

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

26th, 27th and 28th February, 1st, 2nd, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th,
15th, 16th, 17th and 19th March 1951.

Volume IX (Nos. 1 to 14).

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individual weaver? I do not suggest the mill. Let the Government adopt some system—mill or other—which will ensure the supply of yarn directly to the weaver who weaves the cloth to obviate the allegation that three out of every four weavers sell the yarn to others and do not weave."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"The question is not that. The question is about distribution in October. As the hon. Gentleman, the Raja of Chettinad said, the distribution now is made to each weaver on the yarn card. They are not able to get sufficient yarn to weave, and some of them do sell the yarn in the blackmarket which is being prevented."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Am I to understand, Sir, from the reply of the Hon. the Minister that now every weaver gets the yarn as per allotment, and if he is going to answer in the affirmative, I ask him how he reconciles this with the position that there is blackmarketing in yarn to-day?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"We are not able to supply yarn to meet the full requirements of weavers and some weavers prefer to sell it in the blackmarket and get easy money."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, what is the result of the recent visit of the Hon. Minister for Industries to Delhi? Will the weavers get more yarn?"

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

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, the question says that 400 weavers of Tirupur have not been issued the allotment of yarn of 100 counts. May I ask the Hon. the Minister whether these 400 weavers were given at least other counts than 100, and may I also ask how many out of these 400 weavers are Harijans? Almost in all villages, the Harijan weaver is ignored. I want to know how many out of these 400 weavers are Harijans?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"It is not 400, Sir. The number is 312. The yarn was not supplied in September but it was supplied in October. I do not know how many weavers are Harijans. A separate question may be put."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that the blackmarket, referred to by the Hon. Minister with regard to the sale of yarn, exists, because this yarn is woven into lungis which are exported to Burma and East Bengal through Calcutta at higher prices? May I know whether the Government exercise any control over the nature of cloth that is to be woven from the yarn—whether it is lungi, sari, or dhoti? Particularly that dhotis and saris are in short supply in the State."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"It is not possible to control the production of cloth in this manner."

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At present we are not able to supply the weaver all the yarn which will enable him to put it on the loom. Such people are selling the yarn in the blackmarket, which we are trying to prevent."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"In view of the answer given by the Hon. the Minister, may I ask, Sir, whether the Government will take adequate steps to prevent blackmarketing in yarn and make the weavers weave the cloth and supply it to the consumers?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"We are taking steps. If we are able to supply enough yarn, there will not be any blackmarket."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Might I put it to the Hon. the Minister that if an efficient system of check on the work of the handloom weaver is made, and if periodical and surprise visits by officers are made, it will be possible to ensure the working of every loom by each weaver who gets an allotment of yarn, and this will eliminate blackmarket?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"It is being done now after the introduction of informal rationing."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that their present yarn supply to the weaver is not enough to make him put up his warp even for one piece and, therefore, he has no alternative but to sell his quota of yarn to another weaver so that with this added quantity, he may be able to put up weaving on one loom at least?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"That is my answer."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—"Sir, in addition to the insufficiency of the yarn that is supplied to the weaver, is it not a fact that wrong counts are supplied to the weavers? Those who are in need of 100s are being supplied with 70s and 40s. If that is so, may I ask the Hon. the Minister what steps are being taken to see that yarn of the proper counts is supplied to the weavers who are in need of it?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"We are trying our best to supply the proper count of yarn. But at times we do not get the proper counts, and so we have to supply different counts."

Representation from the Villupuram Village Officers' Association.

* 774 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have recently received any representation from the Villupuram Village Officers' Association regarding their private trade; and if so, what it is?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"No."

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Reorganization of the Rural Co-operative Credit Societies.

* 775 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had launched a scheme of reorganization of the rural co-operative credit societies and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of societies that have been converted into multi-purpose societies so far; and

(c) the number of societies that are likely to be converted into multi-purpose societies in the next financial year?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“(a) to (c) The answer” is printed and placed on the Table of the House.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Sir, from the answer laid on the Table of the House, I see so many societies have been converted into multi-purpose co-operative societies. I want to know whether the Government have increased the borrowing capacity of these societies, and, if so, by how many times their paid-up capital?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“The borrowing capacity depends upon share-holding and other capacities of the societies. According to the rules, we are giving the capital required by these societies.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Sir, when the society is for one particular purpose, the borrowing capacity is five times or eight times. When the society is for multi-purposes, I want to know whether the Government have increased their borrowing capacity in proportion?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“The instructions are that the number of shareholders should be increased. Secondly, the Government are giving special consideration with regard to other items.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“My point is whether the borrowing capacity of the society has been increased irrespective of the increase in the number of shareholders or not. When the society is for a particular purpose, the borrowing capacity of that society is five times or eight times the paid-up capital. That used to be the rule. Now, as the Government have increased the purposes of these societies, I ask, Sir, whether they have proportionately increased their borrowing capacity?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“No, Sir.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I ask, Sir, why?”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“In view of the very large number of societies converted into multi-purpose societies (8,802), may I know what was the necessity for converting these societies into multi-purpose societies, and what are the multi-purposes for which conversion has taken place?”

Printed as Appendix I on page 74 infra.

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THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“The societies, according to the local circumstances and other things, may change their by-laws to suit any activity, either production or distribution.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—“Is it the policy of the Government to convert almost all the co-operative societies into multi-purpose societies, and, if so, may I know on what basis are they proceeding in the matter?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“Yes, Sir. It is the policy of the Government to convert all the societies into multi-purpose societies.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—“Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know whether it is the intention of the Government to have any special staff for converting these societies into multi-purpose societies, or they think that the usual staff will do the work?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“We have increased the number of Inspectors to carry on this work. Also on the development section we have increased the staff.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—“Sir, may I ask the Government whether the rural societies which are only doing credit business now, and which are unlimited liability societies are also going to be converted into multi-purpose societies, and, if so, has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that it will affect adversely the interests of the shareholders because of the unlimited liability? Will the Government desist from converting these unlimited liability societies at least into multi-purpose societies so that the interests of the shareholders may not be jeopardized?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“As I have already said, it is the intention of the Government to convert rural societies into multi-purpose societies. The shareholders' interests are safeguarded by the by-laws.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“From the statement laid on the Table of the House I find a good number of societies have been converted into multi-purpose societies. Will the Government consider the desirability of converting labour societies in the State into multi-purpose societies and enhance the borrowing capacity of these societies in order to make it possible for them to take to multi-purpose activities as dealing in controlled commodities like steel, cloth and yarn?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“No, Sir. It is only the village credit societies that should be converted into multi-purpose societies.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—“The success of a society does not entirely depend upon its members. It also depends upon the borrowing capacity and the willingness of the Central Co-operative Banks. May I know whether the Government are going into

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consideration the opinions or the willingness of the Central Co-operative Banks in each locality before the societies are converted into multi-purpose societies?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"The Central Co-operative Banks know the general policy of the Government, and they are giving their financial aid as far as they can."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware that there is inordinate delay in registering such societies, and whether the Government will take steps to avoid such delays in the future?"

-15 THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"If a specific complaint is brought to the Government, they will certainly take action."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, having converted these rural credit societies into multi-purpose societies, since most of the people in the rural areas are illiterate and are not in a position to keep accounts properly, will the Government consider the desirability of providing these societies with departmental people, if they have not already so provided?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"If the society can carry on credit transaction, there is absolutely no doubt that other transactions also can be carried on by it."

Supply of Burma broken rice for Erode taluk.

* 776 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that this State got five waggons of Burma broken rice for Erode taluk, two months ago and if so, how; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Hon. the Minister for Food, when he inspected a ration depot in Vijayamangalam in Erode taluk during his recent visit, found the Burma broken rice there?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—" (a) No broken rice was received from Burma but nine waggons of broken rice from a shipment of rice from Siam were received in Erode centre from Cochin on 27th and 29th September 1950.

" (b) No."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to tell the House the result of the representations made by the Government of Madras to the Union Government in Delhi regarding the import of broken rice from Burma?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"All the representations which were received by this Government have been duly forwarded to the Government of India. But we have had no definite information from the Union Government as to the stage at which the question stands at present."

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RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"My question is this, Sir. Did the Government of Madras press the Government of India to arrange for the import of broken rice from Burma?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"We are trying to get as much of whole rice as possible for this State. We only wanted that if whole rice was not available, we could at least be given some supplies of broken rice. But since the Government of India are arranging to get rice from other countries, this question of broken rice is not very prominent at present."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"The Hon. the Minister for Food said that he had not received any definite reply from the Government of India to the representations made by this Government. May I know whether it is due to the indifference shown by the Government of India to this question of broken rice or whether it is because broken rice is not available in Burma for export?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"The procedure adopted with regard to ordinary rice is followed in the case of broken rice also. So, we have the same difficulty in the matter of broken rice. I think the hon. Members of this House are aware of the fact that the question of getting more supplies from Burma has engaged the attention of the Government of India after our representation to them and as a result they have booked further quantities from Burma for shipment to India."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"May I know whether the Hon. the Food Minister made representations to the Union Food Minister with regard to the import of broken rice from Burma during the recent Food Ministers' Conference and what the answer given by the Union Minister was?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Representations were made, as I said before, with regard to broken rice also. But the Union Government said that the question of broken rice would be considered along with the question of regular supplies from Burma and there was no reason why they should concentrate their attention upon broken rice when they were trying to get whole rice from Burma. They have already booked an increased quantity from there."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I ask the Hon. the Minister for Food whether at present there is any difference between rice and broken rice and whether as such there is any prohibition on the import of broken rice from Burma?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Except the fact that everything has to pass through the Government of India, there is no restriction on the import of broken rice from Burma."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. the Food Minister that as a result of the representations made by the Government of Madras, the

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Government of India have booked increased quantity of rice for shipment from Burma to India, may I know what the quantity newly booked by the Government of India with the Government of Burma is?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I am not aware of the details except what has appeared in the Press. Probably the order placed by the Government of India with the Government of Burma is meant for the whole country. I do not know what portion of that quantity will be allotted to this State."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Apart from the quantity that the Madras Government may get out of the imported rice, will the Government enquire now of the Government of India the quantities of rice for which they have placed orders with the Government of Burma in the past few months, out of the additional exportable surplus available in Burma of seven lakhs of tons of rice which means a total exportable surplus of fifteen lakhs of tons of rice? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The point that more rice is required for this State has already been pressed on the attention of the Government of India and, not only from Burma but from China also, allotments have been made and steamers are arriving in Madras. So, we did not press the Government of India to allot us only Burma rice. We can get rice from other countries also and if the Union Government are able to allot us our requirements, we shall be happy."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :—" In view of the limited nature of the quantity of rice available in the world, will it not be better to have broken rice in addition to whole rice so that the situation here may be eased to a greater extent? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir, it has been pointed out repeatedly to the Government of India that broken rice is better than no rice at all and we are prepared to draw their attention again to this fact."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Is the Hon. the Minister for Food aware of the fact that even before the introduction of control and subsequent to it, broken rice is used in the Madras State to a large extent by the people and, therefore, have the Government impressed upon the Government of India that even broken rice is welcome in view of the scarcity of rice here? "

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

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Do the Government of Madras intend recommending to the Government of India the cases of certain importers who have offered to import rice from surplus areas like Pakistan? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The question of private importers has already been dealt with and we have been instructed to forward to the Government of India all applications for permission and enquiries and offers."

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JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Has the Hon. the Food Minister perused the articles that were published in the local dailies regarding the news which appeared in a paper in Colombo to the effect that there were seven lakhs of tons of rice more available for export and if so, may I know whether the Government have made representations to the Government of India to buy that quantity for our country before any other country goes in for that rice? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Some representation has already been made by the Chamber of Commerce with regard to this matter and a copy of it which was sent to us has also been forwarded to the Government of India."

Appointment of Professors in Unani section of the College of Indigenous Medicine.

* 777 Q.—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of posts of Professors in the Unani section of the College of Indigenous Medicine that have been sanctioned by the Government; and

(b) the number of such posts that have not yet been filled up?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Health) :—" (a) Two.

"(b) Nil."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" May I know why these posts have not been filled up when duly qualified personnel are available? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Two posts have been sanctioned and both of them have been filled up. There is no place now which is left vacant."

Yarn distribution Advisory Committees for Handloom Weavers.

* 778 Q.—SRI R. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have instructed the District Collectors with regard to the formation of Yarn Distribution Advisory Committees for Handloom Weavers;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that, according to the new scheme regarding the formation of Advisory Committees, if any local Handloom Weavers' Association had made proper arrangements to take up enumeration work, issue identification cards, etc., in full co-operation with the Textile authorities, the Government would consider the continuance of the same work by the Association; and

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(c) whether the District Collector of Coimbatore has made proper use of the District Handloom Weavers' Congress in the matter of the formation of the above Advisory Committee, equitable distribution of yarn, etc.?

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

“(b) Yes.

“(c) Yes, to the extent feasible.”

SRI R. KUPPUSWAMY :—“May I know why the District Collector has not arranged to distribute identification cards which are prepared by the Weavers' Association?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“Because he has to counter-check them before issue.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“In view of the acute shortage of yarn in this State, is it not better to have statutory rationing instead of informal rationing of yarn in this State?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“It is not possible now, Sir.”

Service conditions of plantation workers.

* 779 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri B. S. Murthy) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received during the current year any memorial from the Tea and Coffee Plantation workers in regard to their service conditions; and

(b) if so, what welfare work has been done by the Planters?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) Yes, Sir. The Government received representations from some of the Plantation Labour Unions during 1950.

“(b) It is reported that in some of the big groups of estates housing conditions for plantation labour are being improved steadily. New types of twin cottages have been built in a few estates. Hospitals, creches and canteens have also been established by the Planters.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“Arising out of the answer of the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue that housing facilities for these plantation workers have steadily increased, may I know what is the total number of houses required by these labourers, the number of houses that have so far been provided and the number that are to be provided in the course of the ensuing financial year?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Notice.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that groups of estates have provided housing facilities for the estate labourers, may I know what has been done in the case of small estates where the extent is not more than 200 acres each?”

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“I should like to draw the attention of my hon. Friend to the fact that legislation called ‘The Plantation Labour Code’ is being undertaken by the Government of India and very soon we will have a comprehensive legislation covering every aspect of plantation labour.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“Are the Government aware of the fact that the nuisance caused by leeches in these plantations has been very great, and there has been a case where a father in order to save his son from being compelled to work in a leech-ridden area, was obliged to kill his son recently and the matter went up to the High Court who acquitted the father on the ground that the conditions of the area were so bad and the father was justified in his action or rather could not be made culpable for killing his son because the leech trouble was so great?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“I take the very interesting information from my hon. Friend but I know the existence of leeches in several places.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“In view of the fact that we are hearing a lot of complaint about the present conditions of plantation labour and that the Government are contemplating to bring in a legislation for this purpose, may I ask the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue to appoint a small Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to study the conditions of plantation workers and then to come forward with a legislation?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“The Government of India seem to have anticipated what the hon. Member has suggested. There is already a tripartite Committee and there have been several meetings of that Committee and it is after their deliberations that the Union Government are bringing in the Plantation Labour Code. Meanwhile to safeguard the interests of the workers and their families, it has been suggested by the Union Government that a Special Woman Labour Officer may be appointed and the Government of Madras have recently appointed a Special Woman Labour Officer to look after the social welfare of the families of plantation labourers.”

Short-fall in the production of rice in the State.

* 780 Q.—RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) how much is the short-fall in the production of rice in the State in each of the last two crop years as compared to each of five years previous to the last two years and the reason for the short-fall; and

(b) whether the State Government have informed the Union Government of the short-fall in the production of rice in recent years in this State and if so, when it was done?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) Two statements* (1) showing the production of rice in each of

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the years from 1942-43 to 1949-50, (2) deficit in production in 1948-49 and 1949-50 as compared with the production in each of the previous five years are placed on the table of the House.

“(b) ‘Yes’; at the beginning of each Khariff year.”

11-30
a.m.

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ I want some clarification from the Hon. Minister on the printed statement furnished by him. I think there is some error in that statement. Perhaps, it may be a printing error. In the beginning of the statement, it is said that we must read it as ‘000 tons’. Later on, in the second statement also, it is printed likewise. If we add these three zeros to the figures given in the statement, it will make a great difference. I have my doubt whether this is correct. I request the Hon. Minister to clarify this point.”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I would like to know to which figure the hon. Gentleman refers.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ In the first statement giving the figures of production of rice for the eight years in our State, under 1949-50 the figure given is 3,811.0. Suppose we were to add three zeros to this figure, as mentioned in the heading of this statement, then it will make a very serious difference. I think the three zeros must not be there. (Laughter.) I want clarification from the Hon. Minister whether it is a printing mistake.”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I think there is no harm in having those zeros there. (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We will now pass on to the next question, viz., question No. 781.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ I had only clarification from the Hon. Minister. I wanted to put a supplementary question and I never knew that the Hon. Speaker would pass on to the next question.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We have got the presentation of the Budget just now. Further, I have allowed a number of supplementary questions on the previous questions and we have so many other questions before us to be answered.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Sir, we are grateful to you for having allowed supplementaries on the previous questions. There can be no greater service that this Assembly can render than by allotting as much time as possible for discussing questions relating to food. We cannot have a food debate every day. On matters relating to food, conditions in taluks, districts and panchayats, the acreage of agricultural lands, etc., we should be enabled to put as many questions as possible and elicit information. Therefore, I request you, Sir, to permit me to put one or two supplementary questions.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ I am sorry the hon. Member's request cannot be complied with as I have already passed on to the next question.”

Contributions to certain institutions by local boards and municipalities.

* 781 Q.—JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have asked all the municipalities and local boards to give contributions to certain institutions;

(b) if so, what the names of such institutions are; and

(c) the special reasons that prompted the Government in selecting a few institutions?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ (a) Government have permitted municipal councils and local boards to contribute to the funds of certain well known institutions engaged in promoting educational activities, maternity centres, civic and social welfare and care of the poor and the destitute.

(b) The names of the institutions are as follows :—

- (1) Thakar Bapa Vidyalaya (Harijan Industrial school), Madras.
- (2) Kusturba Gandhi Memorial Trust (Andhra and Tamil Nad branches).
- (3) Harijan Sevak Sangham, Andhra, Provincial Board, Madras.
- (4) Bala Mandir (Foundling Hospital), Madras.
- (5) South Indian Adult Education Association, Madras.
- (6) Andhra Basic school, Tiruvur.
- (7) Gandhi Gram Institutions, Ambathurai.
- (8) Seva Samajam Boys' Home for destitute boys at Madras.
- (9) Guild of Service (Seva Samajam Committees), and
- (10) Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Periyanaikanpalayam.

(c) As the institutions are doing social service and most of them also are doing good work in the field of education and requested Government to permit local bodies to make contributions to them, Government granted the permission in the interests of the public.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ In addition to the list of institutions read out by the Hon. Minister, may I know whether it is a fact there are a number of other good institutions that are engaged in the work mentioned by the Hon. Minister; if so, may I know whether these institutions will be handicapped in approaching the local boards for contributions?”

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THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" When each institution applies to the Government, its case will be considered on its merits."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Apart from the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know on what principle these institutions have been selected? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" I have already given the reason in my answer that they are doing educational service, social service and also giving medical aid."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Is it not obvious on the face of it that these institutions have been selected on a party basis and not on the basis of humanitarian service? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" Certainly not, Sir."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Apart from the institutions in Madras, Andhra and Tamil areas mentioned in the list, I do not find any institution for Malabar. May I know why it is so? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" Because, they have not applied for it."

Smuggling of rice into Guntur town.

* 782 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Guntur stated at a food committee meeting on or about 31st October 1950 that the authorities were not able to prevent head-loads of illicit rice from entering into the Guntur town;

(b) what the estimated quantity of such rice is per month; and

(c) in what parts of the town this rice is sold?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" (a) No. When a member of the District Food Committee suggested at a Committee meeting that the restrictions might be removed inasmuch as head-loads of illicit rice were coming into the Guntur town in spite of the restrictions, the Collector said that in spite of the efforts of the local officers head-loads were being smuggled into Guntur town, that it would be difficult to prevent it altogether in the absence of adequate co-operation from the public and that this should not be urged as a reason for giving up the restrictions.

(b) It is not possible to give any estimate of the quantity of rice smuggled into Guntur town, which is, however, not likely to be considerable.

(c) It is not possible to specify the part of the town where the smuggled rice is sold. When once it gets into the town, it could easily move to any part of it."

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SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Are the Government aware at least now that nearly Rs. 10,000 worth of rice is finding its way into Guntur town and that rice is selling there at rates between Re. 1 and Re. 1-1-0 per seer thereby bringing the prestige and ability of the Government to prevent blackmarketing to a low ebb? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I do not know how the hon. Member got figures about the quantity mentioned by him. We have no reliable information."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" May I know why this Government should not seize all the rice with the help of the Police, surrender it to the local shops and sell the same at normal rates? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" That is being done even now. But the point is, whether we would be able to do it so thoroughly as the hon. Member wants without the full co-operation of the public."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" While, even under the informal rationing which has been introduced in some of these towns, it is not possible to supply food properly to the labourers, should we not be thankful to these smugglers as they are saving the lives of so many poor people? " (Laughter.)

Allotment of yarn to Salem.

* 783 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri B. S. Murthy): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of bales of yarn received by the Collector of Salem in August 1950;

(b) the number of bales allotted to dealers during the month and the quantity given per loom; and

(c) the date on which the last bale received in August was allotted?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" (a) 1,104 bales plus 140 cases of cone and cheese yarn."

(b) The entire quantity received by the Collector was allotted to the dealers; quantity given per loom as follows :—

30s, 40s, and 80s	..	..	1 bundle per loom.
26s and 28s	..	..	1 bundle per loom.
60s	..	..	1 bundle per loom.

(c) Allotments are based on the mills' orders and are made prior to the receipt of the bales."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that 1 bundle and 1 bundle per loom has been allotted. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he expects the weavers to carry on with this quota throughout the month and whether it will be sufficient for even one loom? "

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Palladam and Dharapuram taluks and parts of Udumalpet, Erode, Avanashi and Gobichettipalayam taluks have been affected by the failure of monsoon in the current fasli."

SRI M. A. EASWARAN:—"What are the measures taken by the Government, Sir, to give relief to the ryots in these taluks?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Collector of the district has been asked to start works to relieve the distress of the ryots. There is also a lot of work available under the Lower Bhavani Project. The Collector has been given instructions to start additional works also, if he considers that such a step is necessary to relieve the distress of the unemployed agricultural labourers."

Madras Sugar Factories Control Act.

* 786 Q.—SRI S. A. DEVANAYAGA IYAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Sugar Factories Control Act (Act XX of 1949) is made applicable to all factory areas of this State; and

(b) whether section 9, sub-section (1) of the Act is enforced in all the factory areas of this State, and if not, the areas in which it is not enforced and the circumstances that made the Government to exempt them?

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

" (b) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the present season. The Director of Agriculture, who is the Sugarcane Commissioner, has so far reserved areas under section 9 of the Madras Sugar Factories Control Act, 1949, in respect of all factories except the following for the reasons noted against each—

Etikoppaka.—As this factory which is run by a Co-operative Society expects to get 6,000 tons of sugarcane out of its total requirements of 7,200 tons from its grower members and the balance from regular suppliers, it was decided, with the consent of the factory, not to reserve any specific area for the factory.

Kirlampudi.—The matter is under consideration.

Pugalur.—The matter is under consideration.

Nellikuppam.—As the factory had registered its full requirements and did not want any reservation, no reservation has been made."

SRI S. A. DEVANAYAGA IYAH:—"May I know, Sir, whether the exemption was granted on the representation of the factory concerned or of the Sugarcane Growers' Association or of the State Sugarcane Advisory Committee?"

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The factory is generally consulted and, in some cases, the growers also."

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that the Nellikuppam Sugar Factory authorities encouraged the small ryots to grow more sugarcane but finally refused to take it—nearly 1,000 tons—and if so, may I know, what action the Government propose to take to give relief to the poor ryots?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I am not in a position to give the information just now."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Arising from the Hon. the Minister's answer to clause (b), may I know, Sir, whether Section 9(1) of the Act is applicable to the Visakhapatnam Sugars and Refinery, Limited, managed by Messrs. Shah and Patel, at Anakapalli?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It has been applied to all areas except the ones I have mentioned."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that sugarcane grown on thousands of acres of land in South Arcot are not taken by the sugar mills and if so, will the Government consider the desirability of supplying crushers and pans, etc., to these growers to enable them to manufacture jaggery?"

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

Import of foodgrains.

* 787 Q.—RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD: In view of the fact, Sir, that the Hon. the Food Minister in reply to question No. 787 is going to give figures relating to different kinds of foodgrains for nearly half a dozen years, may I beg of you kindly to have the answer placed on the table of the House tomorrow so that supplementary questions may be put with comparative ease? If the Hon. the Minister reads the answer now, it is possible that it may be said that this question has already taken some minutes and that, therefore, it cannot be taken again tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, we shall have it tomorrow."

Crossword puzzles and competitions.

* 788 Q.—SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recently received any complaints regarding the increase in the number of puzzles and competitions (like the Crossword Puzzles) in several parts of the State and especially in Madurai City; and

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take to check and prevent the growing and spreading of such puzzles, etc.?

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) It is proposed to undertake legislation for the purpose.”

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—“May I know, Sir, when the legislation will be brought forward?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“The draft is under preparation.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“May I ask, Sir, whether these cannot be prevented immediately by some executive order of the Government rather than by legislation?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“If it is the idea of my hon. Friend that I should say in this House that nothing can be done under the present law, I say so, Sir.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“May I know, Sir, whether the object of the proposed legislation is to do away with crossword puzzles and the like or to legalise them?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“The object is to do away with puzzles of a nature which will be a fraud on the public.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“May I know, Sir, whether the puzzles created by the policies of the Government will also be covered by the proposed legislation?” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“Order, order.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“If the matters are so puzzling and if hon. Members find that the proposed legislation will not cover them, then they can take such action as they think proper.” (Laughter.)

Yarn control.

* 789 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member Sri N. Govindaswami Nayudu is not in his place and so the answer will be printed in the Proceedings.”

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the conditions laid down under the Yarn Controls for the guidance of master-weavers and consumer-quota holders are the same;

(b) whether consumer-quota holders are not required to take out licences but are given direct fixed monthly allotments from mills enabling them to get their yarn supply at ex-mill rates;

(c) whether no such allotments are given to master-weavers though they have been licensed and are required to satisfy all conditions laid down for consumer-quota holders;

(d) whether consumer-quota holders and master-weavers are consumers of yarn and not yarn dealers; and

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(e) whether, in view of these, the Government have considered the advisability of licensing all consumer-quota holders.”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“(a) Consumer-quota holders get their yarn direct from mills at ex-mill rates, while master-weavers, who are not consumer-quota holders get yarn only at retail rates. Apart from this, the conditions laid down are the same for both.

“(b) Yes.

“(c) Master-weavers, even if they are licensed, are not given direct allotments from mills.

“(d) Yes.

“(e) There is no need to licence all consumer-quota holders.”

Illegal occupation of markets in Vijayavada.

* 790 Q.—SRI A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have advised by an order, the Vijayavada Municipal Council to withdraw the suit filed by them against Sri Iswara Venkateswaralu, regarding damages for illegal occupation of the markets;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the Government had taken the legal opinion of the present Advocate-General before they passed such an order placing before him the evidence of Sri C. Narasimham, the present Commissioner of Madras Corporation and all the documents filed in his evidence as such and all other documents filed by both sides; and

(d) whether the Government have included in their remarks of warning the prosecution of this suit also without taking the legal opinion of the present Advocate-General?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“(a) & (b) Yes. Orders were issued in G.O. No. 164 L.A., dated 24th January 1946 advising the withdrawal of the suit.

“(c) & (d) Government did not take the legal opinion of the present Advocate-General (Sri Kuttikrishna Menon), who was then Government Pleader. But his opinion had been obtained by the Municipal Council and it was available to the Government then. Government have no information whether the Municipal Council placed before the Government Pleader the evidence of Sri Narasimham (formerly Commissioner of the Vijayavada Municipality) all the documents filed in his evidence and all other documents filed by both sides.

“Government considered all the aspects of the case and the legal opinions obtained by the parties, before they issued the orders in G.O. No. 164, L.A., dated 24th January 1946.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“Was not the suit filed in 1948? The old suits were not of the nature of the one filed in 1946.”

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I want to know whether the Government have advised the Municipal Council to withdraw the present suit and if so, when such instructions were issued? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" We have not issued any orders regarding present suits."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" On a point of order, Sir, this subject was discussed when we were considering hon. Member Sri Prakasam's Motion some time ago . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I do not remember whether this matter was discussed then."

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" The question relates to an act done in 1946 but the second thing arises after the suit."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Did the Government warn the Municipal Council for filing a fresh suit? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" A separate question may be put."

Collectors' Conference on food situation.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham is not in his place and so the answer to question No. 791 will be printed in the proceedings."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Sir, the hon. Member, Sri Kaleswara Rao has been authorized by hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham to put the question . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" But he did not stand up."

RAJA MUTHIA CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" But he was saying here that he could not hear you when you called out the next question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" When hon. Member Sri Kaleswara Rao himself has not stood up, why should the hon. Member Raja of Chettinad ask him to put the question? "

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" The House is very much interested in the question and if it cannot be taken up to-day, it may be postponed for being taken up to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, it cannot be postponed."

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

(a) what the various statements placed before the Collectors' Conference on food situation and rationing held during this month are;

(b) what the conclusions reached at the Conference are;

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(c) whether the Government will lay on the table of the House the statements referred to in clause (a) and the conclusions referred to in clause (b) above?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" (a), (b) & (c) A conference of the Collectors of all the districts, except Malabar and the Nilgiris, was convened by the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) on the 16th and 17th January 1951 to discuss the further steps to be taken to implement the revised food policy of the Government. It is understood notes on the subjects to be discussed were circulated beforehand. The notes were purely administrative in nature and were not intended for publication. The Government do not consider it desirable to place those notes on the table of the House."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Amount allotted for Harijan welfare in Nellore district.

68 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount spent actually for the benefit of the Harijans in the Nellore district during the past five years (talukwar);

(b) the percentage such amount bears to the total annual allotments for the State during the period;

(c) the reasons for the low percentage of such expenditure in Nellore district; and

(d) the names of schools and the classes in which scholarships to Harijans are given in the Nellore district?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement* is placed on the table of the House —talukwar figures are not available.

(c) The percentage of allotment to Nellore district cannot be said to be low. Further budget allotment is generally made according to the requirements of each district.

(d) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.

Scholarships for the students of Scheduled Classes.

69 Q.—SRI K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of scholarships granted to pupils belonging to the Scheduled Classes in the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 in the State;

(b) the number of residential and non-residential scholarships granted to pupils in Secondary and Elementary Schools in each district for the same period; and

(c) the number of scholarships granted to pupils in the Arts Colleges and in the professional, commercial, industrial and other training institutions for the same period?

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A.—(a) to (c) A statement^a furnishing the particulars relating to the Harijans and the other communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department is placed on the table of the House. No separate figures for the 'Scheduled Castes' are readily available.

Electricity systems in the State.

70 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of electricity systems in our State and what they are;

(b) the total number of units of electricity generated in each in 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50;

(c) how much of it was used for agricultural, industrial and lighting purposes, year-wise, for the abovementioned period; and

(d) what the cost charged per unit is in respect of the abovementioned three different consumers?

A.—(a) to (d) Attention is invited to the paper^b placed separately on the table of the Assembly.

Water-supply and drainage scheme for municipalities.

71 Q.—SRI A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the amounts that were actually spent for water works and drainage works in the various municipalities of the State in the years 1948-49 and 1949-50;

(b) whether the Government have done anything for implementing the Provincial Water-Supply and Drainage Committee in this respect; and

(c) whether the Government propose to bifurcate the Public Health Engineering Department of the State into two circles—the Northern and the Southern circles—to facilitate the simultaneous execution of these works in both the Northern as well as Southern districts?

A.—(a) Rupees 12.89 lakhs on water-supply and Rs. 2.81 lakhs on drainage in 1948-49;

Rupees 30.29 lakhs on water-supply and Rs. 5.13 lakhs on drainage in 1949-50.

(b) A five-year plan forming the first instalment of a twenty-year plan to provide water-supply and drainage in all municipalities has been under execution from 1949-50. A similar programme for rural water-supply, with a view to provide water-supply in all rural areas in ten years is also being executed. A tentative plan for water-supply in panchayat areas has been drawn up.

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 80 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 81-85 infra.

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In the case of municipal schemes, the municipalities concerned will be called upon to find funds to the maximum extent possible, by means of such loans as can be repaid over an elongated period of 40 years from its own taxation resources, the entire balance, whatever the proposition being found by the Government from State funds. Orders for the pipes and fittings required for the execution of schemes have been placed to the extent of availability of supplies. In addition, a permanent reserve stock of pipes and fittings to the value of Rs. 10 lakhs is being created.

Municipal schemes are being taken up for investigation and execution in strict order of priority drawn up by the Water-Supply and Drainage Committee. To expedite the investigation and execution of schemes, the Sanitary Engineering Department has been reorganized into an independent unit under the Chief Engineer, as a first step towards the constitution of a separate Public Health Engineering department. The reorganized department with five divisions, each in charge of schemes in specified districts, has taken over the investigation and execution of schemes from the Public Works Department proper. With this reorganization, the pace of investigation and execution of schemes is gaining considerable momentum and it is hoped to complete the five-year programmes, as planned.

(c) The answer is in the negative. Schemes have been included in the five-year plan on the basis of division into the northern and southern regions, to facilitate simultaneous execution in all areas subject to the order of priority laid down.

Harikesavaperi tank.

72 Q.—JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was received by the Government in October 1949 protesting against the proposal to restore the Harikesavaperi tank in Vadagari village in Tenkasi taluk; and if so, what action has been taken thereon;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Harikesavaperi tank has been declared by the Government as abandoned and if so, the circumstances under which the tank was so declared and when the declaration was made;

(c) whether it is a fact that, after the tank was abandoned, a pucca dam was constructed across the Pullyodai in order to

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divert the Vallakulam channel water for irrigating the ayacut land through the sluices of the abandoned tank and if so, how much money was spent on that account; and

(d) whether it is a fact that an aqueduct was also constructed on the northern side of Puliyaodai to divert the Puliyaodai perennial spring water as an additional source of supply to the ayacut land?

A.—(a) Yes. The proposal to restore the Harikesavaperi tank in Vadagarai village, Tenkasi taluk, is being examined and the objection also will be taken into consideration during such examination.

(b) The tank was abandoned in 1909, since it got heavily silted up and breached, becoming quite ineffective as a reservoir for storage.

(c) An aqueduct (not a dam) was constructed at a cost of about Rs. 5,900 across the Puliyaodai to divert the water from the Vallakulam channel to irrigate the ayacut of the abandoned Harikesavaperi and other tanks lower down.

(d) An anicut (not an aqueduct) was constructed across the Puliyaodai.

Co-operative Housing Societies.

73 Q.—SRI G. SITHARAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Co-operative Building Societies functioning at present in the State districtwar;

(b) the work turned out by these societies in the matter of constructing buildings;

(c) the amount spent on such works; and

(d) whether there have been any practical difficulties for the functioning of these societies and if so, what action has been taken to rectify the defects?

A.—(a) A statement^a is annexed.

(b) From January 1947 to the end of September 1950, co-operative housing societies in the State completed the construction of 1,628 houses and 1,502 houses were under construction at the end of September 1950.

(c) The amount spent by the co-operative housing societies on the construction of new colonies of houses up to the end of September 1950 was Rs. 151.79 lakhs.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 88 infra.

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(d) The major practical difficulties experienced in the working of the societies and the action taken to rectify them are briefly as follows:—

(i) *Dearth of technically qualified engineers to supervise the construction programme.*—It is sought to get over this difficulty by the appointment of retired engineers of the Public Works Department or by taking the loan of services of active Engineers from the Public Works Department.

(ii) *The delay involved in getting possession by the housing societies of the lands selected by the housing committees.*—In respect of release of Government lands suitable instructions have been issued to Collectors to minimise delay. In the case of private lands they are acquired under the emergency provisions of Land Acquisition Act. However sometimes delay is inevitable due to the objections of interested parties.

(iii) *Difficulties in the procurement of building materials such as iron and steel tubes and pipings.*—A separate quota of iron and steel tubes and pipings has been allotted for Government sponsored housing schemes.

Photo-stat system in Registration department.

74 Q.—JANAB B. POCKER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state what the reasons were which induced the Government to introduce the photo-stat system in the Registration department first and to abolish it subsequently?

A.—The photo-stat system was introduced in the year 1934 as an experimental measure to see whether it had certain advantages over manuscript copying of documents. The advantages claimed were—

(a) It ensured the absolute accuracy of the copy unlike manuscript copying which was liable to errors and omissions;

(b) it reproduced a facsimile copy of the original with seals, signatures, etc., whatever the language might be;

(c) the storage of photo-prints of documents registered would occupy much less space than the register volumes in which copies of registered documents were made by hand;

(d) there was less publicity under the photo-copying; and

(e) there was also less scope for forgery or interpolation.

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There were complaints against the system as shown below:—

- (a) That the prints faded. This was found to be not true;
- (b) there was delay in the return of documents after registration and photo-copying;
- (c) there was risk of loss of the original document in transit to the photo office and return;
- (d) the system resulted in unemployment as mere introduction of machinery would do; and
- (e) the reversion to manuscript would result in savings to the Government.

The Government therefore directed the abolition of photo-stat system from 1st April 1939, as it was found that the practical advantages of the system were not sufficient to outweigh the financial and other advantages involved in a reversion to hand-copying.

“Meivazhi Sabha.”

75 Q.—JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the attention of the Government has been drawn to the activities of some persons and journals to foment communal hatred against “Meivazhi Sabha” and its head functioning at “Meivazhi Salai”, Pudukkottai; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action in the matter?

A.—(a) A representation has been very recently received on the 29th January 1951 drawing the attention of the Government to the vulgar, indecent and obscene writings about the “Meivazhi Sabha” by certain Tamil journals.

(b) Action on the representation is under consideration, but it may be pointed out that most of these journals are published outside this State thereby rendering action against the editor, printer and publisher impossible by this State. In such cases, the Government of the concerned State is generally addressed and requested to take whatever action may be feasible. Where, however, such journals contain obscene matter coming within the purview of section 292, Indian Penal Code, the Government have issued instructions to the subordinate authorities for taking action against persons encouraging the circulation of these journals, such as the selling agents and the distributors.

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II.—PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1951-52.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Sir, I ^{Introduce} rise to present to the House the Revised Estimate for the current year 1950-51 and the Budget Estimate for the next year 1951-52. This is the fourth Budget that I have had the honour to present to the House. The Legislature has almost served its normal term, and I expect that the next Budget will be presented to new and enlarged House.

2. We have just lived out the first half of the present century. The 50 years that have gone by, constitute a very momentous period in the history of the human race. I, for one, find it difficult to visualize that 50 years ago, there was no aeroplane, wireless transmission, broadcasting, or cinematography. The atom, which we thought was indivisible, has succumbed to the impact of human ingenuity and a new triumph has been recorded by man over matter. There have been great revolutions in the political and social spheres as well, effacing familiar land-marks. Sceptre and Crown have tumbled down, and the faces of nations have changed. The one outstanding feature in the political kaleidoscope, is the emergence of Asia, as a force to reckon with in the Councils of the World—a fact that the West finds difficult to comprehend.

Europe's tentacles over Asia began to retract with the defeat of Russia at the hands of Japan in the first decade of this century. Though the rising Sun of Japan has now suffered an eclipse, China has arisen. India, Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia have all shaken themselves free of the fetters which had bound them down for two centuries, and colonialism as a form of Government, stands discredited throughout Asia.

But then, are the people anywhere, free from fear and frustration today? They recall how the first World War, waged to end war for all time, led only to the economic depression of the Thirties and to the still more frightful holocaust of World War II. The aftermath of inflation and scarcity is still on the people and yet they are in daily dread of a *Maha Pralaya*

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bursting forth anew. Never until now, has man's knowledge so outrun his wisdom and rendered him incapable of adjusting himself to his environment. He seems to have plucked the forbidden fruit, before it had ripened in the fulness of time and he is intent on making a fatal use of it. The danger is much greater than a breakdown of civilization—civilizations have grown, faded and vanished before. The danger now is of the disintegration of the human personality. A creative pause is necessary—a period in which man can regain his lost sense of origin, rhythm and continuity. This is the lesson that the great Men of our Age—Shri Aurobindo and Mahatma Gandhi—have endeavoured to teach us. The Life Force tries to assert itself through the voices of these great men, but as ever, the brute in Man is out to crucify the active apostles of peace and goodwill amongst men, and to stone their followers.

Today, India tries to follow the footsteps of the Father in the path of peace, though her friends would seem to misunderstand her. She believes, that man can still be made to realize the wisdom of beating out swords into ploughshares and so pursues her plans for the peaceful development of her sons and daughters. And the Madras State too put its faith in the people and hopes to push on steadily with the implementation of various measures for their well-being, despite difficulties.

3. The maintenance of Law and Order has been our chief problem since the attainment of independence. You may remember how just across our borders in Hyderabad, a militant clique was conspiring to plunge this country into a civil war and did, for a while, spread panic and fear in our border districts. Encouraged by these unsettled conditions, the Communists came out in almost open rebellion, threatening life and property in those areas. The doctrines of hatred preached by members of that party, were imbibed by misguided agricultural labourers of Tanjore and Malabar districts, which too caused us grave concern. Industrial labour too was restive and as much as 2 million man-days were lost in strikes and lock-outs, in each of the years, 1947 and 1948.

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Under the indomitable leadership of the Sardar, whose loss we bemoaned only recently, we braced ourselves up to meet these threats to our existence as a civilized nation. Hon'ble Members are no doubt familiar with the history of the police action and the steps we had taken to meet the Communist menace, but they have a special relevance in the present context. The police budget which stood at Rs. 3 crores in 1945-46, is now nearly Rs. 7 crores. A portion of this increase, is accounted for by the unavoidable enhancement in the dearness and other allowances, but we had also to strengthen the forces and equip them with modern arms. Even during the current year, we had to recruit six more companies of Special Armed Police, to raise the effective strength of that force to 24 companies. The housing conditions of our district police were none too satisfactory, and the discontent caused thereby amongst the subordinate ranks, was threatened to be exploited by subversive elements. In order to redress this grievance, we had sanctioned a housing programme costing over Rs. 64 lakhs, spread over four years in the last Budget. Another three-year programme costing Rs. 24 lakhs has been included as a Part II Scheme in this Budget.

4. No doubt we are paying a heavy price, but we should keep in mind that the people of this country had been used to autocratic rule all through the modern ages, and we have for the first time, launched our ship of State in democratic waters. This form of Government can thrive, only if complete freedom of thought and expression is maintained, and in a land of many faiths, castes and racial stocks, this requires considerable experimenting and adaptation. However, we may note with pardonable pride, that during these early days of our independence, we had allowed absolute freedom of worship, thought and mode of life and are in a position to rely on robust public opinion, to stifle the antics of certain individuals by the process of sheer ridicule. No doubt, we have enacted a few special laws, but they are in operation only against those who claim the right of inciting people to arson, loot and sabotage. If to-day our Prime Minister's voice is heard with respect in the councils of nations, and if the great American

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Republic is proposing to give us material assistance in food and money for the development of our country, it is largely because we have been able to establish a stable Government on full democratic lines and, therefore, we should not mind some little extra expenditure on the maintenance of our security services. I am confident that the House will join with me when I take this opportunity to record my appreciation of the arduous work turned out by our police forces in safeguarding our freedom against subversive elements.

Seasonal conditions.

5. Dame Nature too seems to be offended with us and has shown her angry visage through flood, drought and quake. We in Madras have been denied her grace for the fourth year in succession. The north-east monsoon failed in a majority of districts mostly in Tamil Nad during the year 1950. Excepting the four districts of Bellary, Nellore, South Kanara and Malabar, the total rainfall in the year has been much below the normal. For the past two or three years, conditions bordering on famine have prevailed in districts like North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram, South Arcot and Chittoor have also now come into the list. The failure of crops has therefore been on a large scale. The only relieving feature in this gloomy picture is that paddy crops in deltaic areas have survived.

Food position.

6. The food position in 1951 is therefore expected to be very difficult. The situation can be met only by large imports of foodgrains and the Government of India are trying their best to assist us. But under the present unsettled world conditions, we cannot be certain of foreign imports, and so, the Government of India have asked all State Governments to cut down the ration to a total of 9 ounces per adult per day, and we have fallen in line. It is needless to say, that the Government are anxious to raise the total ration or at least the rice content of it, at the earliest moment possible. Meanwhile, it is the duty of every one of us to put up with the present austere conditions and avoid waste.

The Government of India have so far allotted to this State only a total quota of 5 lakhs tons of

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imported foodgrains for the year 1951, of which not more than 1 lakh tons may be in the shape of rice. The Madras Government, supported by the unanimous voice of this House, are pressing for a larger quota, and let us hope that assistance of a substantial nature will reach us in time.

7. The extent to which both the Government of India and this Government have been subsidizing food supply, is not generally recognized. During the seven years from 1943-44 to 1949-50, the total trading loss on grain supply schemes has amounted to over Rs. 17½ crores. Establishment and overhead charges have resulted in a further expenditure of about Rs. 5½ crores. The amount of procurement bonus paid to ryots is about Rs. 8 crores, of which a sum of about Rs. 5½ crores only, has been recovered from consumers. Thus, the total food subsidy during these years has worked out to Rs. 25½ crores, of which the Government of India's share has been about Rs. 11 crores, made up of Rs. 8 crores by way of subsidy on overseas imports and Rs. 3 crores as procurement bonus, mostly earmarked for expenditure on intensive cultivation schemes. In other words, the Madras Government have been incurring an expenditure on the average, of more than Rs. 2 crores a year, by way of supplying food to the people, and they can hardly afford to add to this commitment.

The Government of India have recently announced some material changes in their food policy, which will affect our revenues very adversely. Imported rice from overseas was being supplied to us by that Government at the pooled average price of Rs. 22 per imperial maund during 1950, and the cost per maund including incidentals worked out to about Rs. 22-8-0. The average wholesale issue price of rice in the State during that year was about Rs. 15-5-0 a maund. Thus the loss per maund on account of the subsidized sale of rice in the State worked out to about Rs. 7-3-0 per maund or nearly Rs. 196 a ton, and this loss had been shared by the Government of India and the Madras Government in the ratio of 3 : 1. The Government of India have now decided to subsidize only a limited quantity of foodgrains from the 1st of

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January 1951. For the present, they have intimated that they will subsidize only 50,000 tons of rice and 125,000 tons of wheat. This means that this Government will have to find about Rs. 2 crores more, if they should sell foodgrains at the present retail prices. With a view to reduce this additional loss, the issue price of rice has been raised throughout the State by eight annas a maund or roughly 4 pies on a Madras measure.

Since 1948-49, the Government of India have been giving a bonus at the rate of 8 annas per maund on foodgrains procured by this Government, which worked out to about Rs. 2 crores a year. The only condition attached to this grant was, that it should be made use of on approved Grow More Food Schemes and we have been making full use of this bounty. According to their revised policy, this Government will be able to earn a bonus, only if imports are kept below 4 lakhs of tons, and even so, the grant will be only of the order of Rs. 27 lakhs. This State has no option but to press for the maximum imports to feed the people even at the present starvation level and therefore, for all practical purposes, we cannot hope to lay claim to the bonus and the sum of about Rs. 2 crores hitherto derived by us, is now lost to us. No doubt, the Government of India have their own financial difficulties, but as a Member of the State Government, I cannot but feel, that these changes in policy are hitting us hard at a time of special difficulty.

Procurement
of food-
grains.

8. Hon'ble Members are aware that this Government have, in deference to the views generally expressed in this House, recently changed their procurement policy. Intensive procurement of paddy is now confined only to the delta areas of the surplus districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and to the whole of Tanjore district. In Malabar and the Nilgiris, which are highly deficit districts, intensive procurement of paddy and millets is continued as before. Procurement of paddy under an easy system of levy has been ordered to be adopted in parts of South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Srikakulam districts and in the entire district of South Kanara. Rural rationing has been abolished in all districts except in Malabar and the Nilgiris and

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in the Hosdurg sub-taluk of South Kanara district. Grain shops will be opened in industrial centres, and fair price shops in other areas from where distress is reported. Millets will be allowed to circulate freely within each district, but transport from one district to another will be controlled by permits, on a zonal scheme. Some little retrenchment in the procurement staff seems possible, and this will be effected as soon as the new scheme gets stabilized.

9. Rationing and controls are but temporary expedients to meet the food problem. The real remedy is to increase production and to endeavour to make the country self-sufficient. A three-year plan (1949-52) has been in operation in this State, with the assistance of the Government of India, on the basis generally of a half-grant on the unproductive portions of the outlay.

The most important item in this programme is the renovation of our existing irrigation tanks, which have all lost a good portion of their capacity by centuries of neglect and silting. We have about 25,000 of them in this State and we are now taking on hand about 7,000 for repairs. Seven Food Production Executive divisions have been organized for this purpose and they have commenced operations very largely in the zamindari areas, which we have recently taken over. An amount of Rs. 90 lakhs is being spent on them during this year and a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs is being made for the ensuing year. This work is intended largely to stabilize the existing precarious irrigation under the tanks and therefore, there is no net return to the exchequer, except where small extents are brought newly under irrigation, wherever that is possible without prejudice to registered ayacuts.

Side by side with this measure, the Public Works Department has also taken up the construction of about 300 small irrigation schemes spread throughout the State. A good many of them are in our deltas, where with comparatively small outlay in the form of extensions to an existing channel, the digging of a new channel or the widening of a drainage course,

Food
Production
Schemes.

Tank resto-
ration.

Grow More
Food irriga-
tion works.

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large areas can be brought under wet crops. Appreciable headway has been made in this direction, with an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs in the current year and it is proposed to spend Rs. 70 lakhs more in the ensuing year.

Well-subsidy scheme.

Hon. Members are already familiar with our Well-subsidy Scheme. So far, we have granted subsidy loans to the extent of Rs. 731 lakhs for the construction of 166,000 new wells and for the repair of 31,300 old wells. The current year's programme consists of 12,200 new wells for a subsidy loan amount of Rs. 94 lakhs, and we hope to continue this in the next year with a programme of 7,600 wells costing Rs. 38 lakhs as loan subsidy. Considerable criticism has been levelled on the success or otherwise of this scheme; but the Government feel that, on the whole, the scheme has conferred appreciable benefits on the people, the full effects of which can be gauged only in a year of normal rainfall, which we have not had for a long time now. However, the scope of the scheme is being restricted in the coming year to only a few selected areas which, according to our experts, are more favourably situated for this kind of development.

Tube wells.

Another important scheme sanctioned in the course of the year at a total cost of Rs. 9 lakhs is the sinking of 101 artesian wells in the South Arcot district, each well capable of irrigating 50 acres. There may be fair prospects of irrigation development under this scheme, but we have yet to gather the necessary data by an underground survey of water resources, and this is being taken up. The danger in proceeding headlong in this direction is that artesian wells have a tendency to dry up in the course of about 10 years and, therefore, unless the annual return from the outlay is substantial, there might be wastage in the long run. The Industries department has taken up his experimental work and we have provided Rs. 19 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 11 lakhs in the ensuing year, for the purchase of up-to-date boring sets.

Pump sets.

Lift irrigation is becoming increasingly popular amongst agriculturists, especially since the seasons have been disappointing us in consecutive years. The Agricultural department have set a target of supplying about 4,400 oil engines with pump sets before the end

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of 1951-52 at a cost of Rs. 159 lakhs. During the current year, we are importing 1,350 oil engines costing Rs. 58 lakhs, and we are providing for a supply of 1,200 oil engines in the ensuing year. Our Electricity department is also busy with a similar programme on a long range basis for our rural areas. About 15,000 electric pumpsets are now in use for lifting water from irrigation wells and that department has set a target of connecting up 3,000 new pumpsets each year at an approximate cost of Rs. 50 lakhs per annum. I am glad to inform the House that, in this form of rural electrification, we have stolen a long march over other States.

In dealing with unreclaimed virgin land, we have noticed that tractor-ploughing can yield good results. The development of this mechanical device is being impeded by their expensive maintenance and upkeep. We are gradually training up enough technicians to handle these costly machines, of which we will have 273 by the end of this year. Provision is being made in the next year's budget to buy 53 machines, making up a total of 326. Tractor-ploughing has become so popular that the Government have decided, with effect from this year, that hire charges need no longer be on a subsidized basis.

We have also been taking measures to enhance the yield on lands by improved methods of cultivation, the most important of which is the supply of chemical manures. It was feared that ryots were averse to the extensive use of chemical manures, since that might impair the fertility of the soil in the long run. But our experts seem to think that the injurious effect could be kept under check, if ammonium sulphate is mixed with phosphates and accordingly a drive was launched in our deltas to popularize the use of chemical manures with considerable success. Interest-free loans were granted at Rs. 25 per acre, subject to a maximum of Rs. 200 per ryot and the ryots in the deltas took advantage of this concession to the extent of Rs. 64 lakhs to the end of December. The scheme has also been extended to the second-crop paddy in the East and West Godavari districts, and a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been sanctioned for distribution as

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takkavi loans. It is too soon to judge the results; but if it is found successful, the experiment would be repeated in the coming years.

In the matter of these intensive cultivation schemes, we are entirely at the mercy of the monsoons. Human toil and sweat can only improvise the instruments for gathering up Nature's bounty; but if that is denied to us to the extent we deserve, all that we can do is not to lose ourselves in despair. Banking on a favourable season, we had imported this year about 150,000 tons of chemical fertilizers at a cost of nearly Rs. 5 crores. Two-fifths of this eagerly sought-for commodity, is now lying locked up in our godowns, because the ryots are unable to use it in the absence of timely rains. Quite apart from the frustration thereby caused on the food-front, about Rs. 2 crores of our slender resources are now lying idle, causing us considerable embarrassment on the ways and means side. If our intensive cultivation schemes have not yielded spectacular results, it cannot all be attributed to the lack of effort on the part of the Government and their officers. Let us hope that these schemes will bear fruit in abundance in the next year with plentiful and timely rains.

Forest,
wealth.

10. Forestry must go side by side with agriculture in the preservation of our rural economy. Owing to the heavy demand for timber and charcoal during the war period, our forests were over-exploited. Disafforestation was also going on at a reckless pace in the search for more land to grow food. These tendencies, which seemed to ruin our forest resources, have been checked and the Government are now bestowing their special attention to the development and conservation of our forests. The working plans circle has been revived so that the exploitation of forest lands is made on a planned basis, allowing those lands time to recuperate. Special attention is being paid to casuarina plantation to supplement our fuel resources. A scheme for the plantation of wattle has been organized on the Nilgiris. The forest areas recently taken over from the zamindars and panchayats, are being organized into a separate circle for

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their proper conservation. It is hoped that by these and other measures, our forests would soon be enabled to recover from the war damage.

11. In our desperate need for augmenting food ^{Fisheries.} supplies, we are now paying growing attention to our fisheries, both inland and deep sea. This department, which had been functioning somewhat indifferently as a part of the Industries department, has now been reorganized under a full-time Director. A Seed Collection and Distribution Scheme at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 6 lakhs recurring has been sanctioned recently. This aims at stocking our vast inland waters with fingerlings of quick-growing species in the beginning of the season. Provision has been made for stocking 50,000 acres which are expected to yield about 10,000 tons of fish valued at a crore of rupees in about six months' time. The Mettur Reservoir which has an area of 40,000 acres and an average depth of 50 feet, contains very rich fisheries which have been developed by careful conservation and stocking during the last ten years. A pilot scheme costing about Rs. 32,000 for exploiting a small fraction of the fisheries has been sanctioned by the Government and about 1,500 lb. of fish are taken out every day. As fish is an item of food which goes bad quickly, the Government have arranged for quick transport facilities. Fifteen motor vans with seating accommodation for 24 persons and their catch, are run under departmental supervision. Only a nominal fee is charged for the use of the vans. Fishermen are also taken back to their villages, after they finish their work in the markets. As an encouragement to fishermen to resort to hygienic curing, the Government have reduced the issue price of salt in the fish-curing yards from about Rs. 2-9-0 to Re. 1-4-0 per maund, and this is being well appreciated by the poor fisher folk especially in the Malabar district. A scheme for exploring the possibilities of fishing with power craft has also been sanctioned. Provision has been made for constructing six boats at Rs. 3,000 each and installing diesel engines in them costing Rs. 3,500 each. Such boats are within the capacity of some of the richer fishermen, and to enable others to resort to this method, co-operative societies of fishermen are being organized. The catches by this method are expected

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to be six times those obtained by ordinary catamarans. The programme for the development of fisheries aims at providing over 80,000 tons of fish in each of the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 as against a production of only about 6,000 tons in 1949-50.

Animal husbandry.

12. The Government have also paid due attention to the improvement of livestock, which forms the back-bone of Indian agriculture. Prior to 1946-47, this State had only two livestock farms, one at Lam near Guntur and the other at Hosur in the Salem district. The accepted policy of the Government is to open a cattle farm for each district or at least for a group of districts. In pursuance of this policy, new farms have been opened in Visakhapatnam and Bellary districts, and arrangements are being made for opening a farm in Malabar and South Kanara districts. In addition, the farm at Chintaladevi (Nellore district) has been taken over by the Government to serve as a feeder farm to the Livestock Research Station, Lam. Provision has been made in the Budget for next year for the starting of a district livestock farm at Pudukkottai. The number of pure-bred bulls in the different breeds issued from the farms, increased from 54 in 1945-46 to 107 in 1949-50. During 1949-50, the dairy attached to the farm at Visakhapatnam produced 5 lakhs pounds of milk, of which 3.6 lakhs pounds were sold as fluid milk. This dairy is equipped with the latest machinery for pasteurization, processing and storage of milk. The scheme for the salvage of milch cows in Madras City introduced in 1944-45, has become popular. The number admitted under this scheme has increased from 80 in 1945-46 to 226 in 1949-50. In order to extend the usefulness of good bulls, which are in short supply, a centre for the artificial insemination of cows was opened at the Madras Veterinary College during 1948-49. Two more centres at Coimbatore and Guntur were opened at the end of 1949-50 and provision is being made to open new centres at Ootacamund and the Anamalais in the ensuing budget. Seven hundred and six cows and she-buffaloes were served by the Madras centre alone in 1949-50. The Government Milk Factory at Madras has also continued to develop, and the production of milk from powder in 1951 is estimated at over 33 lakhs of pounds.

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13. The intensive cultivation schemes, so far mentioned, will, no doubt, help us to face our immediate food deficits; but we shall be nowhere near our goal of self-sufficiency, unless we are able to put to productive use, the vast resources of our river systems, now running to waste into the sea. Unfortunately for us the execution of major irrigation works costs a good deal of money under present conditions, and we do not have the means to go all the way we desire. Even so, we have initiated a modest programme during the life of the present House, and that programme is making rapid progress. It consists of the Tungabhadra multi-purpose project, expected to bring under irrigation about 3 lakhs of acres in Rayalaseema, the Bhavani project covering about 2 lakhs of acres in Coimbatore, the Malampuzha project protecting about 40,000 acres in Malabar, and a few other medium-sized projects in other parts of the State. The Upper Pennar project in Anantapur and the Manimuttar project in Tirunelveli are the ones sanctioned during the course of the current year. Materials, machinery and man-power have all been organized at various work-spots and at the present rate of progress, this programme may be completed by 1952-53, when we would have brought newly under irrigation about 1 million acres or roughly about 10 per cent of the existing irrigated extent. This programme is estimated to cost about Rs. 40 crores of which we have so far invested about Rs. 20 crores including the outlay of Rs. 8 crores during the current year. A provision of Rs. 9.4 crores is being made for this programme in our estimates for the next year.

14. Though Agricultural development leading to increased food production, is the first requisite for this State, industrial development also has to go hand in hand, in order to raise the general standard of life of the people. In laying down policies in this field, the State Government has only a subordinate role to play, because under the Constitution, decisions affecting important matters such as overseas trade, import control, tariff regulations and capital formation, are taken by the Central Government. It is, however, the duty of this Government to watch

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and aid the development of industries in the State with particular reference to the needs and claims of the people of this State. Barring a few public utilities like electricity or transport, it has not been the policy of this Government to acquire private industries or start new factories in competition with existing ones. This Government have been of the view, that the resources of the State are hardly adequate for being invested in fields such as irrigation and electricity, where private enterprise cannot be expected to enter and therefore, there is no need at all for the Government for a long time to come, to step into the domains of private enterprise. This Government have therefore restricted themselves to the task of assisting existing industries and regulating the promotion of new ones.

State Aid to Industries.

The State Aid to Industries Act is an old one, but very little use had been made of the provisions of the Act till recently, as could be seen from the fact that only a sum of Rs. 8,000 was granted as aid under this Act in 1947. We have now overhauled this machinery and a sum of Rs. 27 lakhs was disbursed as aid in 1949-50 and a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs is expected to be disbursed in the current year. A large provision is being made for the ensuing year also.

Industrial Investment Corporation.

Under this Act, aid should normally be restricted to the building up of new and nascent industries. But old and established industries are also in need of help, and accommodation is also required by industrialists towards working capital. With a view to liberalise the scope of assistance to industrialists, this Government have recently sponsored an Industrial Investment Corporation with a share capital of Rs. 2 crores, the Government themselves taking up 51 per cent of the shares. This Corporation has just commenced functioning and it is now possible for any industry to seek and obtain aid from the Corporation at about 5½ per cent, provided of course, the industry is able to satisfy the Corporation about its essential soundness. It was the hope of the Government, that the financing agencies of this State would willingly take up their allotted 49 per cent of the shares of this Corporation, especially since the Government have guaranteed a 3 per cent return on their shares. The

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response has, however, been inadequate and I take this opportunity to appeal to the various Banks, Insurance companies and co-operative institutions of this State, to play the part expected of them in this experiment in co-operative financing. There is some little overlapping between the functions of the Corporation and the State Aid to Industries Act, but this is being reviewed and will be set right almost immediately.

Under the post-war plan for the development of ^{Textiles.} the textile industry, 352,000 spindles were allocated to this State. So far, six new textile mills, two in Coimbatore, two in Malabar, one each in Guntur and Bellary districts have been started with a total spindleage of 68,500. Four existing mills have expanded their capacities by about 15,000 spindles. About 50,000 spindles ordered by certain existing and new mills have been received at the respective mill sites and are in the course of erection. It will thus be seen that about a third of this State's quota has been effectively utilized, and it is hoped that the balance will be utilized without undue delay.

We have made appreciable headway in the field ^{Cement.} of cement. The total production capacity of the cement industry in this State is over 10 lakhs of tons per annum. The total actual annual production of cement in this State during 1949-50 was 4.7 lakhs of tons, while the demand was less than 4 lakhs of tons. All the factories have increased their output and a new factory has commenced production in the Tirunelveli district. The question of starting another new cement factory in Rayalaseema, with a capacity of 1 lakh of tons, is also under active consideration, and if this one too materializes, we shall have no cement scarcity in any part of the State. Even now there is some excess production in the Southern districts, which is being exported to other States and countries.

There are at present 13 sugar factories in ^{this} State, producing in all about 52,000 tons of ^{sugar.} Under the expansion programme of the sugar industry, five of the existing sugar factories have been permitted to expand their crushing capacity and ten new factories have been permitted to be established. The

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production of sugar in the State is expected to increase by about 90,000 tons per annum on the completion of the expansion programme.

Power
Alcohol.

In order to utilize the molasses, which are mostly wasted at present, and to find an alternative motor-fuel, this Government have, with the previous approval of the Government of India, sanctioned the establishment of four distilleries to produce about 14½ lakhs gallons of power alcohol per annum.

Vanaspati.

Under the Government of India's programme for expanding the Vanaspati industry, ten new factories have been permitted to be set up in this State to manufacture about 45,000 tons. Five factories, one each in Tondiarpet (Madras), Tiruchirappalli, Kurnool, Guntur and Chittoor have already started production, while the rest will start production shortly.

Heavy
Industries.

In respect of certain basic industries of All-India importance like Iron and Steel, Magnesium products, Aluminium, Ammonium phosphate, electrical power plant, etc., this Government have been urging the Government of India on the need to establish these industries in this State. So far, nothing tangible has been achieved, but let us hope that the Government of India will in due course be impressed with the advantage of locating an Aluminium industry in this State, taking advantage of cheap hydro-electric power from the Grid and the plentiful supply of good bauxite ore in the Salem district.

The Government are running factories of their own on a small scale for the production of coir, soap, shark liver oil, silk, paper and ceramic wares. These are intended primarily to serve as model units and for training the technical personnel needed by private enterprise.

Electricity.

15. Madras cannot hope to base her economy on heavy industries, however hard she may try, in the absence of coal or oil for motive power. Lignite has recently been located in South Arcot district, but unfortunately, the deposits are wedged in between two layers of artesian springs. Experiments on dewatering the strata are now being carried on by the State, and we would have spent over Rs. 20 lakhs by

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the end of this year on lignite investigation, but it remains to be seen, whether the commercial exploitation of this resource, would be feasible or economic. The little industrial development that has been achieved, especially in the fields of textiles and cement, was rendered possible by the initiative of the State, in harnessing her hydro-electric resources. The Pykara, Papanasam and Mettur hydro-electric stations of the South, were developed by the State and are inter-connected in one Transmission Grid, covering the Southern districts. The thermal plant of Madras City, was recently acquired by the State and connected to the Grid which is now having a total installed capacity of about 175,000 k.w.s. 69 per cent of the power developed in the Grid, is consumed in industries and about 11 per cent in agriculture, mainly for lifting water from wells. Rural electrification has received increasing attention in recent years, and to-day, we have over 1,600 villages electrified. The resources so far harnessed, have been put to full use and further progress is possible only, if generating capacity is enhanced. With this object, this Government launched a five-year plan, immediately after the war, as on the irrigation model. Execution is now in full swing on two new hydro-electric stations at Machkund and Moyar and the capacity of all the existing hydro and thermal stations is being augmented. In spite of shortages and delayed deliveries of plant, the smaller items of this programme are now coming into fruition, and when the programme is completed by 1952-53, another 180,000 k.w.s. of generating capacity would have been added to the Grid, thereby doubling the production of power in the State.

The cost of this programme is Rs. 40 crores, as in the case of the Irrigation programme, of which we have so far invested about Rs. 20 crores including the outlay for the current year. The completion of the programme in the next two years is dependent upon adequate capital being available, on which I shall dwell a little later.

16. Ours is a land of distances and therefore, we have to devote special attention to the improvement of communications in order to promote agricultural

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and industrial advancement. A Five-year Programme of Road Development, costing about Rs. 12 crores, has been drawn up and is now under implementation. This programme aims at the construction of about 10,000 miles of new village roads, besides improvements to the existing road-system such as metalling of about 3,300 miles of earthen roads, providing dustless surfacing to about 475 miles of important roads and constructing bridges at a cost of about Rs. 363 lakhs. All works in this programme have been selected in consultation with local authorities, according to the needs of each area. That portion of the programme relating to the formation of new village roads, is the responsibility of district boards, generally on a half-grant basis and in some cases on a full-grant basis, and they have, after their reconstitution, taken to the work seriously. So far, about 1,000 miles of new roads have been formed and with the measures recently taken to speed up land acquisition, this part of the programme can be expected to gather momentum. An amount of Rs. 525 lakhs has been spent on this programme including the outlay for the current year, and a provision of Rs. 195 lakhs has been made for the next year. Two big bridges one on the Coleroon at Anaikaranchatram and another on the Bharathapuzha in Malabar are now coming up under this programme.

Hon. Members are no doubt aware, that the upkeep and maintenance of our important arteries of communication such as the Madras-Cape Comorin, Madras-Kozhikode and Madras-Calcutta roads, are now vested in the Central Government. That Government too have a similar programme of improvements to the roads under their control and work is now in progress on the Pugalur bridge on the Cauvery, the Pennar bridge in Nellore and the bridge to span one arm of the Godavari at Alamur. The Godavari bridge is the largest of these, costing over Rs. 2 crores. The Government of India originally agreed to pay about Rs. 1.2 crores only towards the cost of this bridge, but this Government are now pressing on them to increase the amount.

Motor
Transport.

17. While on the subject of communications, I shall refer to the State Transport Department in Madras. The three units, viz., the Government Bus

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Service, the Government Automobile Workshop and the Government Coach Building Factory have all continued to function satisfactorily. The main problem to be tackled in this field, is the quick clearance of the peak-hour traffic. Increasing the number of buses will be utterly uneconomic, but something could be done by putting in buses of larger capacity in replacement of the existing ones. As a preliminary step in this direction, the Government have sanctioned the purchase of two single-decker diesel buses of larger seating capacity and of popular make. For the benefit of the workers, the Government have sanctioned the opening of a dispensary in the Bodyguard lines and proposals are under consideration for the employment of a Labour Welfare Officer. Considerable improvement has been effected in the Automobile Workshop, which has repaired and overhauled 515 buses of the Government Bus Service and 560 vehicles of other Government Departments. The Three-Man Committee constituted by the Government, made some recommendations calculated to improve the working of the Government Bus Service, which have been implemented, wherever feasible. The net revenue to end of March 1949 for the three commercial units amounted to nearly Rs. 17 lakhs. The results for the year 1949-50 were, however, not so favourable owing to the increased cost of petrol, spare-parts and accessories, and the enhancement of the motor vehicles tax, but the position is being retrieved. It is hoped that larger profits will be earned in the current and next years. I may mention here that our fares are the cheapest in India. For financial and other reasons, the Government have deferred for the present, the nationalization of motor transport on mufassal routes.

The Madras Electric Tramways Company have offered to sell their undertaking and the matter is under the consideration of the Government.

18. This Government have no direct part to play in the development of civil aviation, but they have been taking certain measures to foster air-mindedness amongst our young men. A scholarship fund was instituted by the Government for assisting poor pupils desiring to take up flying as a profession, and the first award has now been made. The Government

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have also given grants to the Madras Flying Club for the purchase of aircraft, both trainer and others, and have recently sanctioned a fixed annual subsidy of Rs. 25,000 and also a contribution at Rs. 7-8-0 per hour of training given to pupils of this State, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 a year. The recent institution of a Championship Shield to be awarded to the best pilot trainee of the year and the exemption of aviation spirit from the Madras Sales Tax, are further indications of the Government's desire to encourage air-mindedness in the State.

19. Let me now turn to the welfare services of the State.

Medical
relief and
public
health.

The health of the people is the primary concern of every modern State. This Government have also been endeavouring to do their best in this direction; but owing to various limitations, their achievements might not have been spectacular. The buildings accommodating our headquarters and district hospitals are all very much overcrowded, with patients overflowing into the corridors. In order to relieve this congestion, a modest building programme has been launched and has already made appreciable headway. The details are—

	Estimated cost.	Expendi- ture to the end of 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
1 Extension of the King George Hospital and the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.	77	35	14
2 Extension of the Government General Hospital, Madras.	34	20	14
3 Improvements and extensions to Rajah Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in-Hospital.	33	1	3
4 Extension of the Stanley Medical College, Madras.	15	14	1
5 Construction of Nurses' quarters in the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital, Madras.	7	1	6
6 Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals, etc.	40	8	30
7 Improvements to the Government Hospitals, Mangalore.	29	..	8
8 Construction of a Headquarters Hospital at Eluru.	28	5	4
9 Construction of a new Headquarters Hospital at Kozhikode.	24	14	10
10 Construction of a Headquarters Hospital at Tiruchirappalli.	22	13	9
11 Construction of new hospital buildings at Tuticorin.	16	3	3
Total ..	325	114	102

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The total cost of this programme is over Rs. 3 crores of which a third has already been incurred and a provision of about Rs. one crore is being made in the next year's budget. The new hospital at Tiruchirappalli has been opened and the one at Kozhikode is expected to be completed soon.

Side by side with this building programme, the bed strength of certain hospitals is being increased, wherever that is possible with a few alterations and additions to existing buildings. Provision is being made in the next year's budget to increase the bed strength of the General Hospital, Madras, by 238, Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore, by 40, Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram, by 30, Erskine Hospital, Mathurai, by 85, Headquarters Hospital, Nellore, by 32, and Government Hospital, Nagapattinam, by 36. The policy of taking over under the Government, taluk hospitals maintained by local bodies, is being pursued steadily, and the next year's budget provides for the taking over of six more hospitals. The expansion and improvement of hospitals cannot be implemented, unless there is an adequate number of trained personnel to attend on patients. Facilities for training nurses have been gradually enlarged, and provision has been made for training an additional 120 nurses in each batch, bringing the sanctioned strength of nurses under training at a time, to 739. Permanent provision has also been made for the training of 153 midwives in each batch, and a new scheme for the training of 100 more midwives in each course, is included in the next year's budget. To increase the number of medical personnel required for the Government and other hospitals, the Government have given high priority for the expansion of the medical colleges. The number of seats available annually, in the colleges of modern medicine in this State, has risen from 252 in 1945-46 to 330 at present. Provision for training 15 dentists to the degree standard each year, has been made for the first time. The Government also propose to open a new Medical College at Mathurai and convert the Medical College at Guatpur into a full-fledged one, so that additional personnel can be trained there itself, instead of being counted against the

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increased provision made in the Andhra Medical College. When these two new colleges come into being, there will be in all, six medical colleges in this State including the private college at Vellore. In order to attract a larger number of medical graduates to Government service, the Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class II is being upgraded to Class I, in respect of graduates and provision for this purpose has been made in the Budget for the next year. The number of Maternity and Child-Welfare Centres is also being added to every year. The present number is 461, and provision has been made for increasing the number still further. The total number of dispensaries and hospitals of modern medicine which was 1,187 in 1946, has now risen to 1,332. In order to enable as many citizens as possible, to obtain free treatment in Government hospitals, the limit of income of patients for such treatment, has been increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per mensem. Special allotments of very costly modern drugs such as Streptomycin, Penicillin, etc., have been made and new drugs like Chloromycetin and Auromycin are being added to this list in the next year. In the field of Indigenous medicine also, some progress has been made. There are now 712 dispensaries as against 621 in 1946.

Sanitation
and Water-
supply.

While expanding facilities for medical relief, the Government recognize that prevention is better than cure, and are therefore laying special emphasis on the improvement of water-supply and drainage. As the House is aware, the Government appointed a special committee to report on the measures necessary for the provision of water-supply and drainage all over the State. As per the recommendations of this Committee, the Government have embarked on a Five-year plan for municipal towns (1949-54) as the first stage of a Twenty-year plan. They have accepted in respect of the Five-year plan, commitments by way of grants to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs in the first year, Rs. 40 lakhs each, in the next two years and Rs. 80 lakhs each, in the last two years. Under the new policy, local bodies will be called on to contribute only to the extent their finances would permit, and the balance would be found by the Government. Even the portion to be contributed by the local body, could

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be advanced to it as a loan. In order to implement this programme, the Sanitary Engineering Department has been reorganized recently and five public health divisions have been constituted under the Sanitary Engineer to be in sole charge of these works.

Rural water-supply has also been given special attention and a ten-year plan is now under execution, through the agency of the Revenue staff and the minor irrigation staff. An expenditure of over Rs. 50 lakhs is being incurred every year.

The total expenditure on the medical and public health departments (excluding expenditure on buildings) has increased from Rs. 234 lakhs in 1945-46 to about Rs. 450 lakhs at present.

20. The expenditure on 'Education' which stood at about Rs. 4½ crores in 1945-46, will exceed Rs. 10 crores in the current year. The figures are—

	RS.
	CRORES.
1945-46	4.6
1946-47	5.9
1947-48	7.0
1948-49	8.9
1949-50	9.6
1950-51 (Revised Estimate) ..	10.3

It will register a further increase during the next year, the budget provision being Rs. 11.4 crores in the Revenue Account and Rs. 30 lakhs in the Capital Account. This provision does not include the outlay on buildings met from the Revenue Account, the expenditure on specialized institutions like medical and agricultural colleges and the large sums spent on the education of Harijan and backward classes. The following figures will indicate the expansion of education in recent years:—

	Length.
Elementary Schools (boys and girls)—	
1945-46	32.4 lakhs.
1949-50	40.0 "
Secondary Schools (boys and girls)—	
1945-46	4.1 lakhs.
1949-50	6.0 "
Arts Colleges (men and women) including Oriental Colleges—	
1945-46	29,000
1949-50	43,000

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We have about 350 basic elementary schools, 50 basic training schools and 850 adult literacy schools. During the current year, 159 secondary schools (including 7 for girls) were opened—137 under local bodies and 22 under private management. Of these, 48 were high schools. It is the intention of the Government to open as many new elementary schools as possible in order to reach the target of compulsory elementary education and with this object, a lump-sum provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is being made in the next year's budget.

Four new second grade colleges, Sri Thiagaraja College, Washermanpet, Pachaiyappa's College, Kancheepuram, S.S.M. College, Narasaraopet and a college at Gudivada were started this year. Seven new training colleges for graduate teachers, two under Government management and the rest under private management, were also opened during this year. A comprehensive scheme of adult education costing about Rs. 14 lakhs is now being implemented, the cost being borne equally by this Government and the Government of India. Under this scheme, about 3,000 centres will be opened for the education of adults. Facilities for the education of defective children have also been increased from year to year.

The National Cadet Corps inaugurated in 1948-49 has been progressively strengthened. The question of forming an Air Wing of the senior division of the Corps is under consideration.

The scheme of bifurcated courses in secondary schools is progressing. Such courses are now in force in 138 schools (32 in engineering, 44 in secretarial, 21 in agriculture, 19 in domestic science, 3 in music and 19 in teaching practice). The introduction of teaching practice as one of the diversified courses of studies, is an experiment carried out in this year. Full fee remission, in addition to a stipend of Rs. 5 per mensem in Form V and Rs. 7 per mensem in Form VI, are given to students, who take up this course. The Government also intend to compensate in full, the non-Government secondary schools for the fee income foregone by them.

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The betterment of the conditions of service of elementary school teachers has received the careful attention of the Government from time to time. Recently, the Government sanctioned an increase of Rs. 2 per mensem in the scale of teaching grants for elementary school teachers, and it has been made obligatory on the part of the management to pay Rs. 3 per mensem to each teacher in addition, from their own funds. This involves an additional expenditure to the Government of over Rs. 14 lakhs per annum.

A large number of new schemes relating to education, have as usual, been provided for in the next year's budget, as detailed in the Budget Memorandum. The total provision made for new schemes is Rs. 63 lakhs, including Rs. 5 lakhs for additional grants to the three Universities.

21. The intensive rural reconstruction scheme ^{Rural welfare.} which was initiated during the last quarter of 1946, has now been in operation for about 4 years. Under this scheme, works are generally executed, only on a contributory basis, by obtaining for every grant made by the Government, a large measure of local contribution in money, kind or labour. The villagers themselves generally execute these works, thereby saving contractors' profits. Quite apart from the material benefits of these works, the joint association of villagers for these common purposes, does infuse a new spirit into them and brings about a silent revolution in their mental outlook towards the problems of life. Sri R. K. Patil, Member of the Planning Commission who visited the rural development areas during December last, has given an appreciative account of the work done in these areas. The following figures pertaining to the selected firkas will give an idea of the progress made in this direction:—

(1) Rural water-supply—

Number of wells and other drinking water sources newly constructed, improved or repaired	958
Number under construction or repair	298

(2) Village communications

Length of roads newly formed or improved	650 miles
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- (3) Education —
- | | |
|--|--------------|
| Number of schools opened | Nearly 1,000 |
| Number of radio sets installed | 110 |
| Number of reading rooms and libraries opened or improved | About 1,000 |
- (4) Medical and Public Health —
- | | |
|---|--------------|
| Number of dispensaries, maternity centres and child welfare centres opened .. | 73 |
| Number of Grama Seva Sangams formed. | Nearly 1,400 |
- (5) Agriculture —
- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| Extent of waste land brought under cultivation | Nearly 4,400 acres. |
|--|---------------------|

Among the many measures for rural welfare, the Khadi programme has held a high place. The intensive part of the scheme, which is being worked in seven centres, has enabled more than 31,000 families to be engaged on handspun yarn. The receipts from Khadi produced in these centres, are expected to be about Rs. 15 lakhs in the current year. The Extensive Khadi Scheme has been introduced in 19 of the firkas selected for Rural Welfare work, and its further extension is under the consideration of the Government. The progress achieved in the Tirumangalam Firka in particular, has been specially encouraging, and the Government are proposing to convert it into an Intensive Khadi centre.

The development of other cottage industries is also making headway. The Government have just sanctioned a scheme, prepared by Sir M. Visveswarayya, for the development of small scale or rural industries. The scheme provides for the formation of village group units for every 15 to 20 villages and the constitution of Village Group Committees for these units composed of competent business-men and leaders of the area, with Government agents advising them in the discharge of their functions. A Co-ordination Committee will also function in each taluk, consisting of all the Presidents of the Group Committee as members, and presided over by the Director of Industries and Commerce. This scheme will be complementary to the Village Industries scheme, sanctioned early in January 1950. It is proposed to give annual grants not exceeding Rs. 1,500 to each of these group committees. The scheme will first be tried as an experimental measure in two taluks

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in each of the districts of Nellore and Tiruchirappalli and if successful, will be extended to other taluks in the district, in a period of two or three years.

Advisory Boards have been constituted in selected areas to advise the Government as to the measures to be taken to develop such industries as the match industry, palmyrah fibre and leaf products, leather goods manufacture, woollen cumby and blanket weaving, pile carpets and handmade cotton lace. A State Cottage Industries Board has also been formed to devise ways and means for the intensive development of the industries. An Inter-State Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board for Madras and Mysore has been constituted, and it has met seven times and fixed standards and specifications for druggets intended for export to the U.S.A., where there is a good market for it.

22. As the House is aware, the Government have taken special steps for the drawing up of a Ten-Year Plan for the development of the Agency Tracts. A Tribes Advisory Council has also been recently set up consisting of 12 members of the scheduled tribes, three non-officials and myself as Chairman. The Budget for 1951-52 provides for the following new schemes for these areas:—

(1) Opening of 3 Elementary schools, 2 in the East Godavari Agency and one in the Visakhapatnam Agency.

(2) Establishment of Boarding Homes in three selected centres in the Visakhapatnam Agency for the benefit of 125 pupils belonging to the Hill tribes in Elementary schools.

(3) Conversion of 24 posts of Lower Elementary Grade Teachers into Higher grade.

(4) Construction of a Travellers' Bungalow and semi-permanent buildings for the offices in the Araku Valley.

(5) Formation of a road from Rampa Chodavaram to Bhadrachalam.

23. As Honourable Members know, Harijan Welfare has been receiving increasing attention from the Government. The number of special Harijan schools

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has risen from 1,100 in 1946 to about 1,300 in 1950. The number of pupils has risen from about 78,000 to nearly 100,000. On the supply of midday meals to these pupils alone, the Government are now spending about Rs. 12½ lakhs a year. The number of scholarships granted to the eligible communities, has risen from 5,800 in 1945-46 to 14,000 in the last year, and it is still rising. The cost on this account is now nearly Rs. 6 lakhs a year. The number of Harijan hostels maintained by the Government was 18 in 1949-50.

The provision of healthy and suitable house-sites for relieving congestion in the Harijan cheris is another high priority measure taken by the Government. A special staff has been sanctioned for the acquisition of house-sites for the houseless Harijans and agricultural labourers in the Tanjore district, and a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for expenditure in the current year. Other amenities, like the provision of wells, burial grounds, approach roads and drainage facilities are also being provided on an increased scale.

The Government are also paying special attention to the uplift of the backward classes. The lumpsum allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs for their amelioration, provided in the current year's budget, has since been raised to Rs. 7½ lakhs. A similar provision is made in the budget for next year. The expenditure on Harijan uplift has been increasing from year to year, as the following figures will show:—

	RS.
	LAKHS.
1945-46	29
1946-47	35
1947-48	41
1948-49	64
1949-50	82
1950-51 (Revised Estimate) ..	106

The total expenditure on the uplift of Harijans and backward classes is expected to go up to Rs. 118 lakhs in 1951-52. I hope that all Harijan Members including my hon. Friend Sri Nagappa and others interested in their welfare, will appreciate what we are doing.

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24. To relieve the prevailing distress in the villages affected by drought, the Collectors have been asked to postpone collection of kists, wherever necessary and to take steps to intensify the minor irrigation and other works, to provide employment for agricultural labourers. Remissions on a liberal scale will be granted, wherever needed. The Revised Estimate for the current year provides for a loss of Rs. 50 lakhs by way of postponement or remission of kists; but from the reports that are now coming in, this provision will be materially exceeded.

Distribution of cash doles was sanctioned to the distressed weavers in two villages in the Krishna district for a period of one month, and relief works were then started. Cash relief has since been ordered to be distributed to the weavers in some distressed areas in the districts of West Godavari, Guntur, Salem, Madurai and Ramanathapuram also. This will last till fresh supplies of yarn are received or till relief works are started.

The Government have great sympathy for the weavers in their present sad plight and they assure them that their cause is being advocated vigorously before the Government of India. Now that the Government of India have promised to allot increased quotas of yarn for this State, I hope that the position will improve ere long and that there will be no need for cash doles or relief works.

25. The abolition of Zamindaris is a reform of far-reaching consequence, initiated by the present House. The first batch of estates was taken over by the Government in September 1949, after depositing with the Tribunals a sum of Rs. 132 lakhs towards portion of the estimated compensation. A second batch was taken over in September 1950 and the last and final batch in January 1951. Arrangements have yet to be made for depositing large sums before the Tribunals, towards the compensation amount on the later batches and provision is being made in the budget for this purpose. Inams and certain estates, in respect of which Courts have issued stay orders, are still lying over and this part of the work also will be pushed through. The zamindaris have no doubt disappeared, but an enormous amount of work

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with effect from the 1st April 1951 and to extend the concession to new areas. This concession involves an extra cost to the Government of about Rs. 20 lakhs per annum, and I hope that the non-gazetted Government servants will appreciate it. While sympathising fully with the general condition of the non-gazetted Government officers, the Government have not found it possible to give further concessions, having regard to their present financial position.

31. Let me now turn to the total figures of Revenue and Expenditure of the State. The total normal revenue (excluding Excise revenue) and expenditure on Revenue Account (excluding transfers from or to the Revenue Reserve Fund) since 1945-46 have been as follows:—

Year.	Revenue (excluding Excise Revenue).	Expenditure (excluding State Trading Schemes).	Excise Revenue.
(1)	(2) RS. CRORES.	(3) RS. CRORES.	(4) RS. CRORES.
1945-46	31.2	32.3	16.8
1946-47	37.3	44.8	14.7
1947-48	40.0	46.0	10.7
1948-49	49.6	51.3	3.7
1949-50	55.3	55.5	0.6
1950-51 (Revised Estimate).	59.2	59.1	1.5

Apart from land revenue, the main sources of revenue now are, the General Sales Tax and other commercial taxes, Share of Income-tax, Stamps, Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts and Receipts from Electricity schemes. The following figures in crores of rupees will show the growth of revenue under these heads:—

(Figures in crores of rupees.)

Year.	General Sales tax.	Other commer- cial taxes.	Income-tax.	Stamps.	Receipts under Motor Vehi- cles Acts.	Receipts from Electricity Schemes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1945-46	5.8	1.5	4.3	3.7	1.0	0.5
1946-47	7.0	1.5	4.5	4.4	1.3	0.5
1947-48	8.3	2.0	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.6
1948-49	13.0	2.3	8.4	4.1	2.0	0.9
1949-50	15.2	2.9	8.2	4.3	3.0	1.0
1950-51 (Revised Estimate).	15.8	2.9	8.3	4.7	3.4	1.7

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We should be very careful to maintain these growing sources of revenue. But as I said in my last Budget Speech, we have to contend against certain adverse factors.

32. In regard to sales tax, against an estimated revenue of Rs. 15.75 lakhs in the current year, the budget estimate for the next year is only Rs. 15.10 lakhs. The reduction is mainly due to the ban on the levy of a tax on purchase or sale of goods in the course of Inter-State trade or commerce, as laid down in Article 286 of the Constitution. No correct estimate of the loss of revenue involved, on account of this ban, has yet been made, but it is likely to be of the order of Rs. 70 lakhs at least.

The tax reliefs that this Government have decided to give by way of the discontinuance of the levy of a sales tax on newspapers from the 1st January 1951 and the halving of the tax on sales of handloom cloth from the 15th February 1951 also tend to reduce these receipts, though only to a small extent. It is therefore quite out of the question for this State, to forego any further portion of this tax, either in respect of the tax levied on 'essential goods' or in any other manner. I may in this connexion refer to the fact that the Sales Tax Tribunal will come into being shortly.

33. Regarding land revenue, the figure has stood at Rs. 8 crores, notwithstanding the extension of the area brought under cultivation from time to time, and the general increase in prices. However, there will be an addition to this revenue from this year by way of collections in the zamindari areas taken over by the Government. But the net additional revenue on this account has to be set apart, to enable payment of the balance of compensation to zamindars in due course.

34. As regards income-tax, I have explained the position fully in my last Budget Speech. Our share of the divisible pool of income-tax is only 17½ per cent from 1950-51 according to the Deshmukh Award, and we can only hope that the Finance Commission, which may be set up by the President shortly, will find itself in a position to recommend a larger allocation.

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still remains, before these areas are surveyed and settled on the ryotwari basis. The work of fixing reduced rents has been completed and the ryots have begun to derive the major benefit of the reform. Survey and Settlement parties have been sanctioned and they have commenced operations. An outlay of about Rs. 10 crores, spread over a period of years, will be needed, before these operations are completed and these lands fall into the pattern of adjacent ryotwari holdings. In the meanwhile, as mentioned by me earlier, the irrigation works in these areas are being attended to as a part of the Tank Restoration Scheme. This House may very legitimately feel gratified that it has been instrumental in enacting this wise measure, and thereby enabling this Government to fulfil the long-cherished dream of vast sections of our agricultural folk.

Land Revenue Reform.

26. The Land Revenue Reform Committee has recently submitted the preliminary report on land tenures and connected problems such as elimination of non-cultivating pattadars, conferment of occupancy rights, fixation of fair rents and ensuring fair wages for agricultural labourers. The final report of the Committee covering such questions as the assessment of land revenue, and the preparation of a Land Revenue Code, is expected to be submitted to the Government by the end of March 1951.

Tax relief in the merged areas.

27. I may in this connexion mention the special steps taken by the Government to ease the burden of taxation in the merged areas of Sandur and Banganapalle. In the Sandur area, the Government have reduced the assessment to the level of the neighbouring areas with effect from fasli 1359 and this will be in force till the State lands are regularly settled on a ryotwari basis.

In respect of Banganapalle area also, the Government have accepted the recommendations of the Board of Revenue for setting right the inequalities obtaining in the rates of assessment when compared with the rates obtaining in the adjoining ryotwari taluks of Kurnool district. The Government do not desire to postpone the question of giving relief, till after the supplemental survey and resettlement of the State are completed. Detailed proposals submitted

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by the Board of Revenue in this regard, are under the consideration of the Government. It is proposed to give effect to these concessions with effect from this fasli.

The reduction in the total assessment in the two areas will be about one-fourth.

28. The scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive is being steadily extended. It was introduced in the six districts of South Arcot, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Srikakulam, Ramanathapuram and Visakhapatnam on the 15th August 1950. The further extension of the scheme to the four districts of Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Salem and Nellore has also been ordered. When this is done, the number of districts in which the scheme is in force will be 16, leaving only nine more districts to get the benefit of this important reform. Hon. Members are aware that recruitment to the magistracy is now being made largely from the Bar. The scale of pay we have fixed for Sub-Magistrates, is not adequate to draw out the proper men from the Bar and therefore, that scale is being revised suitably with effect from the ensuing year.

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive

29. The advent of freedom has given a fillip to the development of fine arts in the country. As the hon. Members are aware, the Madras Government have taken various steps to give an impetus in this direction. As the latest instance of this kind, I am happy to announce, that the entertainment tax on dramatic performances will be abolished with effect from the 1st April 1951 (Hear, hear). I hope that this will lead to the revival of the ancient art which has still great potentialities for the elevation of the people and benefit the actors and the writers of plays alike. The Government will review the position after a period of two years. The recommendations of the Dramatic Revival Committee are under the consideration of the Government. The Government are aware that great importance is attached to the building of a National Theatre.

Encouragement of Fine Art

30. There has been an insistent demand from Government servants for some additional relief to them, with reference to the rise in the cost of living. After a careful consideration of the matter, the Government have decided to raise the rate of House Rent allowance now given to the non-gazetted Government servants.

Relief to Government servants.

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Receipts
under the
Motor
Vehicles
Act.

35. The recommendations of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Committee are now under the consideration of the Government of India and the State Governments. I hope that the final decision will not materially affect this important source of revenue.

Receipts
from
Electricity
schemes.

36. One relieving feature from the point of view of our revenues is that our Electricity schemes have now begun to give us increasing dividends. I hope that the Department will keep a close watch over operating costs, to keep them down to the minimum, consistent with efficiency.

Grants
from the
Government
of India
for Post-war
Develop-
ment and
Grow More
Food
schemes.

37. Another important addition to our revenues in recent years has been the grant, given by the Government of India, for Post-war Development and Grow More Food schemes, which I referred to in detail in my last Budget Speech. The total grant received by this Government from 1946-7 to 1949-50 was about Rs. 16 crores, including Rs. 3 crores of special procurement bonus. The Government of India have, however, stopped their grants for Post-war Development schemes with effect from the current year and, as I have pointed out already, they have changed their policy in respect of special procurement bonus also. It is, however, hoped that they will give increased grants for Grow More Food schemes.

Growth of
expenditure.

38. Our expenditure has also been rising from year to year on account of the expansion of our welfare services, as I have indicated already.

Accounts, 1949-50.

39. I shall now briefly review the accounts of last year (1949-50) and the Revised Estimate for the current year (1950-51), before I pass on to the figures for next year. The Revenue for 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 55.89 lakhs, while the expenditure on Revenue Account amounted to Rs. 55.54 lakhs, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 35 lakhs. It will be noticed that this surplus is only slightly less than that anticipated in the Revised Estimate for the year (Rs. 53 lakhs). The capital outlay excluding State Trading Schemes, amounted to Rs. 12.85 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 87 lakhs over the revised estimate, the increase occurring mainly on irrigation schemes. The actual adjustments in the year on account of State Trading

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Schemes, resulted in a large net credit of Rs. 4.50 crores, against the revised estimate anticipation of Rs. 2.50 crores. This is mainly due to some arrear adjustments made in the year and does not represent the net profit to Government on the year's trading.

Revised Estimate, 1950-51.

40. Coming to the current year, 1950-51, the revised estimate anticipates a total revenue of Rs. 59.70 lakhs, against the budget figure of Rs. 55.21 lakhs. The figures of expenditure on Revenue Account also show a rise from Rs. 55.57 lakhs to Rs. 59.07 lakhs. The variations are spread over several heads of revenue and expenditure, and these are explained in the Finance Secretary's Budget Memorandum, 1951-52. I may mention in passing, that both the figures of revenue and expenditure, are inflated by a sum of about Rs. 50 lakhs, on account of a change in classification, whereby the transactions relating to the Seed Multiplication scheme of the Agricultural Department are accounted for separately as departmental receipts and expenditure, instead of being treated as a State Trading Scheme in the Capital Account, as before. The net result is that the current year is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 63 lakhs, as against the deficit of Rs. 36 lakhs anticipated in the budget estimate for the year. One single contributing factor to this betterment is the rise in the receipts under the Madras General Sales Tax, which is expected to be Rs. 15.75 lakhs, against the budget figure of Rs. 15.00 lakhs; as I have already mentioned. Our *Kamadhenu* has not failed us, though Nature has been disappointing.

41. The total capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account excluding State Trading Schemes, is now estimated at Rs. 18.45 crores, against the budget figure of Rs. 15.49 crores. The large increase of about Rs. 3 crores occurs mainly in respect of Irrigation and Electricity schemes. The capital outlay on Irrigation is now expected to be nearly Rs. 8 crores against the budget figure of Rs. 5.79 crores. Likewise, the expenditure on Electricity schemes is expected to rise to Rs. 7 crores, against the budget figure of Rs. 5.66 crores. I may mention in this

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connexion that the estimate for Electricity schemes includes a provision of Rs. 90 lakhs for payment of the balance of compensation due to the Madras Electric Supply Corporation.

The transactions relating to the State Trading Schemes are now expected to result in a credit of Rs. 294 lakhs, though the budget anticipated that there would be no large debit or credit. This betterment is mainly due to an anticipated recovery from the Government of India of arrears of subsidy on account of imported grains and the adjustment to this head only in the current year, of the sale proceeds realized by Collectors in previous years.

Loans and advances by the Madras Government, 1950-51.

42. The Budget for the current year took credit for recoveries amounting to Rs. 412 lakhs, and provided for advances to the extent of Rs. 516 lakhs. According to the Revised Estimate, the corresponding figures are: Rs. 448 lakhs and Rs. 647 lakhs. The increase in the advances is due to the provision made for the special loans for chemical manures and larger provision made for takkavi loans in the flood-damaged areas of the northern districts and for loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.

Borrowings, 1950-51.

43. As the House is aware, the Government raised an open market loan on the 31st July 1950 (3 per cent Development Bonds, 1960). This loan was quite a success, and the amount realized was Rs. 440 lakhs roundly, including Rs. 128 lakhs realized in respect of the Manimuttar Project in the Tirunelveli district. The Government of India have also sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 146 lakhs to cover the capital expenditure on specific Grow More Food schemes (purchase of agricultural machinery, unproductive irrigation schemes, etc.). The terms for the repayment of these loans have not yet been settled in full.

Debt position.

44. A statement^a of the debt position of the Government will be found as an Appendix to the printed copy of my speech. The total outstanding balance of loans due to the Government of India on the 31st March 1951 will be Rs. 13.7 crores, and the outstanding balance of loans raised in the open

^a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 87-88 infra.

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market will be Rs. 19.4 crores. It is anticipated that the ways and means advances now outstanding, would be repaid before the end of the year. The total outstanding loans will thus be Rs. 33 crores, which is only 55 per cent of the present annual revenue. As against this public debt, the loans repayable to the Government by local bodies, agriculturists, and others will be about Rs. 18 crores.

45. The year 1950-51 started with a balance of Rs. 38 crores in the shape of cash and securities including the amounts pertaining to the Revenue Reserve Fund. On the basis of the estimates now available, it will close with a balance of Rs. 31 crores. The Government will also hold separately securities belonging to the Sinking Fund, Famine Relief Fund and the Electricity Depreciation and Special Reserve Funds, of the purchase value of Rs. 5.7 crores.

Budget Estimate, 1951-52.

46. I now come to the figures of the Budget for next year. The estimates for the Revenue Account are—

	RS. LAKHS.
A. Revenue	59.63
B. Expenditure on Revenue Account	60.30
C. Deficit	— 67

Hon. Members will find, as usual, details of the figures for the Revised Estimate for 1950-51 and the Budget Estimate for 1951-52, in an Appendix^a to the printed copy of my speech. As compared with the Revised Estimate for 1950-51, the budget for 1951-52 anticipates that the total revenue will be only slightly less than in the current year (Rs. — 7 lakhs), but the estimate of expenditure in the next year is greater than that for the current year by Rs. 123 lakhs, practically the whole of which occurs under 'Education'. I shall not trouble the House with detailed reasons for the variations that occur under individual heads which are explained in full in the Finance Secretary's Memorandum. I shall only draw attention to the fact that, but for the anticipated fall in the receipts from Income-tax (Rs. 51 lakhs), and

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 89-95 infra.

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General Sales Tax (Rs. 65 lakhs) to which I have already referred, the deficit would have been converted into a large surplus as in the current year. The estimate of Income-tax as shown in the Budget, is based on the figures furnished by the Government of India some time earlier. I have just received information that according to the latest estimates of the Government of India, our share is likely to be larger than the Budget figure by Rs. 44 lakhs. Accordingly the deficit of Rs. 67 lakhs, shown in the next year's budget, will be reduced to Rs. 23 lakhs. When this deficit is set against the surplus of Rs. 35 lakhs in 1949-50 and Rs. 63 lakhs anticipated in 1950-51, it may be treated as of no great significance and will therefore be left uncovered.

New
Schemes,
1951-52.

47. The total net cost in 1951-52 of the new schemes included in the Budget, is Rs. 194 lakhs debitable to the Revenue Account and Rs. 369 lakhs debitable to the Capital and Debt Accounts, while schemes costing Rs. 11 lakhs will be financed from the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund. The ultimate cost of all the schemes is Rs. 88 lakhs recurring and Rs. 615 lakhs non-recurring. I have already referred to some of these schemes, and the full list is given in Appendix I to the Budget Memorandum.

The provision for new schemes made in the Capital Account alone is Rs. 283 lakhs, including Rs. 220 lakhs for Tank Improvement and other Grow More Food schemes, Rs. 38 lakhs for the acquisition of local authority electrical undertakings and Rs. 22 lakhs for new building works. The important items of new works are—construction of buildings for Basic Education schools (Rs. 5 lakhs), improvement of certain taluk headquarters hospitals (Rs. 5 lakhs), construction of quarters for police subordinate staff in Madras and other places (Rs. 8 lakhs), and construction of additional quarters for Government servants at Todhunternagar, Saidapet (Rs. 4 lakhs). The number of private and local authority electrical undertakings, so far taken over by the Government, is 14 and it is expected that 36 more undertakings will be taken over in the next year.

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In the Debt Account, a provision of Rs. 86 lakhs is made mainly for the grant of loans to local bodies for various purposes.

A token provision has been made for each of the following items, pending formulation of detailed proposals or preparation of plans and estimates:—

Contribution to a poor-man's Housing Fund.

Opening of a Second Grade Arts College in Srikakulam district.

Acquisition of land and construction of buildings for Government offices and residential quarters in Srikakulam.

Increase of bed strength, employment of additional staff, purchase of equipment and structural alterations to the buildings of the General Hospital, Madras.

Acquisition of additional lands for the Government T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram.

Acquisition of site for the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Madurai.

Opening of a medical college at Madurai.

Opening of a medical college at Guntur.

Construction of a hostel for the women employees of the Government.

Appointment of a Commercial Taxes Tribunal. I may mention in this connexion that only a token provision has been made in the budget for the contribution to the village panchayats under section 71 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 also, pending proposals for the amendment of the Act, which will be placed before the Legislature shortly.

48. In my last Budget Speech, I drew attention to the large capital expenditure^a of nearly Rs. 29 crores incurred by this Government on schemes beneficial to the people from 1946-7 to 1949-50. By the end of this year, the total expenditure would have risen to about Rs. 46 crores excluding the transactions under State Trading Schemes, and the deposits on account of payment of advance compensation to zamindars. As I have already pointed out, the expenditure has been mainly on the implementation of the programme

Capital
Expenditure
1951-52.

^a Printed as Appendix IX on pages 96-98 infra.

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for irrigation and electricity development. For the successful completion of this programme, a sum of Rs. 40 crores more is necessary, spread over the two years 1951-52 and 1952-53. Though the necessary provision has been made in the budget for next year, the real problem is to find the money for it. We have the necessary resources in the shape of our reserve funds, but as these are invested in Government of India securities, we can realize only a portion of our requirements by selling them, having regard to the general condition of the securities market. It is therefore necessary that this Government should be able to obtain sufficient aid from the Centre by way of loans, and also to raise loans in the open-market for substantial sums. If the Government of India and the general public do not respond to our needs in time, and if consequently, these high priority works, which are in an advanced stage of construction, have to be slowed down, much waste and disappointment would be caused, apart from the adverse effects on agriculture and industry in this State. It was with considerable concentration and effort that Madras had built up the organization required for executing the present programme. Machinery and transport costing several lakhs of rupees, with workshops for their maintenance, have been set up and they have several more years of useful life. In order to meet the demand for technical man-power, four new engineering colleges including the Annamalai Engineering College and several polytechnics, had been started and trained men have just begun to come out of these institutions in large numbers. About 30 Public Works divisions, with their full complement of staff, are now engaged on these constructions. The key-personnel of this organization, have all been trained overseas at Government expense and a good few of them are men, capable of holding their own in international circles. I hope the House will permit me to take this opportunity to congratulate our Engineers on the great work they are doing. It is very much in the national interest that the present programme should be completed in time and that steps should be taken for the execution of a further programme. As a matter of fact, the Planning Commission of the Government of India is all for the development of our

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irrigation and electricity projects according to plan, but the Government of India have to assist this Government to find the necessary funds. I fervently hope that they would be able to show a way and that the public-spirited people of this State and elsewhere also will extend their hearty co-operation in this matter in due course.

As I have said before, this Government have taken 51 per cent of the shares in the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation to the value of Rs. 102 lakhs. One-half of this amount was paid in 1948-9 and the balance will be paid before the end of this year. As regards payment of advance compensation to zamindars, a sum of Rs. 132 lakhs was placed in deposit with the Tribunals last year as already mentioned. A provision of Rs. 116 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 120 lakhs in the next year has been made for further deposits (including interim payments).

49. Under loans and advances by the Madras Government, it is expected that there will be net disbursements of about Rs. 200 lakhs, as in the current year. The gross provision of Rs. 432 lakhs includes Rs. 35 lakhs for short-term loans to the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Rs. 130 lakhs for advances to cultivators, including Rs. 38 lakhs for well-subsidy loans, Rs. 35 lakhs for State Aid to Industries, and Rs. 104 lakhs for local bodies. The loans also include nearly Rs. 13 lakhs to the Madras City Improvement Trust for housing schemes, Rs. 80 lakhs for building societies, and Rs. 15 lakhs for housing societies in rural areas, and Rs. 4.5 lakhs to the Annamalai University for the construction of hostels.

50. As usual, no credit is taken in the budget for the proceeds of loans that may be raised in the open-market or taken from the Government of India in 1951-52, to finance capital outlay and loans and advances to local bodies, etc. The withdrawal from the invested cash balances, which is now shown in the budget, will be eventually reduced by the amount of any new loans raised.

51. The year 1951-52 is expected to start with a balance of Rs. 31 crores including cash and securities in the Revenue Reserve Fund. It is estimated to

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close with a balance of about Rs. 10 crores, without allowing for any new loans that may be raised. In addition, Government will hold separately securities belonging to the Sinking Fund, Famine Relief Fund and the Electricity Depreciation and Special Reserve Funds of the purchase value of Rs. 6 crores. Full details of the position relating to these and other special funds, will be found in Appendices III to VII of the Budget Memorandum.

Appendix II to the Budget Memorandum gives a detailed statement of the Government's liabilities and other assets of certain kinds. The liabilities on the 31st March 1951 are estimated at Rs. 108 crores and assets at Rs. 131 crores. The excess of the assets over the liabilities is thus Rs. 23 crores.

52. Sir, I have come to the end of my speech. I should take this opportunity to thank Shri B. Rama Rau, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, and his Deputies and Shri Chintaman Deshmukh, Finance Minister to the Government of India, for the full assistance they gave in the matter of financial accommodation required by this Government in this year. Owing to the fact that no open market loan was raised and no loan was also given by the Government of India last year, our ways and means position became very difficult even from the beginning of this year. But for the help given by the Reserve Bank, with the support of the Government of India, in regard to ways and means advances and sales of securities, we would really have been hard put to meet our capital expenditure. I am sure that the Government of India and the Reserve Bank will continue to help us in the next year also.

I take this opportunity of placing on record my great appreciation of the work of the Finance Secretary, Mr. T. A. Varghese, I.C.S., who has taken charge of the post in April 1950. His experience as Secretary in a spending department like the Public Works Department, has stood him in good stead, and

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he has a complete picture of the requirements of the Government on the expenditure side. As usual, his able Assistants have put in hard work during the year and they too deserve special appreciation.

53. The Budget that I have presented contains no surprises, but it provides some little relief from existing taxation. There has been ministerial responsibility in this State for a generation, and far-reaching changes are now in the offing. The elections under the new Constitution are expected to take place next winter as scheduled, and arrangements in this regard are proceeding apace. Will it be amiss if I now take a little time to stress again that this Legislature and the popular Government have some little real achievements to their credit? The author of the *Tiruk-kural* holds that "freedom from sickness and want, increased production and wealth, widespread contentment and joy, and security" are the prime requisites of an ideal State. He has placed 'security' last, evidently to show that all else is unreal without it. I think that the Madras Government can well claim to have preserved Law and Order and engendered a general sense of security, without resort to Draconian measures. One can appreciate the general sense of security now prevailing in Madras and the rest of India, only if he compares it with the conditions in other Asiatic countries, which have also found their freedom recently. Security includes freedom of speech and action. The fact that some persons vehemently criticise the Government for all that they do or omit to do, is sufficient proof of the *bona fides* of the Government in this respect. The separation of the Judiciary from the Executive and the supremacy of the courts have also contributed to the general feeling of security. We cannot possibly guarantee complete freedom from sickness and want, but I think I have said enough already, to indicate that effective steps continue to be taken by the Government, within the resources at their disposal, to improve the health of the people and to provide adequate medical relief. That this Government are now making an all-out effort

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against great odds, to increase agricultural and industrial production, should be clear from the facts that I have placed before the House in regard to the implementation of the several development schemes, particularly those in regard to Irrigation and Electricity. Then what about the spreading of contentment and joy? This should certainly begin with the more unfortunate among us. The abolition of untouchability and the throwing open of temples have really given a new meaning to the life of the submerged section of the State. The abolition of drink is intended to enable a class of people to rediscover themselves and to set them on the road to prosperity. - Again, the thousands of ryots, who have been held in age-long serfdom in the zamindari areas, will now hold their heads high, and labour for their own enjoyment and not for that of another. The spread of education and the encouragement of fine arts, added to other measures of rural welfare, including the reorientation of village panchayats, in pursuance of the recent Act of this Legislature, should certainly help to put a little more joy into the life of the common people, though, in their new-found rights, they may feel the urge to express discontent at some inconsiderable inconvenience.

I do not mean to say that all is well with this State. What I do claim is that we need not feel apologetic about what we have done. We are certainly on the road to make political freedom understandable to the common man. It is not good to be obsessed with the difficulties of the present day. The difficulties are there to be faced and overcome, and not to be brooded over. Though we may not ignore the fateful present for a distant future, yet we should have the courage and the vision to see things in their proper perspective. Other nations than ourselves have suffered grievous set-backs in recent times, but they are fast coming into their own, through hard labour and unwavering faith. They perhaps believe that "their own disasters and miseries have been only a necessary destruction, opening the way to new construction, or temporary set-backs of no greater importance to the general trend of evolution, than are the wavelets raised by a contrary breeze to the sweep of the in-coming tide". Indeed,

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we owe it to the great Titans, who have laboured for us and passed away, to have such a robust faith in ourselves and to jointly labour for the welfare of our State and the country. I conclude with a prayer to the Goddess of Prosperity, in the words of *Sarojini Devi*:—

‘ Hearken, O Lotus-born !

Prosper our cradles and kindred and cattle,
And cherish our hearth-fires and coffers and corn,
O watch o’er our seasons of peace and of battle,

Hearken, O Lotus-born ! ’

Jai Bharat !

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The general discussion on the Budget will begin to-morrow. I adjourn the House till 11 o’clock on Tuesday, the 27th February 1951.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 27th February 1951.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 775 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 26th February 1951, page 4 supra.]

(a) Yes. In the light of the recommendations of the All-India Co-operative Planning Committee, the 15th Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies and the Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Madras in 1947 the Government considered that the objective of rural co-operation in this State should be the expansion of the existing rural co-operative credit societies in all economic spheres and the organization of more such societies so as to serve at least 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the population in this State. This Government therefore sanctioned in November 1948 a scheme for the payment of subsidies to Central Banks in order to enable them to employ adequate staff for intensive supervision of rural credit societies with a view to enable the conversion of all the existing rural credit societies into multi-purpose societies within a period of two years and the organization of more such societies. It is not necessary under the scheme that the rural credit societies should undertake all the non-credit activities in the specified period. But all the societies should make a start to undertake one or more of the non-credit activities within the specified period, according to their capacity and circumstances and ultimately prove as useful centres for the general economic improvement of their members.

(b) 8,802 up to 30th November 1950.

(c) About 3,000.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 780 asked by Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 26th February 1951, pages 11-12 supra.]

Statement showing the production of rice for the eight years ending 1949-50 in Madras State.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the production of rice (in 000 tons) for the eight years ending 1949-50 in Madras State.

Item.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rice ..	4,614.0	4,932.0	5,954.0	4,241.5	4,913.6	4,382.0	4,284.5	3,911.0

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the difference in production in 1948-49 as compared with production in previous years (in 000 tons).

Item.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rice	— 329.5	— 647.5	— 769.5	+ 43.0	— 635.0	— 98.1

Statement showing the difference in production in 1949-50 as compared with production in previous years (in 000 tons).

Item.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rice ..	..	— 803.0	— 1,121.0	— 1,243.0	— 430.0	— 1,108.5	— 571.0 — 473.5

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 68 asked by Sri K. Shanmugam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 26th February 1951, page 23 supra.]

(a) The actual amount spent on Harijan Uplift excluding the cost on staff in the Nellore district is given below :—

1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1,50,820	1,83,760	2,42,340	3,10,650	3,60,020

(b) The percentage which the above amount bears to the total amount of allotments is given below :—

1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
5.2	5.2	5.9	6.4	5.7

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(d) Non-Residential—Scholarships—Nellore district, 1949-50.

Name of the institution with P.O. and taluk.	Form or Class.	Number of scholarships granted.	Total.	
			Scholarships.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.
1 A.B.M. Girls' High School, Nellore, P.O. and taluk	V Form	1	45	
	IV "	2	90	
	III "	3	42	
	II "	1	14	
		7	191	7 191
2 A.B.M. Higher Elementary School, Podili P.O., Nellore taluk ..	VIII Standard	1	8	
3 A.B.M. Middle School, Kavali P.O. and taluk	III Form	1	14	
	II "	1	25	
	I "	3	53	
		5	92	5 92
4 Aided Elementary School, Kanigiri P.O. and taluk	V Standard	6	36	
	IV "	8	48	
		14	84	14 84
5 Board Higher Elementary School, Kandukur P.O. and taluk ..	VII Standard	1	8	
	V "	1	6	
		2	14	
6 Board Higher Elementary School, Kavali P.O. and taluk .. .	VIII Standard	1	8	
	VII "	4	32	
		5	40	
7 Board Higher Elementary School, Allipuram P.O., Nellore taluk ..	VIII Standard	2	16	
	VII "	7	56	
	VI "	8	48	
	V "	6	36	
	IV "	14	94	
		37	240	37 240
8 Board High School, Gudur P.O. and taluk	VI Form	1	45	
	IV "	1	24	
	II "	1	25	
		3	94	3 94
9 Board High School, Kandukur P.O. and taluk	VI Form			
	V "			
	IV "			
	III "			
	II "			
	I "			

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Name of the institution with P.O. and taluk.	Form or Class.	Number of scholarships granted.	Total.	
			Scholarships.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.
10 Board High School, Kavali P.O. and taluk	VI Form	5	141	
	V "	2	48	
	IV "	2	69	
	III "	1	14	
	II "	1	14	
		11	286	11 286
11 Board High School, Kota P.O., Gudur taluk	V Form	1	24	
	IV "	6	228	
	III "	9	126	
	II "	15	254	
	I "	9	126	
		40	758	40 758
12 Board High School, Rapur P.O. and taluk	III Form	3	42	3 42
13 Board High School, Sulerpeta P.O. and taluk	VI Form	1	24	
	V "	3	72	
	IV "	1	24	
	III "	3	42	
	II "	1	14	
		9	176	9 176
14 Board High School, Udayagiri P.O. and taluk	II Form	2	30	
	I "	1	14	
		3	53	3 53
15 Board Hindu Boys' School, Kandukur P.O. and taluk	V Standard	1	6	
	IV "	2	12	
		3	18	3 18
16 Board Middle School, Udayapadu P.O., Kandukur taluk	III Form	1	14	1 14
17 C.A.M. High School, Nellore P.O. and taluk	V Form	2	48	
	IV "	4	138	
	III "	1	25	
	II "	3	75	
		10	286	10 286
18 G.V.S. Board Middle School, Sydapuram P.O., Gudur taluk ..	III Form	3	53	
	II "	5	70	
	I "	3	42	
		11	165	11 165

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Scholarships—Residential—Nellore district—Particulars, 1949-50.

Name of the institution with P.O. and taluk.	Form or Class.	Number of scholarships granted.	Total.	
			Scholarships.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)
19 J.B.M. Board High School, Kovur P.O. and taluk	V Form	1		RS.
	IV "	1		45
	II "	1		25
		3	3	115
20 Municipal Middle School, Rangana-yakalupet, Nellore P.O. and taluk.	III Form	1	1	14
21 O.E.L.M. Higher Elementary School, Vakadu P.O., Gudur taluk.	VIII Standard	17		136
	VII "	18		152
	VI "	33		198
	V "	22		132
	IV "	8		48
		98	98	666
22 Rebela Sundara Rama Reddy Municipal High School, Stonehousepet.	IV Form	6		144
	I "	1		14
		7	7	158
23 S.A. School, Kavali P.O. and taluk.	V Class	1	1	6
24 St. Peter's High School, Nellore P.O. and taluk	VI Form	2		90
	V "	2		90
	IV "	3		135
	III "	2		50
	II "	1		14
		10	10	379
25 St. Joseph Girls' High School, Nellore P.O. and taluk	V Form	1		45
	II "	1		14
		2	2	59
26 V.R.C. High School, Nellore P.O. and taluk	VI Form	2		48
	V "	2		48
	IV "	3		72
		7	7	168
			370	5,512

Scholarships granted.

Harijans	292	RS.
Converts	72	3,432
Eligible communities	6	1,986
		114
Total	370	5,512

Names of the institutions with places.	Form in which studying.	Number of scholarships.	Amount invol.	Total.	
				Number of scholarships.	Amount involved.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Board High School, Kavali	VI Form	1	174	1	174
2 R.S.R.M. High School, Stonehousepet	V "	4	696		
	IV "	10	1,740	14	2,436
3 Board High School, Kovur	VI "	1	174	1	174
4 St. Peter's High School, Nellore ..	VI "	3	522		
	IV "	1	174	4	696
5 C.A.M. High School, Nellore	V "	3	522		
	IV "	4	696	7	1,218
6 V. R. College, Nellore	VI "	7	1,218		
	V "	8	1,392		
	IV "	2	348	17	2,958
7 A.B.M. Girls' School, Nellore	VI "	1	174	1	174
8 Board High School, Kandukur	VI "	1	195		
	V "	1	195		
	IV "	1	195	3	585
9 Board High School, Kota	V "	5	933		
	IV "	6	1,107	11	2,040
10 Board High School, Gudur	V "	1	174	1	174
11 Board High School, Kanigiri	V "	2	348	2	348
12 Board High School, Sularpet	VI "	2	348	2	348
13 Board High School, Buchireddipalem.	VI "	1	174		
	V "	7	1,218	8	1,392
			Total ..	72	12,717

Scholarships granted.

Harijans	59	RS.
Christians	8	10,287
Other eligible communities	5	1,560
		870
Total	72	12,717

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 69 asked by Sri K. Ishwara at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 26th February 1951, page 24 supra.]

Statement.

	1948-49.	1949-50.
(a) Number of scholarships granted to Scheduled Castes and other eligible communities ..	7,697	13,969

Name of the district.	Number of non-residential scholarships granted during 1948-49.	Number of residential scholarships granted during 1948-49.	Number of non-residential scholarships granted during 1949-50.	Number of residential scholarships granted during 1949-50.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Elementary.	Secondary.	Elementary.	Secondary.
North Arcot ..	252	152	458	407
South Arcot ..	166	99	202	289
Chingleput ..	276	135	273	259
Coimbatore ..	32	71	24	136
Madras ..	142	592	784	1,187
Madurai ..	264	260	442	574
Malabar ..	156	98	325	206
Ramanathapuram ..	77	82	105	117
Salem ..	416	174	411	320
South Kanara ..	40	48	21	74
Tanjore ..	134	187	419	158
Tirunelveli ..	252	138	241	314
Tiruchirappalli ..	37	239	77	413
Anantapur ..	32	156	24	232
Bellary ..	15	127	16	134
Chittoor ..	119	119	148	78
Cuddapah ..	35	68	18	99
East Godavari ..	158	223	243	531
West Godavari ..	79	207	78	554
Guntur ..	33	171	38	433
Krishna ..	8	167	41	588
Kurnool ..	31	90	31	140
Nellore ..	..	122	163	207
The Nilgiris ..	58	109	35	118
Visakhapatnam ..	70	48	89	132
Total ..	2,881	3,802	4,706	7,700

* No residential scholarships are granted to pupils studying in elementary schools.

Name of scholarship.	1948-49.	1949-50.
1 Collegiate (Arts) residential ..	..	..
2 Collegiate (Arts) non-residential ..	308	544
3 Professional—residential ..	153	179
4 Professional—non-residential ..	116	140
5 Commercial (non-residential only) ..	7	17
6 Madras Seva Sadan (residential) ..	10	10
7 Co-operative training ..	8	10
8 Industrial—residential ..	6	8
9 Industrial—non-residential ..	30	25
	71	151
Total ..	707	1,086

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 70 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 26th February 1951, page 24 supra.]

(a) The number of electricity systems in our State and what they are:—
Government systems.

Name of System.	Name of System.
1 Pykara.	5 Andhra—
2 Mettur.	(a) Vijayavada, (b) Kakinada, (c) Visakhapatnam, (d) Ceded Districts and (e) Nellore.
3 Papanasam.	
4 Madras.	

Licensed systems.

Name of category.	Licenses.
1 Self-generating licensees ..	(1) Parvathipur, (2) Srikakulam and Narasannapeta, (3) Rajahmundry, (4) Narasaraopet, (5) Ongole, (6) Nellore, (7) Proddatur, (8) Adoni, (9) Bellary *, (10) Hospet, (11) Anantapur *, (12) Hindupur *, (13) Udupi and Karkala and (14) Mangalore.
2 Licensees who obtain bulk supply from other than Madras Government Electricity Department.	(1) Rameswaram and (2) Fort Cochin.
3 Licensees who obtain bulk supply from Government Thermal Schemes—	
(a) Visakhapatnam Thermal System.	(1) Visakhapatnam, (2) Bobbili, (3) Anakapalle and (4) Salur.
(b) Vijayavada Thermal System.	(1) Vijayavada, (2) Machilipatnam, (3) Guntur, (4) Gudivada and (5) Eluru.
(c) Kakinada Thermal System.	Kakinada.
(d) Madras Electricity System.	(1) Sembium, (2) Alandur, (3) Tiruvottiyur and (4) Villivakkam.
4 Licensees who receive bulk supply from Hydro-electric schemes of Government either direct or through other licensees—	
(a) Mettur Electricity System.	(1) Tirupathi, (2) Chittoor, (3) Ambur-Vaniyabadi, (4) Gudiyattam *, (5) Vellore-Ranipet, (6) Tirupattur, (7) Tiruvannamalai, (8) Chingleput, (9) Kancheepuram, (10) Tiruvallur, (11) South Arcot, (12) Salem-Erode, (13) Pudukottai State Licence, (14) Tiruchirappalli-Srirangam, (15) Brahmaildyambal, (16) Ponnammara-vathy, (17) Pudukottai Electric Supply Corporation, (18) Karur, (19) East Tanjore, (20) Tanjore, (21) Kumbakonam and (22) Nagapattinam.
(b) Pykara Electricity System.	(1) Coimbatore, (2) Palghat, (3) Tiruppur, (4) Pollachi, (5) Udumalpet, (6) Dharapuram, (7) Ootacamund, (8) Coonoor, (9) Wellington, (10) Cannanore-Tellocherry, (11) Kozhikode, (12) Palni, (13) Periakulam, (14) Dindigul, (15) Kodaikanal and (16) Bodinayakanur.
(c) Papanasam Electricity System.	(1) East Ramanathapuram, (2) Madurai, (3) Kannur, (4) Devakottai, (5) Virudunagar, (6) Sivakasi, (7) Karaikudi, (8) Nattarasankottai, (9) Tirunelveli, (10) Tuticorin, (11) West Ramanathapuram, (12) Ootacamund and (12) Nalkuppai *.

* Since taken over by Government.

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(b) The total number of units of electricity generated in each in 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50:—

Government systems.

System. (1)	1947-48. (2)	1948-49. (3)	1949-50. (4)
	(Energy in millions of units).		
1 Pykara	155.90	208.20	222.86
2 Mettur	135.70	156.80	160.39
3 Papanasam	64.62	71.77	79.84
4 Madras	* 54.95	102.07	108.00
5 Andhra	23.19	30.56	34.71
Total	434.36	569.40	605.80

* From 28th August 1947, when the Government acquired the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, to 31st March 1948.

Licensed systems.

Name of licensee. (1)	Units generated in		
	1947-48. (2)	1948-49. (3)	1949-50. (4)
I (1) Parvatipur	20,912	21,609	22,942
(2) Srikakulam and Narasannapeta	153,003	193,721	187,904
(3) Rajahmundry	1,335,902	1,117,054	510,684
(4) Narasaraopet	163,897	201,816	†
(5) Ongole	86,420	†	†
(6) Nellore	859,256	719,807	731,778
(7) Proddattur	90,703	†	†
(8) Adoni	221,140	253,976	†
(9) Bellary*	722,545	737,808	†
(10) Hospet	112,276	119,895	†
(11) Anantapur*	179,744	229,600	†
(12) Hindupur*	79,123	96,375	†
(13) Udupi and Karkala	256,319	282,146	279,274
(14) Mangalore	2,040,260	2,394,400	†
II (1) Rameswaram devasthanams	42,166	†	19,446
(2) Fort Cochin	†	†	†

* Since taken over by Government.

† Figures not available.

(c) How much of it was used for agricultural, industrial and lighting purposes, yearwar, for the abovementioned period?—

Government areas.

System. (1)	Agricultural purposes. 1948-49. 1949-50.		Industrial purposes. 1948-49. 1949-50.		Lighting purposes including cinemas. 1948-49. 1949-50.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	(Energy used in millions of units)					
1 Pykara	21.20	24.50	90.9	103.4	3.94	6.03
2 Mettur	9.70	10.30	17.2	21.2	2.77	3.13
3 Papanasam	0.78	1.15	23.1	27.0	2.16	2.63
4 Madras	0.10	0.27	24.9	24.2	17.64	18.55
5 Andhra	1.11	1.05	9.7	10.0	2.25	2.67
Total	32.89	37.27	166.9	185.8	28.76	33.00

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System. (1)	Domestic lighting.		Industrial.		Agricultural.		Self-Generating licensees— (1)
	1948-49 (lights and fans). (6)	1949-50 (Domestic lighting and appliances). (7)	1948-49 (Power). (4)	1949-50 (Industrial). (5)	1948-49. (2)	1949-50. (3)	
Pykara	85,611	79,575	41,161	24,883	†	†	Pykara
Mettur	497,574	†	107,543	137,560	48,258	65,704	Srikakulam and Narasannapeta
Papanasam	76,475	†	52,114	†	†	†	Rajahmundry
Madras	218,147	227,018	146,994	187,445	3,225	2,641	Narasaraopet
Andhra	109,158	†	†	†	†	†	Ongole
	296,353	†	130,817	†	†	†	Nellore
	70,338	†	14,922	21,681	3,797	4,833	Proddattur
	41,155	53,302	60,820	†	†	†	Adoni
	132,613	135,531	17,660	16,139	†	†	Bellary*
	876,409	920,302	50,370	56,311	†	†	Hospet
	†	†	980,574	1,016,777	386	444	Anantapur*
	12,437	†	†	†	Nil.	Nil.	Hindupur*
	137,173	150,023	12,053	10,475	Nil.	Nil.	Udupi and Karkala
	789,567	1,786,719	327,171	397,021	†	†	Mangalore
	91,208	85,935	188,794	134,504	†	557	Rameswaram
	171,853	144,928	112,199	110,296	†	4,546	Fort Cochin
	†	60,062	13,864	11,116	†	†	
	980,349	1,362,726	1,127,415	1,222,952	49,455	53,136	
	295,766	316,332	295,566	320,068	†	†	
	122,933	111,919	73,129	88,475	1,931	1,184	
	712,182	606,257	1,820,310	2,025,896	134,182	139,326	
	258,800	320,647	316,336	338,890	6,313	6,507	
	433,239	540,650	248,373	584,447	†	†	

* Since taken over by Government.

† Figures are not available.

Licenses areas—cont.

System.	Agricultural.			Industrial.			Domestic lighting.		
	1948-49.			1948-49.			1948-49.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1) Licenses obtaining bulk supply from Government Thermal systems—cont.									
(d) Madras System—									
Sembium									
Tiruvottiyur	5,243	5,055	257,994	247,729	†	201,023	†	†	†
Villivakkam	27,666	24,916	403,011	582,706	†	92,078	†	†	†
Alandur	†	†	37,885	40,674	†	54,405	†	†	†
Licenses obtaining bulk supply from Government Hydro Schemes :—									
1 Mettur Electricity System—									
Tirupati	3,57,160	342,829	208,125	152,550	†	293,744	†	†	†
Chittoor	59,175	54,986	258,606	271,019	†	271,107	†	†	†
Ambur-Vaniambedi	431,552	658,886	660,766	692,351	†	344,896	†	†	†
Gudiyatham *	†	†	†	†	†	299,775	†	†	†
Vellore and Ranipet	138,757	172,782	1,947,111	1,973,574	†	1,279,095	†	†	†
Tirupattur	11,695	8,575	172,326	189,110	†	1,400,076	†	†	†
Tiruvannamalai	27,158	30,895	242,631	277,628	†	158,057	†	†	†
Chingleput	304,579	398,585	178,760	145,210	†	110,716	†	†	†
Kanchipuram	218,144	221,284	390,030	399,290	†	569,148	†	†	†
Taravallur	163,878	172,814	84,312	104,689	†	129,733	†	†	†
South Arcot	9,836,222	10,100,628	3,282,343	3,267,607	†	1,468,103	†	†	†
Salem-Erode	307,863	323,173	8,925,163	9,806,764	†	2,566,448	†	†	†
Pudukottah State licence	10,923	13,732	2,039,751	2,764,822	†	†	†	†	†
Tiruchirappalli-Srirangam	742,773	782,029	15,886,273	21,251,947	†	†	†	†	†
Prabavadyambal	†	459	128,927	106,955	†	†	†	†	†
Ponnaswathy	8,460	12,847	150,366	553,477	†	152,184	†	†	†
Pudukottai Electric Supply Corporation	†	†	495,610	616,287	†	186,196	†	†	†
Karur	1,572	6,874	301,292	314,240	†	215,486	†	†	†
East Tanjore	47,465	43,931	4,180,032	3,736,239	†	355,528	†	†	†
Tanjore	44,410	31,255	773,204	828,304	†	†	†	†	†
Kumbakonam	3,223	11,665	1,690,232	1,669,975	†	1,497,160	†	†	†
Nagapattinam	†	†	2,487,768	1,738,269	†	365,864	†	†	†
2 Pykara Electricity System—									
Coimbatore	†	415,794	1,787,803	1,293,494	†	3,146,012	†	†	†
Palghat	9,513	22,911	271,379	274,737	†	696,143	†	†	†

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System.	Agricultural.			Industrial.			Domestic lighting.		
	1948-49.			1948-49.			1948-49.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1) Licenses obtaining bulk supply from Government Thermal systems—cont.									
(d) Madras System—									
Sembium									
Tiruvottiyur	5,243	5,055	257,994	247,729	†	201,023	†	†	†
Villivakkam	27,666	24,916	403,011	582,706	†	92,078	†	†	†
Alandur	†	†	37,885	40,674	†	54,405	†	†	†
Licenses obtaining bulk supply from Government Hydro Schemes :—									
1 Mettur Electricity System—									
Tirupati	3,57,160	342,829	208,125	152,550	†	293,744	†	†	†
Chittoor	59,175	54,986	258,606	271,019	†	271,107	†	†	†
Ambur-Vaniambedi	431,552	658,886	660,766	692,351	†	344,896	†	†	†
Gudiyatham *	†	†	†	†	†	299,775	†	†	†
Vellore and Ranipet	138,757	172,782	1,947,111	1,973,574	†	1,279,095	†	†	†
Tirupattur	11,695	8,575	172,326	189,110	†	1,400,076	†	†	†
Tiruvannamalai	27,158	30,895	242,631	277,628	†	158,057	†	†	†
Chingleput	304,579	398,585	178,760	145,210	†	110,716	†	†	†
Kanchipuram	218,144	221,284	390,030	399,290	†	569,148	†	†	†
Taravallur	163,878	172,814	84,312	104,689	†	129,733	†	†	†
South Arcot	9,836,222	10,100,628	3,282,343	3,267,607	†	1,468,103	†	†	†
Salem-Erode	307,863	323,173	8,925,163	9,806,764	†	2,566,448	†	†	†
Pudukottah State licence	10,923	13,732	2,039,751	2,764,822	†	†	†	†	†
Tiruchirappalli-Srirangam	742,773	782,029	15,886,273	21,251,947	†	†	†	†	†
Prabavadyambal	†	459	128,927	106,955	†	†	†	†	†
Ponnaswathy	8,460	12,847	150,366	553,477	†	152,184	†	†	†
Pudukottai Electric Supply Corporation	†	†	495,610	616,287	†	186,196	†	†	†
Karur	1,572	6,874	301,292	314,240	†	215,486	†	†	†
East Tanjore	47,465	43,931	4,180,032	3,736,239	†	355,528	†	†	†
Tanjore	44,410	31,255	773,204	828,304	†	†	†	†	†
Kumbakonam	3,223	11,665	1,690,232	1,669,975	†	1,497,160	†	†	†
Nagapattinam	†	†	2,487,768	1,738,269	†	365,864	†	†	†
2 Pykara Electricity System—									
Coimbatore	†	415,794	1,787,803	1,293,494	†	3,146,012	†	†	†
Palghat	9,513	22,911	271,379	274,737	†	696,143	†	†	†

APPENDIX

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System.	Agricultural.			Industrial.			Domestic lighting.		
	1948-49.			1948-49.			1948-49.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1) Licenses obtaining bulk supply from Government Thermal systems—cont.									
(d) Madras System—									
Sembium									
Tiruvottiyur	5,243	5,055	257,994	247,729	†	201,023	†	†	†
Villivakkam	27,666	24,916	403,011	582,706	†	92,078	†	†	†
Alandur	†	†	37,885	40,674	†	54,405	†	†	†
Licenses obtaining bulk supply from Government Hydro Schemes :—									
1 Mettur Electricity System—									
Tirupati	3,57,160	342,829	208,125	152,550	†	293,744	†	†	†
Chittoor	59,175	54,986	258,606	271,019	†	271,107	†	†	†
Ambur-Vaniambedi	431,552	658,886	660,766	692,351	†	344,896	†	†	†
Gudiyatham *	†	†	†	†	†	299,775	†	†	†
Vellore and Ranipet	138,757	172,782	1,947,111	1,973,574	†	1,279,095	†	†	†
Tirupattur	11,695	8,575	172,326	189,110	†	1,400,076	†	†	†
Tiruvannamalai	27,158	30,895	242,631	277,628	†	158,057	†	†	†
Chingleput	304,579	398,585	178,760	145,210	†	110,716	†	†	†
Kanchipuram	218,144	221,284	390,030	399,290	†	569,148	†	†	†
Taravallur	163,878	172,814	84,312	104,689	†	129,733	†	†	†
South Arcot	9,836,222	10,100,628	3,282,343	3,267,607	†	1,468,103	†	†	†
Salem-Erode	307,863	323,173	8,925,163	9,806,764	†	2,566,448	†	†	†
Pudukottah State licence	10,923	13,732	2,039,751	2,764,822	†	†	†	†	†
Tiruchirappalli-Srirangam	742,773	782,029	15,886,273	21,251,947	†	†	†	†	†
Prabavadyambal	†	459	128,927	106,955	†	†	†	†	†
Ponnaswathy	8,460	12,847	150,366	553,477	†	152,184	†	†	†
Pudukottai Electric Supply Corporation	†	†	495,610	616,287	†	186,196	†	†	†
Karur	1,572	6,874	301,292	314,240	†	215,486	†	†	†
East Tanjore	47,465	43,931	4,180,032	3,736,239	†	355,528	†	†	†
Tanjore	44,410	31,255	773,204	828,304	†	†	†	†	†
Kumbakonam	3,223	11,665	1,690,232	1,669,975	†	1,497,160	†	†	†
Nagapattinam	†	†	2,487,768	1,738,269	†	365,864	†	†	†
2 Pykara Electricity System—									
Coimbatore	†	415,794	1,787,803	1,293,494	†	3,146,012	†	†	†
Palghat	9,513	22,911	271,379	274,737	†	696,143	†	†	†

(d) What the cost charged per unit is in respect of the abovementioned three different consumers :—

The Government observe that the statement to be placed on the table of the House will be voluminous and they do not consider it worthwhile to print such voluminous statements. Information in respect of any particular locality will be given to such honourable Members as may ask for it.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 73 asked by Sri G. Sitharamaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 26th February 1951, page 26 supra.]

Names of districts.	Number of societies on 30th November 1950.
Anantapur	9
North Arcot	10
South Arcot	6
Bellary	8
Chingleput	18
Chittoor	7
Coimbatore	23
Cuddapah	4
East Godavari	11
West Godavari	12
Guntur	23
South Kanara	4
Krishna	11
Kurnool	4
Madras	21
Madurai	21
Malabar	4
Nellore	9
Nilgiris	3
Ramanathapuram	8
Salem	12
Tanjore	13
Tirunelveli	11
Tiruchirappalli	14
Visakhapatnam	16
Srikakulam	10

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item II, at page 64 supra.]

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT POSITION OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

I. OPEN-MARKET LOANS.

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount that will be outstanding on 31st March 1951.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
September 1937 and September 1940.	3% Loan, 1952 I and II issues.	2,33.54	2,18.95	
September 1938.	3% Loan, 1953.	1,51.29	1,42.08	
June 1939	3% Loan, 1959.	1,50.00	1,27.46	
September 1942.	3% Loan, 1955.	1,25.00	1,23.25	
September 1943.	3% Loan, 1956.	1,25.10	1,25.10	
August 1944	3% Loan, 1958.	1,10.00	1,06.30	
September 1945	3% Loan, 1960.	3,00.00	2,77.69	
September 1946.	2½% Loan, 1961.	4,09.30	3,84.52	
July 1950	3% Development Bonds, 1960.	4,39.75	4,39.75	
	Total ..	20,43.98	19,45.10	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

(1) Pre-autonomy consolidated debt.	3,24.74	The Madras Government's debt to the Government of India after certain adjustments amounted to Rs. 7,56.71 lakhs on 1st April 1937. This debt was consolidated into a 4½ per cent loan and it is repayable by 1981-82 by half-yearly equated instalments.
(2) Post-autonomy debt—		
1947-48 ..	6,00.00	These are loans given by the Government of India for capital expenditure on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes when the Madras Government did not raise any market loan. Interest is payable at 2-7/8 per cent half-yearly. The principal is repayable after 15 years in each case.
1948-49 ..	3,00.00	
1950-51—		
Fisheries Programme—		
For giving a loan to the South Madras Fishermen Co-operative Society.	1.33	Interest at 3½ per cent payable half-yearly. Principal repayable after 15 years.

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II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*cont.*

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount that will be outstanding on 31st March 1951.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS. LAKHS.	(4) RS. LAKHS.	(5)
(2) Post-autonomy debt— <i>cont.</i>				
1950-51— <i>cont.</i>				
Tractor Reclamation.	..	..	30-00	The terms of the loan are under correspondence with the Government of India.
Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire purchase.	..	..	60-00	
P.W.D. Irrigation and Tank Improvement Scheme.	..	..	45-00	
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	..	..	10-00	
Total, II ..			13,71-07	
Total, I and II ..			33,16-17	

III. SPECIAL IRREDEEMABLE LOANS.

	AMOUNT.
	RS.
(1) Four Bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum issued between the years 1796 and 1807.	1,33,000
(2) Two Bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum issued in the years 1795 and 1817.	10,500
(3) A deposit bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum received in 1817.	41,770
(4) A deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum (now treated as an Endowment for the Stanley Hospital, Madras).	66,878
Total, III ..	2,52,148
	or
	2-52 lakhs.
	RS.
	LAKHS.
Grand total of loans that will be outstanding on the 31st March 1951 (I + II + III).	33,18-69

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide item II, at page 65 supra.]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MADRAS STATE FROM 1920-21 TO 1951-52.

A. REVENUE.											
Major heads of revenue.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1940-41.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-51 (Revised estimate). (10)	1951-52 (Budget estimate). (11)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	59-85	6-75	62-40	4,31-25	4,48-05	5,35-32	8,42-22	8,23-32	8,29-00	7,78-00	
Land Revenue—											
Gross receipts including portion due to irrigation.	6,88-54	7,18-11	7,35-24	7,97-33	8,53-19	8,08-42	7,68-79	8,12-09	9,00-00	10,00-00	
Excise ..	5,39-07	5,24-28	3,39-65	16,79-50	14,67-09	10,69-18	3,66-54	58-82	50-05	36-46	
Stamps ..	1,78-10	2,34-71	1,80-14	3,74-20	4,37-74	3,35-92	4,05-57	4,32-68	4,66-30	4,64-19	
Forest ..	52-69	52-69	48-48	1,43-24	1,61-39	1,82-81	1,59-57	1,65-70	1,82-49	1,76-72	
Registration ..	30-61	31-30	37-14	69-83	75-96	78-90	86-55	95-47	1,05-78	1,05-78	
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act.	..	..	79-87	97-96	1,31-11	1,66-64	1,97-45	3,00-73	3,40-00	3,50-00	
Other taxes and duties—											
General sales tax ..	..	..	69-64	5,82-70	6,95-90	8,31-26	13,03-01	15,24-35	15,76-00	15,10-00	
Other items ..	..	..	60-48	1,45-33	1,49-38	1,98-62	2,29-32	2,85-64	2,93-92	2,95-96	
Total ..	..	..	1,30-02	7,28-03	8,45-28	10,29-78	15,32-33	18,09-89	18,68-92	18,05-96	

APPENDIX

A. REVENUE—cont.

Major heads of revenue.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1940-41.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-51 (Revised Esti- mate).	1951-52 (Budget Esti- mate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Irrigation—										
Direct receipts	4.76	6.19	6.87	11.73	12.82	11.88	12.06	13.78	13.62	13.48
Deduct—Working expenses . .	27.07	52.48	40.62	70.00	79.38	91.08	1,03.44	1,17.86	1,08.95	1,14.70
Net receipts	22.31	46.29	33.75	58.27	66.56	79.20	91.38	1,04.08	95.33	1,01.22
Irrigation—										
Direct receipts	1.57	2.82	2.00	2.80	3.02	2.80	3.09	4.23	4.07	3.79
Interest	5.56	42.52	24.40	95.00	1,24.43	79.95	93.72	91.73	77.77	66.06
Administration of Justice . .	9.78	15.46	20.33	53.75	48.92	72.51	73.12	80.99	83.15	83.18
Jails and Convict Settlements .	8.03	9.27	7.23	15.76	13.93	13.21	15.99	22.05	22.86	21.27
Police	6.89	5.62	6.79	18.93	15.76	13.79	19.51	27.28	25.38	17.37
Ports and Pilotage						47.08				
Education	10.55	7.95	10.00	15.41	27.58	32.63	30.29	42.54	35.00	38.94
Medical	6.14	8.88	10.27	18.15	17.81	20.35	23.33	23.08	23.99	23.04
Public Health	2.23	1.62	2.61	6.63	5.95	5.49	7.79	6.34	7.42	7.27
Agriculture	3.66	2.97	3.73	20.73	30.05	22.64	23.86	35.30 (a)	2,26.49 (e)	2,01.14
Veterinary (h)			1.17	3.34	3.62	2.73	3.50	5.30	6.25	6.45
Co-operation (h)			4.22	7.60	7.68	8.89	12.28	18.82 (b)	23.03	23.92
Industries	19.42	7.92	26.12	59.17	60.96	72.49	75.81	77.82 (c)	1,44.62	150.37

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Miscellaneous departments . .	2.93	12.49	8.14	11.02	15.09	17.14	20.68	25.64	37.47	33.53
Civil Works	10.08	24.89	27.54	48.46	66.31	1,11.25	86.34	1,15.54	96.52	1,08.11
Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Gross).			66.41	1,17.73	1,25.14	1,83.89	2,71.22	3,21.41	3,67.45	4,13.70
Deduct—Working Expenses . .			28.44	63.88	72.24	1,21.93	1,86.10	2,20.19	2,00.64	2,25.10
Net receipts			37.97	53.85	52.90	61.96	85.12	1,01.22	1,66.81	1,89.60
Receipts in aid of superannuation.	1.70	3.62	2.49	6.03	6.46	7.39	4.80	5.07	4.34	4.21
Stationery and Printing . . .	1.43	3.13	6.10	12.92	13.04	13.75	13.44	33.67	27.52	13.90
Miscellaneous—										
Gross Receipts from Bus Service. (f)							95.88			
Other items	3.14	13.22	26.95	41.34	87.53	93.54	92.40	1,39.22	2,29.72 (d)	1,10.77
Total	3.14	13.22	26.95	41.34	87.53	1,16.89	1,88.28	1,39.22	2,29.72 (d)	1,10.77
Receipts from Road Transport Schemes—Gross Receipts (g).								104.06	1,06.59	1,06.47
Working expenses (g)								— 91.87	— 95.86	— 92.79
Net receipts								12.19	10.73	13.68

(a) Includes a sum of Rs. 58.44 lakhs as transfer from the deposit account of procurement bonus.

(b) Includes a sum of Rs. 0.95 lakh as transfer from the deposit account of procurement bonus.

(c) Includes a sum of Rs. 15.85 lakhs as transfer from the deposit account of procurement bonus.

(d) Includes a sum of Rs. 1,12.97 lakhs as transfer from the deposit account of procurement bonus.

(e) Includes a sum of Rs. 1.23 lakhs as transfer from the deposit account of procurement bonus.

(f) The receipts are shown under "Receipts from Road Transport Schemes" from 1949-50.

(g) Prior to 1949-50, the receipts were included under the revenue head "Miscellaneous" and the Working Expenses were shown under the expenditure head "Miscellaneous".

(h) Included under "Agriculture" prior to 1935-36.

A. REVENUE—cont.

Major heads of revenue.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1940-41.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-51	1951-52
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Miscellaneous adjustments between Union and States Governments.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Extraordinary Receipts ..	..	..	..	0.18	2,36.47	2,98.05	2,79.25	3,26.22	66.06	2,30.79
Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	..	..	..	5,06.00	..	5.00	..	..	..
Civil Defence ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.22
Grand total ..	16,19.71	16,83.93	18,07.51	47,98.89	57,05.02	50,70.15	53,33.52	55,89.49	59,69.97	59,62.50

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Major heads of expenditure.	1920-21.	1930-31.	1940-41.	1945-6.	1946-7.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-51	1951-52
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Taxes on income ..	1.74	29.04	22.85	26.01	27.12	28.98	37.45	40.42	48.90	67.27
Land Revenue ..	1,85.22	28.13	51.59	53.09	59.44	69.04	77.24	76.97	81.32	81.32
Excise ..	26.63	46.69	59.41	13.74	18.23	21.04	21.16	23.05	22.69	22.50
Stamps ..	4.80	5.98	37.52	77.00	86.15	86.29	79.10	79.26	78.22	79.37
Forest ..	45.30	29.60	28.70	38.56	43.75	48.62	51.86	50.83	52.15	54.08
Registration ..	20.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Payment to local bodies ..	..	..	71.52	68.19	80.67	96.47	1,01.67	90.27	90.29	90.25
Other departmental expenditure.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.59	7.91	8.39

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Other taxes and duties—

Payments to local bodies ..	..	13.55	48.41	68.72	87.03	1,19.47	97.72	1,02.00	99.00	..
Other departmental expenditure.	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.03	43.72	45.55	..
Irrigation—Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	36.97	53.80	36.96	77.54	93.94	1,28.06	1,43.57	1,49.42	1,64.19	1,29.05
Construction of irrigation, etc., works.	1.39	7.61	0.62	6.11	0.63	2.60	4.07	3.81	3.80	0.10
Interest on debt and other obligations.	35.69	61.26	68.87	65.40	78.52	81.96	1,00.04	1,09.39	1,23.73	1,29.73
Deduct—Interest transferred to Commercial Departments.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net amount met out of ordinary revenues.	35.69	61.26	45.25	61.05	53.01	65.86	73.54	1,03.79	1,45.06	2,05.74
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	..	29.22	20.56	35.90	57.00	1,42.78	69.68	75.47	75.68	1,01.87
General administration ..	24.21	2,83.94	2,69.29	4,27.24	6,13.86	5,60.40	5,82.05	6,26.32	6,77.45	6,90.74
Administration of Justice.	1,18.65	1,01.25	87.48	1,28.80	1,42.42	1,45.64	1,50.03	1,58.34	1,57.35	1,63.54
Jails and convicts settlements	28.01	30.37	28.75	61.50	65.78	79.63	1,10.22	1,18.52	1,14.89	1,16.11
Police ..	1,76.97	1,82.35	1,09.53	2,98.03	4,05.71	4,64.81	6,51.37	6,89.89	6,60.90	6,66.85
Ports and Pilotage ..	0.52	0.29	..	5.00	4.55	..	0.01	..	..	..
Scientific Departments ..	0.93	2.78	0.95	1.53	1.21	1.37	1.52	1.58	1.75	1.61
Education ..	1,33.00	3,00.18	2,79.03	4,59.72	5,90.27	7,03.70	8,85.93	9,58.41	10,31.54	11,39.42
Medical ..	44.10	97.70	1,01.65	1,80.00	2,15.93	2,38.50	2,76.54	2,96.14	3,13.06	3,12.14
Public Health ..	23.78	35.06	35.63	54.48	87.32 (a)	1,90.55	90.54 (b)	1,14.47	1,07.68	1,31.47
Agriculture ..	21.92	45.19	20.57	74.06	1,05.74	1,16.93	1,26.74	1,82.73	3,14.42	2,89.02
Veterinary (d) ..	..	..	12.03	23.64	26.95	31.81	40.58	49.67	53.82	57.10

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B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT--cont.

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.											
Major heads of expenditure.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	1951-2
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	(Budget Estimate). Estimate).
Co-operation (d)	..	..	..	14.49	30.93	44.33	42.69	53.41	73.64	80.15	78.99
Industries	..	14.47	23.13	39.33	72.49	96.60	1,12.71	1,20.30	1,29.00	1,85.63	2,10.75
Capital outlay on Industrial development.	..	..	..	..	22.10	..	..02	0.06	0.32	0.50	1.18
Aviation	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.59	0.77	0.75
Miscellaneous departments (e) ..	6.29	29.84	21.91	71.93	87.50	1,19.82	1,15.53	1,31.99	1,44.72	1,52.06	1,52.06
Civil works	1,10.90	2,36.35	1,15.93	2,81.65	3,97.72	4,66.69	5,88.84	7,30.11	7,58.47	7,38.50	7,38.50
Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	..	..	..	25.42	35.96	39.45	49.92	66.92	87.40	1,15.81	1,51.94
Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	..	..	..	0.54	1.13	2.32	2.92	0.11	0.41	1.99	8.08
Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	..	..	..	13.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Famines	0.45	3.00	0.28	6.32	20.38	3.80	25.03	4.75	5.73	4.23	4.23
Territorial and Political Pensions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.07	2.45	2.45
Superannuation allowances and pensions.	38.01	69.30	1,10.10	1,36.19	1,43.30	1,57.53	1,56.36	1,65.44	1,98.11	1,75.36	1,75.36
Consumption of pensions	..	9.56	1.40	3.59	2.68	1.83	4.37	8.13	7.20	6.30	6.30
Stationery and Printing	24.24	24.94	29.99	43.07	51.66	49.42	71.98	94.51	77.25	66.30	66.30
Miscellaneous—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure on Bus service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.44	90.31	..	..	..
Other items	6.44	4.40	8.91	1,52.66 (c)	5,21.98	1,06.86	1,33.24	43.58	26.69	21.85	21.85

(a) Includes Rs. 100 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-supply Fund.

(b) Includes Rs. 10 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-supply Fund.

(c) Includes Rs. 400 lakhs representing contribution to the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund.

(c) Includes two, for the following commodities:

(d) Included under "Agriculture" prior to 1935-6.

(e) Includes expenditure on "Harijan Uplift," Labour and other items. The details of expenditure under Harijan Uplift are shown below:—

	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. • LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	Revised Estimate, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.
Accounts, 1945-6.	Accounts, 1946-7.	Accounts, 1947-8.	Accounts, 1948-9.	Accounts, 1949-50.					
Gross expenditure on Harijan Welfare	28-84	35-29	41-38	63-75	82-44	1,06-16	1,10-47		
Amount met from the Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift.			— 1-81	— 4-10	— 18-44	— 42-16	— 46-47		
Net amount	28-84	35-29	39-57	59-65	64-00	64-00	64-00		

* Working Expenses of the Madras City Bus Service are taken in deduction of the receipts from 1949-50.

† Includes a sum of Rs. 3,48-00 lakhs payable to the Central Government under Devolution Rule 18.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item II, at page 67 supra.]

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

A. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, ETC., SCHEMES.

Description of schemes.	(1)	Approximate estimated cost.					1950-1		1951-2	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.
Tungabhadra Project (Irrigation Side)	..	17,00-00	52-40	1,07-92	1,83-27	2,42-01	2,82-46	8,68-06	3,63-57	8,68-06
Lower Bhavani Project	..	8,03-00	..	1-85	29-38	1,62-05	2,41-62	4,34-90	2,49-25	4,34-90
Mettur Canals Scheme	..	2,36-00	..	..	..	5-07	22-68	27-75	58-84	27-75
Malampuzha Project	..	3,81-00	..	..	..	18-40	57-98	76-38	76-11	76-38
Rallapad Project	..	48-00	..	..	..	4-60	4-85	10-13	10-25	10-13
Manimathar Project	..	3,69-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari Delta System	..	..	9-57	20-79	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna Delta System	..	..	1-29	14-94	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romperu Drainage Scheme	..	..	2-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tank Improvement Schemes	..	1,01-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lump-sum provision for Irrigation Schemes having G.M.F. value.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Irrigation Schemes (Productive and Unproductive).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pro-rata charges on Establishment and Tools and Plant.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lump-sum reduction for probable savings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	61-58	1,56-88	2,48-66	4,78-48	7,98-63	17,44-23	9,37-15	17,44-23

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(a) Included under 'Other Irrigation Schemes'.

(b) Included under other schemes.

(c) Consists of several works some of which have been completed while others are in progress. Hence no estimated cost is given.

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B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

Mechkund Hydro-Electric Scheme	..	..	12,87-40	3-32	10-09	29-18	89-38	1,11-37	2,43-34	3,52-25
Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme	..	..	4,63-90	23-68	35-67	69-96	64-68	79-13	2,73-12	50-61
Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme	..	..	..	21-45	71-56	40-18	82-01	1,08-69	3,23-89	1,63-23
Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme	..	..	..	20-27	60-44	68-21	65-49	83-75	2,98-16	1,09-40
Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme	..	..	..	17-54	..	65	66-09	53-65	2,27-46	94-39
Madras Thermal Electric System	..	..	6,21-00	..	1,65-67	49-16	84-40	1,57-78	4,57-01	1,44-92
Ceded Districts Scheme	..	..	75-78	..	10-26	13-83	22-97	15-04	62-65	12-16
Vishakhapatnam Thermal Scheme	..	..	..	2-46	5-54	4-04	17-09	7-25	36-38	9-00
Vijayavada Thermal Scheme	..	..	..	2-12	15-77	8-76	16-46	12-93	56-04	21-55
Kakinada Thermal Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vijayavada-Rajahmundry-Samal Kot Extensions	..	..	1,57-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore Thermal Scheme	..	..	1,01-00	..	22-76	41-49	35-46	17-44	1,24-03	29-92
Kurnool Thermal Scheme	..	..	..	..	27-13	..	6-92	14-39	49-34	9-98
Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme	..	..	7,94-00	..	..	..	1-66	1-67	5-00	2-09
Lump-sum provision for payment of compensation for acquisition of electrical undertakings of local authorities and private companies.	..	..	3,89-00	..	..	..	..	2-50	2-50	10-76
Other Minor Schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lump-sum deduction for probable savings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	1,00-85	4,24-76	4,24-55	5,63-85	7,00-00	22,14-01	9,37-21

42-67
1,75-40

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SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Instead of following the policy of 'begging with a bowl' before the Government of India in regard to food imports, at least at this late stage cannot the Government think of cutting down the area under commercial crops, particularly tobacco and groundnut, in order that more essential foodcrops might be grown in those areas?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"With a view to increase food production, the question as to how far we can restrict the present area under foodgrains going out to other crops, is being considered."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—"In view of the Trade Agreement with Pakistan that has recently been announced, will this Government take up matters with the Central Government for the revision of the present allotments of foodgrains and get an increased quota for this State?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Even before the Trade Agreement was concluded we have been pressing for an increased quota. This will give us an additional reason for approaching the Government of India again for additional allotments."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—"Sir, if it is a fact that the ryots have taken to the cultivation of more commercial crops than food crops due to the prices being much lower for the food crops than for the commercial crops, may I request the Hon. the Food Minister to make a representation to the Central Government to raise the prices for food crops, so that more food crops could be grown in this State?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"It is admitted that the difference in prices is one of the drawbacks with regard to the question of increased production of foodgrains. But with a view to keep down the general level of prices, the Government of India have insisted that the price of foodgrains, which controls the prices of other commodities, should be kept as low as possible. But still that question will be considered when the time comes for necessary action."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"May I enquire of the Government whether the milo that is now being supplied is not liked by the people and if so, will the Government be pleased to press this fact upon the Government of India and get more wheat?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Our reports are not in agreement with the hon. Member's opinion. In fact whatever is supplied is going out like hot cakes."

JANAB M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, all along this Government have not kept in view the parity of prices as regards foodgrains with the prices of other articles?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"There is no established parity between the prices. As I have already said, the price of foodgrains is the controlling factor in the

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fixing of prices for other commodities. If we raise the price of foodgrains, naturally there will be a rise in the prices of other commodities also. That is the reason why the Government of India insist upon keeping the price of foodgrains as low as possible."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that milo that has been imported into this country in large quantities is utilized in America for feeding pigs? (Laughter.) I have been told so by some people. If it is so, will the Hon. Minister see to it that this stuff is not obtained to feed the people of this country?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"I have no definite information about it, Sir. It is said that the surplus in other countries like America is burnt because they are not able to dispose it of."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"In view of the fact that the Government have distributed chemical manures to the surplus districts for increased food production and since it is said that there has been a bumper production this year, may I have a statement from the Hon. Minister about the forecast of the surplus production that we will get to meet the immediate requirements?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"This has nothing to do with the question of import of foodgrains. Let the hon. Member read the question. I will now pass on to the next question."

Nationalization of motor transport.

* 792 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have decided to postpone further nationalization of motor transport in the State?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The answer is in the affirmative."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know the reason, the basic reason, for this halting in nationalization? Is it because the profits are weak or the protests of the motor transport magnates are strong?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not due to any pressure from any magnate or operators, but purely on financial grounds."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Some time ago Government made a declaration that the next step in nationalization in transport will be to take up transports in Chingleput and Nellore districts. May I know whether the further nationalization of transport will be stopped after the introduction of nationalized transport in these two districts or before introduction in these districts?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The presumption contained in the latter portion of the question is correct."

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JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister was not aware of the financial implication when he said that he was going to nationalize transport in two more districts? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We learn about the financial implications as we proceed, as we look into the Budget and as our machinery gains momentum."

JANAB MOHAMED RAFAEUDIN AHMAD ANSARI:—" Are the Government in a position to state that this nationalization of transport will not be introduced for a further definite period of time? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We cannot say exactly when we shall proceed with nationalization because as I have already said, it depends again on various financial matters."

JANAB P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY:—" The Hon. the Finance Minister stated in his Budget speech yesterday that the scheme has been deferred owing to financial and other reasons. May I know what the other reasons are? "

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

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—" May I know, Sir, how the Hon. Minister is going to reconcile the policy of nationalization with the policy of encouraging private enterprise which he has so triumphantly announced in his Budget speech yesterday? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We are trying to follow the golden mean, of trying to compromise the irreconcilables."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—" There is no question of irreconcilables in nationalization. The very talk of nationalization places private enterprise in jitters. I would very much like the Hon. Minister to come forward and make a declaration that at least for ten years there will be no more talk of this nationalization."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I am afraid, Sir, I cannot mortgage the future."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—" In view of the fact that there is a general need to augment our revenues specially from productive schemes, as all other sources have become practically stagnant, are not the Government aware that there is urgent need for proceeding with this scheme which is a sure source of revenue as can be verified from accounts of all private motor dealers? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Nationalization of transport does not increase production of wealth in the State. It is only diversion to the Government coffers. Unlike the electricity concerns it does not produce any wealth in the State."

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SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—" May I ask the Hon. Minister to state definitely whether the nationalization so far effected has been profitable—I mean helpful—to the State or not? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" I have given the figures yesterday in my Budget speech."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether there is any doubt in the mind of the Hon. Minister that the nationalization of motor transport in the State has been a financial success and if so, why should this not be carried to other districts, at least to the districts to which we have programmed last year to extend this nationalization? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Financially it is a profitable proposition as far as the City transport is concerned. Any extension of nationalization of transport on a large scale means erection of workshop, and purchase of omnibuses, which involve capital expenditure. We are just now concentrating on irrigation and electricity schemes for which we want capital. We are making endeavours to get them but we are doubtful whether we will be able to get more than the 22 crores provided for the next year because of the various directives and instructions we get from the Government of India and the Reserve Bank from time to time. We are therefore nervous to take up schemes other than those immediately needed for the State, viz., electricity and irrigation."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" While we welcome the statement of policy contained in the Budget speech that there will be no nationalization of bus service in the mufassal due to economic stringency with which I wholeheartedly agree, may I request the Government to ensure that better service is put on the road by the bus-owners? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We are trying to do it. Here again there are difficulties. Now the vehicles ordinarily cost as much as Rs. 20,000 each. We cannot ask the owners to replace the old vehicles with new ones, at enormous cost. Even then we are trying to ask them to replace vehicles as and when possible."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that other considerations were responsible for putting off the policy of nationalization of transport in the mufassal, may I ask him to assure the present owners of fleets in the mufassal that nationalization will not come in certain districts so that they could put better service instead of their hanging on in fear that the nationalization will come to-morrow and they might be put to loss? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Even if nationalization is extended, the owners need not be under the apprehension that the new vehicles will not get them their cost or whatever it is. They can go with the assurance that further nationalization will not be taken up till the next elections."

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11-15 **SRI ROKKAM RAMAMURTHI**:—"Sir, when the Government are not in a position to take up nationalization of transport, why don't they encourage at least the district boards which are capable of taking up nationalization?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, the same financial difficulty will arise in their case also. The district boards will ask the Government for loans which the Government are not in a position to give."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Since nationalization has impeded the progress in regard to road transport and since the need of the hour is to infuse confidence in private enterprise, will the Hon. Minister give a categorical assurance that nationalization will not be proceeded with in the mufussal, at least for another period of five years?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I have already answered the question. I cannot mortgage the future and the decisions of the future Assembly and it would be undermining the prestige of the future Assembly itself. With regard to private enterprise, I have said enough in my Budget speech."

SRI P. KANDASWAMY PILLAI:—"Sir, while answering the question whether the Government would allow municipalities and district boards to run buses, the Hon. Minister said that the municipalities and the district boards would apply to Government for loans. If there are municipalities willing to run buses with their own funds, will the Government permit them?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is a hypothetical question and I am not prepared to answer it."

SRI P. KANDASWAMY PILLAI:—"When Salem Municipality applied to Government for permission to run buses with their own funds, why did the Government refuse permission, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The question may be put to the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Will it not be in the national interests, Sir, if the Government come forward and make a definite announcement that certain services and industries will be nationalized and that certain services and industries will be reserved for private enterprise?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir, even if I give such an assurance, what is the sanctity which anybody can attach to it? We do not know what is going to happen after the elections."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Sir, if the municipalities and the district boards combine together and raise loans from private persons or corporations, what is the objection for the Government to permit such a scheme especially when the finances of the municipalities and district boards will be augmented by the profits they may make?"

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I think this can be discussed when the Motor Vehicles Demand is moved and the various view points canvassed under that Demand."

Non-official Provincial Sugarcane Advisory Committee.

* 793 Q.—**SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR** (on behalf of Sri S. A. Devanayaga Iyah): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any organization connected with the Sugarcane Growers' Association or individuals in the State are consulted, while appointing or nominating members to the Non-official Provincial Sugarcane Advisory Committee; and

(b) the qualifications prescribed for the appointment of such members?

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

" (b) Under rule 3 of the Madras Sugar Factories Control Rules, 1949, the Government should appoint the following non-official members to the Advisory Committee:—

Two members representing the sugarcane growers;

Two members representing the sugar manufacturers;

One member representing jaggery manufacturers and jaggery merchants;

One member representing consumers of sugar;

One other non-official.

It has been decided that the last-mentioned member should as far as possible be one who has a fair knowledge of the costs of production of sugarcane, sugar and jaggery, tariff and other allied matters. The other members should be representative of the interests they represent. No other qualifications are prescribed for the members."

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—"Sir, may I know whether the Government are having any programme or proposal to constitute any District or Factory Area Advisory Committee in each of the factory areas in the Madras State; and if so, when and how?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There is no such proposal. We are having only one Advisory Committee for the whole State."

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government will increase the number of non-official members to afford full representation for each and every factory area?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, originally there were four non-official members. We have increased the number to seven and I do not think it is necessary to further increase the number."

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SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, in view of the position that jaggery occupies in the rural economy of the present day, may I ask whether it is not necessary that there should be representation for jaggery industry and for the jaggery trade?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No, Sir."

Permanent pattas for the poor for lands in non-Periyar area.

* 794 Q.—SRI P. KAKKAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector of Madurai has granted permanent pattas for the poor and landless Harijans who have been penalized for cultivating poramboke lands in non-Periyar area; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, how many Harijans have got the permanent assignment for the last one year—acreward?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) No.

" (b) Does not arise."

SRI P. KAKKAN:—"Sir, in view of the delay in dealing with papers regarding assignment of lands, may I ask the Hon. Minister what instructions have been given to the Collectors to get the N.G.Os. deal with the papers and send out orders quickly?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"We have instructed the Collectors to expedite the issue of orders of assignment."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Sir, while G.O. No. 1523, dated 11th June, gives permission for assigning lands to the landless people, is it not a fact that the Collectors refused assignment in certain cases and may I ask what the Government have done in such cases?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, I do not know how the hon. Member got the impression that anything has been refused."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue has been pleased to state that the answer to question (a) is 'No'. The question has to be divided into two. One is 'whether the Collector of Madurai has granted permanent pattas for the poor and landless Harijans' and second portion is 'who have been penalized for cultivating poramboke lands in non-Periyar area'. May I know, Sir, to which portion the answer 'No' relates?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, apart from the grammar of the question of the hon. Member, the Government can only answer the question that is put and the answer is 'No' to the question as it is put."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"As it is the policy of the Government to assign lands that have been under cultivation for the last three years especially by the poor and landless Harijans, seeing that the

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Collector has not so far granted pattas according to the answer given by the Hon. Minister just now, may I ask the Hon. Minister to issue instructions to the Collector to see that the lands which have been under the enjoyment of these Harijans for the last three years and more are assigned immediately?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, as I have already said, I shall see that orders are issued to expedite these matters."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"May I understand, Sir, that no Harijan cultivating poramboke lands in non-Periyar area has been penalized and that if any Harijan has been penalized, the Collector has taken necessary action to give him redress?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, the Collector of Madurai, who was addressed in this matter has said that no permanent assignment was made to any poor landless Harijan who was penalized for cultivating poramboke lands in Non-Periyar area after the ban on assignment was lifted in 1947."

Loans granted to electricity concerns.

* 795 Q.—JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have granted a loan of Rs. 12 lakhs to South Madras Electric Company, and a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs to Messrs. P. Natesan & Co.;

(b) whether such loans were granted after the Bill to nationalize all electricity concerns was passed by the State Legislature;

(c) whether any companies (electricity) operating in Andhra area have asked for a loan; and

(d) whether it is a fact that no loan has been granted to any electricity concerns in Andhra area?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (a) Yes. The total amount of loan granted to the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., in respect of their three licensed electrical undertakings, viz., Tiruchirapalli-Srirangam, Mayavaram-Mannargudi-Tiruvarur and East Ramanathapuram is Rs. 16.377 lakhs. The loan of Rs. 7 lakhs was granted to the South Arcot Electricity Distribution Co., Ltd., who are the licensees for the South Arcot Electrical undertaking and whose managing agents are Messrs. P. Natesan & Co., Ltd.

" (b) The South Madras Electrical Supply Corporation, Ltd., were granted a loan of Rs. 8,26,700 before the Madras Electricity Undertakings (Acquisition) Act was passed and two loans of Rs. 3.11 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs after the above Act was passed. The South Arcot Electricity Distribution Co., Ltd., was granted a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs after the Act was passed.

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"(c) & (d) Yes. The Narasaraopet Electrical licensees applied in January 1950 for a loan of Rs. 75,000 for the purchase of a generating set. As the loan was not for the purpose of extension of electricity to rural areas, it was not sanctioned.

"The Guntur Electrical licensee applied in April 1949 for a loan of Rs. 11.39 lakhs for extension of electricity to some villages in their area of supply. As the licensees did not agree to the conditions prescribed by the Government the loan was not sanctioned. No other licensees in the Andhra area applied for a loan."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether the loan asked for by the Narasaraopet Electrical licensees was to buy certain materials and whether there was a break down for one year because the Government did not grant the loan?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, according to the rules now in force, loans to electrical undertakings are to be granted only for the purpose of extension of electricity to rural areas for agricultural purposes. But the loan asked for by the Narasaraopet Electrical licensees was for the purchase of a generating set and for the purpose of distribution within the town of Narasaraopet and therefore the Government did not sanction the loan."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"May I know, Sir, why a loan of about Rs. 15 lakhs has been granted to the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., when that sum could have been utilized for nationalising certain concerns?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, if we had to acquire the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, the amount of Rs. 15 lakhs would not be sufficient and about Re. 1 crore would have to be paid. Under the programme which was announced in this House last year, these concerns are to be taken over only after 3 or 4 years. In the meanwhile loans are granted for enabling the licensees to extend electric supply to rural areas for agricultural purposes for which there is a great demand. Therefore, these loans were granted for specific purposes."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"As it may not be possible for the Government to give loans to these Electrical Undertakings under the State Aid to Industries Act, am I right in assuming that the correct course for the Government is to give loans as was done in the case of the South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., and the South Arcot Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd.?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, the Government and the Electricity Department are anxious that the extensions to rural areas should be expedited. It is not an

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attractive and paying proposition for the licensees to undertake extension to rural areas and the Government therefore came forward to assist these licensees with loans. But there are many demands from the other licensees also and on account of the financial limitations for giving such loans, the Government have recently addressed the Industrial Finance Corporation so that further applications for loans from the licensees may be considered by that body."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—"By granting a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs to a confirmed and pronounced anti-prohibitionist, are not Government impinging on their prohibition policy?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I am unable to understand the question. The South Arcot Electricity Distribution Company applied for loan for the purpose of extending electricity to about ten villages for agricultural purposes and we have given that loan. In fact, it has nothing to do with the views of hon. Member of this House or the hon. Member of this Corporation regarding prohibition."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I submit that no loan has been granted to Mr. P. Natesan and any loan that was granted was granted to the South Arcot Electricity Distribution Company and not to Mr. P. Natesan either individually or collectively?"

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Do the Government propose to nationalize other small electric concerns such as Chicacole, Salur and Gudivada in due course?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Government have already taken steps in the matter of acquiring some of these concerns referred to by the hon. Member."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"In view of the fact that there is a persistent impression in the minds of the Andhra public and justifiably too, that this Government has been showing only step-motherly affection towards them, may I know whether the Government have examined this question and whether they will see that finances are provided and loans are sanctioned to Andhra areas?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Sir, I cannot answer insinuations."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"If the Government are not able to give a loan to the Guntur Company, will they be able to acquire it quickly?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir, that would depend on the finances available. We shall examine the question."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Arising out of the Hon. Minister's answer that the conditions laid down by the Government were not acceptable to the Andhra companies which applied for loans, may I know whether those conditions were the same conditions that are

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boke lands applied for by the applicants for the reasons stated in the last column of the statement (placed on the table of the House).

“(f) The ten political sufferers referred to in the statement who have been informed that the poramboke lands applied for by them are not available for assignment, may apply for the assignment of some other lands and their applications will be considered by the Collector on merit.”

SRI M. KANNIAPPAN :— தலைவர் அவர்களே! கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் சொன்ன பதிலானது இன்றையதினம் டிபார்ட்மென்டு அதிகாரிகளால் அனுப்பப்பட்டதாகும். இன்று அந்த அதிகாரிகளெல்லாம் அரியல் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாதென்ற எண்ணத்தில் (Mr. Speaker: ‘Order—Order’) வேண்டுமென்றே கொடுக்கக்கூடிய நிலங்களைக் கூட கொடுக்கக்கூடாதென்று தகவல்கள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்ற விஷயம் பற்றி அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு ஏதாவது ஆசேப்பனை எந்திருக்கிறதா என்று கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்களைக் கேட்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :— கனம் மெம்பர் அவர்கள் தெரிவித்த அபிப்பிராயம் தவறானது. அந்த எண்ணம் இருந்தால் இன்று இவ்வளவு அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்காது.

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :— The Finance Minister has rightly said that he cannot mortgage the future by making any commitments. Is it right on the part of the Revenue Minister to allot all the present uncultivable lands to the present-day political sufferers leaving nothing for the future?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :— We are not mortgaging but only assigning.”

SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI :— From the answer given by the Hon. Minister, I come to understand that some of the tanks in the poramboke are not being used for water storage purposes, and are lying idle. Regarding these lands, may I ask the Government whether they will come forward to empower the District Political Sufferers Committee to examine these lands and submit its report to the Government?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :— I cannot accept the proposition because there are more competent people to examine this matter. There is the Public Works Department who could judge and decide whether a particular tank poramboke is necessary or not. We should get the information from those who are specially employed for this purpose; we cannot accept the report of any other people.”

SRI V. I. MUNUSWAMI PILLAY :— May I know, Sir, what is the extent of lands that is available in the Coimbatore district and whether it will suffice for meeting the demands of the remaining political sufferers who have not been given lands till now? May I know what is the purpose in asking political sufferers to apply for land in other districts?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :— There is adequate land available in the Coimbatore district for all the political sufferers of the district.”

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Number of municipalities in the State.

* 797 Q.—DR. S. SUBRAMANIAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of municipalities in the State;
- (b) the number of municipalities that have been created during the last two years; and
- (c) the number of municipalities that have been upgraded from third to second grade and from second to first grade during the years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950 to date?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“(a) The total number of municipalities in the State is ninety-five.

“(b) & (c) The information required by the hon. Member is as given below:—

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51 to date.
Number of new municipalities constituted.	10	2	1
Number of municipalities up-graded from third to second grade.	..	9	2
Number of municipalities up-graded from second to first grade.	..	9	..

DR. S. SUBRAMANIAM:—“What is the policy underlying this upgrading of some municipalities? Is it because that those municipalities have got increased revenue or is it because that certain people have to be promoted or places have to be found for them?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“It is done according to the revenue and not according to the posts that should be assigned.”

Assistant Public Prosecutors.

* 798 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) under whose control the Assistant Public Prosecutors are; and
- (b) whether the Police have any control over them?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a) The Assistant Public Prosecutors are under the administrative control of the Collectors concerned.

“(b) The answer is in the negative.”

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JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—“May I know whether in those districts also where the judiciary has been separated from the executive, the Assistant Public Prosecutors are working under the Collectors?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“Yes, Sir. They work in Courts. The administration with regard to them is under the Collectors.”

Distribution of green manure.

* 799 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government propose to distribute free green manure seed to agriculturists this year;
- (b) whether the Government have proposed to pay any bonus to the producers in the purchase of this seed; and
- (c) if so, the rate to be paid as bonus?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) The District Agricultural Officers were asked to consult farmers and report whether they would be willing to supply 3 bags of 160 lb. each of paddy in addition to the normal quantity fixed per acre by the local procurement staff, if the seed required for raising green manure crop were given free. The proposal is still under the examination of the Director of Agriculture, Madras.

“(b) & (c) For the current year 1950-51, the Government have already sanctioned the payment of a subsidy of Rs. 6-8-0 per bag of 160 lb. of green manure seeds to seed farm ryots or producers for the quantities sold to the Agricultural department. The entire subsidy is shared equally by the Government of India and the State Government and it is not included in the sale price of seed.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“In view of the past and present experience of the Government that this bonus is going straight into the pockets of middlemen and merchants rather than into the pockets of the farmers, will Government consider the desirability of giving the bonus to the farmer when the crop is on the land?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The subsidy is given to the seed farmers.”

Condition of roads in Pudukkottai.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the condition of the roads in Pudukkottai is bad;

(b) whether the Government intend to improve the roads shortly; and

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(c) the amount spent for the improvement of roads (highways) in Pudukkottai division during the years 1948-49 and 1949-1950?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) The condition of roads in Pudukkottai, both under the Government and the Tiruchirappalli District Board is fair and no road is bad.

“(b) Rs. 4 lakhs from Government funds and Rs. 3 lakhs from District Board funds have been allotted in the current year for the maintenance of the Government roads and the district board roads, and the roads are expected to be improved before March 1951.

Also the work of metalling the Tiruchirappalli-Pudukkottai road at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been sanctioned and an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 is expected to be incurred on the work in the current year.

“(c) The amounts of Rs. 94,258 in 1948-49 and Rs. 1,44,500 in 1949-50 were spent on the maintenance of these roads, and Rs. 4,005 during 1948-49 and Rs. 5,324 during 1949-50 on original works on these roads.”

SRI R. NATESAN:—“May I know whether the Government have any plan to tar the roads in the Pudukkottai area?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Yes, Sir, we have a proposal, but we have first to metal those roads. There are roads which are not even metalled. We have proposals to tar those roads also after metalling them.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“In view of the fact that the Government have started cement-concreting for a distance of about five or six miles from Devakkottai, will the Government consider the desirability of cement-concreting all the road extending to six miles from Devakkottai up to Pudukkottai at least for the present?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Cement-concreting, I am afraid, is too costly and it is not within our present means. Therefore, we have taken up the proposal to tar those roads.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government has any proposal to lay out new roads in these areas?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Yes, Sir. We shall be taking up the lay-out of new roads also. We await the proposals of the district boards concerned.

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“What is the mileage of these roads in the Pudukkottai area and what is the maintenance cost for each mile?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I would like to have notice.”

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SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Will the Hon. Minister agree that the condition of the roads in Pudukkottai is now worse than it was before the merger? At least will the Hon. Minister agree that Ramanathapuram roads are much better than Pudukkottai roads?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I am sorry, I am unable to agree with the hon. Member that the roads in Pudukkottai were in a better condition before the merger. The roads in Ramanathapuram have been better maintained and so they are in a better condition than the roads in Pudukkottai.

Recently I had been to Pudukkottai and several people admitted that the roads have considerably improved after the merger.”

“Kangani System.”

* 801 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a system of labour called the “Kangani system”; and

(b) if so, what that system is and in which parts of the State that system is prevailing?

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

“(b) The system is described in the Rege Committee's Report on labour in plantations. Relevant extracts^a from the report are placed on the table of the House.

“The system is prevailing in the plantations in this State.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Sir, from the statement laid on the table of the House, it is found that certain individuals are selected as agents for recruiting labour. It is a very bad policy that the middleman who does no work at all should get 10 to 15 per cent of the benefits of hard-earned labour; and so, will the Government see that this system is abolished as early as possible and some other healthy system is introduced in its place?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“Sir, this matter has been discussed several times; the question also came up recently in the International Labour Organization Conference in Indonesia and a resolution has been adopted by the International Labour Organization on the matter. The question was discussed recently at a tripartite conference in Madras, and I may inform hon. Members of this House that both the employers and the employees wanted the continuance of the system.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—“Sir, is it not a fact that the ‘kangani system’ is synonymous with slavery?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“No, Sir.”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) The area under coffee cultivation in Madras State in 1948-49 as reported in the Season and Crop Reports is 61,974 acres.

“(b) The two important varieties of coffee grown in this State are (i) coffee arabica and (ii) coffee robusta.

“(c) The Government of India have constituted the Indian Coffee Board which has powers to pool the produce, control exports and conduct auctions. This has given an assured market and better prices for the coffee-growers in India. Research on coffee is also conducted for the benefit of coffee-growers in India.”

House Construction Scheme for Harijans.

* 806 Q.—SRI P. KAKKAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any provision in the House Construction Scheme accommodating the Harijans to construct houses worth Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, whether there is any proposal at present to create a scheme under which the Harijans will be given facilities to construct houses worth Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“(a) & (b) No, Sir.”

SRI P. KAKKAN:—“Sir, as the poor Harijans are not able to deposit the amounts for the costlier schemes, may I ask the Hon. Minister to reconsider this question in favour of the Harijans?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“Sir, even on a modest scale, it costs not less than Rs. 125 crores to get houses built for the Harijans.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“From the answer to clause (b), it would appear that because houses are to be built for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, the Government are not able to consider the scheme, and they say it amounts to crores. Will the Government consider a scheme for building houses worth about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 and also consider the question of meeting half the cost of houses where the Harijans are prepared themselves to meet the other half?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“They can get the assistance of the co-operative societies in this matter, Sir.

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Sir, in view of the plea put forward by the Hon. Minister, viz., want of funds, may I ask him whether there is any five or ten years' scheme for building houses for this class of people?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“The Government are keen on getting them house-sites first, rather than getting houses built for them.”

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“As under the new Constitution the country is pledged to raise the standard of the poor Harijans to the level of the advanced classes in the country, may I know how without providing shelter for them, the Government propose to raise the condition of the Harijans and may I request them to reconsider the question and see that even if they are not able to provide houses for them, at least give them interest-free loans in order to enable them to build their own houses?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“It is wrong to say that there is a provision or any pledge as suggested in the Constitution; this concession will be continued only for ten years.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—“Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I request him to reconsider the decision and see if house construction cannot be started for Harijans for smaller amounts, wherever housing scarcity is felt acutely?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“We shall consider the question.”

SRI M. KANNIAPPAN:—“தலைவர் அவர்களே! சென்னையிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனமக்கள் வீடு இல்லாமல் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கக்கூடிய மார்க்கத்தைக் காண அரசாங்கத்தார் ஏதாவது யோசனை செய்கிறார்களாவென்று கேட்கிறேன்?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“சற்று முன்பு அங்கத்தினர் கேட்ட இது பொன்ற கேள்விக்குப் பதில் சொன்னேன். அதே பதிலைத்தான் இப்போது கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல முடியப்படுகிறேன்.”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—“May I know if the Government will extend financial help in cases where the Harijans are prepared themselves to spend 50 per cent of the expenditure involved in putting up houses in places in and around municipal limits, wherever house-sites are available?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“I do not know how it arises out of this question, Sir.”

Construction of road between Nalli Railway Station and Uppattur.

* 807 Q.—SRI R. S. MANICKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the proposal to construct a road from Nalli Railway Station in Ramanathapuram district to Uppattur in Sathur taluk, Ramanathapuram district, is; and

(b) since how long the matter is pending with the Government?

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THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“(a) & (b) The work was sanctioned for execution in 1948-49 itself. The matter has been pending with the Government. It has been reported that the work was not taken up immediately for the following reasons:—

- (1) the scheme had to be investigated and plans and estimates had to be prepared;
- (2) sufficient funds were not available for the execution of the work;
- (3) a new alignment of the road proposed by the Hon. Member himself had to be investigated; and
- (4) proceedings had to be taken under the Land Acquisition Act.

The Divisional Engineer has reported that action will be taken to see that the work is taken up for execution without any avoidable delay.”

SRI R. S. MANICKAM:—“May I know whether the work will be taken up in time.”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“Yes, Sir; it will be taken up as early as possible.”

Grant to Udayarpalayam taluk under Well-subsidy Schemes.

* 808 Q.—SRI P. KAKKAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of wells for which money was granted in Udayarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, under the Well-subsidy Schemes; and

(b) whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to give further loans for more wells in the abovesaid taluk?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—

Scheme.		Number of wells.
“(a) New well-subsidy scheme,	1947-48 ...	1,337
Do.	1948-49 ...	551
Do.	1949-50 ...	200
Do.	1950-51 ...	60
	Total ...	2,148

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Sagileru Project.

* 809 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to take up the construction of Sagileru Project in Kurnool district; and

(b) if so, when?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) & (b) The Lower Sagileru project for the formation of a reservoir across the Sagileru river near Vaddamanu village for the irrigation of lands in Cuddapah district is under investigation. The question of taking up its execution will be considered by the Government after the investigation is completed and the plans and estimates are prepared. There is no project under consideration on the Sagileru river for the benefit of the Kurnool district.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—“May I know what is the proposed ayacut that is going to be erected under the Sagileru project?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“About 1,500 acres of new ayacut, Sir.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Arising out of the answer given that there is already a staff engaged in investigating the project, may I know how many divisions are engaged in it; when the investigating staff was entrusted with the work, and when the investigation is expected to be completed?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Sir, for investigation of a project of this kind not even one division is necessary; perhaps in this case some one Assistant Engineer with a small staff is investigating. The preliminary investigation has been done, and they have presented two designs, one costing about Rs. 65 lakhs or so and another which is costlier. The less costly scheme has been ordered to be investigated in detail and as soon as the detailed investigation is over, it will be taken up for execution.”

Amounts provided for Harijans in select firkas.

* 810 Q.—SRI V. L. MUNISWAMI PILLAY (on behalf of Sri B. S. Murthy): Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state the amounts specially provided for Harijans in the select firkas from the inception of the Rural Welfare Department; and the progress made therein so far?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“No amount has been specially provided for the Harijans in the selected firkas under the Rural Welfare Scheme.”

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“At least in the selected firkas, will the Government concentrate on the elevation of Harijans in order to bring them up to the level of the people who live in that particular firkas, within a prescribed time?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“Sir, the Rural Welfare Scheme benefits all the people in the selected firkas without distinction of caste or creed.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Especially in the rural areas, the condition of Harijans is much worse, compared to the people in other areas; so, is it not a sufficient reason for the Government to concentrate their attention on the welfare of those Harijans in order to bring them up to the level not exactly of the towns people but of the advanced people in that particular locality at least?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“Sir, the Government cannot make any distinction in this matter; at that rate, the Madigas want more preference than the Malas.”

JANAR ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I know if all classes of people living in a particular firkas which is sought to be developed, occupy the same social and economic level as well as educational level?”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“No, Sir; they do not occupy the same level; but we concentrate our attention more on the less-developed areas.”

Revenue derived from Pudukkottai division.

* 811 Q.—SRI R. NATESAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total revenue derived from Pudukkottai division for the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 under the following revenue heads:—

(1) Land Revenue, (2) Sales Tax, (3) Stamps, and (4) Registration; and

(b) the total expenditure for the division for the above years?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) A statement* showing the figures of total revenue and expenditure for the Pudukkottai division under each major head of account for each of the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI R. NATESAN:—“The total income for the year 1949-50 is stated to be Rs. 29,83,596, while the expenditure is Rs. 31,43,041. The difference is Rs. 1,59,445. This is the actual amount spent by this Government for Pudukkottai. May I assure this Government that so far as Pudukkottai is concerned, it is not a burden to this Government, if we take into consideration the revenue that accrues?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“This is an assurance to the Government and not a question for information.”

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 179-180 infra.

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

II.—DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1951-52.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The general discussion of the Budget will now be taken up. I fix a time-limit of 20 minutes for each Member.” 12 noon

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“What about the last day, Sir?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“As the discussion proceeds we shall consider it. I think, as the debate progresses, there may be too much of repetitions and naturally the time-limit will have to be reduced.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me offer my felicitations to our genial Friend, the Hon. Finance Minister and Leader of the House, not only for his clear statement on the financial position of the State, but also for the great mercy that he has shown to the people of this State by avoiding fresh taxation, though he has not been able to offer more reduction in taxation. Provincial or State budgeting is not easy now, in spite of the best of intentions of those who are in charge of the administration, because, for reasons beyond their control, certain policies to which they are committed are of such a nature that they find themselves unable to change all of a sudden, however much the people may feel the necessity to change them.

“Sir, to save the time of the House, I shall not speak at length about the possibilities of reduction of taxation, though it would have been more welcome to the public if it had been possible. I would only say that in spite of the best intentions of the Government to reduce taxation, it has not been possible for them to do so. While the Hon. Finance Minister has been able to announce the fact that sales tax will not be collected at more than one or two points, it would have been better, if it had been possible for him to say that sales tax on the essential commodities, or at least in respect of certain of the essential commodities, will not be collected. That would certainly have been welcome, particularly in view of the increased cost of living and also in view of the fact that the essential commodities are of an edible nature.

“Sir, one thing about which the Government can legitimately take pride is the administration of the Police Department. I refer to this because I consider that security is as much essential as any other matter with which the State Government is concerned and it is a matter for congratulation that the Government and the Police Department with its efficient heads of the department have, in recent years, been able to maintain order in the difficult districts. I am indeed glad that the Hon. the Chief Minister, the Hon. the Law Minister and the Hon. the Leader of the House, who among themselves share the responsibility of dealing with the subject, including the duty of presenting the matter to us on the Floor of the House, have been able to pull through the last two years,

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particularly in view of the difficult conditions in the northern districts of our State. It is also a matter for congratulation to the two gentlemen who are now at the head of the Police administration, I mean the two Inspectors-General of Police who are in charge for the last two years, and also the body of men who are assisting them and I think a word of encouragement from this House should certainly be offered on this occasion that but for them, I do not think we should have had peace in the Telugu districts. We know, Sir, what harrowing tales were told by hon. Members representing the Telugu areas and I am glad that such tales have now stopped and the fact that such tales have stopped shows that things have now improved. I should think, Sir, but for the fact that law and order has been restored, procurement of paddy in those areas would not have been as efficient as it is now.

"Sir, I should be permitted to mention on this occasion that the framing of a Budget to-day, particularly in a deficit State like ours, where we are very much short of food, hangs round the question of famine, famine conditions and the food crisis and how the Government propose to meet the food problem. I think, I am right in believing that the general discussion of the Budget on this occasion will mainly centre round the question of food. I am indeed glad that the Hon. Finance Minister has devoted a good portion of his speech to certain activities like the Grow More Food, sinking of tube wells and so on and showed that in spite of the best attempts that have been made in those directions, the whole thing could not succeed on account of natural calamities like failure of rains. He has also referred to Irrigation and Electricity schemes of which we are very proud and all these things show that the entire system of presentation of the Budget this year centres round, or is connected with food and food production. Sir, as I said on the last occasion during the food debate, it is not a question of criticising the Government with regard to their food policy, but it is a question of showing our entire sympathy for the pitiable position in which the Government find themselves with regard to the food problem. So, Sir, I do not want the Hon. Food Minister and the Finance Minister to be in Madras from 1st April and in fact I should be happy if they go even by to-night's plane and sit in Delhi and do not return until they get sufficient food for us. The Union Minister for Food must be told in unmistakable terms that the shortage of foodgrains, which is estimated by the Madras Government at 13½ lakhs of tons, is only two-thirds of the real shortage. Sir, with your permission, I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Food Minister that if he is not going to listen to the debate, it is as well we do not speak on food on this occasion, for, I believe, the Hon. Food Minister should be asked to reply to the debate, in addition to the omnibus reply which the Hon. Finance Minister will be giving at the end of the general discussion. Sir, it may be that in the past for the sake of convenience, the Hon. Finance Minister used to make a sort of consolidated reply to the whole debate, but I do hope that on this occasion, the Hon. Finance Minister will be preceded by the Hon. Food Minister in replying

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to the general discussion to-morrow or the day after, for, I have no doubt, that three-fourths of the Members who will participate in the discussion to-day and to-morrow will refer to the food problem. Therefore, I do hope that the Hon. Food Minister will be able to give his reply. I am sure, Sir, this will only strengthen his hands, so that he may tell the Government of India that, as stated yesterday by the Hon. Food Minister that out of the total of 5 lakhs of tons of grains only one lakh of tons of rice will be sent to Madras, would be hopelessly inadequate. I ask, Sir, what right has the Government of India to say that only one lakh of tons of rice would be sent to Madras, especially when they are importing several lakhs of tons, and particularly in view of the fact that the people in the northern States of India are accustomed to other kinds of food like wheat? Yet, the Hon. Food Minister of the Government of India wants the people of South India to take to alternative food. I ask, Sir, what difficulty should there be for him to persuade the northern States to take more of wheat and less of rice, so that they can spare rice to South India? He also knows, Sir, fully well that rice and rice alone will be greatly appreciated by the poor man in the south, of India, including Travancore, Cochin and Malabar. Therefore, Sir, it should be made clear to the Government of India on this occasion that when Bombay has been promised their 10 lakhs of tons shortage, why should Madras be given only 5 lakhs of tons out of the 13½ lakhs of tons which the Government of Madras have asked for. I think, Sir, this general discussion on this subject should serve to strengthen the hands of the Hon. Food Minister to tell the Government of India how disappointed we are, and how acutely the Madras Government feel that they cannot run the Government any longer without food. After all, what is the use of the Food Department without sufficient food for the people? The Food Department may as well be closed, and let the Union Food Minister of the Government of India, if he wants, come and take charge of the Food Department of the Madras Government and run it. And, there is no use of a Food Department with the existing quantity of food, with the meagre quantity and when adequate quantity of food is not available. I think it is the Collectors of districts that have to answer the people and not the Food Minister or the Food Secretary. So, I think, it should be made clear that the House sends its strongest protest to the Government of India saying that there is lack of appreciation on their part in regard to the demands of the south.

"Sir, as I said earlier, I would like to take the time of the House discussing famine conditions and it is my privilege to do so. In many parts of South India, except the whole of Tanjore and half of Tiruchirappalli, practically all the Tamil districts are in a difficult situation and Malabar and South Kanara are also in deficit and therefore they are forced to continue rationing. Sir, while on the subject of famine and famine conditions, I should have been glad if the Hon. Finance Minister had given us an idea as to how much money is going to be spent on famine relief. He

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has not referred to famine relief expenditure in his Budget speech, though there may be some reference to it in the Budget Memorandum. I do hope he will explain it in his reply."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Thirty-three lakhs of rupees."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Only 33 lakhs to be spent on famine relief? Sir, we are very much disappointed to hear that only 33 lakhs will be spent on famine relief when there is need to spend at least 6 crores."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Why not 16 crores?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Certainly even a minimum of 16 crores spent on famine relief will be nothing extraordinary, as the sum would be merely drawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund of several crores which the Adviser Government has built up and particularly when you are hoping to draw 20 crores from the Fund and also asking for a loan from the Government of India and from the open market. Let me hope that the Government of India would give the loan asked for by this Government. I was also going to say—as one connected with business—that the Madras Government is going to get people to invest their moneys in the open market loan. Perhaps people are not coming forward and are feeling shy of investment on account of the Government of India's wrong policy all these ten years in announcing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest loans, free of taxation. The question of calculating the overall taxation is there. But, where is the money to come from for the Government loans? It is impossible to get it. So, you must tell the Government of India to define their loan policy clearly. One good thing they have done is, in their recent announcement, they have stated that they will stop subscriptions at any time. I think it is intended to show that there is a great rush from the people to subscribe to the Government loan. As they have stated, let them stop it. I want the Hon. Finance Minister to tell the Government of India that they should stop taking subscriptions for this loan. Sir, this morning the Savings Officer came to me and asked me because he has been asked to make a special drive. I told him that I was just starting for the Assembly and that he might come later. Of course, there may not be any necessity for him to come and see me again after reading my speech. I do not say that they should not float the loan, but what I say is that the Government of Madras should tell the Government of India that it will not be a success unless they announce that at every point it will be tax-free. I think this $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent condition of the Government of India is not going to help investors. Of course, there are several charitable institutions who will be prepared to invest their moneys in this loan. But, if the loan policy of the Government is to be successful, you may draw very well from the Revenue Reserve Fund and subscribe to the loan for the purpose of getting over the food crisis.

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"Sir, while I am on this question, I am sorry to say that the Government of India have lessened their burden with regard to food subsidy. I wish they at least give us money, if they do not give us food. They give us neither food, nor money. The recent increase of 8 annas per maund of rice, which works out at 4 pies per measure, is not fair on the part of the Government. I want them to reconsider the policy underlying this increase in the price of rice by 4 pies per measure. No question of prestige should stand in the way of your withdrawing it. If you budget for 2 crores to be withdrawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund, I think the Government will become popular. I am giving this suggestion to the Government as an electioneering tip."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"To convert those securities?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Yes, it is not difficult to convert those securities. It is not after all a huge amount of 200 crores that the Madras Government is in possession of. If you cannot do that, you can take a loan from the Imperial Bank of India on the security of the Government of India Paper, and I think you can get a loan sanctioned over the telephone from the Hon. Finance Minister. There will not be any difficulty at all in this Government getting a loan from the Imperial Bank of India on the Government of India securities, and such a loan will not upset the money market very much. As a matter of fact, it is the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government of India loan, about which I spoke in detail, that has upset the market. If I talk at length on the loan policy, it is with a view to impress upon the Government that they must draw much more from the Revenue Reserve Fund than what they propose to do. There are places in Ramanathapuram district where there is absolutely no foodgrain. In another month, Tanjore district will be in a similar position. The position in Chingleput, North Arcot and Chittoor is very bad. Except in one or two districts, the position in the whole of South India is very bad. I want the Hon. Ministers to tour the State and see the conditions for themselves. I do hope that the Government will announce shortly increased allotment for famine relief work and also the cancellation of the four-pie increase in the price of rice payable by the consumers.

"As I said earlier, the only course left to this House is to tell this Government that this House will not be satisfied unless they lay at the door of the Government of India a protest on behalf of the people of South India in the strongest of terms that the Government of India have failed in their duty, that they have been invidious in the treatment of this State, that they are careless to the needs of the South and that they are hopelessly lacking in the appreciation of the real position in South India. There is no use in their saying that procurement in South India has been satisfactory. Let them give us adequate food.

"I shall not take up any more of the time of the House except to draw the attention of the Government of India through this

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Government to the availability of rice in Burma. The Government of India bought 170,000 tons of rice on the basis of an exportable surplus of 800,000 of tons. I have been saying for the last four or five months that more rice is available in Burma. No less a person than a former Minister for Agriculture in the Government of Burma, who has had an interview with the Hon. Chief Minister of this State, has said that the crop is good. It has been authoritatively mentioned by the newspaper correspondent of the Ceylon Daily News from Rangoon under date January 30 and published in the Colombo Press on 3rd February that the exportable surplus of Burma is 1,300,000 of tons and that it may even go up to 1,500,000 tons. The reason given for the likelihood of the surplus increasing to 1,500,000 tons is that the Government of Burma rely very much on the difference between the procurement and selling price to fill up the gap in their budget and that therefore they want to procure and sell as large a quantity of foodgrains as possible. The Government procure and sell to an organization called the State Agricultural Marketing Board. Let it not be said that the further surplus of 6 or 8 lakhs of tons is unwanted in this country. India has been very slow in negotiating for even the 7 lakhs of tons. At my instance, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce has sent copies of the newspaper, in which news about the position in Burma appeared, to the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Food Minister of Madras and to the concerned department of the Government of India drawing attention to the position in Burma. The newspaper report says that the surplus is being demanded by the United Kingdom, Indonesia and India. I can understand the hesitation of the Government of India in purchasing rice from Italy at £ 55 a ton. But what prevents them from buying up all the surplus at £ 45 a ton? I want the State Food Minister to convey to the Central Food Minister that even if we purchase at £ 45 a ton and add the transport and distribution charges, the sale price will not exceed the present price of rationed rice. On the occasion of this general discussion of the budget, it should be made clear to the Government of India that they have hopelessly failed in the allotment of foodgrains and we must enter our emphatic protest. I hope that this State Government will succeed in persuading the Central Government to allot adequate foodgrains to this State. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) I request the Hon. Food Minister to place on the table a statement reviewing the food position on the last or penultimate day of the budget session and allow a discussion on it. That will enable us to know what this Government have achieved and whether they have succeeded with the Government of India in securing more foodgrains. By that time, six weeks will have elapsed and it is a fairly long time to justify a review of the position.

“Madam Deputy Speaker, while dealing with the food crisis, I think of the position of the ordinary people like the non-gazetted Government servants. While we are glad that the Government have increased the house rent allowance by two rupees per head, we regret that they have not increased the dearness allowance as the

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cost of living continues to be very high. I entreat the Government to increase the dearness allowance, particularly in view of the impending elections. I want the Congress Party to succeed in the elections. The Government can announce an increase even now and come forward with a supplementary demand in due course.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“We can do it on the eve of elections.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“The Hon. Finance Minister says that he can do it on the eve of elections. Let me tell him that it is bad tactics. There must be enough time for the beneficiaries to enjoy the increased allowance. Whatever increase the Government give, let them give it with grace. All the Ministers can meet during the lunch hour or a chit may be passed round to decide the quantum of increase and the Hon. Finance Minister can announce it in his reply. Rs. 20 lakhs is the amount provided for granting relief to Government servants. If it is at least Rs. 80 lakhs, it will be something worth while though even that will not be as much as I would like it to be.

“I have already spoken enough on the loan policy. Let me hope that it will be possible for the Government of India to give us money, for the Government of Madras to raise a loan in the market and for the Government of India to stop their 3½ per cent tax-free loan to enable the State Government to draw freely from the Revenue Reserve Fund for purposes like famine relief and food subsidy.

“I now turn to the question of kist remission. I am glad that the Government have announced their willingness to give kist remission as much as possible. No doubt the land tax in our State is not very heavy considering the present price of paddy, provided there is normal rainfall and cultivation. Wherever rains have failed and there is no cultivation, kist remission should be given. I request the Hon. Revenue Minister to issue instructions to expedite the grant of remission that has been announced. I hope the remission will be real and not a mere postponement of collection. The sooner he does it, the better. I want that there should be a very expeditious disposal of this question.

“I now refer to the zamindari compensation. It is not necessary to dwell now on the subject of the abolition of zamindaris because the abolition has become a *fait accompli*. I am glad that provision has been made for the payment of compensation this year and next year. The compensation amount has not yet been disbursed and the process is going on very slowly. For estates acquired in August or September, even interim payments have not been made. I hope that the Hon. Revenue Minister will see that the department concerned expedites the payment of compensation.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“The amount has been deposited with the Tribunals and enquiries are going on.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“The Tribunals may be asked to expedite the enquiry and disburse the

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compensation. If there is more work than what the Tribunals can cope with, more Tribunals must be set up. We are only concerned with expeditious payment and let the Government decide on the number of Tribunals necessary for the purpose.

"The Hon. Finance Minister quoted from *Tirukkural* wherein it is said that the prime requisites of an ideal State are 'freedom from sickness and want, increased production and wealth, wide-spread contentment, and security'. I wish that all these requisites are fulfilled. We are glad that the Government have long-range irrigation policies and electricity schemes. I know that the Hon. Minister is very enthusiastic about irrigation schemes. I want to impress on the Government that, side by side with long-range policies, execution of short-term programmes like minor irrigation works, especially in Ramanathapuram and other drought-affected districts, must receive early attention. A Special Officer has been appointed for the Ramanathapuram district. But I hear that he has not joined. Every officer is refusing to take up the post, presumably because of the arduous nature of the work. (Interruption by the Hon. Chief Minister.) I am glad that he will be provided with adequate funds and that he will go on with the work. I am not definite about the exact organization that is functioning in the districts—whether it is the Government of India officers for the Grow More Food campaign or the Assistant Engineers of the State Government who attend to tank maramath and other irrigation works. I want the departments of the Central and the State Governments to co-operate and expedite the execution of works. I would like to impress upon the Government the urgent necessity for developing that tract of land which lies south of Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram. It has been completely neglected for many years. The Government are making some attempt towards improving the tract. I hope that they will give all encouragement for carrying out the necessary works.

"We are glad over the happy statement that the Government are bestowing special attention on the development and conservation of our forests. I do not know whether they will be able to translate their profession into action. The budget speech does not make any special reference to the Nilgiris. Let me only draw their attention to the acts of vandalism in the Nilgiris. The indiscriminate cutting of trees in the Nilgiris must be stopped and the Local Administration Department's order, which has been responsible for these acts of vandalism, must be cancelled. Disafforestation has spoiled the beauty and usefulness of the Nilgiris. I hope that the Hon. Minister in charge of Forests will give under the Forest Demand an exhaustive account of the steps taken.

"It is said that for financial and other reasons, the Government have deferred the extension of nationalization of motor transport. It is for the Government to decide whether there should be nationalization or not. But having decided for it, what prevents them from saying that extension of nationalization will be deferred only for a period of, say, five years and resumed thereafter? If the Congress Party again comes to power after five years, let them

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carry out the extension. If any other party comes into power, let them change the policy as they like. But the mention of a specific period will be a sort of contract for the successors-in-office to fulfil. If the Government reduce the land-tax or make any change in the land tenure, it is expected to last for some years at least. Similarly a policy enunciated by the Government now can be expected to be followed in future years by the successors-in-office. The Government ought to have taken a definite stand and said that after a specified period nationalization will be resumed to provide improved service, better accommodation and more facilities to the travelling public. They are entitled to impose such conditions on the bus fleet owners.

"Another point that I would like to mention relates to the question of industries. Though, no doubt, industries to-day have become a part of the sphere of the Government of India mainly, I do not think the State Government can dissociate themselves from the policy of industrialization in the State. After all this Government are connected with the development and running of industries. If the Government of India feel that the nationalization of particular industries is not feasible for a few years more, what prevents this Madras Government from saying to the Government of India that conditions as they are in this State are favourable for industrialization? I would ask the Hon. the Minister for Industries, and I hope that when the Industries Demand is taken up he will explain fully, how he feels about the textile industry. Does he realise that the textile industry in South India is on the verge of ruin? Take, for example, Japan. Japan after the war, has completely resuscitated her textile industry. Here it has not been possible. The price of cotton has been going up. The price of yarn also is going up. It is not possible for the mills to find the money for replacing machinery. Let an enquiry be made into the condition of the textile industry. If the Hon. the Minister disagrees with what I say, let him say so, and I shall gladly withdraw my suggestion. It is a case where the Government have a share of the responsibility to see whether the textile mills in South India are in a position to renew the machinery. If not, why should not the Government of Madras tell so to the Government of India? It will have a great effect on the policy of that Government. If three or four State Governments go to the Government of India and say 'you must create a fund and leave it in the hands of the State Governments earmarking it for these purposes', it will have a great effect. Let them prescribe the method of spending the reserve fund for replacements, etc. Sir, I want to give this warning to the Government that if the textile industry, which is a big industry, and which is in great difficulties now, are not enabled to run on, the Government would be faced with the problem of unemployment of about 5 lakhs of people. That would not be a happy situation. I do want the Hon. the Minister to take up this matter with the Government of India with reference to the shaping of their policy.

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" Sir, I was glad to find that the Government in their anxiety to provide housing have allotted Rs. 80 lakhs for building societies and Rs. 13 lakhs for the City Improvement Trust. The allotment of Rs. 13 lakhs to the City Improvement Trust is very small. Slums in Madras are growing in number. Because of the food crisis outside the City, people are coming into the City. There is no law at present to prevent people from coming into the City. Even in the existing slums, the population is growing. So long as there is no measure to prevent the influx of people into the City, and so long as the slums are growing in number, this 13 lakhs of rupees will be wholly inadequate. I wish that the Government had spared at least Rs. 50 lakhs. I hope they will come forward later with a supplementary demand for giving more money to the City Improvement Trust for the purpose of building houses for the poor.

" I want to tell the Government that in the last six or seven months, we have completely changed the policy and outlook of the City Improvement Trust. The City Improvement Trust was devoting its attention and time wrongly in providing bungalows for the upper middle classes. This is the work of the housing societies. The City Improvement Trust should construct houses for the poorer people. I am glad to say that the City Improvement Trust has now passed resolutions, and is following the policy of putting up tenements for the benefit of the poorer classes.

" The Government have mentioned about doles to the weavers. While I consider that doles are necessary, I hope that Government will see to it that the weavers are not reduced to the position of receiving doles. That is not a healthy position. Even the person who receives doles is not very happy about it. He would be happy only if he is given employment either on famine relief works or by the supply of more yarn. It will be possible for the mills which work three shifts to produce the yarn required. Even if two full shifts are worked, there will be enough yarn to meet the requirements, provided cotton is given to the mills. (Interruption by Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi.) Cotton is there, not in India, but somewhere else in the world. I want to tell the Hon. the Minister that food is there in the world except in South India. There is plenty of food in the world this year. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'What about Bihar and South India?') Bihar and South India can be fed fully with 16 ounces and even more if the Government of India make up their minds to bring food from other parts of the world. I make this statement with full responsibility, and I ask the Hon. the Food Minister in the Union to refute this statement if he can. He cannot and he dare not. For the results published throughout the world say that cultivation of foodgrains throughout the world is in full measure. Therefore, it should be easily possible to feed all the people of India (not only Bihar and South India) with 16 ounces. I do not regret these 9 ounces. We shall be thankful for these 9 ounces. We do not get these 9 ounces by reducing the ration in other States.

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" While I am on the question of cotton, I want to say that there is cotton in the world. I want to say on the floor of the House that the prices of cotton and cotton textiles in India are not higher than those in other parts of the world. Our present prices are high, but the pool price of cloth is higher than that in India. If only the Indo-Pakistan trade agreement had been concluded earlier, it should have been possible for the Government to get all the cotton they required. Most of the cotton has gone. Only jute is there. Pakistan could not sell jute to England instead of cotton. It is a matter of great pity that the communal relations between India and Pakistan were strained. Otherwise it should have been possible during the last few years to have had better relations. Let me hope that the Indo-Pakistan pact signed yesterday will augur well for the future relations between the two countries, which are very essential for the development of our democratic State. I do hope that the policy of communal concord beautifully adopted by this State will augur well for this State. We can take legitimate pride in the fact that the Government of this State have so far been able to get on well with the interests of all the communities. Let me hope that the relationships that exist between the various communities will be strengthened still further. This should be a lesson for other States, and in the coming years it should help India to maintain good relations between the various communities.

" Madam, Deputy Speaker, there is one thing which I would like to mention. I was referring to the work of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works. At question time to-day I was putting questions on cement concreting of certain roads. I am not suggesting cement concreting for the sake of personal conveniences or for the sake of cleanliness, but from the point of view of economy, I say that cement concreting of certain roads is desirable. It will ultimately result in saving expenditure to the Government. The Highways Department have been engaged in widening certain roads. I do hope that the Devakottah-Madurai road, Tiruchirappalli-Madurai road, and Tanjore-Madurai road will be cement concreted. With Tiruppattur at the centre, all these routes will cover a distance of about 150 miles. I do sincerely hope that the Hon. the Minister for Public Works will bring out a scheme for cement-concreting all these roads.

" While I am on the question of cement-concreting of roads, I reiterate my request which I made on an earlier occasion about an additional bridge across the river Vaigai at Madurai. The Madurai bridge has a bit of relief on account of the causeway built and opened by the Hon. the Minister for Public Works. There is heavy traffic on the Madurai bridge. That is the connecting link between Tirunelveli and parts of Ramanathapuram district and the other side of the Madurai district. I hope that the Hon. the Minister will come forward with a scheme for the construction of another bridge.

" In conclusion let me only wish all good luck to the Government in the coming months. All good luck will come only if the

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Government make strenuous efforts to feed the people of the State. For, if the people are famished and starved, whatever good we may do to them will not reach them. The one thing on which the Government should concentrate their attention is the Food Department and how to feed the people. We are not now dealing with the usefulness and speeding up of the various long-range agricultural problems and irrigation problems. They are all well in hand, and let us hope those schemes will be put into execution. But for the immediate future, that is for the next six or seven months in the coming year, the work of the department will have to be improved.

"I have so far spoken about food to the body. I should now like to speak about food for the soul, namely, the education portfolio."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has already taken 40 minutes."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"The Hon. Speaker has allowed me 45 minutes."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I am told he has given you only 40 minutes."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I spoke to the Hon. Speaker on the telephone, and he was good enough to give me 45 minutes. I request you to allow me two minutes out of five more minutes. I am glad that more money has been spent on education. While I see certain allocations made for higher education, I should like to say on this occasion that our sympathy and our support for mass education should not deter us from allocating more money for higher education. Without higher education and trained graduates, how will it be possible to spread mass education in this country? If we want to spread mass education in the country, we must have more universities, more colleges, and more money allotted for higher education. I am glad that the Government have found it possible to allot 5 lakhs of rupees. Rupees 50 lakhs should have been allotted. I know the Hon. the Minister for Education is a very enthusiastic supporter of university education and colleges and the Hon. the Minister for Finance is very much inclined towards higher education. I wish that they had spared more money. Even now they could spare it. What is the harm in producing a deficit budget? What is the credit in producing a balanced budget? I would have been glad if the Hon. the Minister had presented a Rs. 5 crores deficit budget. I would have congratulated him on this for fifteen minutes. I would have even requested the Speaker to give me one hour and spent 15 minutes on congratulating the Hon. the Minister. We are not preparing a household budget. It is a budget of the State. If we are able to allot more money for education, it is certainly good for the people. I hope that the Government would come forward with a supplementary demand for allotting more money for education. Let me hope that in the coming months all good luck will

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be vouchsafed to Government in the procurement of food. More than this I cannot wish even for myself. I really feel that this is not an occasion for criticism but it is an occasion for really wishing the best of luck for Government in the coming year."

* MR. B. W. BATCHELOR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I¹²⁻⁴⁵_{p.m.} derived more comfort yesterday from the optimistic speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance than from the mass of figures in the budget which occupied quite a large portion of my week end. I think I have said before that intelligent and constructive criticism of the budget was difficult for those unversed in the mysteries of Government finance. This House is asked to approve of expenditure totalling Rs. 61.25 crores. This substantial sum is broken down into some thirty-three separate heads of accounts, each of which is analysed in considerable detail. But without a working knowledge of the department concerned, it is impossible from the figures alone to say whether the money is well spent or not, or to decide what value the tax-payer gets for it. If this House did not examine and question the details of the demands, we should be failing in our duty. I see that the cost of hon. Members of this Legislature to the tax-payer is in the region of Rs. 14 lakhs per annum. As part return for this investment the taxpayer will expect us to do our best to ensure that he gets something good for his Rs. 61½ crores.

"Now, Madam, in order to make the budget more intelligible, I suggest a few changes in the method of its presentation. The first change that I would like to suggest is that those departments which both earn and spend should present a statement showing both income and expenditure together. They should state in that statement the number of persons employed in the various years so that we can see whether or not the cost of administration is going up materially and whether the department is justified in incurring the increased expenditure from the point of view of the tax-payer.

"Another change which I would like to suggest and which is perhaps very necessary and practicable is this. Departments such as the Government Electricity Department and various industrial enterprises under Government management could very well issue a Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account. I shall illustrate my point by one example given in the budget. There is the Milk Production Scheme on page 458. The information is quite insufficient for this House to form a correct judgment as to whether it is really paying its way. Before that can be done, we need to see a Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account. We need to know what has been allowed for depreciation. We would also like to know why by far the largest item of expenditure is charged to contingencies, namely, 3 lakhs of rupees, which certainly would not be thought proper in commercial accounts. A full statement on these lines would not only make the task of constructive criticism easier, but would provide information at present not accessible in a convenient form either to the Government or to the public.

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"Now, Madam, on the broad issue of whether the tax-payer is getting value out of this budget for his money, I compare the 1951-52 budget with the last year for which full accounts are available, 1949-50. Leaving aside capital expenditure, loans, etc., we find expenditure is up by 6 crores. Almost every department is practically up. Only a few have shown economies, and some of these are quite surprising. In spite of Prohibition, we are glad to observe in both the Police and Jails administration a saving of Rs. 3½ lakhs. Then the zamindars are to receive Rs. 12 lakhs less compensation than in 1949-50. But from the speech of the hon. Member the Raja Sahib who spoke before me, we understand that the zamindars have not yet received any part of the compensation. That is another mystery of Government finance which to me is quite inexplicable."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The allotment has already been made but since the Tribunals have not yet decided on the compensation to be paid, the amount has not been disbursed. Therefore, it is not our fault."

* MR. B. W. BATCHELOR:—"Then, why should the tax-payer find the money?"

"Well, Madam, printing is going to cost Rs. 28 lakhs less. I presume the Government are going to effect economy in their Publicity Department."

"Most surprising of all, in this year of hunger and austerity, we see provision for famine at only Rs. 4½ lakhs as against a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs spent in the year 1949-50 which was a year of comparative plenty. Perhaps the Hon. the Finance Minister has inside information which has not been disclosed to this House, or that Government do not really believe that the food situation is critical."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"On the revenue account, we have a separate Famine Relief Fund from which we are drawing some money for famine relief."

* MR. B. W. BATCHELOR:—"I am glad to hear that my supposition is wrong."

"On the expenses side, there is an all round increase of Rs. 7 crores, offset by economies, some of which I have mentioned, of Rs. 1 crore. Among the increases, education is the highest, as was mentioned by the Hon. the Finance Minister in his speech yesterday, namely, 183 lakhs, and Agriculture, 106 lakhs, comes next. Nobody will grudge money to these important Ministries, but I think the tax-payer would like to know in terms of increased literacy and more food actually produced, what he is getting for his money. We find the cost of Prohibition staff now accounts for Rs. 73 lakhs under Excise, and Rs. 19 lakhs under Police. That is nearly a crore of rupees! It would be an interesting exercise in arithmetic to work out the cost of each conviction, and a still more interesting speculation as to the number of persons who are now

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being actually saved from the evils of drink by this vast expenditure, and also the revenue lost by illicit distillation. What cannot be measured in figures is the general decline in respect for the law, which is possibly the most serious influence of all. While it costs the State one crore to lose twenty crores, we find it difficult to sympathise when the Hon. Minister complains that his sources of revenue are inelastic."

"The provision for Medical Services and Public Health shows an increase of Rs. 33 lakhs, bringing the total under these heads to nearly Rs. 4½ crores, an impressive figure. Surely it is a pity some of the 20 crores of rupees lost on Prohibition could not be available to increase the effort. Only Rs. 24 lakhs are available for Malaria, a disease which kills annually far more people than have died of alcoholism in the last century in this State. (Laughter.) Madam, Deputy Speaker, nearly 10 years ago two Rockefeller Foundation Research workers, Dr. Paul Russell and Mr. F. W. Knipe, men of international repute, who must be known to many hon. Members of this House, presented a report after a five-year research term on the control of malaria in this State. The methods advocated cost little, but they involve the troublesome co-ordination of the work of a number of different departments and local authorities as well as of the rural communities themselves. For some reason or other, the report was not implemented at the time, and I have not heard of any district in the State where the methods laid down in that report are being faithfully followed to-day. That is a pity! If that is unfortunately true, the priceless labour of a five-year research project which cost India nothing is lost to the Madras State. It is in matters of this sort where the tax-payer ought to ask this House to investigate the expenditure incurred by the Government."

"Madam, the value of social services cannot always be measured by the amount of money provided in the budget, though, of course, they must have money. Often of more importance than money is the conscientious attention to small things, to every day tasks which go to make up what Dr. John Matthai recently called 'the drudgery of honest administration'. It is a virtue worth more even than hospitals, colleges or fine buildings, and a real passport to rapid progress."

"In judging this budget, let this House ask themselves what the tax-payer expects from it. He wants enough to eat, a house to live in, and something to wear. And, serious failure in these matters, rightly or wrongly, will always be laid at the door of the Government of the day. In the matter of food—I think the hon. Member Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad has said all that can be said in this respect—we are partly at the mercy of natural calamities. But it is common knowledge that much more can be grown than is grown now. Not by 'Grow More Food' campaign or speeches inside or outside of this House, but by the restoration of incentives to the ryot."

"The responsibility for textiles belongs to the Central Government, and cannot be blamed on the Hon. Ministers of the State."

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Government or on this House. Not even the mill-owners can fairly be made the scapegoats this time. The supply of cotton is not their responsibility, and that has been insufficient to maintain production!

"I looked through and through the budget for mention of housing, and at last my search was rewarded though I did not find the provision made in the budget for the City Improvement Trust. I also noted that the Hon. the Finance Minister mentioned it in his speech.

"The Hon. the Minister for Prohibition is not here but he sponsors a token contribution to 'A poor man's Housing Fund' of Rs. 100! (Laughter). If that represents the Government's only word on housing, it amounts to a feeble joke at the expense of the poor man. Coming from the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition, it is about as satisfying as the offer of a bottle of Champagne to a starving man. (Laughter.) It reminds me of the answer or Queen Marie Antoinette, who when told that the people had no bread, remarked, 'Then why don't they eat cake?' (Laughter.)

"Madam, housing is indeed a very difficult subject but it is time that the Government made a start in that direction. It is a matter which is beyond the capacity of the private individual to-day, the private entrepreneur, or the industrial employer. It was worked out that if all the families of the men working in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills were to be provided houses, the sum involved would be in the neighbourhood of 4 crores of rupees.

p.m. "Housing is admittedly a difficult subject because of very high current cost and shortage of materials. But because of this there is every reason for Government to tackle it with energy, since without Government intervention, houses for the poor, of a satisfactory standard, will not be built.

"The man in the street may well ask that this problem should receive greater priority than new hospitals, new schools, or new colleges.

"So far as we can see, in the context of the simple needs of the common man, this budget provides hope for the morrow, but nothing with which to fill his belly to-day.

"It is a budget which may not lose many votes for the Government, but, in spite of the brave speech of the Hon. Minister for Finance, Madam, will not gain many either."

* JANAB MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, at the outset, let me congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for the lucid manner in which he has reviewed not only the conditions in this State but also conditions obtaining in other States in India and also for having given us the background of the world situation. I find there is some departure in this year's budget speech as compared with the past year's speeches. In the past, we have noticed that flowery language was employed and that was all. This year's speech is a very lucid one. But I must say this also. After stating the problems that we have to tackle in the beginning,

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the Hon. Minister has failed to suggest any solution for solving the problems, in the concluding portion of his speech. He has given importance to security and has reviewed the Working of the Police Department. Thanks to the good sense of the people living in those parts of the State where security now prevails, thanks to the Police who took energetic steps to put down this disruption and also thanks to the Government for having taken effective steps to bring about peace and security, especially in the districts where security was threatened on account of communist menace, we are glad to find to-day that peace and security are restored in our State. The Government can very well take credit for having maintained peace and order in the State. But I do not agree with the Hon. Finance Minister when he says that 'we have been able to achieve security and therefore the other requisites of a good ideal State as stated by the author of the *Tirukkural* are of secondary importance'. While it is true that there should be security and peace for people to live and carry on their avocations, what is the use of security when conditions prevailing in the country are adverse to their living as such? Security for whom is the question? Therefore, Madam, the Government ought to have taken more care and paid attention to that aspect of the life of a citizen. The Hon. Finance Minister said that there are no surprises and that there are no new taxes. I sincerely believe, Madam, that it is small satisfaction. People would not mind that they are taxed, provided that their lives can be made happy. That Nation which is afraid of taxation can never thrive, can never become happy unless it is said that the burden of taxation is so heavy that it crushes the people as such. On principle, Madam, I say that it is small satisfaction to be told, 'Well, there would not be any new taxation'.

"The review of the work done by this Ministry in the past three years has been stated in a very masterful way. Although some people might say that this is an election budget, the Hon. Finance Minister has, in his usual clear manner, stated all the work done by this Government and what it proposes to do in the next year. It may be an election programme or election stunt, or whatever it is. That does not, however, matter. The work done by this Ministry, as far as certain departments are concerned, is no doubt commendable. But I am sorry to mention that generally there has been very slow progress. People are not able to perceive the progress made. Crores of rupees have been spent on irrigation projects, and electricity projects and so on. It is true that Nature has not been kind to us so that the money and energy spent on these projects may fructify and give tangible results. The impression in the country is that the money that is being spent is not bearing perceivable results. I shall presently illustrate this point. Manures worth crores of rupees have been purchased. Crores of rupees have been spent on well subsidies. The question is, 'Have we been able to produce more food?' It is said that seasons have been bad and monsoons failed. Quite true, make allowances for them. The Government should investigate into the matter and

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find out for what purpose the manure is being used and whether the manure is at all reaching the ryots who are to raise food crops. They should also take steps to find out whether the water of the wells for which they have given large amounts of subsidy is being used for raising food crops. Have the Government ever investigated into this matter? Again, it is said that seasonal conditions have been adverse. It is true; but while the ryots can produce tobacco, groundnut and other cash crops, could they not produce foodgrains also? Have the Government ever enquired into the matter whether those lands which were producing foodgrains in the past have been converted into tobacco and other commercial-crop-growing lands? Have the Government any information that lakhs of acres are being utilized by the ryots for producing cash crops? Do the Government know how many tons of manure are being utilized by the ryots for raising cash crops and how many wells are being used to irrigate thousands of acres of cash-crops-growing lands? Is it not time for this Government to investigate into this matter and try to restrict the cultivation of those cash crops? Would that not go a long way for feeding the people? I ask whether this Government have ever considered the matter from that point of view. I have some information from a gentleman who is interested in tobacco purchase. The Assistant Manager of the I.L.T. was travelling with me the other day. I learnt from him that in two or three districts alone, three and a half lakhs of acres are being used for raising tobacco crop. He also told me that this year there has been an increase of 25 per cent in the tobacco-growing lands. He is an Englishman and he was surprised to find that in these very lands two or three years ago foodgrains were being raised. This is a fact. I ask in all earnestness and seriousness whether this Government have ever considered this question from that point of view. I know what the Government will say. They will say, 'Our trade balance has not been very good in the past and unless we raise cash crops and other crops which we can export to foreign countries, we will not be in a position to have to our credit any foreign currency.' I know that would be the argument which the Hon. Minister would put forward from the Government side.

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p.m.

"But when the people are starving and perhaps dying due to starvation, is it not necessary that the Government should wake up and see that at least for some years, till the short-term irrigation projects which the Government have initiated begin to yield fruit, raising of commercial crops on lands is banned? I fully appreciate the endeavour of the Government in initiating short-term projects, undertaking improvements to tanks and other small irrigation sources. Till such time as these schemes are completed and the tanks and others receive water, we must completely stop cultivation of cash crops. Are Heavens going to fall, if we do not earn dollars by exporting cash crops like groundnut and others? (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: Sugar.) Yes, also sugar. There are other crops like turmeric. Coming back to tobacco, Madam, if one motors in our parts, one will find on both sides of the road tobacco plantation for miles together. Turmeric

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also can be seen for miles together. Therefore, Madam, the Government have not given sufficient attention to this question. The whole question must be examined from the point of view of the ryot who grows food crops. The ryot who produces cash crops gets a greater return than the producer of paddy or cholam or any other foodgrain. Perhaps it is three times or four times more. I say the producer of paddy is not encouraged to produce more."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has three minutes more."

* JANAB MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"I shall presently finish, Madam. Whatever time I have, I would like to take for this subject. The Government must review the whole position and must do one of two things, viz., either to make raising of food crops more profitable for the ryot or to make the raising of cash crops less profitable. I want the Government to have some sort of statistics to find out how much food can be grown by banning cultivation of cash crops at least on those lands which were formerly used for raising food crops."

"Then, Madam, it is stated that the capital expenditure up to the end of the financial year is Rs. 49 crores. This has been incurred on schemes beneficial to the people. The Government propose to spend in the year that follows Rs. 40 crores. The Hon. the Minister for Finance in his speech has said that unless the Government get advances or loans from the Government of India or unless they raise a loan of forty crores of rupees in the open market, all the money that they have spent on the several schemes may go waste. It is true. This is a matter in which the Government and the people cannot remain quiet. The Hon. the Minister for Finance must see that he succeeds in getting the loan either from the Central Government or in the open market. The rate-payer cannot afford to lose the money that has already been spent on schemes. Much depends on the completion of the projects taken up by the Government for the benefit of the people. I hope the Government will not lose heart but impress upon the Government of India the urgent need for help and also succeed in getting the necessary assistance. Also there are many wealthy people in the country who will be able to help the Government provided the security of their investment is ensured and a fair return is promised. Lot of propaganda has to be done. Propaganda has helped the Government a good deal in other spheres and the same will help them here also. While all this money can be invested on the long-term projects, the Government of Madras have taken on hand, the Government must see that whatever money they spend on short-term schemes is well spent. The producer must have the incentive to produce."

* SRI T. K. T. N. B. TATACHARI:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, it is rather very hard for me, belonging to the party in power, to very adversely criticise the Budget. But since it happens to

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be the last Budget which this Assembly, as it is constituted today, is being presented with, we cannot help recalling and warning ourselves in the words of the Hon. the Finance Minister 'Sceptre and Crown have tumbled down'. Be that so. Madam, under a democratic set up we find ourselves divided into so many constituencies and something tangible needs to be done to every area. We cannot help feeling localised with reference to some of the needs that are to be found on the expenditure side of the Budget. Of course, I confine myself mostly to the Chittoor district and I hope I can claim to speak on behalf of my Colleagues also in this House from my district. Chittoor has been quite a peaceful district, always loyal. But as usual, loyalty and goodness and peacefulness are never rewarded in a democratic set up. It is more by way of trammels and bargains that things are got done. It is most unhappy and most disappointing that most of the projects are confined—I mean the irrigation projects and I do not say they are so confined by design, it may be more by accident than by design—to various other districts from which Ministers hail. It is really unfortunate that some people in the Government House Hostel have been calling this Budget a Nellore Budget, Chingleput Budget (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: Ramanathapuram Budget) and so on. It is rather too much for me to say that the irrigation projects are confined to their districts by design. I do not accuse the Government that this has been done deliberately. We are facing an election. After all, Ministers also have to get elected. They are apt to forget other places when they face an election. I find, Madam, no projects for Chittoor except the small one—Errikalva—which has been figuring in the Budgets for the last four years with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 20,000. The very name of the project would be suggestive to those who know something of Telugu. [The Hon. the Sri B. Gopala Reddi: Verrikalva (laughter)] . . . yes, that is the position.

"With regard to extension of electricity, there has been lot of clamour for it. A 33 K.V extension line is pending sanction by the Government and I hope it will be sanctioned soon.

"As regards the Kalyani and Swarnamukhi projects, Madam, I would like to say a word or two. The Hon. the Minister for Public Works is very clever. He has included a number of schemes in the Budget in the list of G. M. F. Schemes to be considered just to satisfy the people that the Government have not lost sight of these. This Kalyani project appeared some years ago and it was said that it could be taken up under the Grow More Food Schemes. It disappeared these three years. Fortunately the Hon. Minister has included it in the Budget himself. This scheme finds a place this year without anybody's effort. I am sure the Hon. the Minister will take up this as well as the Swarnamukhi project this year because these are the only two irrigation projects which can be considered suitable for the district apart from the bunding of jungle streams and hill channels. The Hon. the Minister for Public Works said in March 1949 that estimates in respect of the Swarnamukhi project were already

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ready and that he expected to take it up before the end of that year. I hope it will be taken up at least this year and accomplished.

"The Government have been very much handicapped by the adverse seasonal conditions. So far as Chittoor is concerned, as the Hon. the Minister for Finance has pointed out, it has joined the list of famine-stricken districts and a good deal has to be done. Because all these days, it has not shouted so much as other districts have done, it is considered a latest addition. In fact, it has been one of the earliest districts to be affected by famine and adverse seasonal conditions. I hope that sufficient grants will be given for construction of roads, improvement to tanks, etc., in Chittoor.

"In respect of the Grow More Food Schemes, we find that the Government have been doing their best for every area but so far as the tank restoration work in Chittoor is concerned, work has been hampered by the personnel who are in charge of the Food Production Engineering Works. I am sorry to tell the House that the Food Production Engineer in our district never attends the meeting of the Food Production Committee. He would not tolerate criticism. During the last meeting, we expected him to be present so that we could discuss matters of importance. But now, he had a Member of the Board of Revenue to come to his rescue. The Engineer excused himself by saying that he had to meet the Member of the Board of Revenue camping somewhere in Cuddapah. There are two Engineers—the Food Production Executive Engineer and the other, the regular Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department—with conterminous jurisdictions. This is a waste of money and nothing is achieved by having a separate Engineer for food production. If the work relating to food production is placed in the hands of the regular P.W.D. Engineer, much can be achieved. There will be more efficiency. He will be more . . . "

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will continue his speech after lunch. The House will now rise to it 2-30 p.m."

The House then adjourned for lunch

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI:—"Sir, I was speaking this forenoon about the Grow More Food Schemes, the irrigation schemes, well subsidy schemes and tank restoration schemes. Unless there is a proper control over the personnel and the jurisdiction of these Engineers are limited, I think we can fairly despair of the results, because a very large amount has lapsed particularly in our district without anything being done. Some excuse or other is being given by the technical staff. There has been some suggestions about the tapping of artesian wells. So far as I know

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there has been quite a lot of difference of opinion about indiscriminate tapping of the artesian wells and their results. I am sure the Government would be very careful in proceeding further with this.

"Then, Sir, under the Grow More Food Scheme they have proposed to get and supply a good number of pump sets. I would suggest, as I have already done when the Budget for 1949 was presented, that these sets whether they are supplied on the hire-purchase system or out-right sale, will only help those who have sufficient finance with them. It is not in any way helpful to the poor ryots. Particularly from the point of view of law and order, it would be very good to keep the rural population contented and I would therefore suggest that almost all the tank beds which dry up during the dry season as they occur in Chittoor should be investigated and large wells sunk and the entire stock of engines that could be found supplied to them to irrigate entire ayacut. It is very wrong to supply for a few people only, the engines which are procured at very considerable difficulty and expense, and let them use them for their own land exclusively.

"It is stated in the Hon. Minister's speech that forest areas recently taken over from the zamindars and panchayats, are being organised into a separate circle for their proper conservation. I think it is rather a rash statement to make in view of the fact that the High Court has been issuing writs in this regard. Particularly in our district the Raja of Venkatagiri has assigned away about 100 to 150 acres of forest land in which the Collector feels he should not interfere in the face of the writs. I think it is the fate of almost every zamin village in the district barring one or two estates.

"It is very gratifying to see that the fisheries department has been expanded and the results have been quite good. I only hope that it will be only deep-sea fishing and not fishing in troubled waters. The question of textiles is rather difficult and the Government have been doing their very best whatever anybody may feel about it. Cement has been quite satisfactory. Power alcohol is quite a prospective pleasure and vānaspati, according to what is stated by the Hon. Minister, will be quite a good substitute for other oils. As regards communications, whatever may be the regular policy of the Government with regard to road-laying in the country, certain famine roads have been given for our district. In that the Government have limited the work to metalling the roads or improving the existing roads by building or repairing culverts. I beg to submit that it will not very much help to relieve the famine areas because the stone breakers and others are specialised people and skilled workmen. So it will not very much relieve the suffering of the poor people unless Government direct the district board or whichever authority that is in charge of these roads to lay only mud roads. Construction of culverts and metalling will not help the general population of the poor people as such work is done by only skilled workmen.

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In regard to hospitals it is stated that the aim of the Government is to improve hospitals in the headquarters of the district and taluk headquarters. I do not know what the details are. I do not think Chittoor figures even there. I must particularly point out to the Government the condition of the hospital at Tirupathi which is a pilgrim centre. The plight of it will be evident to any Hon. Minister who cares to visit it, the poor conditions under which the patients live there and the doctors are striving to help them. The Devasthanam was pleased to give some money for the construction of a block for the installation of X-ray plant. If only the Government are prepared to pay half the cost, I am told they are prepared to bear the rest of the cost. I wish Government would consider this and improve a place which is worthwhile improving and thus remove the suffering of so many people. There is one headquarters hospital at Kulahasthi. It is a small one serving a large area without communications and people are not able to get any relief from that hospital owing to its small size. It should be attended to.

"While the preventive aspect, namely good sanitation and water-supply should be the first concern of the Government is stressed by all, one is rather unhappy to see that Chittoor, which is the headquarters of the district and a town and a municipality, has not sufficient assistance to provide itself with a good water-supply and drainage system. This could be done provided some grant is given by Government. Protected water-supply is a very great thing. There is always either plague or cholera or small-pox and some other epidemics in Chittoor town and it ought to be the concern of the Government to rid that place of these epidemics.

"With regard to the development of village industries, it is mentioned that some committees are being formed and even there, only Nellore and Tiruchirappalli are the two places mentioned. I suppose village industries mean, cobbling, basket-making and such other things. Some amount for this work may be granted to Chittoor. As regards fine arts, the Government have been very keen on rewarding merit and literature, I am sure the Hon. the Finance Minister, himself a man of great culture, a man who has high appreciation of art, will not fail to improve the culture of this province. (Interruption) Chittoor has contributed men of high culture, of world renown, like our late Dr. Reddy who was owned by the Hon. Minister himself as his cultural guru and also Sri Sarvapalle Radhakrishnan. This district, I am only sorry to say, is being neglected. I would only beseech him—I am not blaming the Finance Minister of laying the blame on the Government—and point out to the Government through the Hon. the Finance Minister that this district deserves greater sympathy because this district is neither Tamil nor Telugu nor Kannada nor is it Pakistan. (Interruption) Rayalaseema claims it at one time and relinquishes the claim in favour of the Andhras when it is inconvenient. It is a much neglected district with a gentle, manly population. I hope the Government will not demand the price of gentleness of this district. With these words I close my speech."

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* JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must compliment the Hon. the Finance Minister on the length of the Budget speech. No doubt he always means well and he is trying to do his best. There are three features in the Budget speech. One is dramatic, the other is philosophy and the whole speech ends with poetry. As the Finance Minister himself has remarked there are no surprises in the Budget and we were not at all taken aback by surprises. Still this Ministry has some achievements to its credit and we know them very well. At the same time there are certain things which are unpleasant and which we have stated on the floor of the House. The Hon. Minister has also agreed with this and that is the food situation. It is a tale of woe even according to the Hon. Finance Minister. Then we have the unhelpful attitude of the Centre towards this State Government. This is another tale of woe. We have all to sympathise with the Government for all their difficulties. With these exceptions, if we review the work of the Ministry for the last four years . . . ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ Why the work of the Ministry alone? ”

* JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN:—“ Yes, if we review the work of the legislature along with the work of the Ministry we can say that on the whole we have done well, though not quite satisfactorily, in all fields of our activities both as legislators here and as representatives of the people outside.”

JANAB N. MUHAMMED ANWAR:—“ Question.”

* JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN:—“ My hon. Friend questions it. That has to be seen at the time of the next elections. The electorate will give the answer to him.

“ Now, Sir, the food position is really bad. With the cut in the rations the people are really suffering. It is not only the poorer classes in the rural areas that are suffering but also in the cities I believe even the more fortunate classes suffer. People who depend on the ration cards, do not get the full quota, even the reduced full quota. Sometimes I find here in the City of Madras, we get only the rice content of the ration and the shop-keeper says that other foodgrains would be given only next week. That is the real position. How much more should be the suffering of the poor people in rural areas who are not able to buy in the blackmarket or some other market? Some say that in the matter of food there is not only one or two kinds of markets, black and white markets but there are two more, the brown and the blue markets and so on. So many markets have been created on account of the food position. People say that in the blackmarket only the worst quality rice could be obtained at the higher price. Of course the prices in the blue and the brown markets depend on the quality of the rice and prices vary.

“ I think, Sir, we have not been vociferous enough in the matter of getting more food from outside. If this Government had put up a strong fight with the Government of India from the very beginning the Government of India would have listened to

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this Government's voice and done something. But then we were moving rather timidly in the matter of voicing our difficulties and pressing on the Government of India the necessity to get more food from abroad, particularly rice.

“ As my hon. Friend Raja of Chettinad said this morning, there is enough rice available, though not here, but in countries that are adjacent to our country and if only the Government had made an effort, we could have got more rice long ago and there would have been no need to reduce the ration from 12 ounces to 9 ounces. 2 45 p.m.

“ Then, Sir, I would also suggest that the Government should have undertaken State farming. The Hon. the Minister for Finance in his Budget speech said that tractors would do very well on large tracts of virgin soil. If that has been the experience of the Ministry, they could have brought large tracts of virgin soil or uncultivated land under the plough by State farming through the Department of Agriculture. If only the Government had brought under cultivation about 500 or 1,000 acres in every district by the use of tractors, they could have produced at least a couple of lakhs of tons of foodgrains more. I hope the present Government as also the new Government that will come into power after the next General Elections will consider my suggestion for State farming along with other steps that they may take to make this State self-sufficient in food.

“ Then, in the field of education the Government have done something really good and the Education Budget is going up year after year. I think it has reached Rs. 11 crores this year. But, there are certain aspects of education which require greater attention on the part of the Government. First of all, more colleges could have been opened. It may not be possible for the Government themselves to open colleges and maintain them. But the Government could have encouraged private agencies to start colleges, the Government giving certain grants towards construction of buildings and equipment. If the Government had come forward with such a policy, at least half-a-dozen colleges would have been started every year by private agencies and in that way we could have had a number of colleges opened all over the State. The State also would have been saved the expenditure of starting, running and maintaining its own colleges. If private agencies are encouraged to start colleges with a tempting aid from the Government in the shape of grants for construction of buildings and for equipment, it would have gone a long way to meet the educational needs of the State. Even now it is not too late for the Government to consider this proposition of encouraging private agencies to start colleges and the Government setting apart some money for giving building and equipment grants. The building grant may be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1 lakh

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* JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN:—"I know there are private agencies ready to start colleges. But the grants from Government must be tempting and a certain amount should be set apart for giving grants so that private agencies can come forward to open colleges. Of course, we have a large number of high schools all over the State including rural areas. But the condition of elementary education is really deplorable. It has been completely neglected. In the districts, it has been left to the district boards which are not able to manage. The elementary school buildings in villages are in a very dilapidated and insanitary condition. The attendance on the rolls may be all right but the actual attendance is low. The education of the pupils is neglected and the teachers will not at all attend to their work properly. This is what is happening in regard to elementary education. If the Government are really sincere in their desire to see that a greater percentage of children are educated, they must pay more attention to elementary education. It is the quality that is needed and not the number of schools that the district boards or the Government open all over the State. Elementary education in villages must be given greater attention because a great majority of people and cultivators live in villages, and supervision also must be more efficient. Then only we could hope to give proper elementary education to our people.

"Then, Sir, there is Adult Education. The Government are not spending enough money on Adult Education. All the adults must be made literate and educated to understand the value of 'vote' at the next General Elections. They must be in a position to understand the qualifications of the candidates whom they have to return as their representatives to the legislature, and from among whom rulers are to be selected. But what is it that is being done in the matter of adult education? An Adult Education Week is celebrated once in a year and the people do not pay proper attention to it. After all it is only the educational authorities who are entrusted or rather commanded to do this. They get up a procession of school children and the school teachers follow it and at the close of the programme some sweets are distributed. But when they open any Adult Education School or Class, nobody turns up. Perhaps in the Capital City of Madras, because the Ministers are here, big meetings may be held in Rajaji Hall and a big report published in the newspapers. That is not the way to tackle the problem of adult education. I think the Government are now spending about Rs. 14 lakhs a year on adult education. They should spend more. The Government have been going on increasing the Education Budget. I do not know why they should not provide Rs. 12 crores this year, Rs. 1 crore being set apart for adult education which is very important, especially when our country will have the unique honour of sending the largest number of voters to the polls. The Government should give a teaching fee of more than Rs. 5 or Rs. 8 for one who engages himself in teaching ten adults either in the day-time or in the night-time. There is no provision for lighting and other necessities. There must be special officers to attend to

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supervision of adult education. Then only we can say that adult education scheme has succeeded in this State. What is now being done is mere eye-wash and waste of money. I therefore strongly urge that at least Rs. 1 crore should be provided for adult education alone so that the problem of adult education may eventually disappear in course of time. That is the proper way of educating the people in a democracy.

"Then, Sir, with regard to medical relief in rural areas, I should say that the Government have not done enough. They ought to have done more. Of course the question of finance is always there. But health is more important. According to the philosophy of Tirukkural, which the Hon. the Minister for Finance has mentioned in his Budget speech, health and nourishment are very important. But he laid emphasis on security. There I beg to differ from him. Without health and nourishment, what is the use of security? Can there be security without food? Security will not make life worth living unless health and nourishment are assured. What is the use of winning the World without the Soul?

"We should try to give the first place to health and nourishment and then we would have no fear of living a precarious existence without health and food. We want freedom from that. If these problems are solved, security will follow as a matter of course." 3 p.m.

* SRI L. C. PAIS:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset let me refer to the last sentence in the opening paragraph of the Budget speech. 'I expect', says the Minister, 'that the next Budget will be presented to a new and enlarged House'. We are certain to have a new House and an enlarged House also. But the Indian Christians are not certain whether any of them will be there. Trusting the goodwill of the majorities, the Indian Christians have given up their special electorates. It was a bold step on their part, whether the step was a right one or a foolish one, time alone can tell. There is a growing feeling among the Indian Christians that not one of them will be returned at the next elections. We are glad, however, that the Finance Minister has sensed the situation. A few months ago, he met the Members of the Catholic Community in Mangalore. What he told the Catholics was most reassuring. He assured them that it was the concern of the majority communities to see that a decent number from among the various minority communities are returned to the legislatures. He reiterated the same assurance when he addressed the Rotarians in Madras, a few days ago. But you may ask me—Now that the fundamental rights of every community are properly safeguarded in the New Constitution of India, why should not Christians be represented by non-Christians? The answer is simple. The minorities in India are not based and formed on economic ideologies; they are formed and based on religious ideologies. What the Indian Christians will be fighting for in future is not to obtain a Charter of fundamental rights. That Charter has already been obtained. Their struggle

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in future will be directed to find out to what extent these fundamental rights are going to be respected or implemented in the day to day life of the Indian Nation and as this struggle will be carried on in the Legislative Assemblies, it is absolutely necessary that the Indian Christian community is represented by Christians who enjoy the confidence of their community. In a matter of this sort, the voice of the Christian community, the voice of the Hierarchy, the voice of the Catholic Union of India must prevail. I do hope and believe that the majority communities will consider these matters in their true perspective and that nothing will be done that will sever the golden link that binds the majorities and the minorities as at present. Let us not forget that the strength and safety of the majorities lies in the contentment of the minorities.

"The Indian Christians are particular about their two freedoms—freedom of religion and freedom of education. Already there has been many an encroachment on these freedoms. The Requisition of Property Act, the rule enforcing endowments regarding new schools—the discrimination made between Hindu Harijans and Christian Harijans are all instances of wanton inroads on fundamental rights and freedoms granted to the minorities by the Indian Constitution. The recent Government Order issued by the President of the Republic of India regarding the Scheduled Caste is fraught with serious consequences, for the welfare of the Harijan converts to Christianity—and if the Christians have not initiated direct action against the latest infringements of their fundamental rights, it is because of a timely explanation furnished by the Prime Minister of India, that the order in question was passed for the sole purpose of enumeration of voters and not for any other purpose.

"I pass on to the Budget proper. The Hon. Minister for Finance has certainly to be congratulated on various matters. He has given us an almost balanced budget. In these days of financial stress and of economic upheavals, it is not always easy to present balanced budgets. Every effort is made by the Hon. Minister and his department to make both ends meet. He has not raised the existing level of taxation; he has rather given some slight relief from taxation. He has raised the house rent allowance in the case of Government servants.

"It has to be remembered that the existing level of taxation is extremely high in this State and the tax paying capacity as compared to other countries is very low. Having regard to this fact and having regard to the further fact that the State's financial position and the debt position are as sound as ever, the public fondly hoped that there would be some substantial relief from the existing taxes. A reduction of Motor Vehicles Tax and the elimination of essential commodities from the sales tax list, would have been most welcome. There is bound to be some disappointment on this score.

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"I am proceeding to the next point: The Members of the Party in power must feel indebted to the Hon. Minister for Finance for the way and the manner in which he has detailed the achievements of the Congress Ministry, ever since they got into power:

(a) They have maintained Law and Order. The Communist menace has been successfully tackled. Strikes and lockouts have become few and far between.

(b) Every attempt is made to increase food and industrial production.

(c) The nation building activities in the sphere of education, public health, rural welfare, agriculture and industry have been properly and suitably maintained.

"Let me illustrate the point by a reference to my own district of South Kanara. South Kanara is a remote part of this State. For years it has been neglected. No one ever thought of it. But of late, thanks to the efforts of the present Ministry, this district has received some fair treatment:

(1) A protected water-supply scheme has been sanctioned and the work has already started.

(2) One of the rivers is being bridged.

(3) The new Tuberculosis Sanatorium is being built, and it will be maintained at Government expense.

(4) A Polytechnic Institute is almost in sight.

(5) We have secured a Cattle Farm and a Paddy Breeding Station. We are going to have an agricultural Farm.

(6) Electricity from Jog Falls is being diverted to South Kanara. The agreement between the Madras Government and the Mysore Government has been signed.

(7) A comprehensive scheme for controlling malaria is set on foot in the Melnad regions of South Kanara.

The results hitherto achieved are striking. Valuable wet lands kept fallow for want of cultivating ryots when brought under cultivation will solve the food problem so far as South Kanara is concerned. What is true of South Kanara is true of every other district.

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

"But in spite of all that could be said in praise of the Government, it must be conceded that Government has failed in one important matter, i.e., as regards procurement and distribution of food. In spite of food subsidies from the Centre, in spite of food Grow More Food campaigns, in spite of tube wells, tractors, chemical manures, well and tank subsidies and irrigation works, minor and major, the Government is not able to give more than 9 ounces of food—the Government is not able to give more than 5 or 6 ounces of rice to an adult individual. The food problem in India is its rice problem. As long as Government is not able to

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give atleast 10 or 12 ounces of rice to every adult individual, it must be said that Government has failed to tackle the food problem. Various remedies have been suggested by various Members to improve the present food position. Let me offer three more remedies:

"The first remedy is the one that was prescribed by the District Food Committee of South Kanara. Sometime back it was unanimously resolved that during the time the food scarcity continues, the Government might be requested to permit manufacture of sweet toddy and its distribution through co-operative societies. Sweet toddy is an article of food, people may die because you are not able to give them rice. But no one will die because he is asked to take sweet toddy. He will relish the drink and he will thank the Government for it. By taking this step, you will be enlisting the support and the good will of the poorer sections of the country and you are aware that prohibition cannot succeed unless you have the wholehearted sympathy and co-operation from the masses.

"The second remedy I am suggesting is that you should secure the co-operation of the cultivating tenant or ryot in your schemes for increasing food production and you will never be able to secure this willing co-operation from him unless and until you are able to give him security of tenure and fixity of rent. You have brought in many reforms in zamindari areas, you have brought in tenancy legislation for Malabar and you have tacked on to Malabar, 33 villages of South Kanara. Why this discrimination between tenant and tenant, between district and district and between portions of the same district. You cannot solve the country's food problem by introducing discriminatory legislation.

"The third method I am suggesting is this—that the work of procuring foodgrains should with the permission of the Centre be entrusted to a Board of private merchants. The maximum prices may be fixed by you. Let the merchants selected by you sell the foodgrains at the prices quoted by you; let them sell at the Relief Shops opened by you. This is an extraordinary remedy but extraordinary situations demand extraordinary remedies. Here is such a remedy and I say this because in the opinion of every one Government has miserably failed to procure foodgrains in due time and failed also to make them available to the people in due time.

"Before I conclude let me say a word about the dwindling finances of our local bodies including municipalities. Many good works, many deserving schemes are held up because Government is not in a position to finance them at the right time. Tarring of roads with a view to prevent dust nuisance is an urgent necessity but the local bodies are not able to go forward with their schemes because the half grant and the half loan is not forthcoming. The financial position of the Government is quite sound, the debt position is equally sound. Why should not Government raise loans and make such loans available to the local bodies?"

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JANAB MOHAMED RAFFEEUDIN AHMED ANSARI:—
"Madam Deputy Speaker, I wish to offer my congratulations to the Hon. Finance Minister not only on presenting the Budget this year but also on the fact that it is to his credit that he has presented four successive budgets in this House; in fact, all the budgets except one, that were presented during the life of the present Assembly. It is indeed a matter for great pleasure for us who are his friends and who come from the same district from which he comes, that this honour should have fallen on him. Although he was modest enough to say this morning that he cannot mortgage the income or the expenditure of this State for the future, still we who know him and his chances of being re-elected, can say that he can very well claim to have laid down some policies with regard to the Budget or with regard to the policies to be framed by the coming Assembly.

"Madam, the Hon. Finance Minister has referred in his speech to the fact that this Budget is perhaps the last one that is going to be presented before the general elections. This topic has also been referred to by my hon. friend Mr. Pais. It was perhaps better that this subject was referred to by a Member of the Congress Party itself and it was perhaps better that the fears and the apprehensions that are in the minds of the minorities were voiced forth by a member of the party which forms the Government just now. It would not perhaps have come with much effect from me or any other member of the minorities who are not in the Congress party because it might perhaps be misunderstood that such thoughts are being expressed with personal motives. Therefore, Madam, I was really very glad to hear the hon. Member Mr. Pais giving expression to the thoughts that are agitating the minds of the minorities in this regard. No doubt there are difficulties in the way. With the abolition of separate electorates and with the abolition of reservation of seats, it is not easy as it was before, for representatives of minorities to be elected to future Assemblies; but although this is a matter fraught with some difficulties, yet I cannot say that the difficulties are of an insurmountable nature. If the party, which now forms the Government, and on which the responsibility lies of holding the future elections, mean what it has been saying all along,—that it is its duty and it is its responsibility to see that even minorities are represented in the future Assemblies, if those professions are true, then I dare say it will be able to find ways and means to implement its resolutions and its statements. It is certainly a case of where there is a will, a way being found for it. If the matter of choosing of constituencies, in the matter of selection of proper persons and in the matter of carrying on effective propaganda, in all these matters, the majority party can certainly do their best to see that the representatives of minorities are returned in the future elections. I wish once more to make it clear that it is not from any personal thoughts that I am saying this; I am not saying that the Congress should throw overboard all their policies and principles or that they should choose as representatives those who have avowedly different ideas about things; but what I am saying

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is that they have to make the selections themselves. There will be a large number of people in the minorities who may also subscribe to their viewpoints and therefore it is their duty to make their selections from such people also. Not only should they make the selections; they must also see to it that such people are returned to the Assembly. Madam, I need not dwell longer on this subject.

"Let me now glance over the Budget and make a few remarks on the more salient features of the Budget as they appear to me. Mention has been made about the law and order situation in the State. Indeed, Madam, there cannot be any difference of opinion on the fact that after the disturbances in the country which followed the attainment of Independence, the situation certainly has greatly improved, and to-day when we are discussing this Budget which the Finance Minister has presented to us for the fourth time, we can certainly agree with him when he says that there is a better sense of security prevailing among the people of the State. Madam, credit of course goes to a large extent to the police force and the extra amount of expenditure that has been incurred on that department is certainly justified.

"There is one other feature which I would like to stress while speaking about the Police in the State. Some time back there were apprehensions felt, in the minds of the Government and a certain section of the people also, that the Muslims who were in the Police force ought not to be entrusted with key positions in that department, that they should not be entrusted with important jobs. Now, after the record of their service during the past two or three years, I am sure the Government will only too readily make a declaration that all such apprehensions were unjustified, that the Muslims in the Police force have shown as much loyalty, as much efficiency and as much sincerity in their work, as the members of any other community belonging to this department. Therefore, Madam, it is my earnest request to this Government that they should see that wherever merit is found, it will be rewarded irrespective of the fact whether a particular person belongs to a particular community or not. In fact, not only this Police department, but all other branches of the services also, are to be congratulated over the prevalence of law and order and the sense of security which is prevailing in the State at present. It has been their burden to carry on the administration of the State and our thanks and our gratitude are certainly due to all the members of the services, experienced officers, members of the civil service, members of the Provincial services, gazetted officers and non-gazetted officers—all of them who have carried on the administration during these times of stress and strain. I consider therefore that it is certainly a very good gesture on the part of the Government to show some concessions to the non-gazetted officers as has been stated in the Budget presented to us.

"While I make these remarks about the services of the Police force, I must not forget to remind the Government also of certain things which they must keep in view,—that is to say, the excesses

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that are being committed by certain members of the police service. Although the excesses and departures from the normal tone of their service are not very generally prevalent, still, even these have to be curbed wherever they are found. Complaints have been made that the police have committed excesses, that they have gone beyond their orders and that in fact they have perpetrated a lot of atrocities upon innocent people. I am sure, Madam, the Government will keep a stern watch over all such activities and put them down with a strong hand, so that the people may not have any cause to complain that the Government have left matters entirely in the hands of the police and that it is the police people alone that are the true masters in the State.

"Madam, I may also point out to the Government that there is yet a tendency on the part of some other members of the services, to revert to the State of the autocratic Government? The tendency to show that amount of responsiveness to popular demands, the tendency to show that amount of respect to the representatives of the people and the tendency to lend a ready ear to all the representations made by the general public, is slowly dwindling, and as I said, the tendency is there to revert to the old days of autocratic rule. Therefore, Government should make it clear to these officers that they will not brook such a reversion to the old rule and that it is the people that are our true masters, that all the members of the services are really the servants of the people and that therefore they should behave towards them in a proper manner.

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"Now, while no doubt there is the feeling of security so far as the situation of law and order in the State is concerned, there is another aspect of life in the State in which the people are not having the same sense of security as before. I refer to the feeling among the people that this Government have no respect for the rights of private ownership of property. Madam, people have been seeing legislation after legislation brought forward in this House and passed, which affect the rights of private ownership of property. The zamindari legislation is one instance, nationalisation of bus transport is another.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Is the road private property?"

JANAB MOHAMED RAFAEUDIN AHMED ANSARI:—"Road is certainly not private property, but buses are."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are not taking the buses."

JANAB MOHAMED RAFAEUDIN AHMED ANSARI:—"I think what the Hon. Finance Minister says is that the Government are entitled to run their own buses on the roads which are State property and also they have got the right to prohibit private owners from running their buses on the roads. I think it is only

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a distinction without a difference and I will not grudge the Government laying down a definite policy in regard to the matter, but it is the vacillating policy of the Government that is creating a sense of insecurity among the public. One day the Government come forward and say that there is going to be nationalisation of motor transport throughout the State in five years and then the public expect certain things to go on according to the scheme. But, the next day the Government come forward and say, "Well, we are deferring the scheme". Even this morning, Madam, the Hon. Finance Minister was not able to tell us whether the postponement of nationalisation is going to be delayed for a particular period, so that the owners of buses and the public might know where they stand. It is to this sense of insecurity I am referring, Madam and this is only an example of it. There are also other major things in the offing. For instance, the Reform of Land Tenures in the State. Although only one paragraph has been given about it in the Hon. Finance Minister's Budget speech and that that paragraph consists only of about ten lines, the implications in that paragraph are enormous. It is said that the Land Reforms Committee has completed and submitted its report to the Government and that the Government are considering it. And, what the Government are considering is the question of the abolition of non-cultivating pattadars and conferring occupancy rights even in ryotwari lands. Now, Madam, what are the implications of this? I am sure it will result in a revolution in the land. Whereas the Zamindari Abolition Bill affected only a handful of persons, what they are trying to do by this reform will affect a large number of persons. There is also no justification for it. It is this sort of insecurity that I am referring to. People say 'You do not see where this Government are going to lead us to'. (Sri S. Nagappa: 'Anywhere'). To-day, Madam, we want to invest our income and savings on land. To-morrow the Government will come and say, because you are not the cultivating pattadar, you have no right to the land, therefore we are taking it away. It is this insecurity, to my mind, Madam, that is far more dangerous than that resulting from communist activities. Therefore, Government must come forward with a definite policy in regard to the matter. Are we to invest our savings on land or on some other enterprise, or are we to take it that we cannot go on acquiring land hereafter? The present policy of the Government is not clear to the people who own landed property at present. Then, Madam, it has also the other effect upon production of food in the land. I do not know whether the Government have given any thought to this aspect of the question. This tinkering with the land tenure reforms and the policy of the State Government will have a direct effect upon the production of food on the land, because the owners of land will certainly think twice before they embark upon any scheme by which they wish to bring more land under cultivation or to invest their money on machinery for improving the nature of the land. So, the owner of the land will certainly think twice before embarking upon these things,

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because he may think that the Government will ultimately come forward and say, 'We are going to take away the land from you'. Therefore, the ordinary ryot is now of two minds, namely, whether to invest his money upon schemes which will result in better yield from the land or whether he has to invest on some other scheme. Therefore, I would wish that the Government make up their mind about this and tell the people what their definite policy is with regard to land tenures.

"Then, Madam, with regard to the separation of the executive from the judiciary, there is certainly no two opinions. It is a very welcome reform and in the districts where it has been introduced, it is working quite satisfactorily, but there is one thing which has been already admitted by the Government and that is the terms and emoluments offered to the Magistrates are not attracting the right type of persons for recruitment. For instance, the Sub-Magistrate is given about Rs. 150 per mensem. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: We have just now increased it to Rs. 200 per mensem.) Yes, it has been raised, but the Hon. Finance Minister himself has admitted in his speech that even the present scale is not attractive enough and that it should be revised. It is all to the good. But it is certainly a fact that no Member of the Bar, who has got any practice worth the name, would like to renounce it for accepting the position of a Sub-Magistrate on a salary of Rs. 200 a month, with no prospect of going up. Therefore, I certainly welcome the proposal of the Government to enhance the salaries and allowances of these Sub-Magistrates. While on this topic, I would also refer the Government to another aspect of the question. Now it is only the Sub-Magistrates cadre that is open for direct recruitment. But, what about the Subdivisional Magistrates and District Magistrates? These two cadres are recruited only from the services. My proposal is, if you really want to have the right type of persons you must throw open these two cadres of District Magistrates and Subdivisional Magistrates also to the Members of the Bar. It might of course involve some little more of expenditure, but I can assure the Government that the scheme of an independent judiciary will bear its fruit and will yield the desired result only if you have all these cadres thrown open to the Members of the Bar who are trained in legal matters and who have an independent record of career. Now, it is thrown open only to Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs. There is no justification for not throwing open these cadres also to the members of the legal profession. When once you acknowledge their eligibility for being recruited as Sub-Magistrates, the same principle should also be extended so far as the other posts are concerned.

"Then in regard to Education, Madam, I will finish in one or two minutes. In the matter of Education, the troubling factor is the question of the medium of instruction. This question has been discussed on the Floor of this House as well as elsewhere,

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but till now no satisfactory formula has been evolved and Government want to maintain the *status quo* for sometime more. Their policy with regard to medium of instruction in elementary schools and secondary schools, is probably not very satisfactory, but I would like to inform the Government that even the meagre concessions that have been given to the Muslims are not being implemented either in the local boards schools or in the schools which are maintained and run by private institutions. They are only implemented by the Government in the schools maintained by them. Therefore, it is my earnest appeal to the Government to see that their policy regarding medium of instruction is finalised and whatever their policy may be, it is implemented not only by the Government in their schools but also in the schools managed and run by local bodies and private aided agencies."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to associate myself with some of the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members who spoke before me. But, to me, Madam, this Budget seems to be a Budget that does not give any relief to anyone. It is no relief Budget at all and we have to wait for some years to come to realise the benefits of this Budget."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There is a lot for famine relief."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"No doubt the Hon. Finance Minister has referred to famine in some districts, but he has not mentioned anything about how he is going to meet the famine situation and whether he is going to open famine camps either. It is not only the Ramanathapuram district that is suffering and he has not referred to Kurnool, though he knows about the conditions in Kurnool."

"Now, Madam, our revenues have been increasing steadily from 16 crores in 1937 to nearly 60 crores of rupees this year, nearly four times, but along with the increase in the revenue, the troubles, the miseries and the worries of the people have also increased considerably. In spite of the fact that the people pay 60 crores of revenue to the Government, their property is not safe and their life also is not secure. Are they getting anything in return by way of the amenities for the amount they are paying? Practically nothing. No doubt, the Hon. Finance Minister has come forward and said that the Government are spending two crores to feed the people of the province in respect of food alone. But, what is this two crores for food as compared to the revenue of 60 crores? For five crores of people, they are spending only two crores of rupees and it works out after all to 10 annas or 8 annas per head and it is not a big thing. Of course, when figures are shown in crores they may look very big, but what is it they are doing to the people, if the individual is taken into account?"

"No doubt the Government were good enough to constitute an economic development board for the Rayalaseema with a Commissioner. But what has that committee done to Rayalaseema. Government said they have constituted the Committee and set

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apart Rs. 10 crores for the Development of Rayalaseema. But I do not find even the word Rayalaseema mentioned in the book containing the Budget speech of the Hon. Minister."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Who said that ten crores have been set apart?"

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Anyhow this Budget is very disappointing from the point of view of Rayalaseema. The only hope for the people of Rayalaseema is the Tungbhabhadra project. That little hope was given by Sir Arthur Hope and not by this Government. As regards the Krishna-Pennar project no doubt investigation has been going on for the past so many years. I think the term of this House will be over by the time the investigations are completed. I do not think we have yet come to a conclusion as to how much the project would cost, how much of materials it would require, what will be the technical personnel required to take up the scheme for execution and ultimately what will be the probable area that would be commanded by the project. In spite of so many engineers working at the investigation of the scheme,—I do not know exactly how many divisions are engaged in this investigations,—I think we are only spending time in mere investigation alone. That is the position of Rayalaseema."

"Even on the few beneficent schemes on which the Government say they have set apart six crores of rupees, we have to wait till the years 1953 or 1954 to reap the benefits of the schemes. And, most of the amounts set apart are for building programmes. In these days when there is difficulty to procure materials for construction of buildings, when the Government themselves advise others not to construct buildings they are launching on the programme of construction of buildings as if they cannot get on without these buildings. It would have been better if these amounts were spent on other more useful and urgent schemes instead of wasting them on lime mortar, brick and stone."

"The Hon. the Finance Minister quoted a verse from 'Kural' in his Budget speech and hoped for freedom from want and freedom from disease. But what do we find? We find increase in the number of hospitals, and medical colleges. From this one can understand whether we are free from sickness. (Laughter). This itself will indicate how far the Government have maintained the health of the people in good condition. (An hon. Member: 'Shall we abolish hospitals?'). They can do anything. But I want that the health of the people in this State should be maintained. (Hear, hear.) Give people shelter and food. Let them be free from the anxiety, the anxiety that oppresses them, the anxiety of what may happen to them to-morrow. If that anxiety is removed from them, people will be healthier than what the hospitals could make them. (An hon. Member: 'What about the grave yards?'). The Hon. Minister was good enough to provide grave yards for these Harijans. He was good enough to mention specially in his Budget speech about these grave yards. Why

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provide separate grave yards for these Harijans? Are they to be segregated even after death? Why should not these Harijans be buried where the caste Hindus are buried? Why have separate burial grounds for the untouchables? Should untouchability extend there also? (An hon. Member: 'You wanted separate hostels for Harijans.') No. I never wanted separate hostels for Harijans. I only wanted that they should be given equal facility and maintained at Government cost. (At this stage, Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin took the chair.)

"Then, Madam, this question of ration. They have reduced it from 12 to 9 ounces, from 9 to 7 and from 7 to 6. While the quantity of the ration has been reduced the cost has increased. We have to pay four more pies for each measure of rice from to-morrow. The Government say that so far they were getting subsidy from the Central Government and since that has now been withdrawn, they were forced to increase the price of rice. Is it the duty of the Central Government to maintain the people of this State? No. It is this Government that is directly responsible for the people of this State and they must find money to meet the extra amount to pay the subsidy. This they have not done but passed on the extra cost to the consumer, the poor people. They could have had some relief if at least the Finance Minister thought it fit to reduce to some extent the burden of sales-tax on essential articles. But even there the Hon. Finance Minister has miserably failed. He has neither sympathy, nor consideration for the poor people.

"Then, at the time the Hon. Finance Minister increased the tax of motor vehicles, he accepted that the rate was the highest even in the whole world. He could have reduced it this year when he himself realized that he was taxing these people too much. It was expected that in course of time this tax would be reduced. But he has not chosen to do it and continues to tax these poor owners of vehicles (Laughter). After all he is an artist and therefore he has been good enough to exempt people from entertainment tax. When we have got better films, how many dramatic troupes and performances are we going to have? At best we may expect to have four or five performances in a district. And therefore the Government are not going to lose much by giving this exemption. The only good thing they have done is they have granted house rent allowance to the Government servants. Except that there is nothing in the Budget that is good either for the Government or for the people.

"The States of Banganapalle and Sandur were merged into this State long long ago. Only now the Government have come forward with proposals for reorganising the land revenue system. Well, I know, the people of those States, since they have been merged into the State of Madras for good or bad, must take the consequences. When all laws that are applicable to this State are also made applicable to those areas why should not the Government extend the benefit of land revenue which is enjoyed by other parts of this State to these areas also. Government say

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they are waiting for the report. We know this red-tape business of these officials. No one is interested in it. Now-a-days every one looks at the clock and counts the papers he has to sign. Nobody feels a sense of responsibility. We can never expect to cut short this red-tape. It is growing longer and longer every day and there is no end to it. When we ask questions, Government say that the reports are awaited; when reports are received they say they are examining them and after examination they would arrive at conclusions. No one knows when these conclusions would be arrived at and put into practice. This is the position of Government. Well, let them take their own time."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"How can we take the time of the hon. Member? We will take our own time."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"What I say is, let the Government take their own time, but let them give retrospective effect to the decisions that they may take, that is from the date of the merger. The people of those areas should either sink or sail with the other people. Whatever may be the time you take to arrive at a conclusion, please see that retrospective effect is given from the date of the merger, so far as Banganapalle and Sandur are concerned. (An hon. Member: 'What about Pudukottai'.) Yes, let that apply to Pudukottai also.

"Then coming to the question of Harijan up-lift, there is too much talk about Harijan up-lift but very little done. The Hon. Minister in charge of this work smiles when I mention this. I say there is no use of smiling. The Hon. Minister has to act. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Act on the stage'.) Not on the stage. The Hon. Minister for Finance is an artist. He thinks of acting on stages and in dramas, actions and actors. What else can he think of. (An hon. Member: 'Actor or actress'.) Actor includes actress also as 'he' includes 'she.' I need not go into that now. Whenever I go to the Harijan Welfare Director and enquire about scholarships to students, he says that funds are not available and Government have to be approached. So many hostels started within the last two years have had to be closed on account of grants not being sanctioned in time or on account of minor or insignificant defects found in their working. Poor social workers come forward to start these hostels, in the hope of getting grants. At the end of the year some inspecting officer comes and says: 'This is not all right, that is not all right' and so on and the management is not given the grant. Therefore the poor man who started the hostel has to bear the whole burden. Every day every week and every month some new rules are issued. Government say that Rayalaseema is a backward area and should be given all the encouragement possible. When hostels are opened they do not get even four to five boys for the reasons I have already stated. This is merely an eye-wash. And still the Hon. Minister comes forward and says they have stolen a march over others in this work of up-lifting the backward classes. He says he has given 118 lakhs of rupees. He prides himself over it and looks at the

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faces of hon. Members, particularly Harijan Members and says: 'I am giving 118 lakhs of rupees'. What is the population of Harijans. They are 92 lakhs in number and these people are getting 118 lakhs.' (Interruption.) It is 118 lakhs and a Harijan gets a little more than a rupee. Is this Harijan up-lift when the Constitution says that everything possible should be done within the next ten years to see that they come up to the forefront along with the most advanced classes? If at all the Government are sincere to up-lift the Harijans to the level of other classes they must first of all take statistics and find out how many are uneducated, how many are educated, how many of them are graduates; how many of them could be given vocational education and how could they be settled decently in life. We have been seeing that most of the Harijan graduates that appear before the Commission, or an employer are disqualified for some reason or other. Even if they are selected and appointed in some service, the superior officers tease them, with the result these poor Harijan graduates are forced to resign their job and get out. This is the position of the Harijan graduates. The position of the uneducated Harijans living in villages is much worse. Every Reddi in the village thinks he is the lord of that village. Every Reddi says:—'My friend is there as a Minister, my kith and kin, and so I am a Minister here in this village.' This is the position in each and every village. There is no security, there is no safety. Every Reddi thinks that the Harijan is a headstrong fellow and therefore he ought to be taught a lesson. In Koilkuntla two murders were committed. (An hon. Member: 'Only two murders'). In both these cases non-Harijans murdered Harijans. No Police officer cares to take up investigation of the case. One Harijan Deputy Superintendent of Police was there and he took some interest and took up investigations in the matter. But the poor man was transferred by telegraphic orders. (An hon. Member: 'On promotion!'). He has been sent out of the area so that he may not take up the investigations and catch the culprits. This is the position of Harijans to-day.

4 p.m. "To-day there is no safety for the life and property of Harijans. The Hon. the Minister for Finance who is having a closed fist now has said that he is doing everything that is possible for Harijans. Whenever I go to any Minister with a representation, I am told that proposals have been submitted to the Finance Department. It looks as if the papers are not disposed of for months together in the Finance Department. I asked the Director of Harijan Welfare for the number of applications from Harijans that have been rejected this year, and I was told that it was not possible to give a list of applications rejected. The provision for the amelioration of the backward classes has been raised from Rs. 5 lakhs for last year to Rs. 7.5 lakhs this year. This increase is very meagre. I would request the Hon. Minister for Harijan Welfare, who is also in charge of backward classes, to take more courage to fight with the Hon. the Minister for Finance and make him provide as large an amount as possible."

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of coming here and telling all excuses. There is no use of being timid and mild. He should try to get the maximum from the Hon. the Minister for Finance. I hope the Hon. the Minister for Finance who feels so much for Harijans will loosen his fist so far as Harijan cause is concerned.

"Madam, as regards education, I am not for a separate high school for Harijans. The difficulty is only in regard to admissions. It is true that 10 per cent is reserved for Harijans. But it is observed more in breach than in application. The Hon. the Minister for Harijan Welfare and the Hon. the Minister for Education should see that every Harijan student who seeks admission to school is not kept out. Then there is the cumbersome method of producing certificates from the village munsif and Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar. Is it possible for a young Harijan boy to influence a Tahsildar or a Deputy Tahsildar and get a poverty certificate? I think that a certificate from the village munsif is sufficient and I request that necessary revised instructions may be issued to the educational authorities in this regard."

* SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Madam, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance who has steered the ship of finance of this State for the last four years through shoals and rocks to a calm, and may I say, secure waters. A perusal of the Budget discloses three salient features. One is that our public debt is under Rs. 230 crores which is about 50 per cent of the annual revenue of our State. This is a very satisfactory feature and it is due in a large measure to the very conservative budgeting of my friend the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi. The second feature is, and this State can take legitimate pride, that there has been a greater sense of security in this State for which I have no doubt the Police are also responsible in a large measure. But, I feel that it is more due to the practical level-headedness of the citizens of this State that has contributed largely to the result. The third feature which I notice, Madam, is that the emphasis has been shifted, and rightly so, to the rural economy and a large portion of the budget speech is naturally devoted to the food problem and its counterpart the famine problem.

"So far as the question of food is concerned, we have had debates on the Floor of this House on a number of occasions and we have pointed out that it is a very unsatisfactory position for more reasons than one. I do not know why the Madras State should be treated differently from the sister State of Bombay. Bombay has been promised 8 lakhs of tons of foodgrains and our State has been promised 5 lakhs of tons of foodgrains and out of the 5 lakhs of tons, only 1 lakh of tons will be in rice and the balance being other cereals. I have had an occasion to watch the proceedings of one of the Food Conferences in Delhi and I must attribute this insufficient allotment to our State to the want of pull that this Government have with the Central Government. I think we have not sufficiently impressed upon the Central Government the food situation in this State."

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Then, Madam, with regard to famine or drought affected areas, the Hon. the Minister for Finance has rightly pointed out that in large tracts of Tamilnad drought has made it a compelling necessity to come to the rescue of the peasant. But I find no mention of any large-scale remission or *kist* in the drought affected areas. Speaking of my own district of North Arcot, I do not see any signs that there has been a real effort made, except by the District officials, by the Government to give speedy relief to the ryot. On another occasion, I advocated wholesale cancellation of *kist* and if the Government think that I am speaking to help the landlords, I may even go to the length of saying that *kist* collections from pattadars paying Rs. 10 and below may be cancelled.

Then, Madam, the Hon. the Minister for Finance has also mentioned in his Budget speech certain steps taken for the purpose of improving the lot of the ryot. It is true that progress on rural electrification schemes in the State has made great strides. But I believe that with greater drive more relief can be brought to the agriculturists. When monsoons have failed in large tracts of Tamilnad, I feel that proper steps to pump underground water by means of electric pumps should be taken, to meet the water shortage for irrigation. I have been pleading for the last 20 years for the better utilization of the Palar Basin in North Arcot district which is a rich source for underground water by laying L.T. transmission lines on both the banks of Palar and giving electric supply to the ryots of that area. At a time when more boring sets should be in use, and more wells sunk, the Government have made a cut in the allotment for sinking wells and of boring sets. No other time is more propitious for sinking wells than this time of drought. Last year, a sum of about Rs. 19 lakhs was provided and it has been reduced to Rs. 11 lakhs this year. Then, livestock, in the words of the Hon. the Minister for Finance is the very backbone of agriculture. Most of the agriculturists depend for the motive power on bulls. But the cost of bulls has gone sky-high, an ordinary pair of bulls costing about Rs. 600 to Rs. 700. I want to know what we have done in making bulls available to the ryots at cheaper cost. I submit we have not done much in this regard. It is true that centres for the artificial insemination of cows were opened at Madras, Coimbatore and Guntur. But they are not sufficient. In my view, there must be one livestock insemination centre for every district and the same view is expressed by one of the veterinary officers of my district.

"The ryot has lost 2 or 3 crops this year due to the failure of monsoons besides the failures he has had during the past 3 or 4 years. The result is that to-day he is in a quandary and in financial ruin. It is the imperative duty of the Government to go to his rescue and start Crop Insurance Scheme.

"Then, if I see the Budget from the point of view of middle-class men, I should say that their difficulties are striking. What steps have the Government taken to keep the prices of essential articles under control? They have not been able to check the rise in prices. The Government of Madras throw the blame on the

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Government of India who in turn say that the Madras Government have sufficient powers under the Essential Control Order to check the rise in prices. I think that there is a wide field for the Madras Government through their administrative officers to exercise a real control to keep the cost of living within a reasonable limit. I think the cost of living in England has increased only by 50 per cent over the 1939 cost of living index and in India it has increased by 363 per cent for the same period (vide index figures). I therefore urge that the Madras Government should take bold steps to prevent the rise in the cost of living.

"The Madras Government must make bold to prevent rise in the cost of living by checking prices. I submit that the allotment of Rs. 80 lakhs to co-operative societies is a half-hearted plan. It is the responsibility of the State to save the country and to save the middle class people of our State. With great respect to the Madras Cabinet, I must say that they shirk the responsibility. The co-operative societies are not able to bear this burden. The prices of fuel and firewood in the urban area have gone up by leaps and bounds. It is sold at Rs. 2 per gundu, that is, at Rs. 80 per ton. I would suggest that where electricity is made available, it must be made a very willing and subservient servant for serving domestic purpose, like cooking and so on.

"Then, so far as medical assistance is concerned, we have the allopathic system which is fairly costly at the moment. I must say that the Indian system of medicine should serve the purpose in rural parts. Our rural dispensaries in village parts are not attracting sufficient number of doctors and so many rural dispensaries have been closed, with the result that we have neither the allopathic system nor the indigenous system made available in many parts. So, more encouragement should be given to the Indian system of medicine. The other day, we have had a half an hour debate on that subject. I would strongly suggest the encouragement of the graduates coming out of the Indian School of Medicine and Government should change its attitude towards the Indian system of medicine and due encouragement should be given to it as far as possible.

"Now, one other matter that has been stressed in the Budget is the Madras Government's willingness to acquire for itself the Madras tramways. I hope the Madras Government would take a lesson here not to touch the Madras Electric tramways. Those who use the trams know in what rickety condition they are. So, I say if the Madras Corporation takes it over, its capital expenditure on renovation will be very huge and beyond its present capacity."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI.—"They can manage the rickety things better." (Laughter.)

* SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I know that in Bombay where the motor transport is run more efficiently than in Madras, the Bombay Government have not touched the tramways but have left it in the hands of the Bombay Municipality."

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"This brings me to the question of nationalisation of motor transport. The Hon. the Minister said that financial considerations and finding capital stand in the way of acquisition of private motor buses. Then, let the Hon. Minister tell us why this House has committed itself definitely to the policy of nationalisation. If he does not possess adequate finances for the acquisition of these motor buses, let me tell him that if a special loan is floated for the purpose, the local bodies, the co-operative societies and the public will only be too anxious to completely subscribe for the loan because, they know that the nationalisation of motor transport will offer better facilities to the travelling public than any private management can do and ever hope to offer however efficiently and systematically it may be run.

"Now, Madam, so far as military training is concerned, I would submit that I had the honour of sponsoring a resolution at the time of the first Congress Ministry, 1937-1939. That is, in the year 1937, I had the honour of sponsoring a resolution much against the atmosphere prevailing at that time, viz., that every college student and school boy should be given military training. That was carried in the House in which a large proportion had been returned on the congress ticket. I feel that the half-hearted concessions shown to the ex-service employees has been responsible for the failure in the enlistment for the territorial army for which frantic appeals have been made recently. After all the army is a necessary adjunct to the State for the purpose not only of the defence of the country but also for the purpose of maintaining the stability and security of the freedom that we have won. I submit that we must pay special attention to attract these young men not only from the colleges but also from all walks of life.

"Now, so far as the question that has been posed to us by Mr. Batchelor, namely, whether there is sufficient return for money spent on general administration is concerned, I have had experience of the work of the general administration and I have come in contact with officers in charge of general administration in other States also, particularly in the Centre, and I have no hesitation in saying that the House will endorse my statement that the general administration of our State is efficient and the painstaking work turned out by the top-ranking official down to the lower, poor and humble non-gazetted officer is immense and I have no hesitation in paying a compliment to the very good, able and efficient and loyal service they have been rendering to the State in an uncomplaining manner. I know the poor non-gazetted officer works till six or seven o'clock in the evening, pouring over the piled up files. There is one thing I want to say in this connexion and that is about the question of corruption. There is corruption, but it is very largely due to the laxity of the supervising officers. I hope the Hon. Minister will take pains to put down corruption. I hope he will take personal care to see that corruption is put down so that his influence may permeate the lower ranks and corruption may be routed. What I say is this. The

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integrity of the top administrators and statesmen of our State must permeate the lower ranks of the administration so that they will make their integrity felt."

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—The hon. Member's time is over."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I only want to say one word, Madam, so far as my district, North Arcot, is concerned. I have suggested to-day that Cauvery waters or the Krishna-Pennar waters should be linked up with Palar river because the Palar river has become a dry river on account of many acts of commission and omission of the Madras Government in the past. I suggest that the Palar should be linked up with the Pennar and that no stone should be left unturned for the fructification of this Project, even though some impediment may have to be overcome in the way. I am assured by very competent engineers that this is a very feasible and possible Project that can be achieved provided the Madras Government will back up its fulfilment. My district, Madam, is one of the poorest districts. We have no industry worth speaking. There is one cotton mill with a few thousands of spindles. Apart from that, we have no industry worth speaking. All our wells are dried up and all our tanks have gone dry. Our Palar is silted up. We have no big landholders and we have no big industrialists to finance any scheme. So, I take this opportunity of pleading with the Hon. the Finance Minister—as he has rightly said in the last page of his Budget Speech—I take this opportunity of pleading on behalf of the poor and small ryots of my district and I request him to see that some irrigation project or water-source is made available by linking the Palar with Krishna river: 9/10 of whose water run to waste into the sea."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Madam, we have the hardy-annual of the Budget and it is always the occasion for bitter criticism from all sections of the House. Even the party to which the Government belongs has expressed itself bitterly, much more so, members in the Opposition benches. The reason behind all this bitterness is not really due to the Government or the administration carried on by this Government but the very difficult and troubled conditions in which this State has been plunged during the last three or four years. In fact, when we achieved Independence, famine also came along. This is our misfortune. Most of this bitterness is caused by the conditions in which we have to live in these famine years. We have had no sufficient rains and if there were any rains at all, those were devastating in some areas where food could be produced in large quantities. Any population which is affected by lack of food is bound to rebel but it has not rebelled so far. All that rebellion is reflected in this House through its members.

"At the time when my Friend, the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi took up the portfolio of finance, friends who wished him well, also thought that a young gentleman was taking up a very responsible

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portfolio and asked how he was going to fare, and whether he would throw the State into confusion, because we Congressmen had no experience of administration before. Independence brought us this power. Are we going to please the masses and are we going to please the Opposition? Are we getting a certificate of efficiency at the bar of public opinion? Well, we have had four years of experience and in spite of the bickerings in the party, in spite of all the troubles within the party itself and in spite of the bad conditions of famine, drought and so on, we have been able, I must say, to navigate the ship of State safely through troubled waters. We have achieved a great deal in spite of our troubles. We have not allowed, in spite of all this drought and famine, anybody to die of starvation though, here and there, cooked up stories of starvation—one or two cases may be brought forward. Even in our district, Chittoor, where famine is raging, we have had no starvation deaths. We will not allow such a thing. People are there to adjust themselves to difficult conditions. We will not allow such things; the people are there to adjust themselves to the present difficult conditions. The policies and programmes of the Government are not easily available for criticism in the midst of hunger and starvation. If you keep the rural rationing going, there is a hell of noise created in every quarter; and we are told to abolish rationing. When you abolish rationing, again the newspapers and the people everywhere begin to say 'you have been very unwise in removing the rationing; you must instead of the ration shops, put in the relief shops in every village.' What does that mean? Does that mean any difference at all? This food problem, Madam, is a very difficult problem, a problem which India has never faced so far. It is only after our achieving Independence that we have had resort to the rationing, controls, etc. This is a problem which even great experts in countries where controls have existed for a long number of years have not been able to solve to the satisfaction of the people. But to our credit, it must be said that we have been able to go through these difficult times and we have been able to feed the people with smaller or larger quantities of food, somehow or other to keep them alive in these difficult conditions. Rural rationing has gone and urban rationing has remained, and that for a very good reason. Even there, there are many learned critics who say that in the towns also this rationing should be removed, so that the poor people in the towns also may starve and die. Where is the end to criticism, I ask? Madam, this is a problem which is a very thorny one. No Government, however, efficient it is, can satisfy all sections of the people with regard to food. It is impossible.

"There are however certain things with regard to the solution of the food problem which the Government could very well try; one of them is the subsidised system of agriculture which we have introduced. Our policies are no doubt very good; as one Member said they are very good on paper. The policies are laid down by the Government; but we must have a set of officers to carry them through. There is no doubt that there is a lot of red tape and

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routine which took hold of our administration in the days of the British rule; nothing will go through quickly in the administration of the districts. The Government for instance have provided for the grant of takkavi loans, improvement loans, seed loans, farm loans, etc. In the case of all these loans, no application can receive its final order before one year elapses. That is the minimum period so far as I know. I have had bitter experience of such things. Agriculturists complain that although the Government have provided all these facilities, the officers won't easily extend such facilities to them. I therefore submit respectfully that our Ministers—a set of well-meaning young men who have formed themselves into a Cabinet for the purpose of trying to achieve credit for themselves for good administration—should remember this that it is not enough for them to lay down policies and programmes; they must see to it that their officers obey and loyally carry out the policies and programmes to the satisfaction of the people. That is the chief defect that I see to-day in the administration. It is not necessary that you should take another five years for removing this defect. You have achieved great things no doubt; you have laid down the policies and programmes with great wisdom; but you must also achieve efficiency in administration, quick disposal of work. Especially in these days of drought, starvation and hunger, you must see that the public servant on the spot goes to the relief of the people as quickly as possible. Then alone we can say we have done well; otherwise, in spite of all our good intentions, in spite of all our great wisdom in laying down good policies and programmes, our reputation will be at stake. We will easily become unpopular for no fault of ours, but for the fault of others.

"Madam, during this period of four or five years, we have carried through big irrigation and power projects; we can stand comparison with any other State in this country in this respect; we have gone forward in every aspect of administration more quickly and more efficiently than other States in the country. Take for instance the Public Works Department. Another young gentleman, though with grey hairs, has used all his ingenuity and put all his skill and all his enthusiasm into his work and has brought to bear all his intelligence in the matter of choosing the works which he has got to carry through quickly for the benefit of the masses. A large number of works have been taken up and they are being pushed through. Everywhere we see the impress of one man's interest and there is every hope that in a very short time we will be able to carry through our programmes and irrigation and power projects to fruition. Hundreds of minor irrigation projects have also been started; we are going to supply water very quickly to the grow-more food programme and also to supply power to the agriculturists to enable them to lift up water and enrich their fields. But what is the exact difficulty that has stood in the way up to now? It is the absence of rain. You can dig wells; you can dig tanks and you can put in a pumpset near a well; but there is no water, and therefore it is our misfortune. This cycle

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of five or six years must be lived through by us. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: "And so we have to go through another two years like this?" Yes, it is said that for a cycle of seven years there will be no rain at all; and that cycle generally comes once in 25 or 30 years. We have of course to get through this trouble, and there is no use complaining against it. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: "Onum pannake? (ஓணம் பண்ணக்? ?) நான் பண்ணுகிறேன், எதுவாண்டு பண்ணுகிறேன்") therefore congratulate the Government on the very excellent Budget that they have presented to us, which causes no pain, although it may not cause much enthusiasm in the present conditions."

* Sri A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Madam, I wish to congratulate the Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi on the Budget he has presented to us. He has been the Finance Minister of the Madras State as well as the Leader of the House continuously for four years now and it is a great thing. He is a man of character, culture and dignified habits. His budgets are clear and present the situations of each year in a matter-of-fact way. But the real fact is that he is not alone responsible for the administration; he alone cannot be held responsible even for the framing of the Budget. The various policies of the Government, the various items to be sanctioned, the various taxes that have to be levied—all these have to be decided on by the Government as a body; there is joint responsibility of the Cabinet. Five years have now elapsed since the coming into existence of this Assembly. Under the old Constitution, this is the second Assembly in the Madras province which has now become a State. There was the Rajagopalachari Ministry in power for two years and three months; this second Assembly has been sitting from the early part of 1946. Political astrologers as well as ordinary astrologers are all predicting that the general elections under the new Constitution will be held in November or December this year and that the new assemblies, not only the Indian Parliament but also the State Assemblies, will be formed and will assemble early in January or February 1952. So, we are now at the fag-end . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"So far once they have all agreed."

* Sri A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Yes, both political astrologers and ordinary astrologers, I am glad to say, have agreed now. During the past five years, what have we achieved? That is the question now. Where are we now; what is our position, what are our hopes and what are our difficulties in the coming elections—that is the most pertinent and relevant question we have to consider now. The Budget may be good in adjusting income and expenditure, also in not levying new taxes, in not showing large deficit, etc. There is of course a small deficit of Rs. 20 lakhs but that can be wiped out very easily by making small adjustments in expenditure."

"The country has no doubt sent out the foreign ruler; we first obtained Dominion status and then complete Republican status."

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We have now become a free country in the truest sense of the term and we are playing a very important part in the international affairs to-day. Pandit Nehru's policy with regard to the Korean war, and with regard to the prevention of the third world-war is unique. He has tried to save our country from Communist invasions from the north and from the east. If this happens, we shall be reduced to the position of France in the second world-war when she was obliged to surrender to Germany in spite of help from America and from England from a distance. There is no use having such help, it won't come in time; and in the meanwhile, the country will be overrun by the enemies and then there will be nothing but misery, particularly if the communists come and overrun this country. Therefore, we are now playing a very important part in the international situation. India with 40 crores of population, with a stable administration, with a civilization of centuries, is playing her own part in the international situation. There is no question about it. But, somehow, there is confusion, chaos and frustration in the minds of the people. The internal situation is not so good."

"So far as the Madras State is concerned, we are in a risky position from the point of view of peace and security. One hon. Friend said that health and nourishment are more important than peace and security, but I would give the first place to peace and security. I knew that in my own district and in the neighbourhood when the communist menace was great, the villagers had to leave their houses and go into towns where they had no houses and no hosts to receive them and so they underwent all sorts of troubles. So, what is the use of their health and property; what is the use of their riches? Nothing will be of any avail. It was only after the communist menace was put down to a reasonable extent those people were able to go back to their villages and settle down in their homes. Therefore, peace and security are more fundamental to a State and the State must protect the life and property of the people, who are under its care. But, even in this respect, we are not yet in a sound position. I come from a district where the communist trouble is the greatest in the Madras State. Of course, thanks to the efficient, earnest and dutiful work carried on by the police of the district, the communist trouble could be checked to a great extent, but yet there is the risk. The communists are a permanent menace. I want to tell the Government that they have not gone for ever; they have only gone underground, and how far they have been eliminated is still a problem. The Telangana districts like Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Karimnagar and Atharabada about five districts are the districts that are most infested by communists. Every three or four days we are hearing of some gruesome murder, plunder, dacoity, or way-laying of a bus or an attack on police station. (At this stage the Hon. Speaker occupied the Chair.)"

"Sir, just three months ago, I went to my own taluk of Nandigama in the Krishna district to investigate into some canal scheme"

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in order to put some questions in the Assembly. Near the borders of Telingana I went to a village called Tekkipadu where my political chela Sitarama Rao had received hundreds of stabs and had been killed by the communists in the bazaar. I saw his wife and children and the house in which he had been living. There I wanted to see a small anicut at Kachavaram which was two miles away from that border village. In order to reach the place, I wanted to take the help of a jamadar of the Assistant Superintendent of Police's post which was located there. What I learnt there was that because there had been an attack on a Police station at Penuganchiprole nearby and also on the Assistant Superintendent of Police's post at Indugapalli, some miles away, all the Police people had left and that there was only one constable available at the place. So, I was advised not to go to the village of Kachavaram. I may also tell the House and the Government that the Collector of the district himself was afraid to go there. So, Sir, that is still our position. This is a history only of a few months old. I have a comfortable house in my own village Nandigama. It is a garden house and though I would like to be there in fact, I am afraid of going to the house on account of the communist danger. I feel safety only in Vijayavada because there is police protection. That, Sir, is the position still in the Krishna district. The question of dealing with the communists, checking, controlling and effacing the communist menace is the first duty of the Government of the State.

"Now, Sir, I want to ask the Government, what have they done in order to wean away the sympathy of the labourers, of the poor people, of the houseless and landless people, from the communists. That is the question. They are only thinking of the middle class people, but unless they deal with the problem properly and unless they help these poor people and bring them to the side of the Congress and assure them prosperity and progress under the Congress, there is no use. Sir, I may tell you in this connection that I am living in Vijayavada, which is full of labour population. Probably two-thirds of the would-be voters are labourers; it is two-thirds and not one-third. The old days are gone when I was returned unopposed from this constituency. In fact, anybody who opposed me lost his deposit. It was a question of middle-class people then. Even on the last occasion—though the communists dared not oppose me—the communist candidate who stood against me, though he did not lose his deposit, got one-fourth of the votes. Sir, this shows that one-fourth of the voters in Vijayavada in 1946 were communists. Now, we have to consider that situation and see how many people are sympathetic to the Communists, how many are against the Congress, how many are confused in their own minds and how many are dissatisfied with the programmes and policies on the administration of the Congress. I must here say that we are not in a satisfactory condition. No doubt, the zamindaris have been abolished, but the inams have not yet been abolished. (Interruption.) I know the

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1936 inams have not yet been abolished. I know what I am saying. Still litigation is going on as to whether each inam is a 1908 inam or a 1936 inam. So, the question is still there. The more important thing is the reform of the tenures. Many pattadars give their lands for leases and though promises have been made by this Government nothing has yet been put into practice, because no land reform legislation has yet been introduced."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is only one more minute for the hon. Member to finish."

* SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"I want to say, Sir, that still the landless people and the labourers are there and the labour problem has not been tackled. House-sites are not given to labourers, not to speak of building homes on co-operative basis. There are three co-operative schemes in Vijayavada which are competing with one another. They are all only for the rich and the middle-classes. One is called the Kala Venkata Rao Nagar, the other is called the Kallur Chandramouli Nagar and the other the Sanjeeva Reddi Nagar. But, there is no scheme for the poor. So far as the labourers and the Harijans are concerned, I have been fighting for a labour scheme in respect of 14 acres in Vijayavada and my hon. Friend, Mr. Parameswaran is feeling helpless because he has not got sufficient establishment.

"Sir, because my time is over, I want to finish by saying only one thing more. If you want to solve the communist problem in Telingana and in the Northern Circars, you have to form the Andhra State, not only an Andhra State but the Visala Andhra State. Here, I must impeach the Government for making the problem difficult of solution. The Andhras who form 18 millions of people are treated as junior partners of the Tamils who form 24 millions. The Andhras feel restless about it. The Andhras are an emotional people, they have made very great sacrifices in the struggle for freedom, but they are always juniors and are at the mercy of others. Something or other comes in the way of the formation of a separate Andhra province. Therefore, Sir, a separate Andhra province is necessary and I expect our great leaders, particularly our leader the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari who knows the affairs of this province—and he is now fortunately the Home Minister of the Government of India—will be able to achieve this in a very satisfactory manner."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for presenting a Budget, without increasing the taxes. I consider any Budget which is presented to the Assembly without any increased taxation, is a good Budget. The people of the State will certainly feel thankful to him for his not attempting to increase any existing tax or to levy any fresh tax. Of course, he is a very cultured, intelligent and enthusiastic young man, as stated by my hon. Friend, Mr. K. Varadachari. It is true and therefore he is interested in music, in theatres and all things

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which are beautiful he likes. There is no doubt about it. Everyone would do so and there is nothing wrong about it. But, I wish to say something about the administrative aspect of the Government. Regarding the policies of the Government, all the Hon. Ministers who are in charge of the different portfolios have made sacrifices and have always the welfare of the country at heart. They are not persons who have come to the Cabinet from their jobs earning money or attending to selfish work, but they are all persons who have done their part of the sacrifice for the cause of the country. They are able to put forth very good ideas, but the difficulty comes in only in carrying them out. In the matter of food, for instance, both the Central Government and the Madras Government are making strenuous efforts to supply good food to the people of the State. Of course, in spite of the failure of monsoon successively for the last several years, we are glad there is no starvation death in our State. Government are attempting to do all they can to secure available foodstuffs from any country on the face of the earth and supply the people. But the difficulty is these purchasing agents do not do their work properly. We have made several complaints on the floor of the House that the rice supplied contains a lot of stones and clay and also smells bad and several such minor things have made the people discontent with the way things are done and they are dissatisfied with the Government. Of course, because the Government are making strenuous efforts, there are no starvation deaths in our State. That is no good and I would therefore request the Government to pay more attention to supply good foodgrains and to see that no adulteration takes place in transit."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may continue his speech to-morrow."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m on Wednesday, the 28th February 1951.

* III.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE.

G.O. Ms. No. 424, Public (Services), dated 23rd February 1951, issuing regulation under Article 320 (3) of the Constitution of India regarding the Madras Police Subordinate Services and the Malabar Special Police Subordinate Service.

* Laid on the table on 26th February 1951.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 787 asked by Sri T. Viswanatham at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 27th February 1951, page 99 supra.]

Statement showing the quantities of rice, wheat and millets allotted to this State during each of the kharif years 1946-47 to 1949-50.

Year.	Rice. TONS.	Wheat. TONS.	Millets. TONS.
1946-47 ..	175,392	71,134	41,923
1947-48 ..	255,642	94,489	213,500
1948-49 ..	136,328	132,000	• 223,500
1950 ..	291,844	200,000	148,799
1951 ..			

The actual quantities of rice, wheat and millets that has been promised for the current year is four lakhs tons but its break up has not yet been communicated by the Government of India. They have however indicated that the allotment of rice will not exceed one lakh of tons and the balance would be supplied in the shape of wheat and millo.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to star red question No. 796 asked by Sri M. Kanniappan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 27th February 1951, page 110 supra.]

Number of the political sufferer.	Survey number and description of land applied for.	Reasons for rejection.
1 P.S.R. II-17 and 907/49.	S.F. No. 212 of Vadugapatti village, Coimbatore taluk—Tank poramboke portions applied for.	The portions applied for are tank poramboke. The tank has a wet ayacut. Poor persons who had encroached in this survey number have been evicted.
2 P.S.R. II-20/49 ..	S.F. No. 344 of Kottampatti village, Avanashi taluk—Pond poramboke portion applied for.	It will not be in public interest to assign lands in porambokas registered as useful for storage of water.
3 P.S.R. II-21/49 ..	S.F. No. 222 of Mullandempalayam village, Avanashi taluk—Palmyra tope poramboke.	At a time when we are asking for growing more trees, it will be improper to allow a tope to be destroyed. Permanent assignment has been refused, but a temporary lease has been granted and the political sufferer has been asked to select a land in Kollegal or Gobichettipalayam taluk.

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<i>Number of the political sufferer.</i>	<i>Survey number and description of land applied for.</i>	<i>Reasons for rejection.</i>
4 P.S.R. II-81/49 ..	S.F. Nos. 70 and 72 of Kadappanallur village, Bhavani taluk—Odei poramboke. S.F. No. 712/A of Kurichi village, Bhavani taluk—Tank-bed poramboke. S.F. No. 503/A-2 of Kurichi village, Bhavani taluk—Pond poramboke. S.F. No. I/B of Kondayanpalayam village, Gobichetti-palayam taluk—Bhavani river poramboke.	Assignment objectionable as water course will be obliterated by the assignment. It is required for tank purposes and hence assignment of the same is objectionable. It is required for the common use of villagers and hence assignment objectionable. Prima facie objectionable as it is river poramboke.
5 P.S.R. II-136/49 ..	S.F. Nos. 981/1, 98/2, 99/1, 99/2 and 99/3 (Krishnapatti tank poramboke), Telungupalayam village, Coimbatore taluk. S.F. Nos. 525/2, 520/2 and 521 (portions) in Sanganoor village, Coimbatore taluk—Railway permanent land.	The tank has a separate wet ayacut and so these poramboke cannot be assigned to the political sufferers. As it is a railway land, it is not at the disposal of this Government.
6 P.S.R. II-146/49 ..	S.F. No. 575 (footpath poramboke) of Ka'apatti village, Coimbatore taluk. S.F. Nos. 549/1 and 549/4, Vani poramboke, Kalapatti village, Coimbatore taluk.	Required for communal use. As it contains a step well used by villagers, its assignment is objectionable. The field will be under water during rainy season and hence its assignment is objectionable.
7 P.S.R. II-162/49 ..	S.F. No. 157/-A of Pannimodai village, Coimbatore taluk—Kuttai poramboke.	The land is required for kuttai and is also used as cattle stand; hence its assignment is objectionable.
8 P.S.R. II-429/49 ..	S.F. No. 703/B of Sadayapalayam village, Dharampuram taluk—Palmyra tope poramboke part.	Assignment is considered objectionable as it is considered undesirable to cut the large number of palmyra trees existing on the land.
9 P.S.R. II-432/41 ..	T.S. No. 1407 of Chitta Navuthampalayam village, Dharampuram taluk—Palmyra tope poramboke.	As there are a large number of palmyra trees on it and as it is used as a thrashing floor, its assignment is objectionable.
10 P.S.R. II-488/49 ..	S.F. No. 45-A of Nagana Naicknellurpalayam village, Erode taluk—Cauvery river poramboke (portions).	The land is low lying and liable to submersion even during ordinary floods. Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department, considers the assignment objectionable.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 801 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 27th February 1951, page 115 supra.]

Extract from pages 120-121 of the report of the Rega Committee on Labour in Plantations in India.

RECRUITMENT.

RECRUITING AGENTS.

"1. The Kangany—The principal method of recruitment of labour in plantations in South India is through kanganies working as employers' agents. The kanganies are generally drawn from the ranks of the estate labourers themselves and their relation with members of their gang are often characterized by mutual trust and goodwill. They do not, however, work as labourers. The estates get in touch with kanganies in various ways. A labourer working in the estate might offer to bring up a gang in the following season. In some cases connections may be arranged through the Labour Department of the United Planters' Association or by members of the estate staff deputed for the purpose. Sometimes the kanganies approach the estates directly with offers to recruit labour. When a connection has been established, the estate either advances the kangany a sum per head of the labourers promised for which he gives a promissory note, or arranges with the Agent of Labour Department of the United Planters' Association of Southern India in the village to pay the advance individually to each labourer in the presence of the kangany, for which the labourer gives a promissory note. In the case of re-engagement of labourers the advance is generally paid direct to the workers by the Superintendent of the estate. Most of the estates have a written agreement executed by the kangany acknowledging the receipt of the amount of the advance and agreeing to keep the stipulated number of workers in the estate and also to supervise the work of his gang, in return for which the estate Superintendent agrees to pay him a commission of 10 to 15 per cent on the earnings of the workers in his gang.

When the labourers reach the estate, they are medically examined and if found fit are taken on the checkroll and the amount of the acknowledged advance recorded. The advances made to the kangany are debited to his account and set off against his commission. In some cases the advances are recovered direct from the labourer. Usually a gang consists of a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 80 workers, the average being about 30. The kangany is held responsible for the advances paid to the workers in his gang. Generally if a worker bolts, his credit or debit is transferred to the kangany's account. If, however, a worker dies the estate suffers the loss on account of his advance."

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 803 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 27th February 1951, page 116 supra.]

Resolution passed by the Madras Milkmen's Association.

Action taken or proposed to be taken by Government.

Requests.

<i>Request (1).—To exempt milk from the levy of sales tax as it affects the free growth of milk producers in the City and mufassal.</i>	The question is under consideration of the Government.
<i>Request (2).—To arrange for the distribution of cattle feed at controlled rates through Co-operative Societies, selected merchants, etc., as the present rates are very high.</i>	The Government do not consider it desirable to take action as proposed.
<i>Request (3).—To provide cattle sheds and grazing facilities in the outskirts of the City with a view to evacuate all the milch animals in the City on the model of the Bombay Scheme.</i>	The question was considered by Government and dropped in view of the huge expenditure involved.
<i>Request (4).—To stop the import of milk powder and the supply of skimmed milk to the City and utilize the amount spent on it profitably for other cattle improvement schemes.</i>	The question is still under consideration of the Government.
<i>Request (5).—To open more salvage societies for the upkeep of dry animals and prevent slaughtering of good animals in the City.</i>	There are already salvage farms at Kumbakam Kancha and Vattambadu for the salvage of dry animals and it is not possible to open more centres at present as suitable sites are not readily available and as the cost involved is heavy.
<i>Request (6).—To request the Government to open more Veterinary dispensaries and increase the number of stud bulls in the State.</i>	On account of the paucity of veterinaries in the State it is not possible to open more Veterinary dispensaries at present and added to this there is the present financial stringency. The Government are aware of the inadequacy of the stud bulls in the State. In order to overcome the shortage a scheme for artificial insemination has been introduced in three centres to begin with; and the question of extending it to four more centres is under consideration.
<i>Request (7). To request the Government to constitute 'Milk Board' to advise Government on matters relating to milk.</i>	Two special officers were appointed to investigate the fodder scarcity in the State and the report submitted by them is under examination. The question of constitution of a Milk Board will be taken up for consideration after a decision is arrived at on the recommendations of the Special Officers.
<i>Request (8).—To request the Government to create a separate department under Government to look after the sufferings relating to milk.</i>	The Government do not consider it necessary to create a separate department as the existing machinery is adequate for the purpose.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 811 asked by Sri R. Natesan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 27th February 1951, page 122 supra.]

Statement showing the revenue that accrued in the Pudukkottai Division during 1948-49 and 1949-50.

	1948-49.	1949-50.
	RS.	RS.
VII. Land Revenue	5,36,449	9,06,483
VIII. Exoise	2,56,195	8,976
IX. Stamps	4,73,628	4,60,763
X. Forest	94,607	45,881
XI. Registration	54,278	50,071
XII. Receipts under M.V. Acts.	2,72,635(a)	3,60,431(b)
XIII. Other taxes and duties ..	3,49,224	8,80,464
XX. Interest	21,592	15,070
XXI. Administration of Justice.	32,619	30,056
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements	14,358	2,433
XXIII. Police	2,270	3,048
XXVI. Education	72,998	76,240
XXVII. Medical	5,125	5,037
XXVIII. Public Health	53	538
XXIX. Agriculture	11,932	10,111
XXX. Veterinary	51	125
XXXI. Co-operation	1,798	8,994
XXXII. Industries	9,975	6,988
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	11,487	41,528
XXXIX. Civil Works	1,26,984	45,644
XLIV. Receipts in aid of superannuation	162	388
XLV. Stationery and Printing.	10,296	4,019
XLVI. Miscellaneous	57,610	20,303
Total Revenue	24,16,226 (c)	29,83,596 (c)

(a) Includes Rs. 2,29,446 relating to sales tax.

(b) Includes Rs. 7,79,668 relating to sales tax.

(c) Excludes extraordinary receipts.

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Statement showing the expenditure on Revenue Account of the
Pudukkottai Division during 1948-49 and 1949-50.

	1948-49.	1949-50.
	RS.	RS.
7. Land Revenue	14,793	12,366
8. Excise	11,315	861
9. Stamps	9,574	9,136
10. Forest	74,621	43,950
11. Registration	52,432	52,647
13. Other taxes and duties	2,846	68,100
18. Irrigation	8,097	1,491
22. Interest	12,076	7,036
25. General Administration	5,67,788	5,27,870
27. Administration of Justice	1,52,510	1,65,208
28. Jails and Convict Settlements	95,800	1,07,723
29. Police	3,33,927	3,81,541
36. Scientific Departments	..	5,434
37. Education	4,90,072	6,00,752
38. Medical	1,72,261	2,00,315
39. Public Health	21,914	22,439
40. Agriculture	28,492	29,822
41. Veterinary	8,658	8,281
42. Co-operation	20,398	18,590
43. Industries and Supplies	..	981
47. Miscellaneous Departments	20,231	1,65,923
50. Civil Works	1,60,968	1,31,255
54. Famine	..	420
54-A. Territorial and Political Pensions	11,13,276	3,76,009
55. Superannuation allowances and pensions	1,57,553	1,57,685
56. Stationery and Printing	41,095	46,778
57. Miscellaneous	20,639	424

Total Expenditure .. 35,91,316(d) 31,43,041(d)

(d) Excludes extraordinary charges.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 28th February 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Retirement of Mr. Pare, I.C.S.

* 812 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the Government Press Note No. 28, Public Works (Information and Publicity), dated 9th February 1951, whether the Government will place on the table of the House the entire correspondence that passed between the retired I.C.S. Officer referred to in the Note and the Government as regards the circumstances that led to the former's retirement?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—"Copies" of the correspondence that passed between Mr. J. Pare, I.C.S., and the Government of Madras are placed on the table of the House."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether there was any other correspondence between Mr. Pare and the Government of India and whether this Government are aware of it and whether this Government have received copies of that?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think, Sir, Mr. Pare has the right to address the Government of India directly. He must address letters only through the Chief Secretary of this Government who in turn will pass them on to the Government of India."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"Sir, in view of the very serious allegations that are being circulated in the press, will the Government contact Mr. Pare and get a contradiction from him?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have already issued a press statement with regard to those allegations, and there is no need to contact Mr. Pare or anybody else in this matter."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"As the Leader of the House said Mr. Pare might have addressed some letters to the Government of India through the Chief Secretary here, who might have passed them on to the Government of India, may I know, Sir, whether such a thing happened?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I did not say he might have addressed and all that. I said that if he wanted

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to address the Government of India, he must address the Government of India through the Chief Secretary here. As a matter of fact, nothing has passed between him and the Government of India through the Government of Madras."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" To be plain, Sir, are the Government in a position to state categorically that Mr. Pare did not address the Government of India through the Chief Secretary of the Government of Madras about his appointment or about any other thing, particularly because this happens to be his last letter? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" He might have addressed letters during the course of his 12 years' service, regarding his leave and such other things, but nothing on what the hon. Member wishes or presumes he has written."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know, Sir, whether this correspondence arose due to any difference of opinion between Mr. Pare and this Government, and if so, what were the grounds on which the difference of opinion arose, whether they were in regard to policy or any other matter? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There is no difference of opinion at all. He wanted to seek employment with some company. Some officer in that particular company died as a result of the Coimbatore 'plane accident' and therefore, Mr. Pare wanted to step into his shoes and get a decent salary."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" In view of the fact that he is one of the few Englishmen belonging to the Civil Service and who continued to be in the service of our State, did he at any time before this date express any desire to leave service and join any other department or any other service or this thing has come suddenly? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, some European officers continued to be in service even after the 15th of August 1947. As and when some of them got other appointments they slipped away and we did not stand in their way. They had a right to do so. Even the few that are remaining in the service may go away when they get such appointments. As Mr. Pare expressed a desire to go, we did not want to stand in his way. Nothing came upon us suddenly. Perhaps the appointment must have come suddenly upon him and he might have accepted it."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Does the Government realize that the allegations gained currency because of the failure of the Government in not trying to contradict the press statements in time? After all the Government came forward with a statement too late. Is it not a criminal negligence, not to have rushed to the press when wild allegations were made? May I

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know how the Publicity Department of this Government is functioning when such important allegations are made against the Government? Is the department there only to come forward with an explanation so late as this? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Even after the press statement was issued there are people who still want to entertain the same feelings. Whatever it is, press statements do not remove the feelings of people ordinarily. Whether it removes the feeling of the people or not, it is immaterial."

JANAB P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Chief Minister went into the case personally and satisfied himself that there was no truth in the allegations and whether the Government are aware that still people believe in spite of the Communiqué that there has been something wrong somewhere? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I have no objection to people entertaining any feelings in the matter. We do not want to bother about it."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government take particular care to verify facts before they issue such statements? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" In every statement we issue, we only publish facts."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Sir, my question was: is it not a fact that the Government took every possible step to ensure the correctness of the statement before they issued the statement? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Not only in this statement but in every other statement that we issue, we take particular care to state facts."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" In the question, Sir, reference has been made to certain allegations against some persons. What is the nature of the allegations and against whom are they made are not disclosed. Will the Hon. Leader of the House be pleased to say what are the allegations circulated and against whom and the nature of such allegations? "

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

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" I wish to know, Sir, whether this is the only letter written by Mr. Pare regarding his resignation or is there any other letter written by him to the Government of India through the Government of Madras prior to this letter? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There is no other letter. There might have been some usual leave letters. There is nothing expressing difference of opinion about policy or procurement in the district. The hon. Member may take it that there was no other letter at all. If there were any, they might have been only very formal letters."

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I cannot give the information regarding particular districts."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have made any arrangement in respect of oil engines hired, when they are under repair or are out of order, to provide a new engine in its place so that crops may not suffer for want of irrigation? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Where electricity is available electric motor pumpsets could be made available."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know, Sir, what the policy of Government is in regard to allotment of pumpsets to districts? Is it based on the area cultivated in each district or whether it is based on the number of wells in each district? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member put a separate question."

11-15
a.m.

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that there are more pumpsets under repair than those that are in actual use; and if so, will the Government take steps to see that pumpsets are not kept for a long time under repairs? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is not correct, Sir."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Are the Government aware that the Nellore District Food Committee presided over by the Collector, passed a resolution criticising the entire District Agricultural office in connexion with the paucity of pumpsets, their repairs and uselessness? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, as I have already said there is a great shortage of pumpsets and all attempts are now being made to get import licences for getting more pumpsets of smaller horse-power."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, the question refers to oil engines and my supplementary question also refers to oil engines and not to electricity. May I ask the Hon. Minister for Agriculture whether any alternative is provided in respect of pumpsets which have been hired out and which go out of order? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, when a pumpset goes out of order, it has got to be repaired. What is the alternative? I don't understand, Sir."

SRI B. ANANTHACHAR :—" Sir, we are told that there is a shortage of pumpsets. Can we effectively run the oil engines without suitable pumpsets? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, the hon. Member does not seem to have heard me properly. The shortage is in regard to oil engine pumpsets."

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Cholera in Ettayapuram.

* 814 Q.—SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether cholera is prevalent in Ettayapuram and other places in Tirunelveli district;

(b) the number of attacks and the number of deaths; and

(c) the steps the Government have taken to combat it and bring it under control?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Health) :—" A statement * is placed on the table."

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—" Sir, cholera has been raging in some parts of the Tirunelveli district for the last six months. Are the Government sure that it is only cholera and not dysentery or diarrhoea and it is due to want of proper food and drinking-water? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, where it is cholera, it is cholera and where it is dysentery, it is dysentery."

Housing Scheme for Harijans.

* 815 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any housing scheme under the contemplation of the Government for the benefit of Harijans and other poor classes;

(b) if so, what it is; and

(c) the period within which Government propose to provide houses to all the houseless?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" (a) No, Sir.

" (b) & (c) Do not arise."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Arising out of the Hon. Minister's negative answer that there is no proposal under contemplation of the Government to provide cheap houses to the labour classes and Harijans, may I ask the Government, Sir, whether they would consider the desirability of housing these poor people which is the bounden duty of the Government? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The Government do realize their duty. But the hon. Member also must realize the financial difficulties of the Government."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the report submitted by the Harijan Welfare Committee some time back requesting the Government that an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs out of Rs. 1 crore Harijan Fund may be set apart for providing housing for Harijans? "

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JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Apart from the significance of this case, are the Government aware, Sir, that the activities of the Government, the Ministers and the M.L.As. come in the way of the discharge of the normal duties by the District Collectors? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ How does that arise out of this question? It refers only to the press statement.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, based upon the press statement, I put this question. There are two sets of things which were stated in the Press Communiqué, one regarding the premature retirement of Mr. Pare and the second with regard to certain allegations which were said to have been made against the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan. I want to know what is the truth about the allegations, what are the facts as ascertained by the Government with regard to the leave taken by the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan and whether there is any connexion between his going on leave and the premature retirement of this officer? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ There is absolutely no basis for the allegations made in certain sections of the press. Mr. Pare's resignation has nothing to do with Hon. Dr. Rajan's going on leave. He went on leave in the usual way. As regards the officer, he was offered an appointment and so he resigned and went away.”

Hiring of oil engines and pumpsets.

* 813 Q.—SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of oil-engines and pumpsets as it stands now that are available for hire to the agriculturists; and

(b) how many of them are in working condition?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) There are 334 oil engine pumpsets available with the Agricultural Department for hire to ryots.

“(b) The exact number of units in working condition cannot be readily ascertained. As and when sets go out of order and repairs become necessary, they are repaired locally in the districts where such facilities are available.”

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ ஸார், தயவு செய்து பதிலை தமிழில் சொல்லும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ விவசாய இலாக்கா வில் இப்பொழுது 334 என்ஜின்கள் இருக்கின்றன.

“(2) அவைகளில் கெட்டுப்போனவைகளின் சரியான எண்ணிக்கையை உடனடியாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லமுடியாது. ஆனால் கெட்டுப்போனவைகள் அவ்வப்போது ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. சந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் ரிப்பேர் செய்து கொள்ள முடியுமோ அங்கங்கே அவ்வப்போழுது ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.”

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ இவைகளுக்கும், எவ்வளவு ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவென்றும் கேட்கிறேன். அதிகம்

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உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற காலத்தில் சுர்மாவிற்கும் பம்புகளை எவ்வளவு சீக்கிரத்தில் ரிப்பேர் செய்யமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவு சீக்கிரத்தில் ரிப்பேர் செய்ய முடியுமாவென்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்படும்.”

SRI L. C. PAIS :—“ May I enquire, Sir, whether it is not a general complaint on behalf of the persons using these engines and pumpsets that, because there were not proper facilities available, these had to be kept idle for months together? ”

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There is no such general complaint, Sir.”

SRI S. A. DEVANAYAGA IYAH :—“ Are the Government aware, Sir, that the engines supplied to the South Arcot district also are kept idle for the last several months for want of materials to keep them in working order? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I have no information about South Arcot district, Sir.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ தலைவர், ஸார், விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் பம்புகள் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் பயிர்கள் அழிந்துபோன பிறகுதான் பம்புகளைக் கொடுப்பது வழக்கமாவென்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ அந்தக்கேள்வியை மறுபடியும் கேளுங்கள்.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ ஸார், விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் பம்புகள் வேண்டுமென்று விவசாயிகள் மனுப்போட்டால் அவைகளை உடனடியாகக் கொடுக்காமல் பயிர்கள் அழிந்துபோனபிறகுதான் கொடுப்பது என்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் வழக்கமாவென்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The difficulty is not with regard to repair of engines, Sir. Most of them are in working order but there is shortage of oil-engine pump sets. This Government is addressing the India Government to get a larger supply of engines with smaller horse-power.”

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Not exactly Rs. 50 lakhs, Sir. But the Government must first of all find suitable house-sites for them. Wherever I go I find people asking for house-sites and if the Government are satisfied that they have done something in regard to getting house-sites, they would have done a great thing.”

SRI C. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government will extend the benefits of the Harijan Scheme to municipal areas also by giving contributions from the Harijan Fund? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ It is the bounden duty of the municipalities to find house-sites for these people.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ If the Government find it difficult to provide houses to all the poor people, may I ask the Government to chalk out a ten-year or fifteen-year plan and provide some amount in each year's budget so that in course of time they can provide not only house-sites but houses also to all the poor people.”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, yesterday I said that the cost would work out to nearly Rs. 125 crores even if we were to give a house each costing about Rs. 1,000.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ What exactly is the harm in the Government finding house-sites for Harijans in urban areas and is the amount allotted for rural areas only? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Yes, Sir, the amount is allotted for rural areas only. It is for hon. Gentlemen like Mr. Hameed Khan who is also a member of the City Corporation Council, to see that proper house-sites and houses are provided for the people residing in the urban areas.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that in the City of Madras the Harijan cheries which are now under the administration of the Labour Commissioner are in a very hopeless condition and is it not the duty of the Government to put them in proper condition instead of depending on the Corporation? Is it not the bounden duty of the Government to keep the houses which are in their charge in good condition? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, what applies to the City of Madras will certainly apply to all the municipalities in the State. The intention of the Government is not to spend any amount on this unless there are compelling reasons.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ May I recall to the mind of the Hon. Minister that the scheme adumbrated in the Harijan Welfare Committee Report had two parts—one is to provide house-sites and the second is to give model colonies for the Harijans? And may I know what the Government have so far done regarding model colonies for the Harijans? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, we are completing the first portion, i.e., acquiring house-sites.”

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SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Sir, even with regard to house-sites, have the Government chalked out any programme, like a five-year or ten-year plan, to provide house-sites for all the Harijans in the Madras State? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Sir, I have been telling the hon. Members that this is a cumbersome affair. We have resorted to the Land Acquisition Act and there may be some delay by some officers in the progress that is being made. If the hon. Members bring such cases of delay to the notice of the Government, we will certainly try to expedite the matters.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ Sir, may I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the Budget speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance wherein he said, ‘ The provision of healthy and suitable house-sites for relieving congestion in the Harijan cheries, is another high priority measure, taken by the Government. A special staff has been sanctioned for the acquisition of house-sites for the houseless Harijans and agricultural labourers in the Tanjore district, and a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs had been made for expenditure in the current year . . . ’ And may I ask, Sir, what progress has been made in regard to provision of house-sites for the Harijans? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Several house-sites have been acquired in all the districts. If the hon. Member wants exact figures I shall give him if he puts a separate question.”

SRI G. SANYASI RAO :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that house-sites are not acquired for the Harijans whose houses were washed away during the 1949 floods in Circars? And what are the reasons for the delay? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ There are several reasons and the Government cannot dilate upon them now.”

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The matter is engaging the attention of the Government."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI :—" May I know, Sir, from the Hon. Minister whether there is provision for special consideration by Government for constructing houses for Harijans living in areas which are flood affected? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, the District Collectors are going into the matter."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, when I asked the Hon. Minister whether the Government will reconsider and extend the benefits of the Harijan Scheme to municipal areas also he flew into a rage and said that it was the bounden duty of the municipality. I want to know, Sir, whether the Government are going to reconsider the policy and make some contribution for housing schemes where municipalities provide house-sites? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" That will depend upon the suggestions we receive from the municipalities."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister just now said that wherever he went there was a cry for house-sites. May I know, Sir, whether the real difficulty was in securing house-sites or whether there was a ban by the Revenue department or by the Co-operative department when a certain co-operative society has collected the share capital? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" If specific cases are brought to the notice of the Government, they will consider them."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—" May I ask, Sir, when Harijans provide themselves with house-sites, whether the Government will come forward with liberal grants for building houses? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" There are co-operative societies to help them, Sir."

SRI K. SUBBA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that the delay in getting house-sites for Harijans in rural parts is due to the fact that Harijans require house-sites only in places where they want? "

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—" Apart from providing house-sites, may I ask the Government whether they are going to make a beginning by providing houses as recommended by the Harijan Welfare Committee from out of the Rs. 1 crore Harijan Fund without pleading the financial inability? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I may tell the hon. Member that the Government really find it very difficult to find house-sites for these people because there is a sort of untouchability even amongst the so-called untouchables themselves. As a matter of fact, in Nellore the Malas do not want to go and live by the side of Madigas. I, therefore, say

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that the question of building houses will be taken up only when the Government are satisfied that some progress has been made in regard to acquiring house-sites."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—" As finance seems to be the main impediment in the way of Harijan Uplift, to get over the dis-satisfaction expressed by almost every Harijan Member on the floor of this House, may I ask the Hon. the Minister for Finance to set up a convention of inviting all the legislators belonging to the Harijan community and asking them what they want for the coming year and see that every thing is done for them before the Budget is framed? "

* SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, why the Harijans living in urban areas should be discriminated against the Harijans living in rural areas and why Harijans living in urban areas also should not come within the programme of providing houses for Harijans? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham also asked the same question and I said that the question will be considered as and when suggestions come from the municipalities."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Sir, arising out of the Hon. Minister's answer that in order to house all the Harijans of this State, it would require 125 crores of rupees—I am glad the Hon. Minister has worked out the figures,—may I ask whether he is prepared to launch a twenty-year programme so that it will cost only Rs. 6 crores per annum? May I know whether he will begin earnestly this year with six crores for this scheme? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The hon. Member knows the income of this Government."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister realizes that the prime duty of any Government is to provide at least house-sites for the lowest of the low? If the Government are fighting shy of finance and if other rules come in the way, may I know what duty they have by the Harijans and what plans they have got to discharge it, instead of fighting shy of all these things? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Government are trying to get not only houses for the Harijans but they are also spending a lot of money on education and other things. Government are really earnest in getting as many house-sites as possible within a measurable period of time."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now take up questions Nos. 822 and 831 and then proceed with the other questions as the Hon. Minister for Public Works to whom they relate, wants to go to the Council."

SRI V. BAGHAVAYYA :—" Sir,"

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question No. 822, will be taken up now."

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Construction of a dam across the River Krishna.

* 822 Q.—SRI A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investigation and the preparation of plans and estimates for the construction of a dam across the River Krishna and a reservoir at Pulichintala were completed some years back;

(b) whether it is a fact that the then Government had kept the project in abeyance;

(c) whether the present Government intend to take up the project and get fresh estimates prepared;

(d) the number of acres of land that are expected to be irrigated under this project and the areas in the Madras State and the Hyderabad State; and

(e) whether any correspondence has taken place between this Government and the Government of Hyderabad with regard to the construction of this project?

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

“(c) The matter is under examination by the Chief Engineer (General and Irrigation).

“(d) According to the estimates then prepared, 610,000 acres in the Madras State were expected to be irrigated, Hyderabad deriving no benefit from the Project.

“(e) No recent correspondence with the Hyderabad Government on the subject had taken place.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“Since the investigations were completed several years ago and the Project has been kept in cold storage, may I request the Government to open correspondence with the present Hyderabad State which is reorganized on a democratic basis and try for the re-examination of the whole thing in consultation with the Hyderabad State for the benefit of this State as well as the Hyderabad State?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“It is true that in 1935, the Government of the day decided to defer the scheme but we have since taken up the scheme and we have asked the Chief Engineer to offer his remarks. He is examining the matter and when his report is ready, we shall be in a position to see whether we have to open correspondence with the Hyderabad State, which, if necessary, will be taken up.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, shall I make the representation which I wanted to make earlier? It is to ask for a half an hour debate on the question regarding provision of houses for Harijans, in view of the very unsatisfactory answer given by the Hon. Minister.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“We are having the general discussion on the Budget and whatever the hon. Member wants to urge may be

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urged during the general discussion. When the concerned Demand is taken up, he can also speak on it. Now, we shall continue with question No. 822.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“May I know what the probable cost of the scheme would be and whether the Government have any idea when the report from the Chief Engineer is expected and whether the Government are aware that the project being in the middle it helps either side and also the Telengana?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Sir, the estimate was prepared in 1912. So, that figure will give no indication as to the present cost. The scheme is being examined by the Chief Engineer.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“In view of the two big dams that are proposed to be laid across the Krishna river, may I know whether the Krishna-Pennar scheme dam which is to be erected in Sangameswaram is going to be affected by this project or whether it will continue?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I do not think that this scheme which is a smaller scheme would affect the major scheme either on the Krishna or on the Godavari.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Now that the Krishna-Pennar scheme is under the consideration of the Government, may I know whether the Government will see that both these schemes are inter-related and that there is inter-connexion between them?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“All these aspects are being examined by the Chief Engineer.”

Damage caused to the roads in Nellore.

* 831 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of damage caused to the roads in Nellore by the heavy rains that occurred in October and November 1950; and

(b) the steps that have been taken to set right the damages caused?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) & (b) Due to the heavy rains on the 17th and 18th October 1950, the arch culvert at mile 92/6 of the Madras-Calcutta National Highway collapsed. Through traffic was, however, restored by forming a diversion at a cost of Rs. 2,000. The diversion was again damaged due to heavy rains on 13th November 1950 and it was restored on 14th November 1950. A new bridge at a cost of Rs. 30,000 is proposed to be constructed at the place. There were petty damages to certain portions of the National Highway between mile 91 and mile 107. The total approximate value of damages to the National Highway is estimated at Rs. 3,105. Besides these, 12 District Board roads were also damaged and urgent repairs were

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carried out from the allotment for maintenance of these roads. At present, there is no obstruction to traffic on these roads. It is estimated that a further expenditure of Rs. 1,51,000 will have to be incurred to restore these District Board roads."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Are the Government aware that the bridge near Sangam on the Nellore-Atmakur road was damaged by floods and that it is not repaired causing much inconvenience to the traffic?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"If it is information other than what is given in the answer which is required by the hon. Member, then I would like to have notice."

JANAB MOHAMED RAFFEUDIN AHMAD ANSARI:—"May I know if there is any proposal before the Government to convert this Madras-Calcutta road into a cement-concrete road?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I would like to have notice."

Erskine Hospital, Madurai.

* 816 Q.—SRI P. KAKKAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the number of beds provided for Tuberculosis patients in the Erskine Hospital, Madurai?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Health):—"Thirty beds have been provided for Tuberculosis patients."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether there is any proposal to open a sanatorium in Madurai for treatment of tuberculosis because it is the second largest city in our State and if that is so, in what stage it is?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Generally, we do not start any sanatorium. If the local people and Provincial Welfare Fund people start by raising funds, we can certainly take it over and continue to maintain it."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"May I know, Sir, in that case whether Government will find it possible to increase the number of beds for treatment of tuberculosis, especially in a large city like Madurai?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"After all, it must bear a little proportion to the general bed-strength of the hospital. In the present circumstances and owing to lack of accommodation, we will not be able to increase the bed-strength in that particular hospital."

SRI P. KAKKAN:—"Sir, is there any correspondence between the Government and the Madurai Municipality to take over sites adjoining the Erskine Hospital for this purpose?"

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not meant for accommodating patients suffering from any particular disease. The Municipality have written to the Collector to acquire the sites adjoining the hospital there, so that they may have better accommodation."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"As a good number of patients are turned away for want of beds, will the Government consider the desirability of increasing the bed-strength?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"As I said, owing to lack of accommodation, it is not possible to increase the bed-strength. So, we encourage the local people there to take the initiative in starting a Sanatorium."

DR. S. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Are the Government aware that in Madurai district, the Provincial Welfare Fund people are going to start a Tuberculosis Sanatorium very shortly?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are not aware of this officially."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"Government have provided a sum of Rs. 10,000 for Tuberculosis Sanatorium in the Budget. May I know whether this sum of Rs. 10,000 is going to be given as a grant to the Provincial Welfare Fund people for starting this Sanatorium?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If it is only Rupees 10,000, then it is only a grant."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"In view of the fact that the Madurai Erskine Hospital serves three districts, namely, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli and in view of the congestion there, may I ask the Government whether they will increase the number of beds at least temporarily for Tuberculosis till the Sanatorium is opened in a year or two?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Madurai Hospital is serving only Madurai people because there are three district headquarters hospitals at Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Tirunelveli. Increasing the bed-strength for any particular disease would depend upon the general administration as it must bear a proportion to the total bed-strength."

Cyclone relief work in West Godavari district.

* 817 Q.—SRI G. VENKANNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether a copy of the report submitted by the Member, Board of Revenue, regarding his tour and the work of the Cyclone Relief Committee in West Godavari district in November 1949 will be placed on the table of the House?

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"(d) The epidemic of cholera was brought under control in Erode taluk and the taluk has been free from infection from the week-ending 16th December 1950."

11.45 a.m. SRI M. A. EASWARAN:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that cholera breaks out first every year in the Brahmanaperiya agharam village where there are many tanneries and the place is very insanitary, where also there is no protected water-supply in spite of repeated demands from the people of that place?"

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

Fish rearing in the State.

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

(a) whether fish rearing is done in our State;

(b) if so, the places where such fish rearing is done;

(c) the number of seed fish that was supplied to the various fish farms during 1948-49 and 1949-50, the increased quantity of yield and the cost of it; and

(d) the estimated increase in yield next year?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"The answer * to the question is placed on the table of the House."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"From the statement laid on the table of the House, it is found that in 1949-50, 12,87,606 seed fish were supplied, but the yield seems to be not quite commensurate with the seed supplied. May I know the reason for the fall, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"The hon. Member must understand that it will take some time for the seed to mature." (Laughter.)

(822 Q.—Vide pages 192-193 supra.)

Abolition of reserve forest area in Kappatralla village.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for the abolition of reserve forest area in Kappatralla village, Pattikonda taluk, Kurnool district, from Sri N. Venkatasubbiah and Sri P. Venkatasubbiah, Members of the Legislative Assembly;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter so far; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far when and what action the Government propose to take?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" (a) A representation from the villagers of Ramachandrapuram in Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool district for the disreservation and assignment of about 1,000 acres of land in Kappatralla Panchayat

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forest for cultivation and residential purposes has been received through hon. Member Sri N. Venkatasubbayya, M.L.A.

"(b) & (c) The matter is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the Chief Conservator of Forests."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that he has received a representation from a Member of the Legislative Assembly. May I know since how long he has been considering it, whether he is giving passive consideration or active consideration to it, how long it will take him to consider it and when he is likely to come to a conclusion?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"After all, when we are thinking of assigning a thousand acres to somebody, naturally it will take a long time to consider it; it is not a small thing."

* 824 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: "Sir I am putting question No. 824."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am afraid, Sir, the answer is long; it is better I place roneoed answers on the table of the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"So, the Hon. Minister desires to have question No. 824 postponed to to-morrow; is that what the Hon. Minister means?"

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

MR. SPEAKER:—"Allright; the question will be taken up to-morrow."

Labour school in Kajampadi, Kasaragod taluk.

* 825 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether midday meals are served to the pupils of the Labour school in Kajampadi, Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara district;

(b) whether there was a separate feeding for a section of Harijan children in that school on 12th April 1950 and earlier;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, the reasons for such a practice; and

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The Government do not consider it necessary to place a copy of the report on the table of the House.”

SRI G. VENKANNA :—“ తెలుగులో చెప్పండి.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ ఆ విషయము ఇక్కడ ఉంచడం అవసరము.”

SRI G. VENKANNA :—“ ఎందుకంటే అవసరము.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware that the houses of the poor labourers and Harijans have been washed away by cyclone and they have not yet been re-built and may I know what steps the Collector has taken to house these people? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ We have already sanctioned the necessary amount for relief to those who have lost their houses during the floods.”

Tirupati Water-supply Improvement Scheme.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

* 818 Q.—SRI N. S. VARADACHARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the stage at which the investigation of the Tirupati Water-supply Improvement Scheme is; and

(b) whether detailed plans and estimates have been prepared and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ (a) & (b) As a result of certain investigations the Government directed in 1947, that the preparation of plans and estimates for the improvement scheme should be taken up. Subsequently the matter was again examined and in May 1950 the Government issued instructions that the work of preparation of plans and estimates for the scheme should be proceeded with. The plans and estimates are expected to be submitted to the Chief Engineer very shortly.”

Lace industry.

* 819 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether lace industry is considered a cottage industry;

(b) the places where this industry is carried on; and

(c) the State aid given to this industry?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ (a) Yes. It is a cottage industry as practised in this State.

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(b) This industry is carried on around Narsapur and Palakole in West Godavari district and in the villages of Ambajipeta, Sirepetta, Nadipudi, Pasilapudi, Kopparru, Gannavaram, etc., in the East Godavari district.

“ (c) None.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ In view of the fact that the Government are keen on helping cottage industries and in view of the fact that this lace industry is not only a thriving industry in this State but also a commodity which is required in foreign countries, may I know whether the Government will take any special interest to help these lace workers? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ A Board has been constituted for the purpose of investigating into this industry for suggesting suitable measures for its development.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that this industry is also a dollar earning industry and in view of that, may I know whether it will get any priority and special treatment? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ If the industry requires any special considerations, and if it applies, we will certainly consider the question.”

Cholera in Erode taluk.

* 820 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been an outbreak of cholera in Erode taluk, recently;

(b) if so, the number of attacks and the number of deaths;

(c) the steps taken to prevent the spread of cholera in the taluk; and

(d) whether there are still cases of cholera in the taluk or whether it has completely subsided?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Health) :—“ (a) & (b) Erode taluk was free from cholera infection till the last week of September 1950. From the week-ending 30th September 1950 sporadic cases of cholera were reported in Erode taluk and Municipality. The infection spread subsequently and the highest incidence was recorded in the week-ending 21st October 1950. Up to the week-ending 16th December 1950, 848 attacks and 395 deaths were recorded in Erode taluk.

(c) All the usual preventive measures such as disinfection of infective materials, chlorination of water sources wherever possible, improvement of general sanitation with special reference to fly control, isolation of patients wherever possible and preventive inoculations among those exposed to risk and the vulnerable groups of population in the infected localities, were carried out.

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The Revenue officers are already doing it ; but of course it may not be possible to reach every one of them by this method ; and they may not also remember the instructions given from time to time by the Collectors.”

Tiruchirappalli Co-operative House Construction Society.

* 828 Q.—SRI L. S. KARAYALAR (on behalf of Sri K. T. Kosalram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Tiruchirappalli Co-operative House Construction Society has asked for the grant of ‘ nanja ’ lands in the town ;

(b) if so, the extent of the land ;

(c) whether the people have protested against the taking up of nanja lands ; and

(d) whether no other lands are available for the purpose ?

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

“ (b) The extent of the lands so far applied for by the society is 68 acres and 31,045 square feet of wet lands besides 4 acres and 43,064 square feet of dry lands.

“ (c) Certain interested persons objected to the acquisition of their lands.

“ (d) Several alternative sites were considered for the society’s housing scheme but none of those could be made available to the society.”

Distribution of cart tyres in select firkas.

* 829 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cart tyres distributed in the select firkas at half cost during 1949–50 ;

(b) the number distributed to Harijans ;

(c) the total amount spent on this for 1949–50 ; and

(d) the officer entrusted with the distribution in the select firkas ?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) & (b) The Government have not ordered the sale of cart tyres at half cost to the ryots in the selected firkas. But during 1949–50 the Government ordered the supply of agricultural implements at half cost to poor and deserving ryots in the selected firkas subject to the expenditure on this account being limited to Rs. 1,000 for each firka.

“ (c) Under the scheme of supply of agricultural implements to ryots at half cost referred to above the Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 23,964-7-4 during 1949–50 and Rs. 2,810-14-3 during 1950–51.

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“ (d) The Director of Agriculture and Registrar of Co-operative Societies were entrusted with the work of distribution. The Government ordered that agricultural implements should be distributed through co-operative societies functioning in the selected firkas and centres. In places where Co-operative Societies had not taken over the distribution or were not functioning, the Director of Agriculture was permitted to sell agricultural implements from the agricultural godowns.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ May I know what the Hon. Minister means by saying ‘ to poor and deserving ryots ’ ? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Those who own only 1 acre of wet land or 3 acres of dry land.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ As this concession is expected to benefit the poor persons in the selected firkas, may I ask whether the Government will consider the desirability of instructing the Firka Development Officers and their office to attend to this work, as they are more in touch with the actual financial capacity of these persons ? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I think the present arrangement works alright.”

State aid and facilities to Harijan and Backward communities.

* 830 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state whether the Government have received any communication from the Central Government with regard to “ all State aid and facilities to Harijans and Backward communities ”, and if so, what the gist of the communication and the action to be taken are ?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ The Government of India in a letter addressed to all State Governments informed them of the appointment of Sri Lakshmidas Shrikant as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and requested them (1) to extend to him their co-operation and necessary facilities to conduct the necessary enquiries into the condition of the Scheduled Castes, etc., and (2) also to furnish him with information on the following points :—

(i) Population figures under each of the heads ‘ Scheduled Castes ’, ‘ Schedule Tribes ’ and ‘ Backward Classes ’ including Criminal Tribes.

(ii) Activities of the State Government in respect of these classes.

(iii) Amount spent on such activities during each of the years 1948–49, 1949–50 and 1950–51.

(iv) Schemes, if any, under contemplation for the future.

(v) Non-official activities and the financial aid rendered by the State Government for such activities.

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The State Government will extend to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes their co-operation and necessary facilities. The information asked for is being collected and will be furnished to him as early as possible."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" May I know whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of their memorandum to the Government of India or their agent? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" We will consider it."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Have the Government of India suggested to this Government to set apart a fund for the uplift of these tribes mentioned in the letter, so that they can augment the same by a suitable contribution from the India Government? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" They have not yet given such instruction. After the report is submitted by the Commissioner appointed for the purpose, the President will direct us and then we will consider the whole question."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—" In furnishing the information to the Commissioner, will the Government consider the desirability of telling him where untouchability is acute and how the housing problem of the Harijans is just at present, etc.? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Certainly, Sir."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I know whether in respect of the information called for with regard to Scheduled Castes and aboriginals, it also includes the backward communities? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The President has acted under Article 338 which refers to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and he will in course of time appoint a Commission under Article 340 which will go into the question of Backward Classes. The Commission that will be appointed for this particular purpose will in course of the time submit its report to the President, and the President shall cause a copy of the report so presented, together with a memorandum explaining the action taken, to be laid before the Houses of Parliament."

(831 Q.—Vide pages 193-194 supra.)

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

12 noon. MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce that I have received the following message from the Hon. Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council, dated 26th February 1951 :—

" I transmit a copy of the following motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Council in respect of the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1950 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1950) :—

" That the Bill be passed."

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III.—DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—cont.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The general discussion of the Budget will be resumed. Hon. Member Mr. Kandaswami Pillai may continue his speech."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was speaking yesterday about the food problem in the State and I wish to continue to speak on it at some length. The Government have abolished rural rationing, but in places where there used to be ration shops, they have opened fair price shops wherever the necessity was felt, but there is no foodgrain to supply to the purchasers. When we have not got sufficient foodgrains to supply, it is the duty of the Government to make necessary arrangements in time for the supply of foodgrains. In this respect, I am sorry to say that the Madras Government have miserably failed to take timely action. As pointed out by the hon. Gentleman, Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad, the Government might have purchased the whole quantity of rice that was available in Burma. I do not know why they purchased only one lakh of tons of rice when seven lakhs of tons of rice were available in Burma. So, Sir, if they had taken timely action, I am sure they could have purchased all the available quantity of rice from Burma.

" Then again, Sir, the procurement policy of the Government is not at all satisfactory. Sometimes they say that the private merchant can purchase and sell and that the grains can move from taluk to taluk, but at any moment the officers, for instance, the Taluk Supply Officers, District Supply Officers and Firka Supply Officers suddenly catch hold of the merchant and question him about the movement of foodgrains. So, people cannot really understand what the policy of the Government is. So, Sir, I would request the Government to issue definite instructions to all Collectors in regard to every detail of procurement and as to how the procurement officials should conduct themselves regarding the movement of grain within the district, or outside the district or within the State. Unless they issue such instructions, I am sure such confusion is bound to prevail. There are cases where some merchants boldly purchase foodgrains in one taluk and when they take them over to another taluk, or to other towns, they are caught by the officers and told that they could not sell, because there is no clear order to that effect. Under such circumstances, no merchant will come forward to deal in foodgrains. So, some clear instruction from the Government is necessary in respect of these matters and I request the Government to issue such instructions. Again, sometimes they say, there will be no rural procurement and at other times, they say there will be procurement and so whenever people come to know there will be procurement, they begin to procure and when it is known there will be no procurement, prices begin to rise. Therefore, in all these matters, Government must take special care to issue necessary instructions to their subordinates.

" Next to food, comes cloth. When this Government arranged to get cloth from other States, our agents purchased such cloth as

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will not be useful to the people of our State. Time and again we have pointed out and even during the last Budget session I pointed out this defect, but I do not think the Government have remedied it even till to-day. This Government is supposed to be a responsible Government and is responsible to the Legislature and yet whatever suggestions are made by Members, they are seldom taken in the proper spirit and in fact they do not want to take them. Even that depends upon personalities. That is not good. So, Sir, in the matter of getting cloth from northern India, this Government should consult the people of this State about their requirements before making the purchase, so that they do not purchase things which are not liked by them.

" Now, Sir, coming to handloom cloth, I should say that the yarn that is quite essential for the manufacture of cloth is scarce. Of course, there are so many reasons for this yarn scarcity. One is, maladministration of the Central Government regarding yarn and they do not want to correct mistakes. When Hon. Mr. Hanukrishna Mahitab, the Central Minister, came here last, the several mistakes in the administration of yarn supply were pointed out to him and he promised to look into the matter, but I do not know whether he has corrected those mistakes. Perhaps this Government knows better. In this connexion, I would like to point out one important matter. In the Tirunelveli district, each weaver gets one bundle of yarn, but the same weaver in the Salem district gets only one-fourth or half a bundle. I want to know the reason for this difference in distribution. I suggest that all available yarn should be pooled together and the allotment made by the Central Government according to the number of looms. So, if that is done, I am sure that in Salem, which is the largest centre which has got the largest number of looms in the State, the weavers will get their due quota.

" Apart from this, the Government have divided the weavers into three categories, namely, those who are members of co-operative societies; those who are under master-weavers and those who are independent weavers. Now, among these three classes of weavers, no weaver is under a master-weaver and next, there are the weavers in co-operative societies and independent weavers. Now, the weaver in the co-operative society gets work for the whole month, or at least for 25 days in the month, whereas the independent weaver gets work only for five or six days in a month. Why this invidious distinction, I am not able to understand; nor is it clear. As a matter of fact, the total number of weavers coming under co-operative societies is only about a lakh or so, whereas the number of independent weavers is over four lakhs and yet the majority of the weavers are treated in this manner. So, Sir, I request the Government to see that independent weavers also get the same quantity of yarn that is supplied to weavers in co-operative societies.

" Then Sir, it may be said by way of argument by the Government that all the cloth produced by co-operative weavers is given to the society for sale, whereas the others do not. I would, in this connexion, request the Government to take a census of all the

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looms, if necessary, by appointing special officers. They can also license the looms to find out who the real weavers are and thus prevent black-marketing in cloth. If Government fail to do so immediately, I am sure the yarn trouble will continue to be there for ever. Even if all the yarn is purchased and a number of fresh power-looms are started, it will not be sufficient to cope with the situation. When this cottage industry is thriving and people come to know it is paying, everybody will take to it. It is, therefore, necessary to take a census of the number of looms to find out which are really working and which are the bogus looms, and unless this is done, it is not possible to know the real yarn position in the State.

" Again, Sir, in regard to the distribution of yarn, they take into account only the 1944-45 statistics. I say it is not correct. They should take fresh statistics and distribution should be made only according to the number of looms that are actually working.

" Now, Sir, coming to the question of the health of the people, it is a well-known fact that health is more important to everybody than any other thing. But this Government is doing only what the foreign Government was doing before and it looks as if they are the agents for foreign medicines, that is, purchasing medicines and opening new hospitals. That is not good. My suggestion to the Government is, they should attend to the preventive side, because that is very important. Spending money is not important, but thinking is more important than anything. That is my humble suggestion. Of course, we spend crores of rupees, but yet they do not do it properly. So, proper thinking is necessary, and they must attempt to introduce measures by which they can prevent the disease among the people. Unless we do this, it is not possible to maintain the health of the people of the State. For instance, there are a number of systems of medicine prevailing in the State: the Ayurvedic system, the Siddha system, the Unani system, the Homœopathic system and the Allopathic system. Apart from encouraging these systems, they must encourage research in the systems, if necessary, by spending money for the purpose, so as to make them more useful to the people.

" I wish to say that the Salem district is neglected in everything, because there is want of impressive leadership there and the result is a lion's share of the revenues of the State is taken away by all other districts. That is my sincere opinion, Sir. For instance, take the question of colleges in the Salem district. I said on the last occasion that we are prepared to offer a land free of cost for starting a college—whether it is the engineering college or the medical college. I will give you one other instance of neglect. There is a vacant building in Salem town adjoining the Collector's bungalow, which would be suitable for a tuberculosis sanatorium and people were prepared to offer 50 per cent of the expenses for the construction of the sanatorium. As a matter of fact, several representations were made to the Hon. Chief Minister and the other Ministers when they visited the place. They were also taken round and shown the building. But nothing has happened since. Again, in the matter of education also, Salem district is

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very much neglected. There is only one Girls' High School in the Salem town. Even that is very much neglected. The Hon. Minister for Education also visited the school and several difficulties were pointed out to him, but till now they have not been rectified.

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"In the school the accommodation is not sufficient. There are a number of children in the school. In the adjoining building there is a hospital. I understand it is to be shifted to some other building. That building may therefore be made available to the school. I do not know what will be the attitude of the Government in regard to this question.

"Then, Sir, I want to say a few words about the police. The police in the State now feel very powerless. They are not so active and courageous as they were when the Europeans were in power. They think they have no powers now. I want to point out one or two instances to prove this to the satisfaction of the Government here. A particular man fully drunk, molested a woman and assaulted some others and sought refuge in a house and subsequently disappeared. I reported the matter to two police constables. I told them that there was a man hiding in the house and asked them to get hold of that man. They said they had no right to do so. I reported the matter to the Collector and the Police authorities. They said they would enquire into the matter and take suitable action. But confidentially I was told that if immediate action was taken some petition would be sent that the Police have molested a particular man and immediately the Minister would order an enquiry. In former days they took firmer action and that was the reason why they were able to put down even daring dacoities. Therefore, Sir, I wish that the Police should be given more power and discretion and they should be made to feel they have the power and the discretion. Better men should be selected for this department. The work of the Police is a tempting job. The Policeman has got power. Because he has power, money is put into his pocket and he becomes corrupt. This is common knowledge. Therefore we must select men of character for the Police department. Education alone should not be the criterion. Men selected for this service should be courageous to get at the culprits, and should possess character to put down corruption.

"Regarding administration of justice, Sir, I want to say a word. This Government is responsible for selecting Judges for the High Court. This Government nominates and the Central Government merely approves the nomination. Therefore it is the responsibility of this Government to select only men of merit. Very recently the Advocate-General produced before one of the Judges of the High Court a copy of the Act passed by the Central Assembly. The Judge asked for an authenticated copy of the Act as if the Advocate-General was not a man to be believed. I say, Sir, the Advocate-General is equally a responsible man and I was really astonished to hear that an authenticated copy of the Act was demanded from him."

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MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has exceeded the time. He must resume his seat."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir; in the Budget speech the Hon. the Finance Minister said that freedom of expression was guaranteed by his Government and that freedom of worship, thought and expression were fully allowed and that people had been enjoying all these freedoms. I say that it is not true to say that full freedom has been given to individuals in this State living under this Government to express their grievances freely and fully, to express their opinions freely and fully. The speech starts with the name of Shri Aravind and Mahatma Gandhi and then proceeds to lay down how the rights have been enjoyed by people under this regime. It would have been much better if those names had not been invoked and placed in the forefront of the speech. I am pointing out to you, Sir, that freedom of opinion and freedom of expression have been denied by this Government during the last two or three years. When complaints against the Ministers themselves were made and a resolution was sought to be moved in this House, every effort was made to suppress that resolution, to suppress the voice of the people who wanted to move that resolution. This is a fact. Sir, without making any flattery of you, as Speaker of this House, I say, you had the unique honour of saving the honour of this country and the freedom of the people of this land when you admitted that resolution relating to the charges against some of these Ministers. You may remember, Sir, how in the meeting called in your own room, some of the Ministers came there—even the Leader of the Independent Party, Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad also came there—and tried to convince you that this resolution should not be allowed to be moved and the world should not be allowed to know anything of what was stated in that resolution. Sir, is it proper, is it right and fair that in paragraph 4 of the Budget speech the Hon. Minister should state that full freedom of speech has been allowed in this country, that they rely fully on public opinion and that individuals are allowed to hold their own opinions and allowed freedom to talk? Are they dependent upon public opinion? If they are the manner in which they objected to the moving of the resolution after it had been admitted by you, proves that they are not fit to govern this State. Well, Sir, you were good enough to admit the resolution. A full debate took place in this House. It was announced that it was voted down. Yes. After that was over, were they satisfied with the result they secured through the vote of this House? No, they were not satisfied. They wanted to show that the Constitution of the Indian Republic could be overridden by them. Those who have become Ministers, who govern this State, are not the Ministers of the people of Britain or King George. They have gone away. They are the Ministers of the people of this land. After all when the whole thing was over, what did they do? You must have noticed in yesterday's paper what the Leader of this House and other associates of his and members of this House numbering about 113 did. They passed a resolution and published it in the papers stating that it was wrong on the part of

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"(d) The Headmaster of the Harijan Welfare School at Kajampadi was prosecuted by the Police for the offence committed under the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act. No report on separate feeding of Harijan children in the Harijan Welfare Schools in other districts, has been received. Instructions have, however, been issued to the Collectors of districts to see that separate feeding of Harijan children is not allowed in any school."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" May I know what departmental action has been taken against this headmaster? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Since he is being prosecuted, the Government thought that there was no need for any departmental action."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Is the case still pending or has it been disposed of? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The case is pending, Sir."

Areas under tea plantation.

* 826 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) the area under tea plantation in this State;
- (b) the different varieties of tea grown;
- (c) the annual output of tea; and
- (d) the facilities offered to tea planters?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) The area under tea plantation in this State during 1948-49 as reported in the season and crop reports is 81,041 acres.

"(b) No information is available with the Government regarding the varieties of tea grown in this State.

"(c) The annual output of tea in this State in 1949 was 49,109,332 lb.

"(d) The Government of India have constituted a Board under the Central Tea Board Act, 1949, whose functions include among others taking measures for promoting the production, sale and consumption of tea, encouraging scientific technological and economic research furnishing statistics relating to tea industry, fixing of grade standards, assisting in the control of insects and other pests, and promoting co-operative efforts of growers and manufacturers."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" With regard to the answer to clause (b), to the effect that the Government do not know what varieties of tea are grown in this State, may I ask whether the Government department does not know what varieties are grown or could be grown or what kind of tree is the best for particular localities? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Assam indigenous and Manipur are the two varieties of tea now grown throughout India and Ceylon."

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SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" My question is, what variety is grown well by the planters in this State or whether any other varieties are grown, for any special reasons in any place? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The two varieties grown are mostly of the Assam indigenous and Manipur type, as I said already."

Alienation of lands of aboriginals and Koyas.

* 827 Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri K. Veeranna Padal) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether lands belonging to the aboriginals and Koyas are being alienated to plains people contrary to the Act of 1917; and

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take to stop such alienations?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" (a) Cases of alienation of lands belonging to aboriginals and Koyas to plains people are reported only from the East Godavari and West Godavari Agency districts.

"(b) When such alienations are reported to the Agents or the Special Assistant Agents under section 4 (2) of Act I of 1917 necessary action is being taken by them to restore to the aboriginals the lands alienated by them. But very often the members of hill tribes do not resort to section 4 (2) of the Act and report the fact of alienation to the officers concerned. The Revenue officials in the Agency area instruct the aboriginals during their tours to take advantage of the provisions of the Act and put in applications under section 4 (2) in all cases of alienation. The Government have also under consideration a proposal to replace Act I of 1917 by a Regulation to safeguard more effectively the interests of the aboriginals, etc."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" In view of the fact that paucity of complaints from aboriginals is due to the difficulties in their way and the undue advantage taken by others, may I know if the Government are prepared to make it a cognizable offence to take part in alienation either by way of purchase or by way of helping a sale? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Its likely implications will have to be examined. Anyway, we are replacing the Act of 1917 and we shall see whether we can stop this alienation."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" In view of the utter illiteracy and the utter ignorance of the Agency area people after all they know only a little Telugu and crude Oriya and it is very difficult to make them understand anything by putting it in print—may I ask the Government whether they will ask the Collector and the revenue officers to make the necessary propaganda in their midst and enable these persons to know their rights under this Act? "

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Sri Prakasam to have moved the resolution in spite of the direction given to him not to move it. It is a challenge to the nation, it is a challenge to the people of this country. They are not free to move any resolution which concerns the charges made against these Ministers. I accept it on behalf of the people and ask these people to come to the country and get it established that they have the power to override the Constitution, negative the fundamental birth-right guaranteed under the Constitution. When the whole thing was over, what right have these people, the Leader of this House and his associates and other people to meet elsewhere and say that Mr. Prakasam is censured, because he moved a resolution without caring for the advice given to him not to move it? Who are these people to pass a censure resolution? The resolution against them was admitted by you and moved in this House. This censure resolution of theirs is therefore as it were a challenge to your powers also. I am surprised and shocked at the whole thing. I have no malice against these friends. I have been endeavouring to correct their errors and justify the position of the country and the Legislature. You are the person who has been safeguarding the interest of the whole people of this State and you have done it so well and so grandly that the world outside is also looking to your decisions and the way in which you managed it. Who are these people who meet somewhere and say that they passed a censure against Sri Prakasam for having moved this resolution? What was the offence committed by him? Nothing at all. They met, put a certain thing in the agenda as a subject for discussion under rule 30 of the party rules and said they were going to consider the conduct of Prakasam and expel him under that rule.

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“ They could only get 112 members with all the efforts they made to get the required number of 138 to expel me under rule 30. Therefore they gave up the agenda and passed a resolution saying ‘ that because Mr. Prakasam has not abided by our verdict, we shall pass a censure motion on him ’. What right have these people got to pass a censure motion on me for a constitutional right exercised by me under the orders given by you, Sir? Hon. Gentleman, Mr. Muhammad Ismail, the Leader of the Opposition, had had the unique honour of getting up and supporting my resolution with regard to certain items and going to the length of saying that the amendment that he wanted to move on items on which he was in agreement with Mr. Prakasam might be allowed, the rest be removed and a committee appointed to go into the charges. I can tell you, Sir, that he has saved the honour of this country at a very critical time especially when the position of the Legislature and the constitutional rights of millions of people living in this State are in jeopardy. In spite of all this, they go and sit in some place and pass a censure motion on Mr. Prakasam! But why did they not pass a censure motion on Mr. Muhammad Ismail, the Leader of the Opposition, who moved an amendment and asked for the appointment of a committee to go into the charges made by Mr. Prakasam? Sir, it is unfortunate. It is for you to give protection to the Members of your House. It is for you to justify the position you are holding as the Speaker of this Legislature. There may be mistakes and there may be faults. So many

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things are happening in the State. I am still sitting here having handed over the charges three or four years ago. Sir, I said on the first day ‘ I am sitting here opposite to you to watch and see how you would conduct your business in the interests of the people ’. Since then I have been doing the same. What is the reason for this censure motion and not taking action to expel me under rule 30 under which the meeting was called for. The reason is the old age of Mr. Prakasam. The old age of Mr. Prakasam! Those who used these words must be ashamed of themselves. (Interruption.) The man who talks like that must walk with me and work with me. If a man is in sick-bed unable to move, one may take pity on him and exonerate him. It is the highest piece of cowardice on the part of these persons to talk of ‘ old age ’. I am a man going up thousands of miles either by train or by other communications addressing thousands of people every day. How can these people knowing and seeing me full well use such an expression as ‘ old age ’? Sir, a few months ago my good Friend Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel passed away. Now I am so sorry for his departure. I was present before him along with some other leaders discussing some political matter. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was presiding over the conference in the place of the real President. The first question he put me was, ‘ Mr. Prakasam, what is your age? ’ I said, ‘ Sardar, you put the question about my age! Does it affect me? Does it tell on me? It would not count so far as I am concerned. ’ Sir, younger man passed away. Younger men are passing away. My good Friend Dr. C. Ramalinga Reddi who was one of the greatest and brilliant men we possessed, passed away a few days back. Sir, because of old age can we exonerate a man? What power have they got to pass censure motions and exonerate ordinary citizens? They are challenging the Constitution and the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution to me and to all the millions of people living in this country. Supposing, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you did not allow my resolution and the whole thing was shut up, these people could have gone about talking, ‘ we have not allowed Mr. Prakasam to speak. We have not allowed Mr. Prakasam to mention even what the charges are about ’. Now, not only India, the whole world knows what the charges are and how these gentlemen did not fare well in answering the charges and how they are standing to-day. Yet, they are in office. They want to continue in office. I may point out, and I am laying stress on this point, Mr. Speaker, that it is not fair for them to continue in office and they ought to have resigned immediately after the debate.

“ You know, Mr. Speaker, whether the agitation we have been making here produced good result or not. At least it has produced some result in the southernmost part of our country, i.e., the Travancore-Cochin State. Just two or three days back, the Chief Minister Mr. Narayana Pillai resigned and said that until a new Ministry was formed they would continue in office. Sir, I know the circumstances under which Mr. Narayana Pillai made that statement. One member in the State Assembly levelled charges against one of the Ministers. The Chief Minister

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Mr. Narayana Pillai then wired to the Hon. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, as to what should be done. Sir, I am told that the Prime Minister replied that they should make an enquiry. Sir, the other day I happened to travel in the same plane in which Mr. Kania, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was going for Cochin. I do not wish to speculate or say about anything that has happened in Cochin. But Mr. Kania went away. The next day, Mr. Narayana Pillai, had the good sense and honour of saying 'I tender my resignation now'. That is the sort of convention that anybody should have expected the Hon. Sri P. S. Kumarasami Raja to follow. He is a poor and helpless man and I do not blame him. I am sorry for him for having sat in that meeting along with his friends and passed a resolution of censure challenging the very Constitution of the Indian Republic and challenging your ruling and the correctness of the position taken by you. Can it be said, Sir, that, whatever might be your opinion, the opinion of any other person should prevail as against the fundamental rights and protection given under the Constitution? Certainly not! Nobody on earth can say that; so long as the Constitution giving guarantee for and protecting the birthright of, moving a resolution in the Legislature is there, no other man is entitled to say that it is wrong and pass a censure motion on me.

"What is the position? Out of the 216 members of the party, only 112 attended the meeting instead of 138 or so. When there was no such number forthcoming, was it not honest on their part to say, 'we have not got the required number under which we can convene this meeting. So, we do not hold the meeting'. Instead of that, they held the meeting and passed the resolution. Is it fair to hit below the belt?

"So, Sir, there is no such thing as freedom of expression under this regime. For the last three or four years, these gentlemen have been masquerading throughout the country for the sake of strengthening their position year after year and possibly even after the General Elections they want to have sufficient strength. That is the purpose for which all these years they have been talking of Mahatma Gandhi and Freedom of Expression depending on public opinion. Where is public opinion for this resolution? Only three or four days ago, one Hon. Minister was travelling in a train. Suddenly at Sulurpet, 50 miles from here, a notice saying 'This carriage is sick and this cannot proceed further' was put up on his carriage. That is what was written. Then, the Railway Officers came and they wanted to detach the carriage at that station, but to their surprise they found that a Minister of the Government was in that carriage. The Minister was asked to take his place in a second-class compartment. The Minister got frightened and said, 'No, the Constitution gives protection for me'. That is what has happened at the lag-end of this regime.

"Having given so many Budget speeches all along myself, I know it is an inglorious chapter this year. Three years ago, charges were levelled against some of the Ministers. Attempts were made to suppress them, but you have allowed my resolution.

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It is a tragedy, and I am very sorry for my friends, that they should have brought this House into contempt in the manner in which they have done now.

"Then, Sir, I will next go to the food portion of the Budget. We are heading towards a food crisis, Mr. Speaker. Hon. Members will bear with me when I point out to them that we are in the thick of a great second world economic distress. We all know what the results of the first world economic distress were. But, all this is the result of the wrongs done by these Ministers during the last three years and it is a pity that a crisis should have come upon the country in this form. It is not only here, but it is in the rest of the country also and I may refer only to our State at present. I may point out what errors they have made. Sir, the Leader of the Independent Opposition Party is a person who has always identified himself with the Finance Minister in giving his support.

"Sir, my hon. Friend was appealing to the Food Minister 'Do not stay here for one minute more; you get into a plane, rush to Delhi or purchase food through them.' This is the position, Sir, to which this House has been reduced, a position, Sir, in which the Leader of the Party should be given such advice instead of his advising all the legislators and all the people here. He is unable to get food which is required by the people. So, he is advised, 'Get into a plane; rush to Delhi. Sit with a begging bowl at the door of the Central Government there.' Mr. Speaker, it is the misfortune of this country that this Government should have succeeded in overthrowing the previous Government and usurping its position and destroying the whole fabric which they had built up before and the plans which they had carried out to some extent; this Government are now re-introducing the system which the British people had followed. The middlemen were removed by the previous Government and the whole thing was taken to the villages direct. Twenty-nine thousand village food committees were formed within one year of the previous administration. Those food committees were destroyed. Also, the co-operative organizations, the producer-cum-consumer societies which were started at the cost of the people to the tune of two crores of rupees collected within three months after an appeal issued by the then Premier, have all been destroyed. This Government sat upon the whole thing, and destroyed the very foundations of all those things. Now after three years, they have brought the whole country to this pass. There is no food for the people. The Leader is advised to rush to Delhi or purchase from somewhere. I have been saying this to the Government of India also, to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Parliament during Budget and I pointed out to them the error of their whole policy. He said that we should become self-sufficient after three years. He also said in the fourth year that is, by 1951, we must be self-sufficient and we should not pay for imported foods. Sir, all these years, the cost of imported foods amounted to 600 crores of rupees. In the next year, it comes to 1,000 crores of rupees. I ask, is there any other country in the world which would commit a crime like this spending 1,000 crores of the people's money for purchasing food from other countries. Even

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in the beginning of our career here in this House, I pointed out the error of this policy, but there was nobody to hear and there will be nobody to hear. Unless in the general elections that are coming, people take all these things into consideration and drive away the persons who have been committing these wrongs either here or elsewhere, there is no salvation for them and there is no safety for them.

"I would now say what is my opinion on this Budget speech. There is no plan for food; there is no plan for health. There is no plan, no policy and no move in the right direction. Well, Sir, the well-subsidy that is stated to be Rs. 7 crores has already been spent and they propose to spend something more on that subsidy. Has the Hon. Minister said anything in his Budget speech as to how the well-subsidy was utilized and whether the money was spent on the real promotion and the development of wells? Sir, this Budget speech is merely a propaganda pamphlet sent out to the country to show that the Government have got so many crores and that they are going to distribute so many crores and the Government think that all those poor people who have been victims for four years will continue to be their victims. I tell the Finance Minister, that these things will not pay him or any other Member of the Government. All these have gone against him. Even people coming from the remotest corners of the villages and from jungles can discuss all the details. Therefore, the Finance Minister's logic, his reason and his designs will not succeed with them. They will know everything. Let him not go with the impression that because so many people have been benefited with permits or licences or such other considerations as motor-routes, they will come to his help now. No such thing will happen.

"Now, let me take the question of tractors. The Hon. Minister said that he has got about 200 and odd tractors and that he will get so many more tractors next year. But, I ask how the tractors are being used. The Hon. Minister has not said one word in the whole Budget speech that so many tractors have been put to use and so much result has been produced. Long before this Budget was presented in this House—this was presented only two days back—the Hon. the Finance Minister somewhere on the Vijayavada side,—I do not remember exactly the place—said that they are going to spend twenty crores on industrial development."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Capital development."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Capital development or whatever it is, the Finance Minister is in a position to go about the country and tom-tom what he is going to do. Look at the ex-Finance Member of Great Britain, how scrupulous and how honest and how sincere he was on the question of the Budget. When the Budget proposals had leaked out, at once he tendered his resignation and walked off but this Finance Minister will never tender his resignation even if the finances proved hundred times bad. Still he will hold on and say to the world that he is the Finance Minister, with his own doctrines, with his own rules and with his own principles.

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has already taken half an hour."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Then, I close, Sir."

JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, as was said by some hon. Members, this happens to be the last Budget."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Not the last Budget."

*** JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:**—"Now, Sir, for the present members, we do not know whether some of us will be there when the next Budget will be discussed on the floor of this House. Some may be re-elected; some may have no chance of being re-elected; some may not live to be re-elected, in the circumstances that many of the M.L.As. died during the current year. (Interruption.) Sir, I wish them a long life to commit more sins. Let them live there till the next election. Now, Sir, the presentation of the Budget has more or less become a ceremony and we are not very serious about it. That could be easily seen from yesterday's happening. Yesterday afternoon, there was not even quorum. That shows how much interest the Members are evincing in the Budget."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There was quorum."

JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—"There was quorum after the bell was rung."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It was the Council bell that was heard. The hon. Member perhaps mistook it."

*** JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:**—"Anyhow I heard the bell being rung. I mistook it but it was not a wanton mistake. Sir, two minutes have been wasted on this unnecessary discussion and let these two minutes be allowed to me extra. Yesterday, I was able to find out that just as we are having famine regarding other things there was famine for speakers also and speakers were not forthcoming. The Hon. Speaker was trying his level best but nobody was prepared to speak yesterday. Of course only one Member from this side happened to speak yesterday. And on the last day, you may not find a single speaker. I submit, Sir, that some Members may take longer time and some others may take shorter time. So, the Hon. Speaker must be pleased to allow some margin to the speakers this side or that, especially as this is the last Budget session to the present members. (Interruption.) So far as I am concerned, I am saying that this is the last Budget. I am sure I will not be re-elected. The reason I am going to tell you later. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a peculiar Budget. This is neither a poor man's Budget nor a rich man's Budget. This is in a peculiar form. This is a 'Kunsa' (கூன்சா) Budget. It is neither in masculine form nor in feminine form. It is such a Budget which has been presented. Sir, to be more clear this is a dry Budget. You should either become notorious or famous by either introducing some new taxes or by giving some relief to the tax-payers. You have done neither. Of course I should thank the Hon. the Finance

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Minister for giving us some relief in not reading the whole Budget (laughter) because had he read the whole thing, we would have had no quorum, as the Members would have gone out due to monotony. This is a plain truth. The Hon. the Finance Minister did well to leave off some portions and to read the remaining portions. The next thing is this, Sir. After hearing him, I can say that he has turned out to be a priest. Because this is not a Budget, but this is more or less a sermon. We see in the Budget, preaching, prayer, invocation to Lotus Born (Latehunn) and accusing Dame Nature. These are the main things which we find in the Budget. I will deal with these things later.

"Sir, of course if I am strong in the use of the language, I should like to be excused as Lord Buddha had said 'A friend warns and an enemy smiles'. So, let us be plain so that we can understand each other or at least try to correct if there is anything wrong. Sir, for every issue there are three views. One is your view; the other is our view and there is the third view which is the correct view. Now, we have to find out this correct view. Sir, you have been spending or wasting at least sixty crores of rupees every year and now you have come before us with this Budget. Now you want to spend another sixty crores of rupees for no other purpose than to starve the people and to leave them naked."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I do not want to spend sixty crores of rupees."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—

"I mean the Government, Sir. I request the Hon. Minister to give some more amenities to the people with this huge amount. After all, Sir, when we are spending so much money, we should do some good to the tax-payers.

1 p.m. "If I say anything of my own then Mr. Gopal Reddi will say 'it is always his custom as Muslim Leaguer, to accuse the Ministerial Bench'. Therefore, I am only going to read four or five sentences from the *Current* (a Bombay weekly) of last year which is the 'correct view'. You will see from it what is the present condition of our State, which is nothing but a harrowing drama of human tragedy :—

"On 15th August 1947, India was one of the most solvent countries in the world. To-day she has been reduced to one of the poorest by the reckless actions and thoughtless inactions of her Prodigal Sons, the Congress Leaders. Values have sunk to extremely low levels; our workers, peasants and middle class men are half-starved and half clothed; large number of factories are without raw materials and with orders to keep them going on. Vast fields lie uncultivated; taxes have risen; our ability to pay tax has fallen; the common people are faced with serious curtailment of income. The means of exchange are practically frozen. The withered leaves of agricultural and industrial enterprises lie on every side. Her sterling balance is depleted; her development projects are all but futile; India is going about in the west with a beggar's bowl in her hand. Inside the country the picture is still worse. Corruption, nepotism, favouritism and blackmarketing are running riot. Ruthless suppression of civil liberties is the order of the day. Whatever may be said, India's prestige abroad has in fact gone down considerably. Our ambassadors are not respected. Our Indians are suppressed, oppressed and tortured."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—"On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Is the hon. Gentleman entitled simply to read any book here he likes, which has no bearing on the subject?"

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MR. SPEAKER :—"He has only a few lines more, I think."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—

"This criticism cannot be had from anybody else or from any other paper; this is very important; in fact the House must be very thankful to me for reading these things here. The hon. Gentleman there whose name I have forgotten, probably thinks I am not serious; he is wrong. I cannot help reading it now, and that is why I read it. I cannot help reading another statement also giving the reason for the said degradation of about four lines and I do not think anybody will object to my reading it. If I say anything myself, then somebody will say 'Well, Sinna Kaziar is a Muslim Leaguer; therefore, he will say only such things'. But, Mr. Speaker, a brutally frank man like Mr. C. R. Srinivasan in his Madras speech on 'Economic Swaraj' said :

"Our Government in its anxiety to serve and give the people the best it could, has proceeded with schemes on ideological front. I have great respect for ideologists. And it will be wrong to construe that ideal is an enemy of the real. But it is not by wishful thinking that we can transform erstwhile agitators and propagandists into constructive administrators and statesmen."

Very correctly he has said, Sir. Mr. Srinivasan is a veteran politician, and I wanted to read only what he said so that Congress Leaders may take a lesson. The whole trouble is this: when they take up the reins of administration, they must follow the advice of Gandhiji by forming a National Cabinet of all-party men; have they followed Mahatma Gandhiji's advice? No. Had they followed it, I am sure they would not have committed such blunders as they have done. Do you think that Congressmen alone are monopolists of all virtues and that all others are monopolists of vices? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once correctly said that it is not the white Khaddar cap that counts but it is what is underneath the white cap that counts. Unfortunately, democracy nowadays is based on the counting of heads and not brains.

"Our Finance Minister spoke something about Kural and other things. He said that he has established an ideal State. According to the Kural, we must have 'Freedom from sickness and want, increased production and wealth, widespread contentment and joy and security'. But by Allah, I say we do not have even a single one of these things. On the other hand, what do we have? What is the present condition of our State? Wherever you go, you see queues; everywhere in front of food ration shops, in front of cloth shops, in front of sugar shops and even in all bus-stands and railway booking offices. Even if you go to the water-taps, you find there long queues waiting, because the people do not get ample supply of water. This is the present condition of our State. And what else do we have? We have the maximum percentage of infantile and adult and maternity mortality in the whole world, the minimum of medical institutions and the minimum per capita income. It will be a surprise to you to hear that the average income of an Indian is Rs. 6 per month, whereas in the diamond mines of South Africa a labourer gets Rs. 2,000 per month. Is this the ideal State of Mr. Gopala Reddi? So, this is our economic condition. Have you heard in our pre-Independence days, thefts and

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stabblings and murders in our Railway First and Second-class compartments of trains? It is a new thing in our days. A man in Madurai town went to a bank for cashing a cheque; he was way-laid; some chilly powder was thrown on his face and the cash was knocked away. So, this is the sense of security that we are having. This is the protection given by the Government to life and property.

During the second World-War, India was not directly engaged in war. There is a Tamil proverb 'வெங்கலம் வெள்ளி யிருக்க எங்கேயோ விழுந்ததாம் இடி.' When there are metallic substances copper and bronze to receive the lightning stroke, it fell somewhere. War was fought by the Japanese, by the Americans and by the English people, but yet we are suffering for it here. Even now, you see all those countries have regained their pre-war condition in regard to production and in many other respects. But what about our condition? We are backward in everything; in the matter of production we are the lowest in the world, in agriculture also we are the lowest. At the same time, we have been good in one direction and we have made a name in the whole world for it, viz., that we produce more number of children than any other country in the world. These Ministers may be trying their level best to solve the food problem; but I may tell you they may not be able to do it till the year 1952; for, certainly by that time at least fifty per cent of the people would have died of starvation and hunger, and thus the food problem will be solved by that time. That is the only way.

The next point is about the coming elections, joint electorate. As was pointed out yesterday by the hon. Christian Member from Mangalore, Mr. Pais, there is a Tamil proverb: 'பட்டால் தெரியும் பாப்பானுக்கு' it is only the man who is hit that comes to know the pain. It is true you are in a majority and we are in a minority. Muslims may be in a minority now but they are the biggest minority in India, not only in India, but in the whole world. Our population is $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores; it is equal to the population of Italy with her colonies, or Japan with her colonies, or double Turkey. After all, you alone cannot be ruling throughout we know. There are the Muslims and Christians and there are the Harijans here, and it is not within your power to amend the Constitution of India. Anyhow the danger and risk is there. You may take it from me that in the next elections without even reservation of seats to Muslims and other minorities you will not be able to see that Moulana Abul Kalam Azad is elected from Delhi or that your Obeidullah Sahib is elected from Vellore or Moulana Sahib from Madura to the Assembly. The Congress party and the Congress leaders may try their level best to see that these 'yes men' Muslims are elected, so that they can show to the world that they have seen to the election of Muslims also to the Parliament; but I assure you, you can never expect such a result as non-Muslims have to vote for Muslims. It may perhaps be possible to have such result some hundred years hence, but under present conditions, you cannot expect it. If they are not elected and if we say that we are not

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represented, then again you will say it is 'communalism'. We will fight, you cannot question why. Are you not communal? Then why do you invoke the 'Lotus Born' (Latchumi) in your budget? This is because you think religion is the chief thing. The Budget is not after all your grandfather's property or my grandfather's property; it is the State's Budget; it must be common to all and it must be secular; it must not be communal or religious. Yet you invoke your 'Lotus born' here. Of course we appreciate your Godloving mind. But when we say like this, you say it is communal. There is another Tamil proverb which says:

'நாமியார் உடைத்தால் மண் சட்டி,
மருமகள் உடைத்தால் பொன் சட்டி.'

Whatever you do is right and the same thing when we do or say is wrong. The elections are coming. At present out of 214 we are only 20. Do you mean to say we can defeat you? We are here only to make some representations in order to safeguard the interests of the Muslim community. Even in regard to this by introducing joint electorate, you have not given sufficient room, and your actions will be judged, not by us, not by Indians alone, but by the whole world, and then you will be repenting for the same."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one more minute to finish."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—"I require at least five more minutes, Sir. I want to tell a small story. Once in Basrah, there was a king who had a serious headache. He sent for many expert doctors from different countries of the world, to treat him, but the headache could not be cured. Finally, one doctor said 'if you bring a potful of big black scorpions out of which I will take some acid and prepare a medicine and can cure you of the headache'. So, the king advertised in the papers to the effect that whoever brought a potful of big black scorpions, would be rewarded with Rs. 3,000. Many poor men tried, and a very poor man with two or three daughters consulted an old man and requested him to give information as to where the scorpions could be got, and said he would pray for his prosperity, salvation, etc. The old man told him 'Go to the village burial ground, find out the burial place and grave of a late Minister of the Kingdom, bore a hole there, place a pot before it with a leaf 'குண்ணுத்து பச்சிலை' (we call it vibhuthi pachai) which will attract scorpions. Then you will have, in the pot, big scorpions as many as you want.

"Then, Sir, the poor man went with great joy to the village burial ground and selecting one grave, made a hole in it and deposited therein, as directed, a pot filled with the particular kind of leaves. Within two minutes the pot was found to be full of scorpions. Then, out of curiosity, the man came back to the man who advised him to do so and asked him how he advised him to go there. Then he said, 'let one be even a Saint, any man who becomes a Minister will commit crimes, offences and wrongs and he has necessarily to get all these torments and tortures. It was on this basis I found it out'. When the sick king's minister heard

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this he resigned. Likewise, I say, Sir, let all our Ministers save themselves from such torments and punishment. (Laughter.) Let them correct themselves or let them resign. With this I close my speech."

* SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for not presenting us with a deficit Budget and at the same time for not increasing the taxes. Every year, whenever the Budget that was presented showed an increase in taxation, the Members of the Opposition, as well as Members of the party, were pressing upon him to see that the taxes were not levied and so, this year the Hon. Finance Minister has given us a good Budget without increased taxes, leaving about 22 crores for the development of the State.

"With regard to the food problem that is engaging the attention, both of this House as well as of the public outside, due to unfavourable conditions we are not able to have good crops and our deficit is to the extent of about several lakhs of tons. The Centre has of course been good enough to give us only five lakhs of tons to feed the people of the State. Just to see that the population of the State are equally fed, the policy of the Government has been to divide the State into several zones and so far as the surplus zone is concerned, Nellore to Srikakulam, except Visakhapatnam, has been made a surplus area. The present arrangement seems to be to introduce rationing in municipal towns in surplus districts, for instance in places like Tenali, Guntur, Masulipatnam, Eluru and some other towns. Perhaps the Government are aware of the several representations that have been made by the various municipalities, as well as the public, that in these surplus districts no rationing need be introduced in towns, so that they may be able to get their full quota—and even by statutory rationing they will just be eligible to get their requirements. That seems to be the public opinion there. I hope the Food Department will take the whole thing into consideration. My advice is, from Nellore to Srikakulam, there must be free internal movement, then the prices will settle and there will also be uniform rate from one place to another. Otherwise, the remotest villages, where there is no possibility of transport of paddy, will suffer because, if you take a place like Repalle suppose the price of a bag is Rs. 15, in Tenali a place which is 15 miles off, it rises by Rs. 5 and at Chirala further up by another Rs. 5 and in a dry area like Ongole the price will increase still further. So, if there is no control of movement, prices will automatically settle in those districts and people will be also able to buy at a considerably lower rate than at the control prices. No doubt, the Government may state that they can seize whoever has more quantity, and the Government can also fix prices. Even with these powers in their hands, they can see that there is free movement of paddy in the whole of the surplus areas.

"Well, Sir, Government are purchasing rice at Rs. 21 per maund and then by sales tax and by surcharge system, they are charging about Rs. 6 more per bag. If they do not procure and try to distribute to municipal towns, the prices will come down and establishment charges also will come down and there will not

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be such a higher rate of price. Even in this procurement system, the distribution charges come to more than 30 to 40 per cent. Sir, we have had experience of the working of the control of foodgrains for the last seven years and we do not know when the Government will think of decontrol. I say that only by gradual decontrol and by relaxation of controls of this nature, they will be able to achieve the goal of decontrol; and in spite of several years of tightening up of controls, we have not been able to achieve good results.

"Now, with regard to the budgetary position, Sir, when the Ramapadasagar Project question was raised, the Centre did not come forward to help our State. This Government had to approach the Government of India because enough money could not be got for such big projects as that. Now, if the Government could only undertake small projects of which there are many in the districts, they will be in a position to get enough production both of wheat and rice. But now, on account of the increased price which the ryots are getting for tobacco, coriander, grams and other things, except paddy, there is a flow of money in the villages and the condition of the villagers are very much better now than before. Therefore, Sir, if useful projects are undertaken in the districts, for the sake of their own benefits, these ryots will come forward to subscribe for the Government loans, because it pays them ultimately, and so, the money they invest can be utilized for these projects. For instance, in the case of Tirunelveli, the Government said that if the ryots came forward with a major portion of the money by way of loans that they intended to raise for the project, Government also would invest a part of their general funds. Similarly, Sir, the same facilities may be extended to other districts also, so that the ryots may derive advantage from the investments on these projects. As long as there is prosperity in the village, the general prosperity of the country also will be increased.

"Then, Sir, with regard to manures, we have seen that the Government of India have imported during the year, a large quantity of sulphate of ammonia than in previous years. Well, Sir, we are utilizing our dollar as well as sterling for the purpose of importing these manures. I understand the Government are going to put up a factory in a very short time at Sindhri which will be ready for the manufacture of fertilizers. For purposes of sugarcane and paddy, unless we use sulphate of ammonia mixed with superphosphate, they will not yield good results. So long as we are growing sugarcane and paddy in the Madras State as the most important of foodstuffs, it is necessary for the Government of Madras to set up a super-phosphate factory, so that this phosphate mixed with sulphate of ammonia may be able to achieve better results. Though the Government of Madras have been thinking of it for several years, nothing has so far been achieved. (Sri V. Raghavayya : 'Where would you like to have that factory?') Anywhere. I have no objection to having it anywhere, but the fact is, the factory must come into existence.

"Now, Sir, with regard to industrial progress of the country, when compared to other States, our State lags very much behind. Except yarn manufacture, we are always in deficit in the matter of other goods that are necessary for the consumers. Even with

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regard to cloth, we are depending upon surplus areas for 14,500 bales a month, apart from the small quantity of cloth that is manufactured by the mills in South India. Government have to pay more attention to see that so far as cloth is concerned, the mills speed up their production, so that we may be able to depend only on the cloth that is manufactured in our State.

"Again, with regard to yarn also, though we are surplus, our handloom weavers are not able to get sufficient quota for the reason that the surplus we are having, goes to other States in exchange for cloth. It is therefore very necessary that Government concentrate their attention on seeing that more yarn and cloth are produced in the State itself. In fact, there is no dearth of labour in our State; there is also ample cotton quite suitable for the manufacture of cloth in our State.

"Now, Sir, with regard to the position of paper, it is very acute and it is only Calcutta (Bengal) that has got more paper mills. The Andhra Paper Mills has now been taken over by the Government and though it is nearly two years since it has been taken over, we do not find any progress made with regard to the paper industry. Now that the Government are in possession of the mills, the Government should come forward and get specialists from abroad and if necessary invest crores of rupees to see that the bamboo area around the mills is exploited to the best advantage so that the paper industry may thrive and that the Madras State become self-sufficient in the matter of paper. So far, nothing in this direction has been done and the Hon. Finance Minister has not allotted any funds for the improvement of the mill. No mention has been made about it in his statement containing 48 pages. He has not said a single word in his Budget speech about this paper industry that has been undertaken by the Government.

"Now, Sir, with regard to iron and steel industry, India is depending more upon imported iron and steel, and excepting the three factories that are feeding the whole of India, we have not been able to make any progress so far in South India. Though a number of times on the floor of this House, the Hon. Minister has been telling us that good quality of iron ore is available both at Sandur and Salem, so far no tangible result has been seen. It is highly necessary that Government should undertake the starting of a fifty-thousand capacity iron and steel factory at a very early date.

"Sir, with regard to Electricity, I can say that there has been some good progress all round, both in regard to thermal as well as hydro-electric schemes. But I wonder whether the Government has become more a business concern. They are taking the hydro-electric areas separately and the thermal areas separately and trying to charge different rates. Supposing a spinning mill or any other industry is set up in a thermal area, the mill-owners have to pay higher rates for consuming electricity, that is about 50 to 60 per cent more than the industry that is set up on the same lines in an hydro-electric area. What I suggest, therefore, is the Government should pool all the energy and calculate the total cost for generating power and then charge

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equal rates for one and all. Otherwise, it will be an injustice. It is high time that Government remedy this injustice and see that a uniform rate is fixed for all people who use energy, whether it is in the hydro-electric area or the thermal area.

"Then there are these roads. The Government of Madras have taken the main roads. Anybody who happens to go from Madras to Tindivanam and beyond by road will be able to see how fine the road is and anybody who goes from Madras to Calcutta by road can also have an idea of how that road is maintained. It is high time the Government of Madras improve the Madras-Calcutta road so that people may rest assured that a uniform policy is adopted by Government in regard to these roads.

"There has been such a great demand for seats in the Engineering colleges. There are only four colleges now in the State. The Government must open more colleges so that students may get better opportunities. The Circars should be given provision to open one more college at an early date.

"Then, Sir, hon. Members might have seen how the Estimates Committees of the Delhi Parliament have functioned and helped to bring to the notice of Government several irregularities and advise them properly. It is time that our Finance Minister also agreed to set up such Standing Committees so that Members may get the privilege of at least scanning the working of the Government and tell them their own views and see that irregularities do not occur.

"Sri Ramalingam Chettiyar has presented a beautiful report regarding retrenchment. It has been very often urged upon the Hon. Finance Minister that the report should be considered and retrenchment effected on proper lines so that we may save some money by that means because we have reached the topmost level in respect of taxation. It will be worthwhile to scrutinize the report and take early action.

"Then, Sir, there is this Buckingham Canal running from Kakinada to Madras. The railway transport system is very much congested. It has very often been represented that this canal should be improved and small motor launches should be used for transport. I do not find any provision made for this purpose in the Budget.

"With regard to the announcement made by the Government that an equitable proportion of Andhras would be maintained in the Services both in the City and the districts, I find in practice it is not so. Government must translate the provision of the order into action and see that Andhras get 36 per cent of the jobs.

"Lastly I have to thank the Hon. Minister for having created the Tribunal for Sales-tax. But at the same time I would submit that so long as the taxation is maintained at 1½ pies as it is now, the evasion will be made and unless the tax is reduced to 1 pie, the Government will not be able to get the entire revenue from this source. I earnestly hope that the Hon. the Finance Minister would consider this suggestion."

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

The House then adjourned to meet again after lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* JANAB P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must at the outset confess that shorn of the poetry and some sort of verbiage the Budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister is tasteless and colourless and therefore cannot appeal to the common man. After all, it is the common man whose interest we must safeguard when we think of the Budget. The taste of the pudding is in the eating. And the proof of the Budget is to see how it affects the common man. Probably the coming elections were in the mind of the Hon. Minister when he framed this Budget. As he is a young man one should have expected a bold sort of Budget from him. I would not even mind if he had imposed fresh taxes to give more amenities for the people. (Interruption.) Yes. I am fond of sensation and I would have very much liked if the sensational Minister had given us a sensational Budget. As far as conditions of this State and the rest of the country are concerned, the sole test of a Budget must be, how far the poor man is affected by it. So far as the main problems are concerned, the man in the street is left even now without food, without clothing, and without shelter. So long as this Government are unable to supply him with these elementary necessities of life, I must say that the whole Budget will fall flat on everybody. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker took the chair.) I would ask with the Hon. Minister, as he has asked in his Budget speech, whether the poor are free from fear and frustration. I think, Madam Deputy Speaker, you will agree with me when I say that nobody in the State is free from fear or frustration. The only thing that one should be free from is the fear of starvation. But the only freedom we have now is to starve.

" Therefore, in the matter of food there is no use trying with long-term schemes. What we are concerned with is the immediate necessity to feed the people of this State. To effectively solve this problem, I would suggest that this Government should associate non-officials in these matters to a greater extent than they are doing to-day. As an instance I would cite the example of the Travancore-Cochin Union. They appointed an ex-Minister to go into the question of production of more food. That gentleman was able to succeed to a great extent, in producing some schemes by which food production was increased in that State. I would request this Government also to have some sort of a small committee to go into the question of food production districtwar. It is only the non-officials that can know the real conditions prevailing in each district. The Civil Supplies Department is merely a white elephant. I would say that so long as this Government have such large staff they cannot solve the food problem. The one thing that the Government need do is to reserve the quota received from the Centre and rush it to the areas where there is impending famine and then introduce derationing

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throughout the State. It is only by this method that the Government can solve the problem and also get rid of the staff in this Civil Supplies Department and thus save a lot of money. Unless the Government take some such bold step they are not going to solve the food problem. According to me, I must say, it is the Civil Supplies Department that is standing in the way of solving the food problem in this country and this State.

" Coming to nationalization, I must at once say that the Hon. Finance Minister is trying to stand on two stools. He wants to run with the hare and hunt with the hound. He is probably feeling that he must placate the vested interests and at the same time show out that he is for nationalization to a certain extent. Otherwise we cannot understand his policy when he says that the Government get or at least are hoping to get profits out of this nationalization but further extension of the scheme would be deferred for financial and other reasons. Yesterday, I asked him what the other reasons were. He evaded it by saying he wanted notice. At least now I request him to tell me what the other reasons are. In fact, I don't know why, for the scheme which according to him gives profits, he should feel shy to get capital even by way of raising a public loan. If he is nervous about going into the open market for loans, profitable schemes like nationalization of transport should be undertaken by even resorting to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

" Then again, I want to deal with the matter of increase in the price of rice. The price of rice is to be increased by four pies a measure. The remedy found by Government, when the Central Government refused to give food subsidy, was to shunt the cost on to the consumer. If at least in a matter like this which affects the poor man's food, the Hon. the Finance Minister had found the two crores of rupees he wanted from the Reserve Fund, he would have earned the gratitude of the poor millions of this State. In a matter like this he should have taken such a bold step.

" Another matter on which I want to say a few words is the manufacture of synthetic rice. As the Government are aware, Malabar is a place where tapioca is grown over a very large area. I would request the Government to see that some scheme is prepared to get the synthetic rice manufactured and cultivation of tapioca subsidized by the Government.

" As far as Malabar is concerned, the Hon. Minister for Finance has failed us miserably. He has not given anything to Malabar except the small concession that he has given in the matter of reduction of the price of salt. We have been pressing for lifting the sales-tax at least on fish. I do not know why he has not lifted the sales-tax on fish so far. Fish is an important article of food and it is a perishable article.

" I may tell him that he would be earning the gratitude of millions of people of this State if he had only exempted food articles from sales-tax. Probably he is waiting for the Government of India to interfere and I also hope that they would remove the levy of sales-tax on food articles. 2-45 p.m.

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"As I said already, Malabar has not been given anything except the Malampuzha Project."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"The project is under execution!"

* JANAB P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY :—"Yes, it was there last year also. There is nothing new this year. The Hon. the Minister for Finance has made mention in his Budget speech of the construction of the bridge. But I must say that the progress is very slow and I am told that the Government have made a very unhappy choice in selecting the contractors. I am told that due to lack of funds in the hands of the contractors, the work has been almost at a standstill. I would therefore request the Government to see that the work is completed as quickly as possible."

"In regard to electrification, the Hon. the Minister for Finance was almost boasting when he said that they had stolen the march over the other States. But, that statement does not apply at all as far as Malabar is concerned. Out of the 1,600 and odd villages of Malabar, I would ask how many villages the Government have been able to electrify. In Tamilnad, hundreds of villages have been electrified whereas in Malabar not a single village has been electrified. I know that some attempt has been made recently and I do not know how far it has progressed. I would therefore request the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to take up more electricity schemes in Malabar and also help the Grow More Food campaign by harnessing the waters of every river in Malabar."

"I would also like to point out that the Government are not shifting the emphasis from the city to the village. They provide more beds in the City hospitals of Madras, Madurai and other district headquarters only. It is no use simply increasing the number of beds in the City hospitals only. The Government should pay more attention to the matter of improving the village dispensaries and the taluk hospitals. I understand from the Budget speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance that the Government are taking over about 6 taluk hospitals this year. I do not know whether any in Malabar has been included. I request the Government to take over the taluk hospital at Ponnani which is in a very bad condition."

* SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—"கனம் உப-தலைவி அவர்களே, இந்த இராஜ்யத்தில் பருவ மழை தவறி அநேகம் ஜில்லாக்களில் உணவு பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு ஜனங்கள் மிகுந்த அல்லல்களுக்குள் உழன்று கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்த சமயத்தில் இந்த வரவு சிலவு திட்டம் புதிய பல வரிகளுடன் மிகுந்த பயங்கரமானதொன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கையில் எந்த வரியுமில்லாமலும் வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தில் அதிகம் துண்டு விழாமலும் ஒரு நல்ல முறையில் இந்த வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தை தயார் செய்ததற்காக நான் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகின்றேன்."

"முதலில் இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தில் கை கொடுக்க வந்த தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் சட்டத்தையும் அமைதியையும் பராமரிக்கும் விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காக அந்த இலாகாவை பராமரித்து வருகிற கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களை இந்த சமயத்தில் பாராட்டாமலிருக்கமுடியாது. இந்த தீவிர நடவடிக்கையை அவர் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லையானால் இந்த பஞ்சகாலத்தில் இந்த தஞ்சை ஜில்லா இவ்வளவு

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கை கொடுத்து உதவி செய்ய முன் வந்திருக்கமுடியாது என்பதை இந்த சமயத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டாகவேண்டும். இதை அவர் உணர்ந்து அதற்கு வேண்டிய தீவிரமான நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு சட்டத்தையும் அமைதியையும் நிலை நாட்டி அதிகரிமங்களை அடக்க முன் வந்ததற்காக நான் அவரை பாராட்டுகின்றேன்."

"அதே முறையில் இன்னும் இந்த உணவு பஞ்சத்தை நக்குவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் எத்தனையோ முயற்சிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். இன்னும் அந்தத் துறையில் அவர்கள் இன்னும் ஒரு படி முன் வந்து அதற்குப் போதிய ஆதரவைக் காட்டவேண்டுமென்ற யோசனையை அவர்களுக்கு நான் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது பாசன வடிகால் விஷயமாக எத்தனையோ புதிய திட்டங்கள் நான்குநாள் வந்தபோதிலும் இந்த தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் வடிகால் வசதிக்குறைவு அநேகமிருக்கின்றன. அவற்றில் கொஞ்சம் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்றிருக்கிறேன். 'A' class channel என்று சொல்லப்படுகிற, சர்க்கார் பராமரிப்பிலிருக்கின்ற பல வாய்க்கால்களை இன்னும் அவர்கள் மராமத்து செய்யாமல், காலம் கடத்தும் விஷயத்தை கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். எவ்வளவோ புதிய புதிய திட்டங்களை அவர்கள் பரிசீலனை செய்து அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் புதிய பாசன வாய்க்கால்களை மராமத்து செய்யும் விஷயத்தில் அவர்கள் கவனம் செலுத்தாமல் இருக்கும் விஷயத்தை அவருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் சர்க்கார் புரம் போக்கு தரப்பு நிலங்கள் அதாவது சாகுபடிக்கு லாயக்கான நிலங்கள் சுமார் 43,000 ஏக்கர் நிலம் காலியாகக் கிடக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால் அதில் போதிய அளவிற்கு அவர்கள் கவனம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கூறுவதற்கில்லை. இதர விஷயங்களைப் பற்றிமட்டிலும் ஜில்லா கலெக்டர்கள் அறிக்கைகளை சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றார்கள். அதைப் போன்று தரிசு நிலங்களில் எத்தனை ஏக்கர் நிலம் இவ்வருஷம் சாகுபடியாக இருக்கிறது என்றும், எவ்வளவு ஏக்கர் நிலம் தரிசில் குறைந்திருக்கிறது என்றுமுள்ள ஒரு கணக்கை அவர்கள் தயாரிக்கும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். அதனுடன் தஞ்சையிலிருக்கின்ற நிலப் பரப்பில் நாலில் ஒரு பாகம் தேவஸ்தானத்திற்கு சொந்தமானதாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த இலாகா இப்பொழுது அவற்றை பராமரித்து வருவதைப் பார்த்தால் அவர்கள் வெறும் circular-களைப் போடுவதோடுமட்டுமிருக்கிறார்கள். உணவு உற்பத்தி விஷயத்தில் எந்த அளவில் அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு ஒன்றுமில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் இத்தனை ஏக்கர் நிலத்தில் இவ்வளவு நெல் சாகுபடி செய்யவேண்டும். அதைக்காட்டிலும் அடுத்த ஆண்டில் எவ்வளவு அதிகம் உற்பத்தி காட்டவேண்டும் என்று தெரியப்படுத்தவேண்டும். அவரவர்கள் கணக்குக் கொடுக்கும்பொழுது நெல் சாகுபடி செய்யாமல் தரிசாகக் கிடக்கும் நிலங்களை சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதன்மூலம் அவற்றை அனைத்தையும் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவரும் படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற விஷயத்தை அவருடைய யோசனைக்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த தேவஸ்தானங்கள் மேற்பார்வையில், நாம் நிறைவேற்றிய சட்டம் இன்னும் அமுலுக்கு வராதபோதிலும் உணவு விஷயம் மிக மிக முக்கியமாக இருப்பதால் அதில் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது அங்கே பாசன வசதிக்குள்ள நிலங்களை அநேகமிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவராமலிருப்பது நியாயமில்லை என்பதைச் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்."

"இன்னுமொரு விஷயத்தைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். விவசாயிகளுக்கு விவசாயம் செய்வதில் ஊக்கமளித்து அவர்கள் முன் சாகுபடி செய்ததைக் காட்டிலும் அதிக மடங்கு சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கு சாத்யமாகும்படி அவர்களுக்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கிருக்கும் வசதி குறைவினால் அவர்கள் அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதில்லை. சென்ற ஆண்டைக் காட்டிலும் இவ்வாண்டு அதிகம் உற்பத்தி

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பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு போட்டியை ஏற்படுத்தினால் அதன் மூலமாக எத்தனையோ இடங்களில் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு நூறு கனத்திற்குக் குறையாமல் சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கு சாத்யம் என்பதைக் காட்டமுடியும். அவ்விடம் சில விவசாயிகள் நிரூபித்துக் காட்டியிருக்கும் விஷயத்தை நான் அருளுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். உலக ரிகார்டையே பார்க்கப்போகின்ற அளவையும் மிஞ்சியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு 10,852 பவுண்டு நெல் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும் என்பதை என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவாசியாவிய நன்னிலம் தாலுகா வடவையார் சாமினா, அதியமார் என்ற ஒரு மிராசதார் உற்பத்தி செய்து காட்டியிருக்கிறார். இம் மாதிரியான விவசாயிகளுக்கு அரசாங்கம் உத்சாகமும், ஊக்கமும் அளிக்க வில்லையா? இந்த மாதிரியான சாகுபடியை நாம் செய்வதற்கு சாத்ய மில்லை. விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஊக்கமும், உற்சாகமும் அளித்தால் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு 8,000, 7,000, 5,000 பவுண்டு நெல் அதாவது நூறு கனத்திற்கு அதிகமாக சாகுபடி செய்து காட்டமுடியும். அவ்விடமே அவர்களுக்கும் நிரூபித்துக் காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். குதிவை பந்தயத்திற்கு சர்க்கார் ஊக்கம் காட்டுவதைப்போல் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் 'வார்னர் கப்' போன்று ஒரு "கப்"பை பரிசு கொடுப்பது என்று ஒரு ஏற்பாட்டை கனம் முதல் மந்திரி செய்தால் தஞ்சை விவசாயிகள் இந்த உலக ரிகார்டையே என்றென்றும் break செய்வார்கள் என்ற விஷயத்தை சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். விவசாயத்தை உருவாக்குவதற்கு அதிபோன்று பரிசு கொடுப்பது என்ற ஒரு முடிவுக்கு அரசாங்கம் முன் வரவேண்டும் என்ற யோசனையை அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இதே மாதிரி உத்சாகமும் ஊக்கமும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அளித்தால் நல்ல உற்பத்தியை பல இடங்களில் செய்ய முடியும். இப்பொழுது சக்தி குறைவினாலும், போதிய செதி இல்லாததாலும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஊக்கமில்லாமலிருக்கின்றது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு உரம் முதலியவைகளைக் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்தால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உத்சாகம் ஏற்படும். இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் விவசாயிகள் அதற்குத் தகுதியற்றவர்கள் என்று நினைக்கக்கூடாது. இந்த விஷயங்களில் விசேஷமான கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

3 p.m.

"தஞ்சை ஜில்லா உணவு பஞ்ச காலத்தில் எவ்வளவோ முன் வந்து ஒரு வருஷத்திலாவது அவர்களுக்குக் குறிப்பிட்ட எந்த எல்லையையும் அவர்கள் கூற்று குறைவாக தரையத்தை சபை செய்தது கிடையாது. அவர்களுக்கும் நமது ஸ்டீயத்தைக் காட்டிலும் அதிகமாகவே ஒவ்வொரு வருஷத்திலும் உணவு தானியத்தை சபை செய்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருந்தும் யாரும் கூறாமலும் யாருக்கும் விரும்பும் இல்லாமலிருக்கும்பொழுது தஞ்சைமா நகருக்கு statutory rationing-ஐ அவர்கள் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பது மிகவும் விசனிக்கத்தகுந்தது. இவ்ருதாலும் மற்றும் பல இடங்களில் surplus ஆக இருந்தாலும் அங்கேயும் இந்த ரேஷனைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்களென்றால் அங்கே அது வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கப்படுவதால்தான் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே போதிய அளவிற்கு அதாவது குறிப்பிட்ட எல்லைக்கு அவர்கள் தானியத்தை சபை செய்யாத காரணத்தால்தான் அங்கே அதைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அந்தக் காரணமும் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவின் கோரிக்கைக்கு முரணாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே தஞ்சை மாதிரித்திற்கு ரேஷனைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்ற விஷயத்தை உடனே நீக்கவேண்டுமென்று அந்த இடங்கா கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த விஷயத்தை இங்குள்ள ஏனைய அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஏகோபித்து ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த விஷயத்தையே நகரா சபையுட்கூட கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றது. ரேஷனரிங்கை சரிவர நடத்த வசதி இல்லாமலிருக்கும் இடத்தில் அதை வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியதவசியமே இல்லை. வீட்டிற்கு நான்கு பக்கங்களிலும் சாகுபடி செய்து நெல்லை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடிய இடத்தில் ரேஷனைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்றால் அது சரிவர நடைபெறாது. இப்பேற்பட்ட இடத்தில் ரேஷனைக் கொண்டுவந்தால் அது சாதியமாவென்றும் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அதை எடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்காரால் தான் முடியும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சரியாக நடக்க

[28th February 1951] [Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai]

வில்லை என்ற ஒரு குறை வேண்டியதில்லை. உடனே இதை பத்து செய்துவிட்டு முன் வரவேண்டுமென்று அவர்களை நான் வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இந்த பஞ்ச காலத்தில் தஞ்சையில் விவசாயம் செய்யும் காலத்தில் இப்பொழுதுபுத்திலிருந்தும் இன்னும் இதர ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்தும் எட்ச கணக்கான—நூற்றுக் கணக்காக அரிசை—கூலிகள் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா விற்கு வந்து அங்கே பதக்கும் விவசாயத்திலேபிட்டு எதோ கிடைக்கும் கூலியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஜில்லாச் செய்யலாம் என்று பெருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அறுப்புக் காலங்களில் வாங்கும் கூலிகளெல்லாம் நெல் தானியமாகத்தான் வாங்குகிறார்கள். அவ்விடம் அவர்கள் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போகும்பொழுது இந்த உணவு இலாகா உத்யோகஸ்தர்கள் அவைகளைப் பரிமுதல் செய்துகொண்டு பெய்விடுகிறார்கள். இவ்வித நிலைமையில் கமரம் அறியக் கலக்கலான கூலிகளை விடுவிடுகிறார்கள். அறுப்புக் காலையே வாங்கிக்கொண்டு பெய் அவர்கள் ஜீவனம் செய்வதற்கு ஒரு மார்க்கம் செய்யவேண்டாம். ஆகவே ஜனங்கள் நெல்லை கூலியாக வாங்கிக் கொண்டுபோய் ஜீவனம் செய்கிறவர்களை இவ்விதம் செய்வது நியாயமில்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டை அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இந்த பட்ஜெட் விஷயமாகப் பேசும்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு அங்கத்தினரும் இதை குறிப்பிட்ட சில ஜில்லாவின் பட்ஜெட்டென்று கூறினார்கள். அதாவது செங்கற்பட்டு பட்ஜெட்டென்றும், நெல்லூர் பட்ஜெட்டென்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் நான் ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். அதாவது இது தஞ்சை பட்ஜெட் இல்லை என்ற விஷயத்தை மாதிரியம் தெளிவாகக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவை ஒரு மாற்றாததாய் பிளவேயாய்போல் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் மதிப்பிற் நிர்வாகம் அதற்குரிய விதானத்தை அளிக்காமல் இருக்கிறது என்ற குறையை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளாமல் என்பது கடைமையச் செய்ய தவறியவரென்போம்.

(Some voices : ' About drainage and irrigation '.) Drainage, irrigation

முதலியவைகளைப் பற்றி இதற்குமுன் எத்தனையோ முறை நான் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறேன். சாகுபடிக்கு லாயக்கான தரிசு நிலங்கள் எவ்வளவோ இருக்கின்றனவென்றும் அவைகளையெல்லாம் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்து சாகுபடிக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் பல முறைகளில் சுட்டிக் காட்டியிருக்கிறேன்.

' எந்தென்றி கொண்டுருக்கும்

உய்யுண்டாம் உய்யினிலே

செய்ந்தென்றி கொண்டு மறைந்த.

என்றபடி இந்த பஞ்ச காலத்தில் கை கொடுத்து உதவி செய்த தஞ்சையின் ஸ்டீயத்தை பூர்த்தி செய்யப்படுமெயானால் அது ஒரு மெச்சக் கூடிய விஷயம் என்பதையும் இல்லையேல் நன்றி மறந்ததாகுமென்ப இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் குறிப்பிட்ட தகுந்த ஒரு முக்யமான அம்சம் கல்வி விஷயத்தில் நம்முடைய மாகாணம் இதர எல்லா மாகாணத்தைக் காட்டிலும் முன்னாடி வந்திருக்கிறது என்ற விஷயத்தைக் குறிப்பிடாமல் விடுவதற்கில்லை. சற்றேறக்குறைய 50 basic training ஸ்கூல்களை இப்பொழுது கட்டத் திரண்டு, மூன்று ஆண்டு களுக்குள் அங்கங்கே ஏற்படுத்தி 350 ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையும் அதற்குக் கல்விப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையும் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை யெல்லாம் பார்க்கும்பொழுது எந்த மாகாணத்திலும் ஆரம்பக் கல்வியில் முன்னணியாக இருக்கும் பீகார் மாகாணத்திலும் கூட இவ்வளவிற்கு அதிகமான பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இல்லை. இதைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது நமக்கு சந்தோஷத்தை அளிக்கின்றது. ஆனால் இந்த விஷயத்தில் சில குறைபாடுகளிருப்பதை சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த ஆரம்பப் படிப்பு எழு வருஷமாக இருந்ததை எட்டு வருஷமாக ஆக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் மத்ய அரசாங்கத்தில் மத்ய கல்வி போர்டு இதை பரிசீலனை செய்து எட்டு ஆண்டுகள் அவர்களுக்கு

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இல்லை என்பதையும் சலிஸ்தாரமாக எழுதியிருக்கிறார். இதை நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஆரம்ப, ஆதாரப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களோடு நின்றுவிடாமல் மேல் படிப்புக்கு இந்த ரூரல் காலேஜ்களில் இடங்கள் பெறும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். காலேஜ்கள் அமைப்பதைப்பற்றி மட்டில் அவர்களுடைய வரவேற்பு பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். இந்த ரூரல் காலேஜ் விஷயமாக ஏதாவது ஒன்று செய்ய முன் வரும் விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி அதில் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. அதையும் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக வைத்ய இலாகாவைப்பற்றி எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அதுவும் நல்லமுறையில் நடந்துவருகின்றன. அதன் பொருட்டு எத்தனையோ நல்ல பெரிய காரியங்களைச் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும் இப்பொழுது புதிய புதிய நோய்கள் கிளம்பி அநேகம் நோயாளிகள் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் வந்தும் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய இடம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு இடம் கிடைக்கும் விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கும் பொழுது எவ்வளவு பணம் சிலவு செய்தாலும் இன்னும் எந்த பார்த்தாலும் இடப் பற்றாக்குறை நீங்கியபாடில்ல. இன்னும் நோயாளிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய படுக்கையும் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இவ்விதம் இருக்கும்பொழுது இன்னும் அதிகமாக நோயாளிகள் வந்தால் அதை எவ்விதம் சமாளிக்கப்போகிறார்களோ தெரியவில்லை. ஒரே ஒரு விஷயத்தை கொஞ்சம் கவனத்தில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் அதற்கு ஒரு பெரிய மார்க்கத்தைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடியும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதற்கு ஒரு வழி இருக்கிறது என்பதை அவர்களுடைய யோசனைக்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். இங்கு இந்திய வைத்திய கல்லூரி இருக்கிறது. அதில் இப்பொழுது நான்கு தோறும் **strike** நின்றபாடில்ல. சுமார் பத்து நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு தான் இதைப்பற்றிய விவாதம் ½ மணி நேரம் இச்சபையில் நடந்தது. இப்பொழுது நேற்றைய தினம் கூட அங்குள்ள மாணவர்கள் மறு படியும் வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்துவிட்டார்கள். இந்தத் தொழிலுக்கு உதவி அளிப்பதோடு மாணவர்களுக்கு அதிருப்தி ஏற்படாவண்ணம் அவர்களுடைய தொழில் அபிவிருத்தியடைவதற்கு கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்திற்குள் பரிகாரம் அளிப்பதோடு அரசாங்கம் ஆங்கில முறை வைத்ய படிப்புக்குள்ள அக்கரையைக் காட்டிலும் இதில் அதிகம் ஊக்கம் காட்டி வந்தால் இந்தத் தொழில் அபிவிருத்தியடைவதோடு அல்லாமல் அரசாங்கத்தின் நிதி நிலைமையிலும் பெரும் பகுதி மிச்சம் ஏற்படும். ஆங்கில மருந்துகளைக்கூடவும் குறைந்த சிலவில் இந்திய மருந்துகளைத் தயார் செய்து சொற்ப சிலவில் சிகிச்சை முறை இருப்பதையும் காணலாம். அவ்விதம் செய்வதோடு அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு பெரிய உதவி செய்தால் நம்முடைய நாட்டின் இந்திய முறை வைத்யம் அபிவிருத்தியடைவதோடு அரசாங்கத்தின் நிதி நிலைமையிலும் அபிவிருத்தியடையும் என்பதை அவருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். தமிழ் நாட்டின் சித்தர் முறை வைத்யம் ஒரு சிறந்த முறை என்று பல பெரியோர்கள் பாராட்டி இதுவரையிலும் அதற்கு விசேஷ கவனம் செலுத்தி வந்திருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த முறை திருத்தியடைவதற்கு கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அதோடு இத்தடவன் இன்னுமொரு சிறந்த அம்சம் இயற்கை வைத்யம். இதைப்பற்றி இதற்கு முன் பலதடவை இச்சபையில் பேசப்பட்டபோதிலும் அது விஷயத்தில் இன்னும் கவனம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. இயற்கை வைத்யத்தை இந்நாட்டில் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அவருடைய கவலையில் ஒரு பகுதி குறைந்துவிடும் என்ற விஷயத்தை விருத்தி செய்தால் சிலவில்லாமலேயே சிகிச்சை செய்வதற்கு அனுசூலமாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது வைத்ய இலாகாவிற்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஒரு பெரிய தொகையை ஒதுக்குவதற்கும் அவசியம் இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். இதன் மூலமாகவும் அதிகச் சிலவில்லாமல் சிகிச்சை செய்து

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proposals for improving the economic standard of the masses, we must, at the same time, remember that to bring the present Ministry which represents the Congress into contempt and into popular disregard would have disastrous consequences on the future of this country. I make this observation as one who does not officially belong to the party in power. At the same time, Madam, I belong to this country and I want that the country's future should be in the hands of those who can bear that responsibility and do some good to this land which held very high expectations when the Britisher was here, expectations that our country would be flowing with milk and honey now. It is no doubt true that we then had no power in our hands. We had to get political sanctions from the masses for the freedom fight and those who were likely to shoulder the responsibilities had to make us promises far beyond the reach of practicability. For all these things, we have to make allowances now.

Now, Madam, in regard to the Budget, I find that provision made for agriculture should be improved, because food is the main problem and as one of those who actually use certain agricultural machines for agriculture, that is, as one of those who have taken to mechanical cultivation, I believe and I feel that much can be done by employing mechanical means of cultivation. No doubt, it is true that we should encourage also agricultural operations by small holders but in view of the serious crisis that stares us in the face, we must take to mechanized cultivation. I can prove, Madam, by facts and figures based on my own practical experience of what little I could study, that mechanized cultivation would certainly pay 50 per cent, if not more, dividends on the outlay. Madam, certain observations were made by a very revered speaker of this House in regard to the performances of the tractors that are now being employed by the Government. No doubt, it is true that they have not been functioning as expected. Because they have not operated properly, and they have not come to our expectations, this plan of mechanized cultivation should not be discarded. On the other hand, I would earnestly suggest to the Ministry to give their best attention and take advice from various sources to see that this mechanized cultivation is given the momentum that it deserves. When that subject comes up, I would deal with it at some length.

As regards subsidies to wells, I am afraid, a good deal of the money spent on it has gone to waste. Most of the money has gone underground. (Interruption.) Perhaps if we had tried to grow rupee-yielding trees, we could have succeeded, but I am afraid that the money spent on this has become a national waste. I believe, Madam, that more money should be spent upon improving all small tanks, and if this is done, perhaps better returns and yields would be secured to the country than by spending the money on these wells.

Madam, the industrial production in this country has gone down and I would plead with the Ministry that they should give all the encouragement in their power to the industrial production. Government should have effective consultations with persons who can suggest ways and means for accelerating industrial production

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and thereby give an impetus to a quicker and accelerated industrialization of this country. Madam, our country is not wanting in resources. We have got several schemes in this country which would accelerate industrial production provided money is available. Madam, due to various causes, which I cannot enumerate within the limited time at my disposal, money has become scarce, not because all of it has gone into hiding but because the sufficient amounts are not being put in circulation. Therefore, ways and means to secure the required funds for our country's economic advancement should also be found. I would suggest that the best means to secure this is to constitute a special advisory committee which would take up the question very actively and enable the governmental machinery to get the initiative and enable it to get the benefit of their experience in order to give a shape to its ardent desire for accelerating the industrialization of this country.

"Now, with these remarks, I come to another aspect in the Budget. I know that in the Budget provision has been made for about two crores of rupees for payment as compensation to the zamindars. Madam, it has become my most poignant and melancholy responsibility to deal with this aspect on numerous occasions but with very little encouraging results. Hopes were entertained—and we were asked to entertain those hopes—that the procedure outlined would secure to the zamindars even this very meagre compensation that is allowed to them and that that money would be coming to them expeditiously according to the Bill that has been passed and according to the rules that have been framed on that. But, Madam, our apprehensions have come to true and events have proved that our apprehensions have become realities. Even now, I plead with the Ministry that they should get into touch with the zamindars to see that this complaint against them is removed. Madam, we are accused of demanding our pound of flesh. That pound of flesh is the last pound of flesh that is on our bodies and, naturally, we should not be found fault with if we wish to live by retaining that last pound of flesh that still clings to our bodies. And if that pound of flesh does not belong to us but it is one that belongs to some others, then naturally our demand on mere legal rules and legal rights may be criticised. As I said this demand is for mere existence and nothing more. While I am one of those who always pleaded for the retention of the zamindars, I have pointed out on innumerable occasions how they can be retained and the rights secured to the zamin ryots instead of having the false satisfaction of zamin abolition by bringing into existence in the zamin areas a system which would not be in any way dissimilar to that existing in the ryotwari areas. I have also stated how it would not impede the progress, either agricultural or economic, in those areas which happen to be under the zamindars. I, at the same time, maintained that if the Government would not agree to examine those proposals and persisted in proceeding with the abolition of the zamindars, they should see that their other policy, which they have laid down in their Congress election pledges, namely, payment of equitable compensation, is fulfilled. It has to be remembered, Madam, that in that same pledge which they made to the electorate, in which they expressed their desire and thereby

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perhaps committed themselves to the abolition of zamins, they also committed themselves to the giving of equitable compensation. Therefore I plead with the Ministry that they should observe both these pledges together and not only that pledge, which suits them to observe. If anybody, therefore, feels dissatisfied and takes legal action which the Constitution itself has provided, he should not be found fault with for the same. We are not after all obstructionists; it is not a sin to plead with the Ministry to allow us to retain our estates; it is not a sin, and it is not at all unfair on our part to safeguard the rights accorded to us by the Constitution itself. I maintain that even while doing so, we are prepared for some reasonable settlement of this problem. That other policy, viz., compensation, which that great institution, the Congress, has laid down, is also embodied in the Constitution itself. It is that policy which we beg the Ministry now to implement and when the Ministry for reasons of its own finds itself unable to implement, viz., the giving of compensation in cases where properties are acquired and, naturally, when they themselves have afforded to the citizen this means of redress through the courts. If the redress is availed of, I submit, Madam, it is not unpatriotic on anybody's part to do so. No doubt it is true that it might cause a lot of dislocation and inconvenience. My hon. Friend Sri Sitarama Reddi Garu was not in charge of this portfolio when the Abolition Bill was brought in, but the then Minister, in spite of our several representations, proceeded with it which has now created several problems and caused several complications. I am afraid it requires any amount of courage on the part of the Ministry to alter the conditions which others have created. But I do hope and trust that the present Revenue Minister would reconsider and examine the problem. We, zamindars, on our part are quite prepared to even forego certain rights to a reasonable extent in order to come to a satisfactory solution of this problem. •

"Madam, Government is all-powerful; the Legislature is represented by the executive and the executive derives its sovereignty from the people. It is a sovereign assembly that has drafted the Constitution and the provisions of that Constitution should be observed. I am aware that certain attempts are being made to alter the Constitution. Whatever attempts may be made, I think our problem will still remain; I am sorry I cannot deal with it at any length just now. Unless a socialistic type of Government is to be introduced and unless all the articles of the Constitution relating to private property are eliminated, it may not be possible to get away with these rights of the zamindars without the payment of reasonable compensation. On several occasions, we have represented that though our properties may be worth about Rs. 100 crores, we would be willing to receive a reasonable sum as a compromise and if that could be given, we would agree. We have also suggested ways and means by which a portion of that money given could be utilized for the industrialization and for the acceleration of the agricultural progress of our country through suitable agencies; that is a method which, while securing the required funds for the development of the country would, at the same time, not take away private property and private rights from the hands of those who are affected by this legislation. If these pleadings are

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to be considered as unpatriotic, then I protest that we are not guilty. We also have respectfully pointed out that our suggestions should be examined; we hope and trust that on a calmer reflection, the Government would find that our proposals are practical and they should be accepted if this problem is to be solved. Our request is: either allow us to retain our zamindaris with which we have been so long associated, by providing a basis which would be similar to that prevailing in the ryotwari areas, with necessary adjustments, or give us equitable compensation which has been promised to us by the Congress pledge and thus solve this problem once for all. Madam, on behalf of the zamindars, I may assure the Ministry that we would suggest a scheme which, without detriment to private property and private enterprise, would secure for the State the much-needed funds for the country's economic, industrial and agricultural progress."

SRI MATHI V. SEETHAMAHALAKSHMAMMA :—“ఉపన్యాయులుగారు అప్పుడు మన ముద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమువారి ఆదాయవ్యయపట్టిక అయిన ఈ బడ్జెటును మన ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారు చాలా నేర్పుతో తయారుచేసి నందుకు వారిని నేను ఆధీనమందించుచున్నాను. మన దేశము నేడు ఆర్థికముగా ఎన్నో చిక్కులను ఎన్నో ఇబ్బందులను ఎదుర్కొనవలసియున్నది. అయినప్పటికీ దైర్ఘ్యముతో వాటిని అధిగమించి మన రాష్ట్రాన్ని అన్ని విధాలా ప్రజలను అభివృద్ధిపరచే వివిధ ప్రణాళికలను అమలుచేయుచు కూడా 23 లక్షల రూపాయల స్వల్ప కొరతతో బడ్జెటును బయట పెట్టగలిగి నందులకు గౌరవనీయులగు ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారు ఆధీనంధనీయులు.

“ఇప్పటికీ 1946 వ సంవత్సరము నుంచి 1951 వ సంవత్సరము వరకు ఆనగా ఈ అయిదు సంవత్సరముల నుంచి కాంగ్రెస్ వారు మన రాష్ట్రపరిపాలనను నిర్వహించుచూ, ప్రజలకు వివిధ ఆర్థికంగా ఉపకారము చేయుగలిగినారు, వారి వియ్యంబులను తీర్చగలిగినారు అనే విషయం అంగీంచి మాచిస్తే వెళ్ళుకో తగినంత విమర్శచేయలేదని తెలుస్తుంది. ఉదాహరణముగా మా జిల్లాలోని రైతులకు ఎట్టి ఉపకారము కలిగిందో మనవి చేస్తాను. మా కృష్ణ జిల్లాలో irrigation ఇబ్బందులు 1943 వ సంవత్సరానికి పూర్వము ఎల్లావున్నాయో ఈ నాటికి కూడా అలాగే వున్నాయి. ఈ అయిదు సంవత్సరాలలో వచ్చిన తుపానులవల్ల కానివ్వండి ఇతర అవాంతరాలవల్ల కానివ్వండి మాజిల్లాలోని రైతులు అనేక సార్లు పంటలుపాడై పోయి కష్ట నష్టాలకు లోబడి గావలసి వచ్చినది.

“మా జిల్లాలోని పంటలు పాడై పోవుటకు బుడమేరు ముంపు ప్రధాన కారణమని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలియకపోలేదు. ఏటేట బుడమేరు, ఉప్పలమేరు, కోల్మేరు ముంపులవల్లనే వేలాది ఎకరాలలోని పంటనష్ట పడిపోతోంది. ఈ నాటికైనా బుడమేరు పై ఆనకట్ట కట్టే scheme కు గాను ఈ బడ్జెటులో ఒక కోటి రూపాయల మొత్తమును provide చేసినందుకు ఖాగా సంతోషము. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ పనిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎప్పుడు చేయమోదా? వెడతారో, ఎప్పుటికి పూర్తిచేస్తారో అనే విషయమై ప్రజలలో సందేహము సర్వాధి వున్నది. ఈ బుడమేరు scheme విషయంలో ఎంతవరకు ఒక నిర్దిష్టమైన ప్రణాళికను ప్రభుత్వమువారు అమోదించినట్లులేదు. ఈ scheme విషయంలో ఒక ఇంజనీరుగారు undertunnels పెట్టి మురుగు నీరు పోవునట్లు చేయవలసినదన్నారని మరికొక ఇంజనీరుగారు ఈ మురుగు నీటిని కృష్ణానదిలోనికి వదలివేయ వలసినదని చెప్పినట్లును తెలుస్తోంది. ఈ విధమైన ఆలోచనలతో కాలయాపన చేయక ఈ scheme ను, grow more food scheme క్రింద తీసుకొని తొందరలో అమలు

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జరిపినట్లైతే అనేక వేల ఎకరములలోని పంటలను రక్షించడమే కాకుండా, ఎన్నో వేల ఎకరాల భూమిని సాగులోనికి తీసుకొని రాగల్గు తామని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా ఈ scheme ను తప్పక అమలు జరుపుతామని రైతులకు హామీ ఇచ్చినట్లైతే వారు కనీసము ఎకరానికి నూరు రూపాయల చొప్పున అయినా ప్రభుత్వము వారికి అప్పుగా ఇచ్చి తోడ్పడగలరని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వమువారు శ్రద్ధగా పరిశీలించి బుడమేరు ప్రణాళికను తొందరలో ప్రారంభించవలసినదని Public Works Department మంత్రిగారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఈ కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వమువారు జమీందారీలను రద్దుచేసినారు. వెనుకటి జమీందారులకు ఇవ్వవలసిన compensation కుగాను 120 లక్షల రూపాయలను tribunal యొక్క reserve చేసినట్లు బడ్జెటులో provision చూపించినారు. ఈ చట్టమువల్ల రైతులకు వెళ్ళుకోతగినంత ఉపయోగము జరిగినట్లు కనుపించుటలేదు. రైతులలో ఉల్లాసము కనుపించుటలేదు. దీనివల్ల ప్రభుత్వము వారికి గూడా అనుకున్నంత ఆదాయము వచ్చుచున్నట్లు లేదు. అంతేకాకుండా రైతులకు కలిగినప్పటికీ కూడా ఇంతవరకు ఏమీ కనిపించడంలేదు. జమీందారీలను రద్దు చేసిన తర్వాత రైతులవారి ఇబ్బందులు ఎక్కువ అయినవేగాని ఎంతమాత్రము తగ్గలేదని రైతులు భావిస్తున్నారు. అనేక సందర్భాలలో జమీందారులు waste lands ను అన్యాయము చేస్తున్నారు; అడవులను కొట్టి పాడుచేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయాలను అనేక సార్లు ప్రభుత్వము వారి దృష్టికి తీసుకొనివచ్చినప్పటికీ కూడా వారు ఇంక వరకు ఎటువంటి చర్య తీసుకోలేదు. దీనివల్ల రైతులు జమీందారీ రద్దువలన కలిగేలాభాలను పొందలేక పోతున్నారు. జమీందారీల రద్దును అమలుచేయు సందర్భములలో విర్యాటు చేసిన డిపార్టుమెంటులో పనులు తొందరగా జరుగుటలేదు. ఇందుకుగాను జిల్లాకారీగా tribunals ను విర్యాటు చేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వవారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ tribunals ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని జమీందారులకు ఎంత compensation ఇవ్వవలసి ఉంటుందో పరిష్కరించి, దానికి వారికి త్వరలో ఇప్పించే విర్యాటు కూడా చేయవలసియున్నది. జమీందారీ రద్దు చట్టము యొక్క ముఖ్యపుద్దేశము, అధికారోత్పత్తియైన మనము ఇది వరలో ప్రజలకు వెళ్ళుచున్నాము. అటువంటి సందర్భములలో ఈ పుద్దేశానికి బిన్నముగా జమీందారులు విమోచనముచేయుచున్నట్లులే అందువల్ల సంభవించే నష్టానికి వారినే బాధ్యులుగా చేయవలసియున్నది. అంతేకాకుండా ప్రజలయొక్క డబ్బును విస్తృతంగా రూపాయలు ఈ జమీందారులకు compensation క్రింద ఇవ్వడచినాము. అటువంటిపుడు జమీందారులు ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి నష్టము కలిగించే పనులు, బంజరు భూములు అన్యాయము చేయడం, forests కొట్టించివేయడం మొదలైన పనులు చేయడం మాన్పించవలసియున్నది. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయాన్ని గమనించవలసినదని మన రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఎన్నో కోట్ల రూపాయలలోను వచ్చినప్పటికీ రెక్కచేయకుండా మన ముద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు, ప్రజాసామాన్యముయొక్క బాగుకోరకే మధ్యస్థ నిశ్చిత శాసనాన్ని రాష్ట్రమంతట అమలు పరచియున్నారు. కాని ఈ మధ్యపాన నిశ్చితము ఈ నాడు జయప్రదముగా అమలు జరుగుటకు తొందరే విషయము నమ్మేవారు చాలా తక్కువ మంది వున్నారు. మధ్యపాన నిశ్చితముయొక్క ఆశయములు చాలా గొప్పవి. అందు విషయమై ఎంతమాత్రము సందేహము లేదు. కాని ఈ విషయములో ప్రజలు కొంత వరకు సహకరించవలసియున్నది. ప్రజల సంపూర్ణ సహకారము లేనిచే ఏ ప్రణాళిక జయప్రదము కాలేదు. అంతేకాకుండా Prohibition department లో కూడా కొన్ని లోటులున్నాయి. అందువల్లనే అనేక సందర్భాలలో మధ్యపాన నిశ్చితము సక్రమంగా నిర్వహించబడుట లేదు. ఇందువలననే అనేక మంది మనలను అడ్డవిస్తూ

[Srimathi V. Seethamahalakshamma] [28th February 1951]

న్నారు. మధ్యపాన నిషేధము అమలులో లేనప్పుడు ఎక్కడో అక్కడక్కడ దొంగ తనంగా సారా కాస్తుతుండేవారు కాని ఈ నిషేధము వచ్చిన తరువాత దొంగతనంగా సారాకావడం హెచ్చిపోయింది. ఇదొక పెద్ద కుటీర పరిశ్రమగా తయారవుతోందని ప్రజలు మనలను ఆశ్చర్యపెట్టున్నారు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు తమసిబ్బందిని జాగ్రత్తగా ఉండి దొంగ సారా కావడం తగ్గించవలసినదిగా ఆదేశించమని కోరుచున్నాను. అవిధంగా జాగ్రత్తపై ఇన్ని కోట్ల రూపాయల ఖర్చు పట్టాల నెదుర్కొని చేసిన మధ్య నిషేధ శాసనముయొక్క ఫలితము ప్రజలు సొందగలరు. అంతేకాని ఇప్పటివరే Prohibition department వారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనక పోయినట్లయితే శాసనముయొక్క ప్రయోజనము ఏమీ వుండదు.

“ఈ మధ్యన కృష్ణా, పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాల మధ్య వున్నటువంటి భువనపురం పై ఎంతైనా కట్టించినందుకు ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రజల తరఫున మన Public Works Department మంత్రిగారికి నాకృతజ్ఞత తెలియజేయుచున్నాను.

“మా జిల్లాలో వున్నటువంటి బుడమేరు, భువనపురం, కొల్లేరు scheme ను తొందరలో sanction చేయించి పని జరిగేటట్లు చూచినట్లైతే ఎక్కువ భూమి స్వల్పకాలములో వ్యవసాయము చేయించి తద్వారా అధికాహారోత్పత్తి చేయుటకు సోహద మివ్వగలరని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మనవి చేయుచున్నాను.

“మా జిల్లాలో చేనేత కార్మికులకు రెండు గ్రామాలలో కరువు భత్యాన్ని ఇచ్చినట్లు మన అధిక మంత్రిగారు చెప్పినారు. రెండు వూళ్లలో కరువు భత్యము ఇచ్చినంత మాత్రముచేత చేనేత కార్మికుల కరువు తీరి పోలేదు. వాళ్లకు కావలసిన వేతనండా పని ఇచ్చే నూలు. వాళ్లకు పని కల్పించ లేకపోవడము చాలా తీవ్రస్థితియైనందువలన విషయము. కంప్లెట్లై పెట్టిన తరువాత కూడా చేనేత కార్మికులకు నెలలో 15 రోజులకు సరిపోయేటంత నూలు దొరుకుతూవుండేది. కాని రాసురాసు నెలలో వారము రోజులకు సరిపోయినంత నూలు మాత్రా దొరికడం కట్టమెపోయింది. రెండు వూళ్లలోని చేనేత కార్మికులకు కరువు భత్యము ఇచ్చామన చెప్పినంతమాత్రముచేత వారి కష్టము గాని, దరిద్రముగాని తీరిపోదు. కాబట్టి వన రాష్ట్రంలో వున్నటువంటి మిల్లులలో ఎక్కువ నూలు తుత్పత్తి చేసేటట్లు చూచి దానిని చేనేత కార్మికులకు ఇచ్చి తగిన సహాయముచేసి వారి కష్టాన్ని దృఢాన్ని, తీర్చవలసినదని నేను నా పరిశ్రమల మంత్రిగారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“విద్యాభివృద్ధికి 11 కోట్ల రూపాయల ఖర్చు చేయవలసినట్లు డైరీలో పట్టి యున్నారు. ఇందుకుగాను విద్యాశాఖా పూత్యలను ఆధీనపరిచుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వము వారు వయోజన విద్య పట్లకూడా విశేషంగా శ్రద్ధవహించవలసినదని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. వయోజన విద్యకై గత రెండు సంవత్సరములనుంచి అక్కడక్కడ మన రాష్ట్రంలో కృషిని బృంధించింది. అంకా ఎక్కువ కృషి ఈ విషయమై జరుపవలసియు వున్నది. మన రాష్ట్రంలోని రైతులలో చాలామంది వదులురానివారు. వారిని విద్యావంతులుగా చేయడం ఎంతో ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి విషయము. వయోజన విద్యాభివృద్ధికి కొంతమందిని propaganda చేయుటకుగాను నియమించడం చాలా అవసరము. ఇటువంటి propagandist లకు ప్రయోజనపు ఖర్చులు ఇచ్చి నియమించి రాష్ట్రములో విద్యా విహీనత నిర్మూలనము చేయవలసినదని కోరుతూ ఎంతటితో శిలవు తీసుకొంటున్నాను.”

* JANAB M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, before I offer my general remarks on the Budget proposals, I want to refer first to the control orders in so far as they

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pertain to the Tanjore district. At the outset, I join hands with the hon. Gentleman, Mr. Vedaratnam Pillai, in appealing to the Government not to introduce statutory rationing in the Tanjore Municipality. The hon. Gentleman has explained how, by introducing statutory rationing in the Tanjore Municipality, it will not serve the purpose which the Government have in view; but it will only be hazarding a wasteful programme resulting in a huge amount of loss to the Government. I leave the matter there and say that some relaxation of controls is also necessary with regard to surplus districts. In Tanjore, the system of obtaining permits for hulling paddy is insisted on, that is to say, each producer or cultivating tenant has to get a permit from the Taluk office for hulling his paddy. This system works a great hardship, especially on the poor people during the harvest, because when the labourers get their wages in paddy they cannot hull it without obtaining a permit, for getting which they have to go long distances to the headquarters of the taluk. This is not possible for them to do and I would therefore appeal to the Government that this system may be removed so far as the Tanjore district is concerned.

“There is also another difficulty. In certain deficit districts, the producers are allowed to sell a certain quantity of paddy to bona fide consumers in the district, but such a concession is not allowed to the mirasdars and cultivating tenants in the Tanjore district. As a matter of fact, there is no statutory rationing in the Tanjore district and when there are bona fide consumers, it may not do great harm to procurement if this concession is extended to the people of Tanjore district also, especially at a critical time like this. It is well known that the mirasdars give a few kalams of paddy to their farm servants in times of need. So, this relaxation is absolutely necessary and it was also in force before, but it was taken away afterwards. So, it would be a great help to the mirasdars and cultivating tenants of the Tanjore district if this concession is also extended to them.

“Now, Madam, with regard to the general aspect of the Budget, I should say that the Budget is certainly disappointing from more points of view than one. No doubt credit has been taken by the Hon. Finance Minister that the Madras State is expanding its expenditure and that it is also getting increased revenues. I admit that the expenditure has gone up from 17 crores to 60 crores and here also the Hon. Finance Minister has taken credit in saying that the assets in March 1951 will be 28 crores and that in March 1952 it will be 34 crores. I ask, at what cost? In the circumstances, I say that we can come to only one conclusion and that is, the position cannot be justified from any point of view. Our production has fallen beyond all possible doubt and except cement and electricals and some iron articles, we have not produced as much as last year or what it was before. Production with regard to steel has not gone up; food grains has fallen by 20 per cent; textiles has gone down by 14 per cent and with regard to sugar also, it has gone down slightly. Such being the case, it is no good taking credit by saying that our expenditure is expanding. I doubt whether it is really a proper gauging of the situation. From another point of view also, the position cannot be really

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at the present moment is to keep down the prices of essential articles. I submit that the price of all other essential articles depends on the price of rice. If the price of rice is increased, the prices of other commodities will also increase. If the Government keep down the price of rice, they will be able to keep down the price of other commodities. They will also maintain the wage levels and other things on a steady basis. With this end in view I want that this Government should incur some expenditure.

Then again, why should this Government meekly accept the verdict of the Central Government that this Government would get no bonus for food procurement? It was stated that they were giving a bonus at the rate of 8 annas per maund and that hereafter it is to be made on a restricted basis and on certain conditions. Even if we get the bonus from the Government of India, we should only import 4 lakhs of tons or less; and it may not be much. Under normal conditions the Government of India may have some justification to do so but now we are in abnormal conditions. The Government of India should not take such an unhelpful attitude towards this State. This Government should press upon the Government of India their case and make them change their policy. There is no use of our Ministers advocating the case of the Central Government saying that they are also in difficulties and all that. The Hon. the Finance Minister was actually pleading for the Central Government. This should not be the case. This Government should strive to make the Government of India understand the difficulties of this State and change their policy and pay the bonus on procurement to this State.

"In respect of the loan policy of this Government, I should say that they have wisely avoided going in for public loans. I would advise them not to raise public loans till they build up a sufficient cash reserve. The cash reserve is not just now up to the level of the Government's liability which extends to about 40 crores. As it is, it is not advisable for the Government to go into the market and float loans. The Government must spend what they have now frugally and try to build up reserves. Then they can go to the market for a loan and they will be successful. This is my suggestion regarding the loan policy of this Government.

"It has been stated, Sir, that a committee has been appointed to investigate the question of land tenure in the ryotwari areas of this State. In the Budget speech, the Hon. Minister has said: 'The Land Revenue Reform Committee has recently submitted the preliminary report on land tenures and connected problems such as elimination of non-cultivating pattadars, conferment of occupancy rights, fixation of fair rents and ensuring fair wages for agricultural labourers'. I agree that this problem is a great one. I am also glad that the Government have not yet decided one way or the other in respect of this matter. It is true in some areas the landlords are rackrenting and the farm-labourers are not getting adequate wages. When we are bringing in legislation for industrial labourers frequently, it is necessary also that we should bring in legislation for farm-labourers. It is absolutely necessary. We

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should try to fix a fair rent also as between the landlord and the tenant. But when the Government say that they are thinking of offering occupancy rights and eliminating non-cultivating pattadars, I do not really understand what the Government mean. If the Government say that they would confer occupancy rights, it implies that some other man who has not the occupancy right is the owner and has absolute right over the land. Government may consider all these when the final report is before them. But all the same I want to make a suggestion. These are days of mechanized cultivation. The previous speaker also referred to this aspect of mechanized cultivation. When you take to mechanized cultivation, what does occupancy right mean? We may have large farms. The owner may not be cultivating the lands. His agent may be doing it. Simply because he is asked to manage the cultivation, does it mean that he will be termed as a cultivator and occupancy rights given to him? If the reform were to proceed on that presumption, lot of difficulties and troubles would be created. If they want to confer occupancy right, they should adopt a different formula. The Government should investigate the entire holdings in this State and divide the area into economic units and then settle down in each unit one family of real cultivators. The rights of intermediaries could be acquired by paying them compensation for the rights they hold on the land. In this way alone the land tenure problem could be tackled. But if the Government proceed on the inconsistent policy of conferring occupancy rights on cultivating tenants, they will create lot of difficulties. The Government have simplified the land-tenure problem in the zamindari areas by introducing the Zamindari Abolition Act. Now they want to introduce the novel reform of conferring occupancy rights on cultivating tenants in the ryotwari areas also. As I said this would lead to very many difficulties, will end in friction and bring class hatred and so many other things. Let God forbid our State from drifting into such a catastrophe.

"With regard to irrigation and drainage, I would like to say 4-15
a word. There is the Bhavani project now under execution which p.m.
will irrigate the lands of Salem district and the Government are saying that it will not affect the Cauvery delta irrigation system at all. Madam, monsoons are failing for the last three years and the irrigation systems in the deltaic areas not getting sufficient water and the mainool water is increasing to irrigate the delta area in the decent years. So, when new projects are taken up, it should be noted whether the new projects will get sufficient water. All these aspects should be taken into consideration during the investigation stages. I therefore request that this matter may be investigated by a special committee, whether both the systems may be allowed to operate without detriment to the other.

"With regard to drainage, my hon. Friend Mr. Vedaratnam Pillai has explained in detail. At the Tanjore District Food Committee meeting we have passed a resolution requesting the Government to start the Drainage Scheme at Tanjore initially at the cost of the Government and I think that the resolution has been communicated to the Government. No result is forthcoming yet."

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

SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"கனம் தலைவி அவர்களே இன்று கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் புதியவரிகள் ஒன்றும் புகுத்தாமலிருந்தும் கூட, மக்கள் உயர்வடைவதற்கு வேண்டிய சில சாதனங்களைச் செய்யவில்லை என்பதை மட்டும் வற்புறுத்திக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்."

"இந்த தேசத்திற்கு முக்கியமாக முதுகு எலும்பாக இருந்து வரக் கூடியவர்கள் விவசாயிகள். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளையோ அல்லது உணவுப் பெருக்கத்திற்கு அத்யாவசியமான கருவிகளையோ, அல்லது எந்த விதத்தில் உணவு பொருள்களை அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும் என்பதை ஆராய்ந்து அறிந்து, தகுந்த காரணங்களை அரசாங்கம் கண்டு பிடித்துச் செய்யவில்லை என்பதை மட்டும் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள பிரியப்படுகிறேன்."

"சென்ற சில வருஷங்களாக நடைபெற்று உலகப் போராட்டத்தினால் உணவு நெருக்கடி, உடை நெருக்கடி முதலியன ஏற்பட்டன. அதன் காரணமாக விவசாயிகளுக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் எல்லா வகைகளிலும் கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டது. இரும்பு, எரு, இயந்திரம், மின்சாரம் முதலிய அதியாவசியமான வசதிகள் போதுமான அளவு கொடுக்கப்படாததால், விவசாயிக்கு உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்யமுடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறது என்பது வாஸ்தவம்தான். ஆனால், அவர்களுக்கு உண்மையாக என்ன குறைகள் இருக்கிறது என்பதை மட்டும் கண்டறிந்து நாம் அவைகளை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்கான பரிசாரத்தைத் தேடவில்லை. இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இயற்கையின் கோளாறின் காரண காலத்தில் மழையும் பெய்யவில்லை என்பதும் ஒரு காரணமாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால், இத்தகைய ஒரு காரணத்தினால் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாட்சி தற்போது மக்களுக்காக சரியானபடி உணவு கொடுத்து உதவவில்லையென்று கூறுவதும் தவறாகும். ஆனால், இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையை அனுசரித்து விவசாயிகளை உற்சாகப்படுத்தினால் ஓரளவுக்கு உணவை அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம் என்பது தான் என்னுடைய ஆசை. அது எப்படியென்று கற்பிப்பதோமானால், நான் பல முறைகளில்—சென்ற நான்கு வருடங்களாக—இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் கூறி வந்திருக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது உலகப் போராட்டத்தின் காரணமாக பொருள்களின் விலையெல்லாம் ஒன்றுக்கு நான்கு மடங்கு உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு உகந்த எரு, இரும்பு, இன்னும், தோல், மாடு இவைகளை வாங்குகிற காலத்தில் அவர்கள் இன்றைக்கு நான்கு மடங்கு செலவு செய்து வாங்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் விவசாயிகள் உற்பத்தி செய்கின்ற நெல்லுக்கும் நான்கு மடங்கு விலை கொடுத்து அரசாங்கம் வாங்க முற்படுமானால், விவசாயிகளுக்கு இருக்கும்படியான குறைகள் ஒருவிதமாக நிவர்த்தியாகும் என்று சொல்லலாம். அதை அரசாங்கம் செய்வதே கிடையாது. அதனால் விவசாயிகள் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்? தங்களுடைய உழைப்பிற்குத் தகுந்த ஆதாயம் கிடைக்கவில்லையென்ற காரணத்தினால், அவர்கள் உணவுப் பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வது கிடையாது. அதற்குப் பதிலாக அவர்கள் இன்றைக்கு இதர தானியங்களைப் பயிரிடுகிறார்கள். வாழை பயிரிடுகிறார்கள். கரும்பு பயிரிடுகிறார்கள். புகையிலை பயிரிடுகிறார்கள், மரவள்ளிக் கிழங்கும் பயிரிடுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதமான இதர தானியங்களைப் பயிரிடுவதனால் அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல ஆதாயம் வருகிறது. இதனால் அவர்கள் அதைப் பயிரிட முற்படுகிறார்கள்."

"ஆனால், ஒன்று சொல்லலாம். மழை பெய்யவில்லையே; கரும்பு, வாழை, புகையிலை முதலிய பயிர்கள் மட்டும் எப்படி வளர்ச்சி அடைகிறது; அவர்களுக்கு இம்மாதிரியான பயிர்கள் மட்டும் உற்பத்தி ஆகும் போது எந்த பரிசுதன் தண்ணீர் கொடுக்கிறான்? அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? அதற்குக் காரணம் அதில் அவர்களுக்கு ஏராளமாக லாபம் வருகிறது. இந்த லாபத்தைக் கொண்டு கிணற்றை ஆழமாகத் தோண்டிவிடும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு வாங்கிவிடுகிறார்கள். மின்சார வசதிக்காக அவர்கள் அந்த இலாகாவில் முறையிட்டு எப்படியாவது அதை விரைவில் கொண்டுவந்து

28th February 1951] [Sri A. Subrahmanyam]

தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சிவிடுகிறார்கள். இந்த முறையிலே தான் இவ்வித தானியங்கள் பயிராகின்றன. இதனால் நாம் தெரிந்தகொள்வது என்ன வென்றால், எந்த விதத்திலும் பயிரிடமுடியும் என்பதுதான். ஆனால், அரசாங்கம் நெல்லுக்குத் தகுந்தபடி, அவர்கள் உழைப்புக்குத் தகுந்த படி, ஆதாயம் கொடுப்பதில்லையென்று இதனால் ஏற்படுகிறது."

"ஆனால், விவசாயி என்ன செய்கிறான்? உழைப்புக்குத் தகுந்த ஆதாயம் கிடைக்கவில்லையென்ற காரணத்தால், தன் குடும்பத்திற்கு வேண்டிய, அல்லது தன் பண்ணையாட்களுக்கு வேண்டிய, நெல்லை மட்டும் பயிரிட்டுக்கொண்டு மற்ற இடத்தில் கரும்பு முதலியவைகள் உற்பத்தி செய்கிறான். கஷ்டப்பட்டு உழைத்தாலும் கஷ்டத்திற்குத் தகுந்த கூலி கிடைப்பதில்லை. ஆகையால், அரசாங்கம் நெல்லுக்கும் நான்கு மடங்கு விலையை உயர்த்திக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் இந்த சட்டசபையில் பல முறை சொல்லியிருக்கின்றேன். அதே மாதிரி இந்த முறையும் இதைத் தெரிவிக்கின்றேன்."

"அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உணவு நெருக்கடி அதிகமாக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பலவிதமான கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்பட்டு வருகின்றன. அதனால் பெரிய நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது. நான் கூறும்படியான இந்த யோசனையைக் கொண்டு இக் கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கலாம். நஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கலாம். 6 அவுன்ஸ், 9 அவுன்ஸ் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இந்த அரசாங்கம் இன்று இருக்கிறது என்ற அவசரமொன்றைக் கூட மாற்றிவிடலாம். இந்த நல்ல எண்ணத்தை நாட்டில் மக்களிடையே நாம் உண்டு பண்ணலாம். அதற்கு வேண்டிய பரிசாரத்தை அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்."

"ஆனால், நெல்லுக்கு அதிகமான விலையை உயர்த்திவிட்டால் வாங்கக் கூடியவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுவார்களென்று கூறலாம். நெல்லுக்கு அதிகமான விலை கொடுத்து வாங்குவதை முன்பாக அரசாங்கம் ஒன்றை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதாவது, 51 பக்காப் படி கொண்ட ஒரு நெல் மூட்டை இன்றைக்கு சேலத்தில் ரூ. 12½-க்கு வாங்கப்படுகிறது. ரூ. 12½ கொடுத்து ஒரு நெல் மூட்டை வாங்குவோமானால்—அதனால் விவசாயிக்கு எவ்வளவு கஷ்டமும், எவ்வளவு நஷ்டமும் ஏற்படுகிறது என்பதைப் பாருங்கள். அவ்விதமான நான்கு மடங்கு உயர்த்திக் கொடுக்காவிட்டாலும்கூட, குறைந்தது மூன்று மடங்காவது உயர்த்தி, ரூ. 37½-க்கு நாம் வாங்குவோமானால், அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு ஆதாயமாக இருக்கும். ஆனால், வாங்கக்கூடிய ஏழை மக்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தை அனுசரித்து விற்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 12½-க்கு விற்கலாம். அப்படி விற்பதனால் ஏற்படும்படியான நஷ்டம் இருக்கிறதே, அதை அரசாங்கம் பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்காக செல்விறும் சனக்கில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது சென்னை அரசாங்கம் அதிகம் நஷ்டம் அடைந்து வருகிறது; அதிகமான நஷ்டத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாது; கையில் பணமில்லையென்று சொல்லலாம். இப்பொழுது இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் மூலமாக நமக்கு சென்ற 7 வருடங்களாக 11 கோடி ரூபாய் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நாம் இந்த உணவுக்காக ழுற்றேறக்குறைய 14½ கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழித்து இருக்கிறோம். மொத்தத்தில் 25½ கோடி ரூபாய் இந்த உணவுக்காக செலவழித்திருக்கிறோம். 25½ கோடி ரூபாயை விவசாயிகளிடத்தில் நாம் கொடுத்து விடுவோமானால்—அதாவது நெல்லின் விலையை அதிகரித்துக் கொடுத்து விடுவோமானால்—அவர்கள் கரும்பு, புகையிலை முதலிய தானியங்களை அதிகமாகப் பயிரிடுவதை நிறுத்திக்கொண்டு உணவு தானியங்களைப் பயிரிட முற்படுவார்கள். இதை நாம் செய்து விடுவோமானால், நம்முடைய மாகாணத்திற்கு மட்டுமல்ல, இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கூட நாம் உணவு தானியம் அனுப்பி வைக்க முடியுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அரசாங்க நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களும் கனம் தலைவி அவர்களும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நான் சொல்வது ஏதோ ஒரு பேச்சுக்காக சொல்கிறேன் என்பதாக நினைக்கக்கூடாது. நாட்டில் இருந்துவரும்படியான கஷ்டத்தைப் பலரிடத்தில் கேட்டுத்தெரிந்து அனுப்பவும் உள்ளவர்கள் சொன்னதையே நான் இங்கு கூறுகின்றேன். ஆகவே, இதை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்."

"இப்படிச் செய்யாததனால் விவசாயிகள் இப்பொழுது நெல் கொள்முதல் செய்கின்ற காலத்தில் அதிகமாக அரசாங்கத்திற்கு கொடுப்ப

[Sri A. Subrahmanyam] [28th February 1951]

தில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? அவர்களுக்கு ஆதாயம் அதிகம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. அதனால், அவர்கள் நெல்லைக் கொடுக்க முன் வருவதில்லை. இம்மாதிரியாக நெல் விலையை நாம் உயர்த்துவோமானால், விவசாயிகள் தாலாகா ஆப்சிலோ, கலெக்டர் ஆப்சிலேயோ, கொண்டு வந்து நெல்லைக்கொட்டிவிடுவார்கள். வேண்டிய அளவுக்கு கொட்டி விடுவார்கள். நாம் ஏராளமாக வாங்கிக்கொள்ளும்படியான வசதிகள் ஏற்பட்டு விடும். இதனால், எந்த விதமான கஷ்டமோ நஷ்டமோ ஏற்படுவதற்கு இடமில்லை.

“இப்போது 6 அவுன்ஸ், 9 அவுன்ஸ், அரிசி கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதனால் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கெட்ட பெயர் ஏற்படுகிறது. காங்கிரஸ் அரசாட்சியின் காரணமாக 6 அவுன்ஸ் கிடைக்கிறது, 9 அவுன்ஸ் கிடைக்கிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், ஏழைத் தொழிலாளர்களைத் தவிர மற்றவர்கள் 6 அவுன்ஸ்தான் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது.

“கையில் பணம் இருக்கக்கூடிய அலைவரும், தொழிலாளர்கள், விவசாயிகளைத் தவிர மற்றவர்கள் இன்று 16 அவுன்ஸ் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். இரண்டு வேளை அரிசி உணவோடு கூட இடையில் கூட 4 தடவைகள் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். இதில் ஆகேப்பினை எதுவும் கிடையாது. ஆனால் ஏழை எளியவர்கள் தான் இன்று உண்மையில் அரசாங்கம் விதித்துள்ள ரேஷன் அளவுப்படி, ரேஷன் சட்ட திட்டங்களுக்கு உட்பட்டு சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். சாப்பிட்டும் வருகிறார்கள். இதைப் பார்க்கிறபோது அந்த ஏழைகளுக்கு உண்ண அரிசி கிடையாதா என்ற எண்ணம் தோன்றுகிறது. அரிசி கிடைக்கிறது. கிடைக்கும் அரிசியை வாங்கி அவர்களுக்கு வயிரர உண்ண அரிசி கொடுக்க முடியும். ஆனால் நெல் உற்பத்தி செய்பவர்களிடமிருந்து தற்காலத்திற்குத் தக்கபடி நெல்லிற்குப் பணம் கொடுத்துவாங்க நாம் முன் வராது தான் இன்று எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் அரிசிப் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. கொஞ்சம் அரிசிக்கு விலையை உயர்த்தி விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து நெல்லை வாங்கிப் பாருங்கள். அப்புறம் நாட்டில் அரிசிப் பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறதா என்று பாருங்கள். இந்த சூക്ഷணமான காரியத்தை நாம் செய்வோமானால் நாம் ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்தைச் செய்வவர்களாவோம். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இன்று ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் கெட்ட பெயரும் நீங்கி விடும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஆகையால் கணம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த வருஷத்திலாவது கொஞ்சம் நெல் விலையை உயர்த்தி ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். கடந்த நான்கு வருஷங்களாக நான் இது விஷயமாகக் கதறிக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். அவர்கள் நான் சொல்வதைக் கேட்பது கிடையாது. ஏதோ மனமுவந்து கிணறு வெட்ட மானியம் போனஸ் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். போனஸ் கொடுப்பதும் கிணறு வெட்டுவதும் எதற்காக என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? விவசாயிகளுக்கு நெல் விலையைத் தானே கொஞ்சம் உயர்த்திக் கொடுங்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறோம். நீங்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நெல் விலையை கொஞ்சம் கூட்டிக்கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு எதற்காகப் போனஸ் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்? கிணறு வெட்டக்கொடுக்கும் பணத்தில் அவன் கிணறு தோண்டவில்லை. அல்லது கிணறு தோண்டியதில் தண்ணியில்லையென்றாலும் அது இப்போது வெட்டப்பட்டதில்லையென்று சொல்லி அவனுக்குக் கொடுத்த போனஸ் பணத்தை திரும்பவும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துவது, இதெல்லாம் எதற்காக? அதிகமான சட்ட திட்டங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி ஏழை விவசாயிகளை வீணாகக் கஷ்டப்படுத்துவதை விடுத்து கொஞ்சம் விலையை உயர்த்தி அவர்களுக்கு உள்ள சரியான குறைபாட்டை நிவர்த்திக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மேலும் ஒன்று: தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஏராளமான நெல் விளைகிறது. அதனால் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் நெல்லை விற்பனை சம்பாதித்து பணக்காரர்கள் ஆகிவிட்டார்கள் என்று கூறலாம். அதனால் நெல்லின் விலையையே உயர்த்திக் கூடாது என்று அர்த்தமில்லை. எந்தெந்த இடத்தில் அதிகமாக விளைந்து இருக்கிறதோ, எந்தெந்த இடங்களில் வெள்ளாமை அபரிமிதமாக இருக்கிறதோ அந்த இடங்களில் விளைச்சலுக்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல் விலையை நிர்ணயம் செய்யலாம். அதற்குத் தடை யாரும் சொல்ல முடியாது. விளைச்சலில்லாத மற்ற இடங்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் ஏன் விலையை கூட்டி விடக்கூடாது? ஆனால், இந்திய

[28th February 1951] [Sri A. Subrahmanyam]

சர்க்கார் இந்த விலை நிர்ணயிக்கும் விஷயத்தில் குறுக்கிடுகிறார்கள். இந்தியா எங்கிலும் உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலை ஒரே மாதிரியாக இருக்க வேண்டும்; எல்லா இடங்களிலும் ஜனங்கள் ஒரே அளவு தான் உணவைப் பெறவேண்டும்; அதற்குத் தக்கபடி எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் 9 அவுன்ஸ் ரேஷன்தான் அமுலில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று, இந்திய சர்க்கார் கூறுவதாகக் கூறலாம். ஆனால் நமக்கு வேண்டிய மொத்த உணவு தான்யத்தையும் இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தால் சப்ளை செய்யமுடியுமாவென்று கேட்கிறேன்? அப்படி அவர்களால் சப்ளை செய்ய முடியாவிட்டால் முழுப் பொறுப்பையும் நம்மிடமே விட்டுவிட்டும். நாமே நம் தேவைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்து கொள்வோம். நம்முடைய தேவையையும் பூர்த்தி செய்து கொண்டு இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் நாம் உதவி செய்வோம். இதனால் இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அதிக நன்மை உண்டு என்பதை நான் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெரிவிக்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக தலைவி அவர்களே! பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் ஏதோ சில சலுகைகளைச் செய்திருந்தாலும்கூட பெரும்பாலான ஜனத்தொகை கொண்ட சமூகத்திற்கு அரசாங்கம் செய்யும் உதவியானது சமூகத்திரத்தில் பெருங்காயம் கரைப்பதைப் போலிருக்கிறது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஒரு கோடியல்ல. 2-3/4 கோடி ஜனங்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள். இந்த மாகாணத்துடைய ஜனத்தொகை 5½ கோடி. அதாவது ஐந்து கோடியே நாற்பத்து ஒன்பது லக்ஷம் ஜனத்தொகைகொண்ட இம்மாகாணத்தில் 2-3/4 கோடி பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள். இந்த பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவரான 2-3/4 கோடி மக்களுக்கு ஏதாவது நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று பல தடவைகளாக இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் கெஞ்சிக் கெஞ்சிக் கேட்டு வந்த போதிலும் முதல் வருஷத்தில் அவர்களின் கல்விக்காக 2½ லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும், அடுத்த வருடம் 5 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கினார்கள். ரொம்பவும் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டதினால் கணம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் காருண்யமாக இந்த வருஷம் அதற்காக 7½ லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த 7½ லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் எதற்குப்பிரயோசனப்படுமென்று கேட்கிறேன்? (ஒரு குரல்: ‘கல்விக்காக’) பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் 169 பிரிவுகள் கொண்ட பெரும்பான்மையான ஜனத்தவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதத்தில் இந்த 7½ லக்ஷ ரூபாய் கல்விக்காகப் பிரயோசனப்படுமென்று நான் நான் கேட்கிறேன்? ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய சேஷமாபிவிருத்திக்காக 60 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது போதாது என்று நண்பர் நாகப்பா அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நன்மைக்காக அந்தப் பணம் போதுமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் அவர்களைவிட 3½ மடங்கு அதிக ஜனத்தொகைகொண்ட, இன்று அவர்களைவிட மிகக் கேவலமான நிலையிலுள்ள பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்காக கல்விக்கென்று 7½ லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் தான் செலவிடப்படுகிறது என்றால் யாராகிலும் ஒப்புக் கொள்வாரா? அதுவும் இந்த 7½ லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் செலவிடப்படுமென்று சட்ட திட்டங்கள் வகுத்து பட்ஜெட்டில் புகுத்தி சபைக்குக் கொண்டு வந்து ஏதோ அதிகம் செலவிடுவது போல மற்றவர்கள் நினைத்துக் கொள்ளும் வகையில் செய்தால் அதை ஒப்புக் கொள்ளமுடியுமாவென்று கேட்கிறேன்? இதை கணம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களும், தலைவி அவர்களும் நன்கு யோசிக்க வேண்டும்? இப்போது தான் ஐந்து வருஷங்களாகப் பிரசாரம் செய்து ஹரிஜன சேஷமாபிவிருத்தி இலாகா, பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் சேஷமாபிவிருத்தி இலாகா என்று ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறோம். அதற்காக ஒரு டைரக்டர், ஒரு உதவி டைரக்டர், அட்வைசரி கமிட்டி ஆதலியவைகளை ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்களுடைய சேஷம் நலன்களைக் கண்காண்க ஏற்பாடு செய்து வருகிறோம். பரம ஏழைகளையும், பிச்சைக்காரர்களையும் கூப்பிட்டு கஞ்சி ஊத்தகிறோம் என்று சொல்லி, அவர்கள் பசியோடு கஞ்சி கிடைக்கப் போகிறது என்று வந்து உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கும்போது கஞ்சி கிடையாது என்று அவர்களைத் தெருவிலே அடித்து விரட்டிப் பட்டினி இடந்து சாகுங்கள் என்பதைப்போல பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் படிக்க வாருங்கள், மற்றவர்களைப் போல முன்னேறுங்கள் எனப் பிரசாரம் செய்து அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் படிக்க வரும்போது, உங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது 7½ லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்தான் என்று சொல்லி அவர்களை அடித்து விரட்டுவது சரியல்ல. இவர்களுடைய கல்விக்காக கணம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயாவது ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பணம்

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இல்லையென்று சாக்குப்போக்குச்சொல்லவேண்டாம். ரிசர்வ் நிதியிலிருந்தே எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். எப்படியாவது பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். சமூகத்திற்கு ஊழியம் செய்வது என்பது காங்கிரஸின் லக்ஷியம். எந்த சமூகத்திற்கு சேவை செய்வது என்பது தான் இப்போது கேள்வி? அன்னதானம் செய் என்றால் பசி எப்பக் காலனுக்கு உணவு அளிப்பது அவசியமா? புலிச்ச எப்பக்காரனுக்கு உணவு அளிப்பது அத்தியாவசியமா? இரண்டு பேருக்கும் உணவு அளித்தால் அதாவது பசிபேயக்காரனுக்கு உணவு அளித்தால் அவன் அதை உண்டுவிட்டு சுகமாக இருப்பான். புலிச்ச எப்பக்காரனுக்கு உணவு அளித்தால் அவன் வறந்திதான் எடுப்பான். அதைப்போல் சமூகத்திற்கு சேவை செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் பசி எப்பக்காரர்களைப் போல் பொருளா தாரத்தையிலும், கல்வித்துறையிலும், நாகரீகத்துறையிலும் மிகவும் பிற்போக்காக உள்ள பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைப்பால் சற்றுக் கருணையோடு அவர்கள் முன்னிறுத்தி உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மற்றொரு விஷயம் என்னவென்றால் இந்த அரசாங்கம் (Communal G.O.) வகுப்புவாரி பிரிவு உத்தரவை அமுலில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறது. அந்தக் காலத்தில் எதோ சில காரணங்களைக் காட்டி அதைக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அது நியாயமோ? அநியாயமோ? தற்காலத்திற்கு அது பொருந்தாமோ? பொருந்தாதோ? உண்மையாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்காக என்று சொல்லி அதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து பிராமணர் அல்லாத உயர்ந்த ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களே அவைகளை கைப்பற்றிக்கொண்டு நன்மை அடைந்தார்கள். அந்த உத்திரவினால் உண்மையில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் யாருக்கும் நன்மையே கிடைக்கவில்லை. 169 பிரிவுகள் கொண்ட பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் 2-3, 4 கோடி பேர்கள் கடைசியில் அதன சிதன பாதாளத்திற்கு அப்பால் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இருக்குமிடத்திலிருந்து வெளியே எட்டிப்பார்க்கவும் அவர்களால் முடியவில்லை. ‘சூரிய வெளிச்சம்கூட இல்லையே; நாங்கள் இங்கே கிடந்து தவிக்கிறோமே! எங்களைக் காப்பாற்றங்கள்.’ என்று அவர்கள் கதறும் போது. ‘நீங்கள் படியுங்கள். படித்து முன்னேறுங்கள்.’ என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தால் அது சரியா? அவர்கள் படித்து முன்னேறலாமென்று வந்தாலும் உங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது 7½ லக்ஷம் தான் என்று அவர்களை தடை செய்வது நியாயமா? இது தான் மனித தர்மமா? தலைவி அவர்களே இதை நீங்கள் நன்றாக யோசிக்க வேண்டும். (நேரமாகிவிட்டதென்று தலைவி அவர்களால் மணி அடிக்கப்பட்டது). தலைவி அவர்களே நான் இது வரைக்கும் 7 நிமிஷங்கள் தான் பேசியிருக்கிறேன். எவ்வளவோ பேர்களுக்கு அதிகமாகப் பேச நேரம் கொடுத்தார்கள். எனக்கு தயவு செய்து இன்னும் இரண்டு நிமிஷம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member may take two more minutes and finish his speech.”

*SRI A. SUBRAHMANYAM:—“ஆகையால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் கொஞ்சம் மன தாராளத்தோடு நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். 14 ஸ்தானங்களில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்காக 2 ஸ்தானங்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டிருப்பது நியாயமில்லை. எண்ணிக்கையில் மிகக் குறைந்தவர்களுக்கு 14 ஸ்தானங்களில் 6 ஸ்தானங்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே! ஆனால் அவர்களைவிட அதிக ஜனத்தொகை கொண்ட பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு 2 ஸ்தானம் என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பது நியாயமா? ஜனத்தொகை விரிதாசாப்படி பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு 7 ஸ்தானங்களை வது கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்னொரு பெரிய ஆபத்தை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டு வா விரும்புகிறேன். இப்போது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் சென்சஸ் எடுக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சென்சஸ் எடுப்பதன்காரரானதாக அவர்கள் செய்யும் தவறின் விளைவாக ஒரு பெரிய கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்படும் போல்தோன்றுகிறது. அதாவது கவுண்டர்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள். இந்த சென்சஸ் அதிகாரிகள் இந்தக் கவுண்டர்கள் என்று சொல்லக்கூடியவர்களை பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஜாப்தாவில் சேர்ப்பதில்லை. இப்போது இந்தக் கவுண்டர்கள் பெரும்பாலும்,

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சேலம், கோயம்பத்தூர், தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாக்களில் இருக்கிறார்கள். உடனே அரசாங்கத்தார் இந்த சென்சஸ் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு கவுண்டர்களை பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஜாப்தாவில் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்றும், அவர்கள் ஜாதி, மாட்டினையும் ஜாப்தாவில் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்றும் உத்திரவு பிறப்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* Mr. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, however critical one may be of the Budget speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance, embodying as it does in broad outlines the financial policy of the Government and portraying with justifiable pride its achievements, one cannot but concede that, all things considered, the proposals reflect a creditable effort on the part of the Government to grapple with the vast and various problems that affect the welfare of the people of this State—problems which every democratic Government must tackle and that too successfully if it is to justify its existence as a People's Government. Credit must, therefore, in the first instance, go to the Hon. the Minister for Finance for having husbanded the resources of this State and for the masterly fashion in which he has attempted to satisfy all interests by a judicious allocation of the revenues under each Head of Expenditure commensurate with the resources at his disposal. I therefore join with the other Members of this House in congratulating the Finance Minister on giving us a splendid account of his stewardship.

“Having said that the proposals reflect a genuine and satisfactory attempt to grapple with the problems that affect the people, one cannot but express disappointment and regret at the complacent attitude of the Government in a matter of vital concern to the people, viz., the food situation. Rightly or wrongly I have gathered the impression as a result of the debates on food in this House that either the Government have not fully realized the gravity of the situation or that they are callous to the hardships which the people are suffering. This impression is borne out by the view expressed by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech in paragraph 7: ‘The Madras Government have been incurring an expenditure on the average, of more than Rs. 2 crores a year, by way of supplying food to the people, and they can hardly afford to add to this commitment’. A strange and disappointing statement! It is the primary duty of the Government to provide food for its citizens. They should strain every nerve on this score irrespective of considerations of cost. But the Government have utterly failed in their duty in this respect. It is cold comfort to be told that the present situation is due to causes beyond the control of the Government, like the failure of monsoons or the difficulties in getting food from foreign countries owing to unsettled conditions abroad. I think that in this matter the Government have followed a weak-kneed policy. We have a soft-natured Minister in charge of this Portfolio who cannot impose his will on the Union Food Minister who is able to bully our Food Minister into accepting whatever crumbs are thrown from his table and telling him that we should be grateful for what he has given. I cannot understand the reason why the Madras Government should not succeed in getting the free quota just as Bombay got through the Prime Minister. I

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feel that the Government should tackle this question vigorously by adopting an aggressive attitude and impressing upon the Union Food Minister that, if the Government of India do not give us the quota we require, the Government of India would be solely and wholly responsible for the consequences that may follow.

4-45 P.m. "Let me remind the Government that the masses cannot be expected for long to endure with the present starvation diet. The hungry man knows no respect for law or order. Hungry stomachs are the best soil in which Communist activities can flourish. The legitimate boast on the maintenance of law and order and security in this State will be nullified to a very large extent if the present state of affairs is allowed to continue much longer. I appeal, therefore, to the Government to take effective steps to solve this problem and thus alleviate the sufferings of the masses.

"In passing, I would like also to draw the attention of the Government to their failure to control rise in prices of necessities of life. Life is becoming every day more and more difficult with soaring prices and it is nothing short of a scandal that prices of food should go on rising unchecked. Severe measures should be adopted to control prices so that the people may not be put to hardship in purchasing the very bare necessities of life.

"Another question that I would like to touch on is the acute shortage of housing accommodation in this State. This problem has received a niggardly treatment in the Budget. Two or three crores should have been provided so as to enable the Government to give loans to co-operative societies and to local bodies to enable them to tackle this problem. I ask, why waste a crore of rupees upon the enforcement of Prohibition; why not entrust the enforcement to the Police in addition to their present duties. You are wasting a good amount of the money, namely, a crore of rupees which can be diverted profitably to far more useful purposes, such as providing housing accommodation, etc."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"The Police will ask two crores."

* MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ :—"They must be told to do it. People will always ask for more. But, the Police must be told, 'It is your duty and you must carry it out. If you do so, this will be done by them.

"Sir, I feel bound also to plead the cause of the non-gazetted subordinates of the Government, particularly those unfortunates whose incomes are below Rs. 100 per mensem. I have had the good fortune of working with them for twenty-seven years in my official career and I am in a position to speak about their worth. They are to be brief, the back-bone of the administration but they are in a sorry plight. I am aware that the Government are trying to give some increase in the house rent allowance but that does not go far enough in relieving their plight. They need much more. I plead that they be given extra dearness allowance. I confine myself only to dearness allowance and not any increase in salary because I am hoping that in the next two or three years, the food position will improve and the

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general position will improve and then, there will be no need for any allowance or at least as much allowance as is being now given to the Government servants. I say that at least Rs. 5 more would be the minimum they should get immediately. Perhaps it may mean some crores but that should not stand in the way of the Government helping them out of their difficulties. What is happening today? They are unable to live. They are getting into mire and their position will be far worse with the lapse of years. Any relief that is given now should be such as will enable them to extricate themselves from the difficulties in which they are plunged. I plead for this on behalf of the Government servants and I hope that Government will see their way to give some relief in the shape of extra dearness allowance.

"One word more and I am finished. Concern has been expressed by some Members of the minorities in this House with regard to their position in the next elections. I say that the minorities need not fear at all, for this reason that every Government, once it occupies the seat of Government, in my opinion, forgets party considerations, communal considerations, racial considerations and religious considerations and this State is no exception to that rule. They are shouldering a very serious responsibility and must look into the interests of the minorities and see that their privileges are safeguarded. I do not think that they will shut out the members of the minority communities from being represented in Legislature; the minorities can legitimately hope to get into legislature and voice the opinions of the peoples whom they represent. At any rate, I feel certain that the majorities, whoever they may be in the next elections, will show the same goodwill and commonsense as they are doing today and if they do so, the minorities will have no grievance against them in that respect."

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—"Ma'am, Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity of expressing my views on the Budget. My first reaction to the Budget was to find how far it is helpful. It is good enough as a recount of the past. I can say this that it reads more like a summary of the administration report than a real Budget. It indicates what little has been done. Of course the word 'little' has been modestly used. It certainly takes note of all the difficulties in the present as also the difficult food situation that is facing the country today. But, my complaint is that apart from saying that a large part of the work remains yet to be attempted, it leads to nothing in particular. It leaves the future unprobed. It almost seems to let the wisdom of the people do what is best. So far as we are concerned, we are content to remain silent. This is not a very helpful attitude.

"Now let me put it in figures. Examining the revenue and expenditure and then propounding the main solution to the present difficulties, I shall be able to explain myself fully. On the revenue side in the past, I would say that we have been over-estimating expenditure and under-estimating revenue and so, from year to year comes the same tale of accumulating reserves. We were told always that our resources are getting dwindled but my

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contention then was that we have not been developing the spending organization so far and that we are over-estimating expenditure while under-estimating revenue. This is substantially true. To-day, what is the position? I think we are on the reverse phase. We are under-estimating expenditure and we are over-estimating I am afraid, the revenue side, a very difficult position for the Government to take up at this stage. Summarising the position. I would say that we are living from hand to mouth with a difficult ways and means position, with a very thrifty policy in regard to capital expenditure. This leads us sometimes to hurried conclusions.

"Now, let me analyse the revenue side. The sales-tax is no doubt the *Kamadhenu* which was found for us by my master. We hold on to it and correctly still but do not over-milk the cow lest it go dry. I expect for the coming year less, not more, than the figure budgeted for this year. Already business turnover in many lines shows signs of weary contractions and what the trend will be in regard to various things is yet a puzzle and unless we have good plans—plans which I will endeavour to outline in the last part of my speech—I am afraid, we will get little relief. What are the other sources of revenue? Land revenue remains still and constant, and sometimes subject to sudden subtractions as in this year. All this the Budget has taken into account but has given a larger figure than we hon. Members presumed it to be. What are the other items of progressive revenue? The other day, the Hon. the Finance Minister was lecturing to us as to school boys, on electricity. He said that electricity is something which produces. I do not understand it. It helps to produce. Every scheme, electricity no doubt, increases the prosperity of the person on land and gives more opportunities for the industry to thrive, but the returns from it are slow. We cannot expect spectacular returns. We cannot expect to earn on irrigation because it is mostly concentrated on what I call unremunerative scheme and we have now mostly unremunerative schemes. Then what is it that will earn from and earn quickly? My only answer to this question is transport. We will not touch it because we are afraid of the elections. This reflects a sense of timorousness. If we think hard we will find that this is the only good source available to us. In the next six years, it will give a certain income of Rs. 10 crores. I do not propose to analyse the transport figures in detail at this stage, but I will give the figures generally. We are putting it in a very wrong way. The gross earning is 104 lakhs of rupees and the gross expenditure is about 90 lakhs of rupees. What is the capital that is invested? It is 40 lakhs of rupees of which is already earmarked as depreciation nearly half that sum. We have a net earning of 8 lakhs of rupees per year. What better scheme than this can you think of? I ask the Hon. the Finance Minister to apply his mind and I ask him in all seriousness to think of the production side of the Revenue Budget.

p.m. "Now, let me take the expenditure; it is steady and constant. We cannot go on reverse gear hereafter. We will have to spend on more police and less crime, more education and less

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vulgarity, more health facilities and less disease, lively agriculture and more food; also better pay for Government servants. I plead here that they all be put on the Government of India's scales—and thus work for greater efficiency. So far we have budgeted for a certain expenditure, viz., Rs. 60 crores a year. We cannot have less for the expenditure side in the future. The Government have indicated that they have to provide for large expenditure in other directions. What is that Government have to provide for? Shall I repeat to the Hon. Finance Minister what he himself has said in various places in his Budget? For the next five years he wants Rs. 20 crores for irrigation, 20 crores for electricity, 10 crores for roads and bridges, 5 crores for water-supply and drainage, 5 crores more certainly for Education and Harijan uplift, 5 crores for zamindari and inam compensation, 2 crores for panchayats—though we passed the Bill regarding panchayats despite my protest that we would be unable to provide for them in the Budget in that same year and in the succeeding budget of this year—and an augmentation by another Rs. 6 crores in the other departments where expenditure must be looked for to be growing. Now, we must have a Revenue Budget, let me tell the Hon. Finance Minister, for the future which will at least at the end of the fifth year bring a Rs. 75 crores revenue. Allowing for capital expenditure on an equal scale from the revenue side as from the drawings from the Reserves to which we have a perfect right even to-day, if we do not get this increased revenue and we cannot resist expenditure—and I do not think expenditure can be reduced at all—there is no scope for retrenchment—because all welfare States will have to pursue a policy of employment and constructive expansion—the result will be a forced pumping out of our reserves. Under such financial arrangement both revenue and capital programmes will suffer from year to year.

"I will now deal with capital expenditure and finish my speech if you will kindly allow me the next eight minutes, in exactly the time allotted to me. To-day, capital expenditure is of three kinds. The first kind I would say is productive expenditure of which there is little or no indication to-day; that is to say, if we borrow at $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 per cent., whatever gives us more than that I call that productive expenditure. Perhaps it may be possible in electricity, but it is certainly not possible in irrigation. Then there are two other kinds of capital expenditure. One I call unremunerative and the other unproductive. What I mean by 'unremunerative' is this: if we borrow at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and we are able to get a productive result below that but nothing like zero, then I call it unremunerative. The unproductive expenditure is that which will surely incur a loss, that is to say, we will have to pay interest on the loans and nothing will result from the scheme itself. All this is necessary no doubt in the national interest, but we must plan in such a way that all these go side by side. I suggest that the two latter items must be charged to revenue account—unproductive and unremunerative. There is an advantage in that procedure, intelligent supervision and greater care in the execution of the scheme which reduces the cost of the scheme is the result when we charge it to revenue, but when we charge it

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to borrowings, I think these advantages are lost. If we want to carry out all the projects that we have in view.—like silt clearance, numerous tank repairs, small schemes like the one mentioned carelessly the other day, i.e., the Sagileru scheme—I also know a little about those districts and about the numerous small dry rivers in the sandy belts that run across the Ceded districts and Chittoor—I say we must proceed with them, whatever be the cost to the Government, surely charging them to revenue account. Then, what is your policy? How will we gather all this money? Do not be afraid to tell the people that they must find the money. I will suggest a method; it is this: those who want irrigation must pay for it. We will have a compulsory savings scheme, say for five years, before a scheme starts with a definite promise that the scheme will be started, collect half the amount of costs from the people and after the execution of the schemes, i.e., after the date when it is finished, give them a rebate in the taxation for at least double the number of years they have to save compulsorily. I do not propose to take much time over this; I have made only a general statement. The time-limit on me does not permit my expanding the whole scheme which is in my mind, but the Government can examine it for what it is worth. It will lead to savings, it will lead to greater production which we want, and it will lead ultimately to a legitimate right on our part to demand a staggered amount of withdrawal from what I call the debt owing to us from the Reserve Bank to the extent of Rs. 33 and odd crores. We can get Rs. 6 crores a year from them if you show that 'here we are, we have collected honestly and earnestly for all promised schemes'. Or, in the alternative, I suggest that we may put the sales tax on the first sale of foodgrains. Do not be afraid of this. If we Congressmen cannot lead the country, who else will? Should we be afraid of announcing to the people even on the eve of an election that we intend to carry out these schemes, only provided they give us a mandate to start either of these alternative schemes? Nationalized transport will increase revenue. We will get our Rs. 75 crore Budget at the end of the fifth year, I promise out of which we will have Rs. 15 crores enhanced revenue 10 of which can be put for capital expenditure on unproductive and unremunerative schemes and 10 more crores from the reserve fund in the Reserve Bank which is ours really and which they will release once have shown the earnestness with which we can pursue these schemes.

Now, Madam, I will close only with this note: let us not make the one mistake of shutting out our conclusions from the future. Let us express ourselves fully and see what public reaction it brings. That is the only way to increase prosperity in the country. Let us knock out all controls. I am glad to support the Government in their revised food policy. It is the one I have been agitating about. Then there will be no objection to the sales tax on the first sale of foodgrains. There will be no objection from the deficit districts or from the surplus districts to the addition of what I call the compulsory savings scheme for capital contributions. How will we otherwise make our roads and bridges? All these will be promised and will never materialise.

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Can we reduce expenditure? We will sit still with this Budget and simply rest on our oars. That is not Government, that is stagnation. If we want to govern, I say let us look ahead, probe into the future, tell the people of this country that they must be prepared, not for burdens as taxation is generally called, but for some sacrifice in the present in order to increase prosperity for the years near at hand. There will then be increased production of food, other enterprises will also follow. Food is the first thing. What is the use of libraries, more hospitals, even more education, for a famished people? We must first deal with the problem of hunger, provide for the stomach in its fullness, and then see the enthusiasm and the vigour of the people; and vigorous people can be driven to anything, even to bear increased burdens.

“Madam, let us cultivate the intelligence of the thinking public and suppress low intrigue and cunning and timorousness and advance to our goal with determination.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 1st March 1951.

[28th February 1951]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 812 asked by Sri T. Viswanatham at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th February 1951, page 181 supra.]

(1)

From J. PARE, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Tiruchirappalli, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public (Special) Department, dated 29th October 1950.

[Pare, J., I.C.S.—Retirement from service and acceptance of employment in India—Permission requested.]

I have the honour to request that I may be permitted to retire from service and that I may be granted such leave as I am entitled to preparatory to retirement, as soon as may be convenient.

2. I further request that I may be permitted to accept employment as an Assistant with Pierce Leslie and Company, Calicut, from January 1st 1951. The place of employment would in the first instance be either Fort Cochin, Calicut or Coimbatore. Pierce Leslie are general importers and exporters, mainly of plantation produce, shipping agents, manufacturers of Mangalore tiles, and also own a textile mill in Coimbatore.

(2)

G.O.R. No. 642, Public (Special), dated 5th December 1950, sanctioning leave preparatory to retirement.

[Leave and retirement—Pare, I.C.S., Mr. J.—Sanctioned—Appointment—Savarinathan, Sri A. M.—Notified.]

Order.

Under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, Mr. J. Pare, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate of the Tiruchirappalli district, is granted leave on average pay for six months and twenty-one days followed by leave on half average pay for five months and twelve days with effect from the date of relief.

2. The President has sanctioned the retirement of Mr. Pare, I.C.S., on proportionate pension under the Premature Retirement Rules on the expiry of the leave sanctioned to him.

3. The following appointment is notified:—

Sri A. M. Savarinathan, Personal Assistant to the Collector, Tiruchirappalli, to be in charge of the duties of the Collector and District Magistrate of the Tiruchirappalli district in addition to his own duties.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Chief Secretary.

[28th February 1951]

Memorandum No. 3542/50-7, Public (Special), dated 29th December 1950, conveying President's sanction to Mr. Pare to accept private employment.

[Pare, I.C.S., Mr. J.—Permission to accept private employment while on leave preparatory to retirement—Granted.]

Read—

G.O.R. No. 642, Public (Special), dated 5th December 1950.

The President has permitted Mr. J. Pare, I.C.S., to accept employment under Messrs. Pierce Leslie and Company, Calicut, while he is on leave preparatory to retirement.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 814 asked by Sri L. S. Karayalar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th February 1951, page 187 supra.]

(a) Tirunelveli district was free from cholera till the third week of September 1950. From the week ending 23rd September 1950, sporadic infection was reported in Sankarankoil, Koilpatti, Vilathikulam and Srivaikuntam ranges. During the week ending 11th November 1950 and the succeeding weeks, the disease spread to other ranges and is now prevalent in an epidemic form in the district. Tirunelveli, Srivaikuntam, Tenkasi, Vilathikulam, Sankarankoil and Tiruchendur ranges are heavily infected. As regards Ettayapuram village, information received up to 10th December 1950 shows that there has been no attack of cholera there.

(b) There were 1,076 attacks and 563 deaths for the period from the commencement of the epidemic till the week ending 2nd December 1950.

(c) All the usual preventive measures such as disinfection of infective materials, chlorination of water sources wherever possible, improvement of general sanitation with special reference to fly control, isolation of patients to the extent possible, and preventive inoculations among those exposed to risk and the vulnerable groups of population in the infected localities, are all being carried out. Additional staff have also been employed for cholera control work.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 821 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th February 1951, page supra.]

(a) Yes. Fish rearing is done extensively in the State.

(b) The various places where fish rearing is done are given separately in the annexure.

(c) The number of seed fish supplied, the increased quantity of yield and its cost during 1948-49 and 1949-50 are given below :

	Number of fish seed supplied.	Increased yield.	Cost or value of increased yield of fish.
		LB.	RS.
1948-49	793,581	504,865	2,08,716
1949-50	1,287,606	870,085	2,97,521

(d) The estimated increase in yield in 1950-51 is 73 lakhs lb. of fish and in 1951-52 is 20,000 tons.

Annexure.

Madras City	4 Demonstration ponds. 2 Fish farms at Chetpet and Adyar. 3 Ponds and 3 tanks inside the Government House, Guindy.
Chingleput district	4 Provincialised tanks—(5 in Chingleput taluk, 2 in Maduranthakam taluk, 13 in Kancheepuram, 5 in Sreeperumbudur, 3 in Tiruvallur and 13 in Ponneri taluks). 14 Demonstration ponds (4 in Chingleput taluk, 6 in Kancheepuram and 4 in Tiruvallur taluk). Three fish farms in Poondi, Chingleput and Tantipandal.
North Arcot	15 Provincialised tanks (4 in Arkonam, 1 in Wallajah, 7 in Cheyyar and 3 in Polur taluks), 20 demonstration ponds (2 in Arni, 2 in Polur, 3 in Wandiwash, 10 in Tiruvannamalai, 1 in Chengam and 2 in Tiruppattur) and 1 fish farm at Vellore.
Chittoor district	4 Provincialised tanks (3 in Madanapalle taluk and 1 in Chittoor taluk), 18 demonstration ponds (3 in Chittoor, 2 in Palamaner, 2 in Chendragiri, 5 in Tirupati, 2 at Kalahasti, 1 at Puttur, 1 at Poonganur and 2 in Vayalpad).
Nellore, Guntur and Krishna districts.	2 Fish farms (1 at Ippur and another at Mopad), 140 provincialised tanks, 8 demonstration tanks. Krishna river.
Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts.	Tungabhadra River. Three fish farms, 9 demonstration tanks, and 23 provincialised waters.
Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts.	23 demonstration tanks and 4 provincialised waters. Godavari river.

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Mangalore district	(1) Nileswar, (2) Mangalore, (3) Karkal and (4) Coondapoor.
Malabar district	(1) Palghat and (2) Kozhikode
Coimbatore district	(1) Coimbatore, (2) Perur, (3) Palladam, (4) Pollachi, (5) Mettur, (6) Dharmapur and (7) Bhavani.
Tiruchirappalli	(1) Tiruchirappalli.
Madurai district	(1) Madurai, and (2) Manamadurai.
Tirunelveli	(1) Ambasamudram, (2) Kalladaikurichi and (3) Sriyaikuntam.
Nilgiris	(1) Aravangadu and (2) Katheri Reservoir.
South Arcot district	(1) Tindivanam and (2) Cuddalore O.T.
Tanjore district	(1) Kumbakonam, (2) Tanjore, (3) Mannargudi, (4) Kovilavanam, (5) Nagore, (6) Tiruturai, (7) Muthupet and (8) Adiram-patnam.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, the 1st March 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Pay and allowances of Engineering staff under various departments.

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

(a) whether there is any difference in the scales of pay and other allowances of the Public Works Department, Minor Irrigation and Local Boards Engineering staff;

(b) if so, what the differences are; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The answer ^b is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Sir, from the statement that has been laid on the table of the House, I find there is a difference in the scales of pay between the municipal engineering staff and the Government engineering staff. May I know, Sir, the reasons for this difference? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Because the paying capacity of the municipalities is not as large as that of the Government.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ In view of the fact that the municipal engineers and the Government engineers possess the same qualifications and are expected to do similar work, may I know, Sir, if the municipalities or the local boards concerned, are not able to pay the scales to their engineers as are provided for by Government for their engineers, the Government will make good the difference? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Such differences exist in various other departments also, for instance it exists in the Education Department also and it has been there for a very long time. I do not think that the Government can now step in and pay the enhanced scales of salaries to the municipal engineering staff.”

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for paying higher salaries than those obtaining elsewhere so far as the teachers are concerned, may I know why the Government are making this invidious distinction between one service and another?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They do not belong to the same service; one is Government service and the other is municipal service. The two are different services. In fact, even now the Government of India scales are different from the Madras Government scales."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"Sir, whatever might have been the practice in the past, will not the Government now enforce the salutary principle that same work must get the same salary; and if the agencies which are responsible for certain sections of the service, are not able to give the same scales of salary, will not the Government, in view of this salutary principle, come to their aid and see that the same work is paid the same amount of salary?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir, some may be called clerks, managers or officers and things like that, but the arduous nature of the work of these vary and therefore these posts carry different scales of pay. Therefore, it is not possible in the near future, to have standardized scales of salaries for all the services."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, I find from the Budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister that the Government have decided to provincialize the municipal engineering services and we also see that money has been allotted for the purpose in the Budget and may I know from what exact date the provincialization of the municipal services will come into effect?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That question may be put to the Hon. Minister for Local Administration."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"Sir, are the Government aware that municipal engineering is more versatile and as a matter of fact it involves arduous responsibilities?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir, the municipal engineer works in a very limited sphere and therefore he is different from other Government engineers."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government would consider the proposal of incorporating all the engineers that are doing road and building works into the Highways Department and those who are doing water works and drainage works into the Public Works Engineering Department, as the latter proposal having been recommended by the Provincial Water-supply and Drainage Schemes Committee appointed by the Government?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I think, to a large extent, all the engineers who are in charge of roads come under the Highways Department, except perhaps municipal engineers who are also doing water-supply, roads, etc."

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JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"Sir, is it not a fact that their sphere of work is limited, as in municipalities only a limited number of men is employed and as such, the work performed by a single individual is the same as the work performed by another individual in a larger sphere?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The amount of money that will be placed at the disposal of the municipal engineer is generally very limited, whereas the engineer in the Highways Department or the Irrigation Department may be spending a very large sum of money on the works undertaken by him."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, in view of the fact that the qualifications of both the municipal engineer and the engineer employed in the Highways or Public Works Departments, are the same, and in view of the fact that the amount of work that is done by the municipal engineer is in no way inferior to that done by the Government engineer; and also in view of the fact that the Government hold that the municipalities form part and parcel of the Government, may I know, Sir, why this distinction is made?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The qualifications of both may be the same, but as I said, the arduous nature of the work and their responsibilities are different. For instance, one may be a graduate and yet he is a lower division clerk and another graduate may be a deputy collector, and since their qualifications are the same they cannot be given the same scales of pay."

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO:—"Sir, in view of the proposal for the provincialization of municipal engineers, will the Government consider the question of transferring the officers of the Public Works as well as the Highways Department to the municipal service and *vice versa* of drafting the municipal engineers to other departments, so that there may be no difference and their emoluments may be the same and that they may learn work in both the departments?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The proposal may be considered."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister said that the difference is due to the capacity of the paying employer, in this case the municipality and the Government. But, in answer to clause (c) of the question, it is stated 'the duties and responsibilities and the qualifications required are not the same in the case of Government and municipal employees'. May I know, which is correct, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What is stated is correct. In some cases, only lower qualifications might be the required standard, but sometimes even when the candidates concerned possess higher qualifications they are paid the same scales of pay."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether the technical skill required of a municipal engineer is the same as the technical skill required of a Highway Department engineer? Suppose in the preparation of an estimate for the making of a road or the designing of a building, how does it happen when the Minister says that the nature of the responsibilities of both is different? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The total amount spent by an engineer in the municipality and the average amount spent by a divisional engineer or somebody else is certainly different from the amount that may be spent by a municipal engineer."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Sir, in answer to a question by hon. Gentleman, Mr. Hameed Khan the Hon. Minister said that the qualifications are the same, but in answer to sub-clause (c) of the question it is stated that they are not the same. How does he reconcile the two, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" A similar question was put by hon. Member Mr. D. V. Ramaswami and I have answered it. I may say, there are people with higher qualifications too and yet they go in for municipal service and even they will get only lower scales of pay."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :—" Sir, the Hon. Leader of the House stated that an engineer in the Irrigation Department has to spend a large amount and as such his work is more arduous than that of the municipal engineer. In that connexion, may I ask him, Sir, while the engineer who spends all the huge sum himself is given extra staff to assist him, why the municipal engineer is not given such a big staff to assist him? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" In fact, all the engineers get their work done by their subordinate staff of supervisors and others and no engineer, either the municipal engineer or the Executive Engineer who actually spends the money, actually does the work himself, but he gets it done."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :—" Not with the same staff? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The staff required will be given, either for a municipal engineer or for an executive engineer."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Sir, if the Hon. Minister is going to stick to the reply given to the question, may I ask him, why the Government should lend their officers to municipalities? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Because they ask, we send them; sometimes the municipalities will not be able to pay leave salary or the pensionary contribution of these officers who are deputed to municipal service and it comes to a high figure."

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JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—" Sir, what about the supervisors and overseers whose initial pay stands high and end differently if they are attached to municipal or. Public Works department? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I have been saying that there is the difference for a very long time and it depends upon the nature of the work they are doing."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he is aware that the quality of work is suffering because there are not enough people in every municipal service on account of this invidious distinction and if all municipalities are suffering, it means the State also is suffering? "

Special concessions to 9 (a) (i) candidates.

* 832 Q.—SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

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

(b) if so, what they are;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of candidates who have put in a continuous service of four years and above in (1) the Secretariat, (2) Ministerial and (3) the Judicial Ministerial Services;

(e) whether there is any rule or precedent to exempt candidates who have put in a continuous service of more than four years and gained sufficient experience from sitting for the examination and to regularize their appointments; if not, whether the Government have any proposal to do so;

(f) whether the Heads of Departments are empowered to exempt deserving persons; and if so, the cases in which such exemptions are given; and.

(g) what the Government propose to do with regard to the candidates who fail in the above examination?

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

" (b) The question does not arise.

" (c) The concessions already granted in G.O. No. 144, Public (Services), dated 18th January 1951 are liberal enough and they cannot be made more liberal in respect of any class of temporary employees for reasons of length of service.

" (d) The information is not readily available. Nor do the Government consider it necessary to collect it at the time and labor involved in its collection will not be commensurate with the public interest served.

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"(e) & (f) The answer is in the negative.

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

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! தயவு செய்து பதிலைத் தமிழில் சொல்லும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) இல்லை.

"(b) இந்தக் கேள்வி எழவில்லை.

"(c) ஜி.ஓ. நெ. 144, பப்ளிக் (சர்வீஸ்) 1951-ம் வருஷம் ஜனவரியில் 18-யில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் சலுகைகளை தாராளமாக இருக்கின்றன. தற்காலிகமான உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு, அவர்கள் அதிக நாள் வேலை செய்தபோதிலும், சலுகைகளை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை.

"(d) கேட்கப்படுகின்ற தகவல் கொடுப்பதற்கு விவரம் தற்போது இல்லை. இதைச் சேகரிப்பதற்கு அனாவசியமான செலவும் வேலையும் தான் எற்படும்.

"(e) & (f) இல்லை.

"(g) சாதாரண விதிகளின்படி தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படுகிற சிப்பந்திகள் இவர்களுக்குப் பதிலாக விதிகளின்படி நியமிக்கப்படுவர்."

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU :—"ஒரு வருஷம் டெம்பரரியாக வேலை செய்த சிப்பந்திகளுக்குப் பரிசுஷ இருப்பதுபோல், நான்கு வருஷமும் அதற்கு மேலும் வேலை செய்தவரும் சிப்பந்திகளுக்குப் பரிசுஷ வைப்பது பொருத்தமில்லையென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Whether it is three years or four years they must sit for the special examination. What we have done is liberal enough."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—"In view of the fact that these candidates have put in three to four years service and that an examination is held to test their ability to fill the particular posts, may I know what sense is involved in compelling these candidates to appear for another test involving lot of exertion for the candidates and resulting in lot of expenditure for the Government with the added chance of candidates of some community being eliminated?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"No, Sir, they did not undergo any examination at the first instance. This is the first time they are asked to sit for the examination. Of course they have put in two to three or even four years of service but they will be appearing for the examination for the first time."

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU :—"மூன்று வருஷம் service செய்தவர்கள் இத்தனை பேர் என்று கணக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. நான்கு வருஷத்திற்கு மேல் service செய்தவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை ஏன் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"It takes a very long time and labour for the various departments to collect the information required."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—"The Hon. Minister said that the answer to clauses (d) and (e) was in the negative. May I request him to reconsider the question of those people who

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have put in more than four years' service and regularize their appointment? If this is not done it will cause a great hardship to the unrepresented communities in the service."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Because we are sympathetic to them we are asking them to appear for the examination. Otherwise they would be disqualified straightway. In view of their past service we are giving them this special concession to appear for the examination. We expect most of them would pass."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—"Is it not a fact that these candidates after they were appointed are working to the entire satisfaction of the superiors and when their work is satisfactory and they have been there in the service for the past three or four years, I do not understand the logic or the sense involved in trying to hold an examination for them and trying to send them away. The work of these people was testified to be satisfactory."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Nobody testified to their work being satisfactory or anything of that sort. In view of the emergency they were recruited under rule 9 (a) (i) and they have been there in the respective departments. It will be unfair if other people who are qualified and who have the requisite educational and age qualification are ousted in preference to these people appointed under emergency provisions and who do not generally possess the required qualifications."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Is it not 'Bania'-like to get the services of these people when the Government want and then send them away at their will and put them in the streets? May I know whether it will not be proper on the part of the Government to keep these people and not send them out after holding some sort of an examination and making them undergo some sort of exertion which is unnecessary in view of the fact that they have gained experience after four or five years of service in the various departments?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Sir, it may be 'Bania'-like but it is the right way to deal with these people. When we required more people we did recruit them but we cannot keep them on whether we require them or not. There is retrenchment when the emergency is over as was the case during war-time when so many were recruited under 9 (a) (i) and subsequently some were retrenched. It is not as if we are sending away all of them. We are trying to keep them on as far as possible."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"May I know, Sir, whether the Leader of the House is aware of the Government order that communal Government Order should be applied even in respect of people who are appointed under 9 (a) (i) and that some district officers have not implemented the order fully? May I request the Government to issue another strict instruction that this should be strictly observed even in the case of 9 (a) (i) candidates?"

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MR. SPEAKER :—" What has that to do with this question."

Bharathapuzha Bridge.

* 833 Q.—JANAB M. V. HYDROSS: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to question No. 23 answered on 31st July 1946—

(a) the stage at which the construction of Bharathapuzha Bridge at Kuttipuram in Malabar district stands;

(b) whether there is any change in the programme for the construction of the work; and

(c) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) Of the ten piers and two abutments required for the bridge the work of sinking wells for foundations on nine piers on the Kuttipuram side has progressed to the extent of about two-thirds of the work to be done. The abutment on the Ponnani side has been completed. The work on the remaining pier on the Ponnani side which is in the river portion is expected to be started during this summer and that on the abutment on the Kuttipuram side as soon as the land required for which acquisition proceedings are in progress is secured. A total expenditure of Rs. 6.8 lakhs has been incurred to end of November 1950 against the present estimated cost of Rs. 21.2 lakhs.

" (b) & (c) There is no change in the programme for the construction of the work except that the time allowed for its completion, viz., two years from March 1949, may have to be extended. During actual execution it was found necessary to sink wells for foundations much deeper than originally estimated and the total depth of all wells to be sunk has doubled. As the sinking of wells at such low depths which is a necessarily slow process was not anticipated in advance, the contractor has not secured adequate plant and machinery. The working season for foundation work is also limited to about seven months in the year, i.e., from October to April. In view of these it may not be possible to complete the work by the programmed date."

JANAB M. V. HYDROSS :—" May I know, Sir, whether there was any kind of negligence on the part of the contractor to push forward with the work and whether the conduct of the contractor has affected the progress of the work? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" It is true that there has been some negligence on the part of the contractors and a penalty has also been imposed. That must have contributed to the delay in the completion of the work."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister for Public Works what will be the proportionate loss the Government would have to meet as a result of the negligence of the contractor and the time lost for the completion of the work? "

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I am unable to give the information just now but we have levied some penalty for the possible loss that must have been incurred by the Government on account of the default on the part of the contractor."

JANAB M. V. HYDROSS :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government provided the contractor with the necessary instruments and machinery for the construction of the work which they did not have? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Whatever the Government have to provide under the terms of the agreement have, I believe, been provided for."

Obstruction against procurement officials.

* 834 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cases of obstruction against procurement officials that have been reported in Nellore district and the State of Madras during the month of August 1950;

(b) the steps that have been taken against the culprits;

(c) the steps that have been taken to safeguard the officials against such attacks; and

(d) in how many of the abovementioned cases, assault also took place?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" (a) Two and thirteen cases, respectively.

" (b) (1) *Nellore district*.—In one case, the Tahsildar, Nellore, has been directed to file a criminal complaint against the concerned persons in the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Court, Nellore. The other case is under police investigation.

(2) As regards the cases reported from the other districts, some are under investigation by the police and in some others, the police have filed charge-sheets before the competent courts.

" (c) Whenever the procurement officials apprehend obstruction to procurement or any other trouble from the villagers which is likely to cause a breach of the peace or endanger their personal safety, the help of the police is sought for by them.

" (d) Five cases."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Sir, in respect of the case where the Tahsildar was assaulted by a very influential mill-owner, may I know whether the Collector took direct interest in the case and withdrew the case after obtaining an apology from the culprit? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" As I said there were only two cases in Nellore district and in one of them a case has already been filed and the other is still under investigation. I do not know to which case the hon. Member refers to."

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SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“ May I know, Sir, whether in respect of the cases against Sankara Reddy which were withdrawn ultimately by the Collector, they were kept lodged even after the Collector passed interim orders saying that the man was incorrigible and should be proceeded against? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I want notice to give a reply to this definite question.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister can give us details about these cases in Nellore referred to by him? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, one refers to the case against Kailasam Pitchai Reddi and the other one relates to Indukurpet and the last one relates to Kothapalli village of Atmakur taluk and the person concerned is one Narasu Reddi.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ With reference to the supplementary put by hon. Member, Sri Raghavayya, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to call for particulars regarding withdrawal of cases against this Sankara Reddy? ”

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

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that in most cases the ryots obstruct procurement officers because of their high-handedness in trying to enter their houses when there is nothing to procure and generally these procurement officers harass the lower classes of ryots more than the upper classes and that is the reason why in some of these cases the ryots resort to such methods? If that is so, may I request the Hon. Minister to issue instructions to see that the poor ryots are treated courteously and procurement is limited only up to their capacity? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ These matters have been previously engaging the attention of the Government and necessary instructions have already been issued.”

11-30 a.m. JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—“ Why is it, Sir, that of all the persons the Reddis of Nellore district have taken the law into their hands? ”

Melur Headquarters Hospital.

* 835 Q.—SRI P. KAKKAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a maternity home has been constructed in the Melur Headquarters Hospital; and

(b) if so, when a lady doctor will be appointed?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Health) :—“ (a) Only a maternity ward is under construction in the Local Fund Hospital, Melur.

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“ (b) The appointment of a Woman Medical Officer in the Local Fund Hospital, Melur, will be considered by the District Board, Madurai, when the necessity for it arises.”

Construction of masonry dams across the rivers Vellar and Pambar in Pudukkottai.

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

(a) whether the plans and estimates for the construction of masonry dams across the rivers Vellar and Pambar in Pudukkottai have been completed;

(b) the exact places where these dams are proposed to be constructed;

(c) the names of tanks which are to be benefited by each dam;

(d) the area (in acres) to be irrigated by each dam;

(e) when the construction will be actually begun; and

(f) whether the Government intend to expedite the construction of these dams?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) No. Only the preliminary investigation of the schemes has been completed.

“ (b) Two anicut schemes across Vellar and one across the Pambar (not Pambar) are under investigation. The first anicut across the Vellore will be in place of the ruined anicut near Sundarapatti village, Pulivayal vattam, Kolathur taluk and the second one will be in Mirattinilaivattam, Tirumayam taluk. The site of the proposed anicut in the Pambar is near Pakkirthakkal in Nallambalsamudram vattam, Tirumayam taluk.

“ (c) & (d) A statement* showing the tanks and the areas to be benefited is placed on the table of the House.

“ (e) & (f) The schemes are yet to be investigated in detail and it cannot be said at this stage whether and if so when they will be taken up for execution.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that these areas are drought affected, will the Government expedite the completion of these schemes? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Grant of overdraft on the Imperial Bank of India, to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank.

* 837 Q.—JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that this Government have granted an overdraft up to Rs. 3 crores on the Imperial Bank of India on behalf of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank;

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(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the reasons why the State Government gave a loan to the Co-operative Bank direct; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a loan of Rs. 190 lakhs given by the State Government to the Co-operative Bank is still outstanding?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a), (b) & (c) From April 1947 to January 1949, the Government gave direct loans to the Provincial Co-operative Bank to the extent of Rs. 640 lakhs in all for financing procurement operations. The bank repaid Rs. 450 lakhs by instalments before the end of June 1949, leaving a balance of Rs. 190 lakhs. In August 1949, the bank was given extension of time for one year for the repayment of this balance of Rs. 190 lakhs, and this was repaid in full before the end of May 1950. There is no direct loan from the Government still outstanding.

“In October 1949 the Provincial Co-operative Bank was in need of further assistance for procurement operations, and the Government's ways and means position did not permit the grant of any loan. The Imperial Bank of India was willing to lend money to the Provincial Co-operative Bank on the basis of a Government guarantee and the Government accordingly stood guarantee for the repayment of a loan of Rs. 3 crores (Rs. 1 crore by way of cash credit and Rs. 2 crores as an outright loan) for a period of one year from October 1949. This guarantee has been renewed recently (in October 1950) for a further period of twelve months, the loan of Rs. 3 crores being now split as Rs. 1½ crores cash credit and Rs. 1½ crores outright loan.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“What was the security taken from the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank for granting the overdraft up to Rs. 3 crores?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“Sir, the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank has entered into an agreement with the Government pledging its stocks as security and it has agreed to the conditions for granting the overdraft.”

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“Sir, is the Hon. the Minister for Finance aware that such cash credits and guarantees cannot be given to any institution by the Madras Government unless the House has approved of such credits as in the case of the Central Land Mortgage Bank?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“What has that to do with this question?”

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“Sir, the policy is unconstitutional.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“I have not followed the question, Sir.”

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JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have granted a loan of Rs. 600 lakhs direct and also gave a guarantee for the overdraft up to Rs. 3 crores to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank and whether the Hon. the Minister for Finance can do so without the sanction of this House, as asked by hon. Gentleman Mr. Varadachari?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“A separate question may be put.”

Smuggling of yarn from Nellore district.

* 838 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 4 bales of yarn were seized by the anti-blackmarket staff of Chittoor in or about the last week of October 1950 while being smuggled from Nellore district to Chittoor district;

(b) by whom the bales were despatched; and

(c) what action has been taken by the authorities in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“(a) to (c) The information cannot be disclosed in public interest.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“Arising out of the answer of the Hon. the Minister for Industries for whom I have very great respect for his open-heartedness, may I know, Sir, what has compelled him to seek shelter under ‘public interest’ to safeguard the culprits who have been caught red-handed as admitted and who do not deserve any consideration from this Government?”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“On a point of order, Sir, if the hon. Member says that he has very great respect for the Hon. the Minister for Industries for his open-heartedness, is it not a reflection on the other Ministers?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“No, he never meant that.”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“Sir, there are a number of such cases and they are under investigation. It is not proper to disclose the information now.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“May I know, Sir, the names of the persons whose goods have been caught in this matter and are those persons so great as to compel the Government not to disclose their names?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“No, Sir, I will disclose the names. Two bales of yarn were taken from one K. Ponnamm of Singarayakonda and two bales of yarn from one Uppala Chengayya of Singarayakonda.”

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Lease of lands owned by temples.

* 839 Q.—SRI P. KAKKAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have issued any orders to the Executive Officers of devasthanams under the Hindu Religious Endowments Board instructing them to lease the lands owned by the temples to the local landless Harijans at a fixed rate of waram or lease for a definite period?

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

SRI P. KAKKAN:—"Sir, temple lands are now given on lease or waram to only rich people and not to poor people. May I ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving the lands on lease or waram direct to the tillers of the soil, i.e., the poor Harijans?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, if the lease is for less than five years, the discretion vests with the Executive Officer or the Temple Committee and if the lease is for more than five years, the Hindu Religious Endowments Board is the proper authority and under no case does it come to the Government. I do not think that any fresh instructions are necessary just now."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, are the Government aware that in the case of temple lands, rich people take them on lease and sub-lease them to the poor people and as such is it not proper for the Government to help the poor people by giving the leases direct to the poor people?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, it is highly desirable that the poor people should be given the leases. But the discretion vests with the Executive Officer or the Temple Committee if the lease is for less than five years or the Hindu Religious Endowments Board if the lease is for more than five years."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, instead of leasing out these lands in large blocks to rich people, is it not advisable that the Government should help the poor people by giving small bits of land on lease to the poor cultivators?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, the hon. Member is raising a separate question."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, am I correct in presuming that the purpose of safeguarding the financial interests of the temples will be best served by publicly auctioning the leases?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That is one of the suggestions which has to be considered."

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JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister said that the Government have not issued any instructions in the matter. May I know whether they will issue such instructions now?"

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

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, while I have no objection to Government taking steps to allocate small plots of land to Harijans, in cases where it is not possible otherwise than to lease larger plots of land, will the Government issue instructions to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board to ensure that these auctions are held publicly so that the temples may get more revenues on account of the increased prices that the foodgrains will now secure?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I do not think that it is necessary for the Government to issue any instructions to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board in this regard as they are competent to deal with these matters and they will certainly do the right thing in the matter."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"May I urge the Government to act on the general principle of maximum food production on temple lands which are, from my experience, the most neglected?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, whether they are temple lands or private lands, we do want the maximum food production from these lands."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government will deprecate any idea of auctioning leases of small plots of land belonging to the temples because the poor cultivators may not be able to get any land at all?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Whatever is good for the temple will be done by the temple authorities and the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and it is better we don't interfere."

Proposal to dig a canal on the right bank of the Muniyeru anicut.

* 840 Q.—SRI A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to dig a canal on the right bank of the Muniyeru anicut near Polampalli;

(b) whether the canal will supply water to the fields in the Kanayyadu, Indugapalli and other villages;

(c) whether any correspondence is going on between this Government and the Hyderabad Government regarding the canal to be dug through the Hyderabad territory; and

(d) if so, at what stage it is?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) & (b) Yes. (c) & (d) The proposals have not yet been received by the Government. The question of addressing the Hyderabad Government will be considered after the proposals reach this Government.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“What will be the cost of the scheme, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 3 lakhs and about 1,500 acres are expected to be benefited.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“Have the Hyderabad Government agreed to allow water to our State?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“I have no information with me, Sir.”

[* 841 question was not put.]

Sudarsana Oil Mills, Katpadi.

* 842 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Sudarsana Oil Mills, Katpadi, has produced any oil after the State aid was received by the said mill;

(b) the total amount of investment till 31st December 1950 excluding the State aid; and

(c) the percentage of dividend distributed in the last official year?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“(a) Yes. The company has sold for the period ending 31st December 1950 raw oil to the value of Rs. 1,97,264.

“(b) Rs. 16,07,650-12-6.

“(c) The company did not declare any dividend in the last official year.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“Arising out of the answer to question (a), may I know, Sir, whether the oil sold to the value of Rs. 1.97 lakhs is Vanaspathi oil or any other oil?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“I have said that it is raw oil.”

11-45 a.m. SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“May I know, Sir, what is this raw oil? Is it Vanaspathi oil for which a loan has been given or is it any other oil for which a loan is not given?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“The company has not come into production. It is a different oil than Vanaspathi.”

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State Hotels Sanitation Committee.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have constituted a State Hotels Sanitation Committee;

(b) if so, who the members of that Committee are; and

(c) what their qualifications, functions and privileges are?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. Minister for Health):—“(a) Yes.

“(b) & (c) A statement^a is laid on the table.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“From the statement placed on the table of the House, I find that all the members are either from the Medical profession or from the Engineering profession. May I know, Sir, why non-officials have not been included in this Committee?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Because we thought that there is no place for non-officials in this particular Committee.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“From the list of members of the Committee, I see that they are very highly-placed officers. Very unsatisfactory conditions in regard to sanitation and other matters are existing in the smaller hotels and these highly-placed officers are not likely to visit those hotels which require more vigilant supervision. Therefore, may I know, Sir, whether this Committee has sent any report on the work so far done, the number of hotels inspected, etc.?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“With regard to hotel inspection, the hon. Member may put a separate question. With regard to smaller hotels, I may say that the Director of Public Health has got a large number of subordinate staff to inspect the conditions of the small hotels.”

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—“How many members of this Committee are vegetarians and how many non-vegetarians?” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“As far as I can see, all of them are non-vegetarians.” (Laughter.)

[* 844 question was not put.]

Foodgrains available in the State.

* 845 Q.—JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) (i) the quantity of rice, wheat, millets and other foodgrains both local and imported that will be available in the State this year;

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 353 infra.

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- (ii) the deficit, if any; and
- (iii) how it is going to be met;
- (b) to which districts in the State, rice procured from Tanjore, Nellore, Krishna and Guntur is supplied and the quantity in each case;
- (c) how long the reduced ration is to be continued; and
- (d) when the rice content of the ration will be increased to 8 oz.?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) (i) Rice—12.52 lakhs tons.

Wheat and millets—23.00 lakhs tons.

- (ii) Ten lakhs tons of all foodgrains on the basis of an overall ration of 12 oz. for non-producers.
- (iii) The Government of India have been requested to enhance the import quota of four lakhs tons to ten lakhs tons to cover the anticipated deficit.
- (b) Tanjore generally supplies Tirunelveli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Madras and occasionally other districts like Salem, Coimbatore and Malabar. Nellore generally supplies Madras and occasionally other districts. Krishna and Guntur generally serve deficit districts on the Broad-gauge. As far as possible in making these allocations, break of gauge and cross-movements are sought to be avoided. In an emergency, rice is moved from any district where it is available at the moment to any other district where it is needed irrespective of all other considerations. As the period for which the information about quantities supplied is required, has not been specified, figures showing actual quantity supplied to each district have not been given.
- (c) This Government had to reduce the overall ration from 12 oz. to 9 oz. at the instance of the Government of India on account of the low stock position of foodgrains in the country as a whole and the difficulty in getting adequate imports owing to want of shipping facilities. The overall ration will be restored to the original level of 12 oz. as soon as the above difficulties are overcome and an adequate supply of foodgrains is ensured.
- (d) The question of increasing the rice content of the ration to 8 oz. will be considered when the stock position of rice in the State improves appreciably, so as to warrant the continuance of the 8 oz. rice ration throughout the year.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“May I ask the Hon. Minister, Sir, what representation the Government made to the Government of India when they asked them to reduce the ration from 12 ounces to 9 ounces, particularly in view of the fact that people in many parts of our State are not given even 6 ounces?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“The representation which the Government of Madras made to the

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Government of India at that time was to the effect that it would be really hard to reduce the overall ration to 9 ounces and it was suggested that it might be put at 10 ounces provided we were allowed to give 8 ounces of rice and 2 ounces of other foodstuffs. The Government of India did not agree to the proposal. So, we have to fall in line with them and reduce the ration to 9 ounces which is available now throughout the State.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“Arising out of the reply of the Hon. Minister that only about five lakhs tons of foodgrains have been allocated so far by the Government of India against the demand of the Government of Madras, namely ten lakhs tons, and in view of the recent statement placed on the table of the House a few weeks ago by the Hon. the Food Minister that according to the Government, the deficit in the Madras State is $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs tons of rice, will the Government of Madras revise their position and demand of the Government of India that this State should be allocated over $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs tons of foodgrains and also make immediate efforts to get more rice, particularly from Burma and Thailand, where the exportable surplus is much more than was anticipated on account of a good crop in those two countries?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“Yes, Sir, our demand was made for ten lakhs. Previous to making this demand, we also told them the actual position that there is a deficit of $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs tons of foodgrains in our State and in order to meet the situation at least 10 lakhs tons would be required. That fact also has been brought to the notice of the Government of India. We are watching the position and whenever the Government of India is able to arrange for any import from any country as they have done recently with Pakistan, we will get into touch with them and get more supplies.”

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—“Now that, at long last, imports are on the way, will the Government come to the rescue first and foremost of the worst deficit district like North Arcot by rushing supplies from surplus districts like Tanjore and Nellore?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“That is being done now.”

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“Inasmuch as there is no restriction in the rural areas where any quantity of rice could be consumed, will the Hon. Minister for Food seriously give us an assurance that the rice content of the ration will be increased to 8 ounces whenever the position becomes easier.”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“Yes, it is already given in the answer. As soon as the position improves, we are ready to do so.”

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JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ What was the answer which the Government of India have given to our Government with regard to the demand made, particularly in view of the fact that large quantities of rice are available from Burma, Thailand and Pakistan? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ That question also has been raised, namely, the question of imports and the availability of more food from other countries was brought to the notice of the Government of India. We have been asked only to forward information about the place where it is available and the Government of India do not give a reply to us. As far as I can say, we are actually doing all that is possible to meet the situation.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ I wanted to know exactly what the reaction of the Government of India was to the representation made by our Government and with regard to the information made available to them by this Government? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Their only reply is that the matter is receiving attention. That is all.”

Separate rate for 26s yarn.

* 846 Q.—SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that this Government have recommended to the Union Government and to the Bombay Textile Commissioner to fix a separate rate (ex-mill rate) for the unwanted count of 26s yarn; and

(b) if so, what the reply received from the Union Government is?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ (a) No.

“ (b) The question does not arise.”

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—“ May I know how the prices of these counts are fixed? Is it not based on price of cotton and production cost? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ Yes, Sir.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ May I know, Sir, whether this Government have made any recommendation to the Government of India to impose price control on imported yarn and fibre yarn? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Import of foodgrains.

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

(a) whether the Government have any proposals to put forward to the Union Government with regard to the import of foodgrains to meet the deficit in this State;

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(b) whether this Government have received any communication from the Union Government on this matter; and

(c) if so, whether the Government will place the same on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ (a) Madras Government do not have any official information whatever as regards the availability of foodgrains in foreign countries nor have the State Government any Trade Commissioners or other representatives in the foreign countries who could furnish authentic information about surpluses available for export, and about quality, price, etc., of foodgrains produced in those countries. This Government have, therefore, necessarily to depend on the Centre for information of this kind. This Government are not, therefore, in a position to put forward any proposals to the Union Government as regards the import of foodgrains, beyond stating the requirements of this State and taking to the notice of the Government of India, various offers of imports which have been received from private merchants. These offers have been duly forwarded to the Ministry of Food, Government of India, for verification of the information contained in the offers and for further action in the light of the results of the representation.

“ (b) & (c) Does not arise.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Is this Government so helpless as not to be able to get any information about the position of rice supplies in the world? I want to know whether this Government is so helpless and whether it has no machinery to find out the food available, particularly in view of the fact that the World Food Organization is meeting and this year's production is 2 per cent more than the previous years? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Since the Government of India is dealing with the whole question from that place, the information sent up will have to be considered only there and naturally we have no opportunity as to how much we are going to get from each country because whatever they get is distributed among all States.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ When this State asked for ten lakhs of tons from the Central Government, they were able to allot five lakhs. Why not this Government ask for forty lakhs tons so that we may be able to get at least ten or twelve lakhs tons? ”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ As this House and the public are vitally interested about the reactions of the Government of India and about their import policy of rice, does not the Hon. the Food Minister owe it as a matter of duty to this House to send a telegram to the Government of India saying that time after time, questions have been asked on the floor of this

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House and get the information from the Government of India and place the information on the table of the House day after to-morrow?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The suggestion will be considered."

List of Pharmacies recognized by the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.

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

SRI S. NAGARAJA MANIGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of institutions in the State which are certified and patronized by the Government and which prepare and sell Indigenous medicine and where they are located; and

(b) whether they are adequate?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" (a) The number of institutions in the State of Madras which are approved by the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine is 55. A list of such institutions is placed on the table of the House.

" (b) Yes."

Electrification of certain taluks in Tirunelveli district.

* 849 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned schemes for the electrification of Tiruchendur, Srivaikuntam and Nanguneri taluks in Tirunelveli district; and

(b) if so, the number of stations with locations, the villages and towns to be benefited by the schemes for the above taluks?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) & (b) No schemes have so far been sanctioned, but a number of extensions are under consideration. Two major extensions under active consideration, are estimated to cost Rs. 88.27 lakhs and are intended to serve the 32 villages, mentioned in answer to Legislative Assembly Question No. 542, dated 4th December 1950."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" May I ask the Minister, in view of the fact that the Nanguneri and Tiruchengode taluks are very backward and deficit taluks, whether the Government will expedite the extension, at least to these taluks?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir, Government do hope to take up the execution of these works presently."

* Printed as Appendix IV on pages 353-354 infra.

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District Industrial Officers.

* 850 Q.—SRI P. KAKKAN (on behalf of Sri S. C. Balakrishnan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether posts of District Industrial Officers were abolished;

(b) if so, whether Assistant Directors of Industries are going to be appointed in lieu thereof; and

(c) if so, from what date?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" (a) No. The matter is under consideration.

" (b) The matter is under consideration.

" (c) Does not arise."

Rise in prices of groundnut, kernel and oil.

* 851 Q.—SRI N. S. VARADACHARI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of groundnut, kernel and oil is steadily rising; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to check these rising prices?

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

" (b) The matter is engaging the active consideration of the Government."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—" Will the Government of this State be pleased to make a representation to the Government of India that all export licences for kernel and oil should be considered only after the approximate quantity that is to be exported is ascertained duly before such licences are issued?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Representations have already been made to the Government of India based upon the request made by the Oil Seeds Merchants Association as well as the Madurai-Tamilnad Association with regard to restricting exports from the country and also to give some power to this Government with a view to control export from this State to other parts of the country. That matter also was considered by Hon. Mr. Mahtab when he was here and he contacted all the associations and merchants with regard to their requirements. That matter is still being considered by the Government and they are dealing with that matter."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether the Madras Government were consulted when the Central Government imposed an export duty on groundnut as announced by the Hon. Finance Minister of the India Government, and will that not have the effect of restricting the export of groundnut at the high prices prevailing just at present?"

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Except giving them some indication as to how to overcome the difficulty, we have not given any particular suggestion as to how to do it and so on.”

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“ May I just explain to the Hon. Minister the question that I put? It relates absolutely to the future and not to the present, on which action has already been taken by the Government of India. The suggestion I made in the question was whether in the future years, before licences for groundnut oil export or for groundnut export are given, the approximate quantity of the crop will be taken into consideration, that is to say, it is only after the crop comes into being or very near that period, that export licences should be decided upon. Whether this Government would make a representation to that effect was the question to which I wanted an answer.”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes, Sir, if the association brings the matter to the notice of this Government, we will be prepared to forward our recommendation to the Government of India.”

SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO :—“ Now that the Government of India have imposed a ban on the export of groundnut and oil to foreign countries where there are no reciprocal treaties, will the Government of Madras be consulted in case they want to further allow exports to other outside countries? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I am not able to answer that question because it is being dealt with by the Government.”

JANAB M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM :—“ Is it not a fact that the price of groundnut and of groundnut oil has gone down this week? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I have no information.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ May I ask the Government whether this rise in the price of groundnut goes to disprove the theory that prices of all other essential commodities are based on the price of foodgrains which they have adduced as one of the reasons for keeping the present level of foodgrain prices, and if so, whether they will see that proper relief is afforded to the foodgrain growers? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I do not know whether the hon. Member refers to the price of foodgrains. I said that the rise in the price of foodgrains might affect other commodities also. That statement still stands. The question of lowering of prices of oil seeds and so on is also affecting the other prices to some extent; but it is governed by other considerations also. So, we cannot connect these two things so intimately as the hon. Member thinks.”

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

II.—DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have reduced the time-limit to fifteen minutes for each Member.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to join my hon. Colleagues in offering our felicitations to the Hon. Finance Minister on the very clear and lucid financial statement he has presented to this House. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) While I do so, I must express my regret that, so far as nation-building departments are concerned, they have been considerably starved. It should be so because the Hon. Finance Minister has been trying his best to somehow balance the Budget by showing a token deficit of Rs. 23 lakhs. He has shown this token deficit in order to make us believe that the finances are of such a nature that he could not give more to the nation-building departments than what he has already done. These are all tricks of the trade and my friend, the Hon. Finance Minister, has become an adept in the art.

“ Now, Madam, what Government have to do under present conditions is to see that they devote their attention to questions that are affecting the people of the State, viz., want of food, want of housing accommodation and control over cloth. So far as food is concerned, we have had a discussion in this House and we have made representations to the Hon. Minister for Food as to what he has to do in order to see that we get sufficient quantity of food from the Central Government, so that our people in the different parts of the State may not die of starvation. That is so far as the immediate solution of the problem is concerned. The Government have also been trying to tackle the long-range programme so far as food production in the State is concerned. Our disappointment is that production has not been commensurate with the noise that has been made in this House on behalf of the Government, that they were doing this thing and that thing, that irrigation works are going on, that tanks have been repaired, that water has been conserved and wells have been sunk, also that loans have been given, and so on; and after all these efforts the Government have been making, at any rate, as demonstrated in this House, the result is certainly almost nil, because we have found that we are still deficit to the extent of 13½ lakhs of tons of foodgrains. I cannot understand how this happens. On the one side there is supposed to be more production and more extent of land is said to be brought under cultivation, while on the other side, the deficit has really increased. This seems to be a problem which an astrologer or juggler alone can solve.

“ As regards the housing problem, I am afraid the Government have not taken that question seriously at all, for they have not provided housing accommodation even for their own servants. There is shortage of houses both in the City and the towns in the State, and I am afraid the way in which the housing problem is tackled by the Government amounts to tinkering with the problem.

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The housing problem has been becoming more and more serious every day to the extent that Government have felt it necessary to have the House Rent Control Act re-enacted for another period. We cannot know what exactly the attitude of Government is in regard to this matter. No doubt it is true that big palaces have been built in the City, in Adyar, for rich people; but the poor and lower middle classes continue to suffer for want of houses. The amount which the Government have allotted for housing is certainly very inadequate, and as one friend stated yesterday, some crores of rupees should have been provided for building more houses for the poor and middle class people. On account of the present food problem, the population of the City and of various towns in the State, has increased considerably, with the result that there is shortage of houses everywhere; and I do not know what steps the Government have taken to see that the housing problem is satisfactorily solved.

“ Again, one of the main duties of Government is to see that it affords pure protected water-supply to the people of the State. It is most deplorable—I do not want to use the word disgraceful—that even in municipal towns people have to go to a neighbouring street, away from their houses, to a tap from where they could take water for their use. One has often seen the most deplorable sight of scores of ladies with their vessels waiting for hours together for a drop of water. That is the situation. It is true that seasonal conditions have to a certain extent affected water-supply; but what is the action taken by the Government in order to see that pure protected water-supply is provided at least to the people living in municipal areas? The position in the rural areas is much worse. The Government are allotting money for this and that scheme, but I am afraid the way in which the allotments are made make it appear that although the Government may be doing all that is necessary, the result unfortunately will be practically nil. My own view is that apart from providing water-supply, it is the duty of Government to tackle the drainage problem also in a more liberal manner. It is a problem which has been hanging fire for a very long time now. It is the proper tackling of the drainage problem that will go a long way towards improving the health of the people living in the locality. Government have, of course, provided some amount of money for the purpose, but that is also not adequate. As I said in the beginning, on account of financial difficulties the Madras Government have not been able to do their duty by the citizens of the State. So, to that extent, I say, they have failed to administer the State satisfactorily. Now, Madam, my suggestion to the Government is that they should attend—apart from preventive and curative work of giving medical aid—not only to the people living in cities but also to those in rural parts and they have to see that they take care of the health of the children in the State up to the age of six and give them not only milk but also medical aid from the date of their birth up to the age of six. And from the sixth year to the fourteenth, I believe, it is the duty of the State to give free education up to the S.I.C. standard. These are the very elementary things that

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are required of any civilized Government to be done for the children of the State, and if the Government are not able to attend to these elementary requirements, I am afraid, the Government cannot be said to be functioning satisfactorily. In order to enable the children of the labouring classes to attend the schools regularly, provision must be made for mid-day meal.

“ Now, in regard to medical aid, I think, it is not enough if a number of hospitals are opened in addition to existing ones. For such a large population as 50 odd millions in the State, it is not enough if we have a hospital in Madurai and another in Coimbatore. People from various parts of the State come to Madras for treatment and the General Hospital at the Madras City caters not only to the people of the City but also to those coming from all over the State. It is very much over-crowded and there are not sufficient number of beds; patients are made to sleep on the floor, sometimes on mats and sometimes on bare ground. We have been asking repeatedly for more cots, and I do not know whether the Government have supplied them. They must also increase the accommodation in that hospital. I have myself seen the children's ward in the hospital and the condition is really very deplorable. We talk of cancer and other kinds of diseases, but we neglect the children's ward. So, provision should be made to see that this ward also is improved.

“ Then, the Hon. Finance Minister has very rightly said that our country is a land of many faiths, castes and races. That is a welcome encouragement, but it is a hard fact that exists in the country. It will not do either for the Hon. Minister or the Government to make a statement of fact, but what is required of them is to implement what they believe to be necessary so long as these faiths, castes and races are existing in the State. When I say that, I feel that the Government have to develop such a mentality as to see that they give favourable treatment to all the communities alike without neglecting any other community and not to help only one community, ignoring the rights of other communities. What I say is, we must develop a secular mentality. I believe, we are sincerely making every attempt to convert this country into a secular State, but we have not so far succeeded. Our aim is no doubt that and that is also what the Constitution says, but yet, we have not developed that kind of mentality so far as the treatment of the various classes of people in the State are concerned, as the treatment differs from caste to caste, the community to community. That kind of mentality should go and it is only when the Government treat all people alike and make no differentiation whatsoever, there will be contentment and peace and happiness in the country. On the other hand, if differential treatment is meted out to different classes of people, there is bound to be discontent, disturbance of the peace and the country becomes an easy prey to the communist menace. It is therefore necessary even in the interest of the State, in the interest of internal peace and in the interest of making the State strong enough to oppose any outside invasion, it is very essential. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala

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Reddi: 'The hon. Member is only making a theory.' I am not stating any theory; I am stating what we should do. I think it is necessary for anybody who occupies the position of vantage that he should take orders from God and not from the devil. What I am trying to say is we should take something from the Divine and not make difference between man and man. That is exactly what I was suggesting when I said that we should develop a secular mentality.

"Now, Madam, I may appeal to the Hon. Food Minister to ask the Government of India to increase the supply of foodgrains to the State. I am glad that the Government of India have entered into a pact with Pakistan and that will, I am sure, open up possibilities of our getting more rice from Pakistan, particularly from East Pakistan where I understand, 50,000 tons of rice are available. I am sure if the Government of India make up their mind, they can get more rice from Pakistan and if they make some more efforts they may be able to get some more rice from Thailand and Burma.

"Next, Madam, I shall refer to the controls that are functioning. It is high time we revise our opinion with regard to these controls. No doubt, we can understand controls so far as food is concerned, as it is a necessary article, but control over cloth, sugarcane and certain other things, is certainly absurd and it is high time it is removed. When I say this, I do not wish to suggest that there should be no restrictions so far as black-marketing, high prices and hoarding are concerned. There must be a law to penalise hoarding and black-marketing. Apart from these things, there should be no control.

"Finally, Madam, I would like to refer to local bodies and their constitution, about which hon. Ministers who are in charge of the Government, seem to have a wrong impression. It is wrong to think that after the change in the constitution, there should be no representation of the minorities and other interests on the local bodies. In fact, the Constitution does not prevent any Government from giving representation to minorities on the local bodies. So also is the case with regard to representation of institutions on the local bodies. My own view is that local bodies will function much better and more usefully if there is representation of institutions on those bodies. For instance, people with experience and those interested in the area, will be of immense help to the institutions. Therefore there should be proper representation on the local bodies of institutions as well.

"Now, Madam, so far as the sales tax is concerned, I have only one word to say. In cases where the Government is the purchaser, the Sales Tax Department is insisting upon the seller to pay the sales tax even before the Government makes the payment. It is well-known that the Government takes at least three months to pay for the purchases made from a merchant, whereas the Sales Tax Department insists upon the payment by the merchant of the sales tax immediately. It is not a small amount after all, but it

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runs to so many lakhs of rupees or Rs. 50,000 at least, in which case it will be a hardship if the merchant is asked to pay the sales tax before he receives the amount from the Government."

* SRI L. S. KARAYALAR:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, let me also join in the chorus of congratulations that is being paid to our Finance Minister. It has been said that this Budget is colourless; it has been said that this Budget is a hope-for-tomorrow Budget, and gives nothing to-day; it has been said that this Budget is the eve-of-election Budget in which there are no taxes, that a slight relief is being given to certain sections of the people so that we might win over the votes and it has also been said that these reliefs will not win over the voters either. Whatever it is, I find this Budget is one of the most humane Budgets that has ever been presented, for it gives a lot of money—I mean he has given it with both hands to the Welfare Department of the State. It is a Budget that satisfies the poor man in all respects. When I speak about this Budget, I want to talk only about a few things that rise uppermost in my mind. Recently, even last year, we lost some portions of the Madras State to the Travancore-Cochin State and we could have got something in return, but I do not know why that has not been done. If only the enclave villages in the Tirunelveli district—I can mention those villages for I come from those parts—could be got back from the Travancore State, that could be a sort of justification for us. But that has not been done. I do not know whether the Madras Government will initiate action for getting back all those villages at least hereafter and try to get justification for the loss of the area that we have sustained.

"The next point I would like to refer to is the meagre sum that has been allotted in the Budget for the Backward Classes. It is only 7½ lakhs for a population which runs to about 2½ crores in this State. So far as the Harijans are concerned, they have got able supporters and they have been able to get as much as 118 lakhs this year, whereas the Backward Classes are getting only 7½ lakhs. The Backward Classes have risen and they are on the march and you cannot satisfy them with 7½ lakhs.

"I would like to re-call at this moment the formation of the great Justice party. At the time of the formation of the party, Sir P. Thyagaraya Chetti and Dr. T. M. Nair issued a manifesto. At that time appointments in the services were held by members of a particular community. In the manifesto issued by them they said that that party would work for the amelioration of all other classes and communities. They had great foresight and judgment. They said that 25 or 30 years later there will arise a situation in the country when the Backward Classes among the Non-Brahmans will raise a hue and cry, justifiably too, when they would have to be satisfied. The time has come now. What is it that we find now? Only a provision of 7½ lakhs has been made for these Backward Classes out of a total budgeting of nearly 60 crores. I would earnestly urge upon the Government to increase the amount, if not now, at least in the times to come.

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"Then, Madam, according to the Communal G.O. we get only two out of 14 seats. Abolish this Communal G.O. which gives only two out of 14 seats to the Backward Classes. If you don't do that, revise that properly. It is not that I am for abolishing this Communal G.O. but I want that the proportion fixed should be fair. What is this 2 out of 14? What is the arithmetic on which this is based? For 50 per cent of the people only two seats are given! What is the logic behind it? What does the tall talk about safeguarding the interests of the Backward Classes and Harijans mean? The Harijans and the Backward Classes, it is said, are given protection under the Indian Constitution. What are the interests of the Backward Classes and how are they protected if the Government give only 2 out of the 14 seats. The seats that are legitimately due to the Backward Classes are stolen by other classes. The Brahman has his seat alright, the Harijan has his seats alright, the Muslims have their seats alright. Every other community gets the seats alright and the seats of the Backward community are being stolen by other people who to-day shout in the name of the Non-Brahmans(?). I would urge upon the Government to revise the Government Order and allot at least 6 out of the 14 seats for the Backward Classes. (Laughter.) There is nothing wrong in that suggestion. The claim is justified on the population basis. Rather according to population basis we ought to get 7 out of the 14. I ask only for 6 because you shout. (Laughter.)

"Then, Madam, we are suffering very much for want of food. This question has been referred to by many hon. Members. We are getting food from America, from Burma and other places where rice is available. The Government of India are doing their very best. In spite of the hon. Members saying that they are not doing their best, the Government of Madras I know, are really doing their very best. But the one little thing I would suggest is they must abolish all rice mills. If these mills are abolished, I am sure the Government would get 3 per cent more food in the whole State. This is nothing new or fantastic. It is not as if it could not be done. In the Travancore-Cochin Union there are no rice mills. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar abolished these rice mills in Travancore seven years ago. There are no rice mills to-day in the Travancore-Cochin Union, not only to-day, they are not there for the past seven years. (An hon. Member: 'They are importing rice.') We are also importing just now. Therefore, if these mills are abolished we may get more food and in addition, lot of women would get daily work, not only will they get work, they would get food also and sufficient exercise and they would become more healthy. All this you will get if you abolish these mills. (Interruption.) Yes, they could even be recruited to the police more easily because they will possess better health. Therefore I urge upon this Government to abolish the rice mills.

"Another thing about which I want to make a reference is insurance of motor vehicles. I think the Hon. the Finance Minister considered the question some time ago. I do not know

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why he has neglected it or why he does not want to do it. The Hon. Minister himself knows he would get about Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 lakhs from this source. (Interruption.) He says he has no power. In that case we cannot do anything.

"The next point is about lignite in South Arcot district. We have spent about Rs. 20 lakhs to find that in South Arcot there is lignite. The Hon. Finance Minister says in his Budget speech that it is found in between layers of artesian springs and sufficient lignite could not be got out of them. It is a question of spending money. It is a huge question in which you have to spend in crores. If the Government spend in crores they are sure to get hundreds of crores. It is said there is plenty of lignite available. Other Hon. Ministers and the Hon. Minister in charge will bear me out when I say crores and crores of rupees can be got from underneath the mud in the form of lignite. Experts in the line say so. Only one officer on a pay of Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 is working there. He is not able to do much. He has not got the necessary staff and money to do much. However he is trying to do as much as possible. It is said that Rs. 20 lakhs have been spent on this account. I say, either try it on a huge scale or leave it off. Don't waste small sums of money on big schemes. Big schemes have to be taken up in a big way, schemes which would bring crores and crores of rupees require crores to be spent on them. There is no use of spending lakhs.

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and says there is no death due to starvation, in this State. People did die of starvation in Bihar. The Government there were willing to accept it on the floor of the House. But whatever it is, the Government should accept that the situation is very serious. The Hon. the Finance Minister has himself accepted that several districts are on the border of famine conditions. Ramanathapuram district has got special treatment, probably because the Hon. the Chief Minister comes from that district. That is perhaps an indirect compliment to him. They have got a special officer for the development of that district on the ground that the district was under two zamindars. Similarly there are also zamindari areas in Koilpatti and Sankarankoil. The whole area is completely arid and Nature has failed and man has not done very much to improve the conditions there. When Ramanathapuram has been given special treatment, the Government should do at least something for Koilpatti, Tenkasi and Tirunelveli taluks. The Hon. the Chief Minister knows the conditions in these areas. In fact he was born in Tirunelveli district before the redistribution of the taluks. When the taluks were redistributed his taluk was taken to Ramanathapuram along with him. (Laughter.) It was in 1911 when the redistribution was effected that he was taken over to Ramanathapuram. I would urge upon the Hon. Chief Minister to take speedy steps to give us also a Special Development Officer.

"I must congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Public Works for he has done very much to give us the very much needed water to irrigate hundreds and thousands of acres. That is not enough. Koilpatti and Sankarankoil require a few more small schemes. If they are undertaken at a cost of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 lakhs, another five thousand acres could be irrigated. If these small schemes are speeded up it might save thousands and thousands of people who are starving.

"Lastly I want to say a word about yarn. I am very much against cash doles being given. If ever cash doles are given Government should not make invidious distinctions between one district and another. If cash doles are given in Salem and Krishna why not give for Tirunelveli also. (Interruption.) Yes, to Chittoor also as the hon. Member Sri Varadachari said. Either you give for all the districts or you don't give at all. Here I want to say they don't want your doles, they want yarn. But when doles are given there should be no invidious distinctions made between one district and another.

"Finally, Madam Deputy Speaker, I want to say that we had a very good Budget and our Hon. the Finance Minister has presented four budgets and I do not know whether he wants to . . . (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Continue any more'.) He has supplied the words 'continue any more.' I wish something better for him, fresh fields and pastures new. Whatever it is, whether he continues here or not we wish him well. I congratulate him and wish him joy."

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JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD :—"Madam Deputy Speaker, within the few minutes that are given to me I want to make one or two suggestions and therefore I will take the most important subject which is as important as our life. For our maintenance we require food. No one can live without food. Derationing the rural areas has not done much good to the people. Derationing should have been effected not only in the rural areas but also in municipal areas and panchayat areas. If rationing is maintained in municipal and panchayat areas, there will be obstruction for free movement of grains from one place to another because they have to pass through areas where ration is maintained. Therefore it is very necessary that the panchayat and municipal areas should be derationed. This should not be done now. It should be done only after the harvest of the first crop. Procurement should be stopped and people should be allowed to make their own arrangements to maintain themselves. Now people do not cultivate paddy in all the available fields because they are compelled to deliver the paddy to the procurement agents and they are not allowed to consume the paddy grown by them in their own fields. As such they grow only commercial crops which give them more money than the food-crops. If people are assured that procurement will be stopped and rationing would be lifted, after the harvest of the first crop, the people would be willing to cultivate paddy in all lands—dry lands, garden lands and even compounds.

"Madam, another difficulty in the free movement of paddy is the price control. Nobody would like to part with his stocks at controlled price and it is but natural that the people will begin to conceal the stocks. People are now purchasing paddy at more than the controlled price and selling at still higher price. If the price control is removed and the people allowed to purchase and sell paddy without any restrictions, the price will naturally come down because paddy will be available in plenty everywhere in the open market.

"Then, Madam, I would also like to bring to the notice of the Government the general grievance of the people. When people make complaints against any Government servant or officer, no enquiry is ordered and the complainants do not get even acknowledgments, not to speak of any favourable orders. This matter has already been discussed on previous occasions and I specially brought to the notice of the Government certain cases but to no use. I even gave notices of questions in the Assembly, but they were rejected on the ground that they were matters pertaining to private individuals. In such circumstances, what is the fate of the private individuals if nobody takes care of their grievances? I brought to the notice of the Government the specific instance of one Mohamed Haji of Kasargod who was arrested by the police on an alleged theft of rice. His properties were seized and he was charge-sheeted. But in the court he was acquitted by the Magistrate and his properties were asked to be restored to him. But the police did not return the properties to him. He made a complaint to the Government and reminded them again. Yet no reply was received by him. This is the state of affairs under the present Government.

12-45
p.m.

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“Regarding education also, there is real difficulty for students who want to take Urdu and Arabic because they are not taught in schools in the South Kanara district. Those who studied Urdu and Arabic in the S.S.L.C. classes are compelled to come to Madras for continuing their higher studies. Even in Madras, only in the Arts College these two languages are taught. Even there the admissions are not easy and in the end they are compelled to discontinue their studies. I therefore appeal to the Government to see that some preference is given to those who study Urdu or Arabic in the matter of admissions to the Government Arts College in Madras.

“The plight of Government servants is very miserable. The prices of food-stuffs are rising every day and their emoluments are the same as before except the few allowances they are given. Under these circumstances, how can they maintain their families? Therefore I am afraid they may leave Government service and seek service elsewhere if their salaries are not increased immediately. I feel this is a very important matter to which the Government should pay more attention.”

* SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—“கனம் உறுப்பினர் அவர்களே! கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சமர்ப்பித்துள்ள வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை வரவேற்று சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் குறள் ஒன்றைத் தமது பேச்சில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அது மிகவும் போற்றத்தக்கது. எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவு செய்த போதிலும், மக்கள் பரியம் நோயும் இல்லாமல் எப்பொழுது இருக்கிறார்களோ அப்பொழுதுதான் நாட்டின் சேஷமம் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டதாகும். அதையொட்டியே கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் குறளை மேற்கோளாக எடுத்துக்காட்டியிருக்கிறார்.

“மக்கள் சந்தோஷமாகவும் செளக்கியமாகவும் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு முதலாவதாக உணவு வேண்டும். உணவைச் சம்பாதிப்பதற்கு வேலை வேண்டும். எனவே, எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் அடிப்படையாக இன்றையதினம் வேலை, அதாவது தொழில், அவசியமாகிறது. நம் நாட்டில் பலவிதமான தொழில்கள் செய்யப்பட்டுவருகின்றன. பொது மக்கள் அதிகமாக ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிற தொழில் விவசாயம். அதற்கு அடுத்தாற் போல் பெரும்பான்மையோர் செய்துவரும் தொழில் நெசவு. நெசவுத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்களுக்கு இன்றையதினம் வேலை இல்லை. அதற்குக் காரணம் அவர்களுக்கு போதிய நூல் கிடைக்காமல் இருப்பதுதான். திடீரென்று அவர்களுக்கு நூல் கிடைக்காமல் இல்லை. சென்ற ஒரு வருஷ காலமாகவே அவர்களுக்கு நூல் மிகவும் குறைவாகக் கிடைத்துக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது.

“மழை இல்லாததனால் உணவுப் பொருள் குறைவாயிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே உணவுப் பொருள் குறைவாயிருப்பதால், மழை பெய்யவில்லை என்று வருத்தம் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறோம். ஆனால், இன்றையதினம் நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு நூல் கிடைக்கவில்லை. இயற்கையையோ, மழையையோ மட்டும் நாம் இதற்காகக் குறை சொல்வதற்கில்லை. நன்றாக மழை இருந்தால், இன்னும் பஞ்ச அதிகம் உற்பத்தியாயிருக்கும். அதனால், அதிக நூலும் கிடைத்திருக்கும். ஆனால், மழை இருந்த அளவிற்கு உற்பத்தியான பஞ்சினால் எவ்வளவு நூல் உற்பத்தி ஆனதோ, அந்த அளவுக்குக் கூட நெசவுத் தொழிலாளருக்கு நூல் கிடைக்கவில்லை.

“இதற்கு காரணம் என்ன? நம்முடைய சர்க்கார்—சென்னை சர்க்கார் அல்ல—மத்திய சர்க்கார் மேற்கொண்டுள்ள ஒரு கொள்கையின் காரணமாகத்தான் நூல் கிடைக்காமற் போய் இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். ஒரு வாரத்திற்கு முன்னால் இந்தச் சட்ட சபையில் நூல் நெருக்கடியைப் பற்றி விவாதம் நடந்தது. பல நண்பர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது

1st March 1951] [Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman]

நூல் சரியாக தொழிலாளருக்கு கிடைக்காததன் காரணத்தைச் சொன்னார்கள். நூல் சரியாகக் கிடைக்கவில்லையென்ற நிலைமை இருக்கும்போது அளவுக்கு மீறி ஏற்றுமதி செய்துகொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அதை தடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று எவ்வளவு சொன்னபோதிலும் சென்ற மாதம்கூட 4,000 பேர்கள் வரைக்கும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்படவேண்டுமென்று கூறப்படுகிறது. இது ஒரு பக்கம். இன்னொரு பக்கம் நெசவு ஆலைகள் மூலம் மிச்சைத்தறிகள் மூலமும் ஏராளமாக நூல் செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறது. இங்குள்ள நெசவுத் தேவைக்குக் குறைந்த பசளும் நூல் கிடைக்காதபோது, நெசவு ஆலைகளுக்கோ, விசைத்தறிகளுக்கோ கொடுக்கவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு முன்னால் போதிய அளவு கைத்தறி நெசவுக்கு நூல் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. நூல் அதிகமாக தேக்கம் ஆயிவிட்டது. அந்தக் காலத்தில் விசைத் தறிகளும், நெசவு ஆலைகளும் நூல்கேட்டபோது, அப்பொழுது அவைகளுக்குக் கொடுத்து விட்டார்கள். அப்பொழுது அந்தக் காலத்திலே நூல் மிச்சம் இருந்தது. அதனால் அவைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது என்று சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், கை நெசவுக்கு நூல் வேண்டியிருக்கும் இப்பொழுது அவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் கொடுப்பது நியாயமில்லை. முந்தி கொடுத்திருந்தாலும், இப்பொழுது கை நெசவுக்கு அதிகமாக வேண்டியிருப்பதால், ஆலைகளுக்குக் கொடுப்பதை அவசியம் குறைக்கவேண்டும். பூராவும் நிறுத்த முயற்சி செய்ய வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் குறைக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவ்விதம் ஏற்றுமதியும், விசைத் தறிகளுக்கும், ஆலைத் தறிகளுக்கும் கொடுப்பதையும் நிறுத்தவேண்டும். Consumer quota என்று பலவிதமான காரியங்களுக்கு இன்னும் நூல் செலவாகிறது. அவைகளையெல்லாம் குறைத்துக் கைத்தறி நெசவுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். மாகாணம் எங்கும் நூல் வேண்டுமென்று பெரும் கிளர்ச்சி நடந்து வருகிறது. பல இடங்களில் சத்தியாக்கிரகம் செய்யப்படுகிறது. எதற்காக? வாரத்திற்கு 2½ ரூபாய் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பதற்கல்ல. அல்லது கிளர்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்திற்காக அல்ல. வேண்டிய நூல் கிடைக்க வேண்டும். அதிலிருந்து தொழில் நடத்தவேண்டும். தொழில் நடத்தி வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தவேண்டும். இதற்காகத்தான் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் நேரடி இயக்கம் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. இதனால், இந்த நெசவாளர்களின் நிலைமையை அரசாங்கம் நன்கு உணர்ந்து அதற்கு ஆகவேண்டிய பரிசுரத்தை உடனடியாகத் தேடவேண்டுமென்று நான் கூற விரும்புகின்றேன். அவ்விதம் உடனடியாக தக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்காவிட்டால், நான் உண்மையாக இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன், மிகவும் சங்கடமான நிலைமைக்கு இது கொண்டுவிடும். தேசமக்கள் அனைவரும் நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களிடத்தில் பூரண அனுதாபம் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதுவரைக்கும் அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை யாரும் கவனிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால், இன்று பொதுமக்களுக்கு அவர்களுடைய பரிதாபகரமான நிலைமை தெரிந்திருக்கிறது. நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்கள் நடத்திவருகிற இயக்கத்தினால், தேசமெங்கும் பொது மக்களிடையே இன்று ஒரு புதியதொரு விழிப்பு உண்டாயிருக்கிறது. நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்கள் மேற்கொண்டும் இவ்விதமான கஷ்டப்படவிடாமல் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நூல் கிடைக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும். நான் சொன்ன மாதிரி ஆலை நெசவு விசைத்தறி மற்ற consumer quota இவைகளையெல்லாம் நிரந்தரமாக நிறுத்த முடியாவிட்டாலும்கூட, இந்தக் கஷ்டங்கள் திரும்பவாக்குமாவது அவசியம் நிறுத்தப்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“போதிய அளவுக்கு நூல் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் கை நெசவுப் பிரச்சனை தீர்ந்துவிடுமென்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. சில மாதங்கள் நன்றாக நடக்கும். இன்னும் சில மாதங்கள் கழிந்தால் சர்க்குர்கள் சரியாக விற்பனையாகாமல் ஒரு விதமான தேக்கம் உண்டாகிவிடும். அந்தக் காலத்திலும் இந்தத் தொழிலை அவசியம் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும். மில் துணி, அந்நிய துணி இரகசியம் இவைகளால் இந்த தொழில் மிகவும் கஷ்டமான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டுவிடுகிறது. ஆகவே, அந்நியத் துணி இறக்குமதியாலும், மில் துணிப் போட்டியினாலும் இது பாதிக்கப்படாமல் இந்தத் தொழிலுக்குப் போதுமான பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கப்படவேண்டும், இதற்காக கை நெசவு

[Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman] [1st March 1951]

ஆலோசனை போர்டு பல யோசனைகளை கூறியிருக்கிறது. அந்த யோசனைகளை இதுவரைக்கும் ஒன்றுமே கவனித்து தக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அவ்விதம் இதை விட்டு விடக்கூடாது என்று நமது சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பாதிஸ்தானிடம் இப்பொழுது ஓர் நல்ல வியாபார உறவு ஆரம்பித்து இருக்கிறது. இங்குள்ள நூலுக்கு அங்கு கிராக்விடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஏற்றுமதி கூடாது என்று நாம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிற இந்த காலத்தில், பாதிஸ்தானுக்கு நூலை ஏற்றுமதி செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தால் மறுபடியும் கைத்தறிக்கு நூல் கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டம் வரும். ஆகவே, வேறு எந்த நாட்டுக்கானாலும் சரி, பாதிஸ்தானுக்கானாலும் சரி, நமக்குத் தேவையாக இருக்கும் நூலை வேறு எங்கும் அனுப்ப வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. எவ்வளவு துணி வேண்டுமானாலும் நாம் அனுப்பிவைக்கலாம். மில் துணியும் அனுப்பலாம். நாம் துணிகளும் அனுப்பலாம். துணிக்குக் கொஞ்சம் விலை குறைவாக இருந்தாலும் பாவாயில்லை. துணியை அனுப்பலாம். இங்கு நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்குப் பிழைப்பு இருக்கும். ஆனால் நூலை வெளியே கொடுத்து விட்டால் இவர்களுடைய பிழைப்பு போய்விடுகிறது. அதனால் பஞ்சம் வருகிறது. பஞ்சத்தினால் ஏற்படக்கூடிய பல தீமைகளும் உண்டாகின்றன. ஆகவே நம் நாட்டிலிருந்து இப்பொழுது நூலை அனுப்பிவிடக்கூடாது என்று மீட்டும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்ததாக உணவு. நேற்று சேலம் ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் ஒரு விஷயத்தைக் கூறினார்கள். அதை நான் மிகவும் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு மூல காரணமாக இருப்பவர்கள் விவசாயிகள் தான். அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான ஊக்கமும் உற்சாகமும் கொடுத்தாலும் விலையானது விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கட்டுவதில்லை. இன்று நிர்ணயித்திருக்க அவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். நெல்லுக்கு அதிகமான விலை தால் மற்றப்படி வாழ்க்கைச் செலவுகள் அதிகரித்துவிடும். அதனால் அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் சம்பளம் ஜாஸ்தி கேட்க ஆரம்பித்து விடுவார்களென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு நெல்லின் விலையை உயர்த்திக்கொடுக்காததனால் அவர்கள் அதிகம் உணவுத் தானியங்கள் உற்பத்திசெய்ய முடியவில்லை. அதனால் கொள்முதல் அதிகம் ஆவது மில்லை. எனவே, -பலவிதமான தீமைகள் உண்டாகின்றன. சரியான விலை அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் பட்சத்தில் இன்றைய உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறை தீர்ந்து வேண்டிய அளவு உற்பத்தியாகுமென்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. ஆகவே, அவசியம் நெல்லுக்கு அதிகமான விலை கொடுத்து உற்பத்தியை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

1 p.m. “கட்டுப்பாடு விநியோகம் இப்பொழுது பற்றாக்குறை அதிகமாக இருக்கும் காலத்தில் அது சரிவா நடக்கவில்லை. சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் வியாபாரிகள், பொதுமக்கள் இப்பொழுது பொதுமக்களுடைய பொது நலத்தைக் கருதி போதுமான அளவு தங்கள் கடமைகளைச் செய்யாததால் பல கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. இங்கிலாந்து போன்ற நாட்டிலே கட்டுப்பாட்டு விநியோகம் சரியாக நடப்பதற்குப் பொதுமக்கள் நன்றாக பொது ஆர்வத்துடன் அங்கு ஒத்துழைத்து வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் அங்கே சரியாகவும் திறமையாகவும் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. நம் நாட்டில் அவ்விதம் இல்லை. இதை உத்தேசித்து கட்டுப்பாட்டு விநியோகத்தை எவ்வளவு தூரம் குறைக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு தூரம் குறைப்பது நல்லது. எந்த இடத்தில் நாம் நல்லதை நினைத்து ஒரு கட்டுப்பாட்டைக் கொண்டு வருகிறோமோ, அந்த இடத்தில்தான் எதிர்பாராத பல கஷ்டங்கள் உண்டாகி பல குறைகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. ஆகவே, நாம் கட்டுப்பாட்டை எவ்வளவு தூரம் குறைக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு தூரம் குறைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“அடுத்தது சுகாதாரம். சுகாதார விஷயமாக எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு நாம் அதிகமான சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு காரியங்கள் செய்கின்றோமோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு நோயை தடுக்கமுடியும். நல்ல குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிக்கும், சாக்கடைக்கும் ஒரு திட்டம் சர்க்கார் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். முதல்

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வருஷத்திற்கு 20 லக்ஷம், அடுத்த 2 வருஷங்களுக்கு, வருஷத்திற்கு 40 லக்ஷமும், அதற்கடுத்தாற்போல் 2 வருஷங்களுக்கு வருஷத்திற்கு 80 லக்ஷமும் செலவிடப்போவதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் தொகையானது முகவும் குறைவு என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறைந்தது இதை மூன்று மடங்காவது அவசியம் செய்யவேண்டும். இதற்காக நாம் பணம் கடன்வாங்கினாலும், அதுமிகவும் பொருத்தமாகவும் நியாமமாகவும் இருக்கும். சுகாதாரத்திற்காக நாம் அதிகம் செலவு செய்தால், மக்களுடைய சுகாதாரத்தை விரைவில் நாம் ஒரு விதமாகக் காப்பாற்ற முடியும். முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் இத்துறையில் காரியத்தை செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்கிறார்கள். இந்த வருஷத்திலே ஒரு புது முறையை சர்க்கார் புகுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு இன்றுள்ள அதனதன் சக்தியை அனுசரித்து மான்யம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக; இது அவ்வளவு சரியில்லையென்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஒரு பெரிய முனிசிபாலிட்டி தங்களுடைய முனிசிபாலிட்டியிலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு அதிகமான வரி போட்டு தாமதமாகவே வேண்டிய வசதிகள் செய்துகொள்ள விரும்புபவர்களுக்கு ஒரு விதமாகவும், பணம் அதிகம் சேர்க்காமல் இருக்கின்ற முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளுக்கு இன்னொரு விதமாகவும் இருந்தால் அது சரியாக இருக்காது. எந்த முனிசிபாலிட்டியானாலும் சரி, சர்க்கார் ஒரே விதமான விதியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எல்லாவற்றையும் சமமாக நடத்தவேண்டும்.

“தொழில் அபிவிருத்திக்குச் சர்க்கார் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்து இருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலே வனஸ்பதித் தொழில் ஒன்று. வனஸ்பதித் தொழிற்சாலைகள் 10 ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் 5 ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். பாக்கி இன்னும் 5 ஏற்படுத்தப் போவதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் தொழிலானது சர்க்காருடைய ஆதரவுக்கு லாயக்கில்லையென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த வனஸ்பதியானது தேக ஆரோக்கியத்திற்கு ஏற்றதல்ல. இது அவசியமில்லை. மத்திய சர்க்கார் இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்போவதாக சொல்லப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமையில் நாம் இந்தத் தொழிலை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை.

“நேரம் அதிகம் இல்லாததால் நான் இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The Hon. Speaker wants me to inform the members that the House will be sitting till 6 o'clock to-day.”

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“Madam Deputy Speaker, in preparing the Budget for this year, for reasons best known to himself, the Hon. the Finance Minister has adopted the line of least resistance and tried to keep his Budget far removed from the frontiers of controversy and criticism. Naturally he gets the applause and approbation of the members of this Honourable House and may I also, Madam, Deputy Speaker, join in that applause? The Hon. the Finance Minister has said that his Budget does not contain any surprises. His Budget does not contain any surprises for this reason, Madam, that if there were any surprises, he would naturally increase the agony and pain of the people of this State. That is the reason why he has avoided all surprises. And, I must sincerely thank him for that generosity which he has shown towards the people of this State. In the course of his Budget speech, he has indirectly gloated over this fact, namely, that his finances are very sound. (Interruption.) He has also tried to paint an optimistic picture of the existing conditions in his own way. I went through his speech several times and read through the Budget Memorandum several

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times and I was unable to catch that glimpse of optimism with which I could inject myself. I would like to put to the Hon. the Finance Minister the following question. Does he really know that the productive source of our national wealth is going down day by day and if this continues, how much it will affect the very stability, life and security of the people of this State? Does he know that the *per capita* income of the people of this State is taking a downward trend? Does he know that the very liquid assets which were somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 60 crores in the year 1946-47 are to-day somewhere near Rs. 15 crores? With this most hopeless economic and financial position, how can the Hon. the Finance Minister take courage in both his hands and go into the market and raise loans in order to finance several of his capital undertakings which he has so beautifully elaborated in his Budget speech? These are things which I wish the Hon. the Finance Minister seriously to consider and not simply think that the people would come forward to advance money to the Government. They will only watch these facts and these hard realities before coming forward to invest their money in the undertakings of the Government. So far with regard to the economic and financial matters of this Government.

“ Madam, hon. Members who have preceded me have in their own way expatiated on the sufferings of the people in their own particular taluks or districts and I here point out a few of the conditions of the people as such. In the first place, I would like to impress on the Hon. the Finance Minister the dangerously growing population of this State. (An hon. Member: ‘What can he do?’) ‘It is going on unchecked. While food is becoming less and less the population is increasing more and more. I know that the Hon. the Minister for Food and other Members of the Cabinet are trying their best to increase food production. They have got several schemes, five-year plans and ten year plans, for getting more and more food for our masses. But, I put it to the Hon. the Finance Minister whether the results of all these undertakings are commensurate with the amount of money invested on them. I would only request this Government to concentrate upon intensive cultivation. Unfortunately, as the Hon. the Finance Minister himself has said in his Budget speech, Dame Nature has completely failed. Therefore, what is the use of these plans when monsoons have completely failed? What is the use of undertaking cultivation in places where people are not able to get any water? Therefore, I would only wish that this Government concentrate, as I have put it, on intensive cultivation and not on extensive cultivation and see that food production is increased. Again, Madam, rural life in this State is becoming intolerable. Congressmen, times without number, have been saying that the wealth of our country lies in our villages. But, these Congressmen cannot see how those villages are existing to-day, whether they are really the Utopia, the heaven on earth, which they have been proclaiming. Madam, people in the rural parts are wallowing in mud. There is no proper water-supply. Even the water that is available under natural conditions are not protected and made

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drinkable. What is the result of all this? We see the spectacle of raging cholera, the result of unwholesome water-supply in those rural parts.

“ Then, Madam, low wages, fragmentation of lands, sub-division of lands—all these are accelerating the agricultural crises and uncertainties in the State. Countless villages there are where you do not find proper roads. To-day, our rural roads are synonymous with dirt and dust. Therefore, when we look to the general conditions, we are faced with a very disheartening spectacle. If the Hon. Ministers say that they have inaugurated policies and programmes with a view to help the common man, I ask them ‘have they really helped the common man?’ Their policies and programmes are policies and programmes based upon ideological schemes, not on realities. Even now, one important Congress member of this House has said that they should not abolish racing. I do not know why he should say that. Here are a set of people who come and say ‘we are going to improve the moral conditions of the people by abolishing drink, by abolishing smoking, by abolishing gambling’; and yet one of the members of that important party has said on the floor of this House that racing should not be abolished. I am not for the abolition of racing myself; I simply point out that by indulging in these ideological schemes, they have brought down actually the revenues of the State; and when the revenues of the State have gone down, Government are not in a position to inaugurate or initiate schemes which will ultimately help to develop the prosperity of the country.

“ Again, Madam, even with regard to trade and commerce, the Government do not come forward with any robust policy. Several Ministers speak with different minds; one Minister says ‘we are out for nationalization’; another Minister says ‘we are also here to help private enterprise’. When the other day I put him a direct question as to why the Government should not say that such and such activities are reserved for nationalization and other industries or activities are reserved for private enterprise, the Hon. Leader of the House stated ‘what earthly use is there if I say that, because to-morrow some other Government may come and change this policy’. Madam, that only shows that they are really afraid of the coming elections, that even if they inaugurate important schemes or policies to-day, they will be countermanded by any party that may come hereafter. I do not know what is that other party which is going to come hereafter? Is it not the Congress party that is going to come? When the Hon. Minister himself says ‘I am not going to pledge the future, nor am I going to guarantee that whatever programmes I initiate will be carried out by the future Government’ are they not losing their influence with the people? If so, why are they losing their influence? The Hon. Finance Minister knows that the Congress party is the only organized party in this country, and that there are no other parties in this country fighting them. In spite of that, he says ‘I am not quite sure about my future’.

“ You talk about democracy, you talk about freedom of speech, about freedom of movement; but are these things existing in our State? The Minister has himself said in one place ‘we have no

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doubt enacted a few special laws'. I ask him why these special laws should be enacted. He says that the people have given support to the Prohibition policy; but the Hon. Minister for Prohibition comes here day in and day out with the request for carrying out certain amendments to that Act. When we ask him why, he says that the Prohibition laws are being broken by the people, in spite of his other statement that the people have given this policy their full support. Special laws are there to maintain the freedom of the people of the country. I ask the Government, why should these special laws be there? If you are really the representatives of the people and if you think you are maintaining democracy as contemplated in the Constitution of this country, why should you have these special laws? That shows you are losing ground.

Again, the hon. Member for Madurai said that controls must be given up. I join with him in that request, because I know definitely that controls are actually demoralizing the people. The character of our people is going down. When I was sitting in some committee the Minister wanted that keeping double accounts for certain purposes should be prevented—that was when he was about to introduce a provision in the Sales Tax Act—and I said 'if you are going to have that amendment, then treble accounts will come into existence instead of double accounts.' That is the type of people we have got in this State, and that is because we have got controls, soul-killing controls, which will ultimately demoralize the people of this State. If the people of the State are demoralized and if the character of the people is going to go down, then I lay the charge for that at the door of this Government."

* DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Madam, it is my privilege to congratulate my hon. Friend, the Hon. Finance Minister, upon the excellent document that he has produced for our consideration at this last Budget debate. It is a wonderful document, almost a testament for us to consider. At the beginning of it, one could perceive the spirit of his old *alma mater* where he sat at the feet of Gurudev and where he was imbued with certain ideals and aspirations. He puts before us what his ambition at one time might have been. As we go through the pages, we begin to realize the matter-of-fact problems that have got to be faced,—how time after time attempts have been made and yet time after time he was faced with failure after failure. Finally, when we come to the end of the testament, we find that the ideal has been beyond reach and therefore what the Government could not have as ideal he took as real and tried to idealise the real. We are asked to believe and take it for granted, that everything is going well as it were with this State of Madras. Madam, I wish we could do it; I wish the Government of which he had dreamed for nearly two or three decades, when it came into power and when it had ruled for three or four years, and when the time came for us to consider in retrospect what we had done during the past three or four years, could have said with certainty and without any qualms of conscience that the people felt satisfied with our administration. Madam, administration, I know, is not an easy task; it is not everybody who is fit to administer. It is an art, it is a craft, it is a principle, and to

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what extent we have been able to realise it, it is for us as the party which forms the Government, to estimate and to declare to the people. Before very long, the people will judge us; there is not very much time before us; still I think it is not too late for us to make amends for what has been misdome or wrongly done in the past. My hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Reddi has emphasized the need of a creative force. That is absolutely necessary in the administration of a country. I quite appreciate there ought to be creative force. Our Government are so frightfully busy with making legislation after legislation, without even giving us time to master the details of such legislation one by one. There is an omnivorous desire to bring forward law after law. It is time that the Leader of the House or the Gentleman who has the portfolio is made to remember that there must be a pause; I trust that the party which is in power will insist upon the pause and take time to think retrospectively of the past, hoping for the future and mending the present in terms of the past and the future.

"Madam, it may not reach ministerial ears, and perhaps ordinary folk would not have very much chance of telling them of what they think of us and of the Government. I am a humble fry in this Assembly; as I go about and mix with the people, the first thing they say is: 'This is what your Government is doing. Food there is not enough to eat; what food there is, goes only to the rich and the poor get very little.' 'Cloth which the people have, is rising in price year by year and your Government have not solved the problem. Shelter there is absolutely none. The population is growing, the little money which Government have invested on houses is, directly or indirectly for those who can build houses for themselves, and for those who have no money the Government are unable to find shelter'. Public disappointment with the Congress Government grows from year to year and Madam, I feel the sting in myself. Having dreamed for three or four decades, when we were fighting the British that an ideal Government would be realised and that the millennium would come and after hearing patiently and dispassionately what the people have to say of us and our achievements during the past four years, one has necessarily got to think over. People say 'no doubt you may be making attempts, but have you saved us from corruption?' 'There was no doubt corruption at the time of the British rule, but have you saved us from it now?' The other day, Madam, I happened to be in Hyderabad and when I asked about the situation there, one man who is now no more and who had been in the know of things, assured me that under the Moghul rule there was corruption, but they took money out of the people only with one hand; while that under the new administration both hands were being used for taking money, and he said that particularly the representatives from the south were the ringleaders in this exploitation of the conquered people of Hyderabad. This is the situation there. We hoped that we were going to form a welfare State, but we find it is becoming more and more a police State. When we felt the irksomeness of British rule and we felt that we could not approach the sanctimonious pedestals on which British administration had been based, we thought it must be ended. It has now ended and Swaraj has come,

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1.30 p.m. and along with that, freedom and democracy. I remember Madam, the first year of our administration. I was coming over to this Assembly and on the way I met a friend, who did not indulge in politics. Forgetting that, I told him 'it is a long time since we met. I do not think we have met since the attainment of freedom'. He asked 'Is it freedom? I suppose, you mean independence'. I said 'Yes, but remember we are a free people'. He said 'There is no freedom in this country.' A minute later, he corrected himself and said 'There is one group which has freedom'. What is that group? That is the ministerial group all over India. They have absolute freedom they could do what they like, and then they could even command you to support them. Just the other day, we had a heart-stirring speech from a gentleman . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"It is time. Will the hon. Member continue his speech after lunch or finish in a minute or two? I thought the hon. Member said, he would not be coming in the afternoon. If he wants I shall allow him two more minutes."

* DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Thank you Madam, I shall finish in two minutes. Now, Madam, we have seen, to what extent our freedom is real and yet my Hon. Friend, the Finance Minister has told us that we have won the respect of the world, because we have found a democracy. Madam, it is very difficult for me to believe, we have found a democracy. It is more or less a bureaucracy and an autocracy. It is impossible, Madam, to have a greater democracy in a very large and extensive State as ours. The larger the extent, the more unhomogenous the people are, the more difficult it is to find a democracy. But, if we want to find a democracy, it has only to be spread out into its component parts. That is why, I believe, we shall find a democracy when the time comes and the sooner it comes the better, it is time for the Andhras to have an Andhra Province, for the Tamils to have a Tamil province, for the Kannadigas to have a Karnataka province and for the Malayalees to have a Malayalam province. It is only then that real democracy is possible; otherwise our democracy is only in name. As it is, to-day, democracy means the greatest happiness of the greatest number, coupled with the greatest miseries of the smallest number and if we could not have homogenous units, it is hardly a worthwhile democracy."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that I must congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for presenting a Budget with so much lucid explanation on various items. Many of the hon. Members who preceded me gave different names to it but I would like to call the Budget as a Budget of commonsense. He is aware of the happenings in the whole country and this State, the mood of the people and the situation in which they are placed. I think he could not have presented a better Budget than what he has presented to this Assembly this time. The adverse seasonal conditions have brought about great poverty throughout this State

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and in many of the districts there are no agricultural operations. Most of the agriculturists have been driven away from their usual occupations and they are running from place to place in search of employment. This has affected the Harijans most from whose fold these agricultural classes are drawn. I see no provision is made in the Budget to provide these people with some other avocation or payment of some subsidy to maintain themselves. Even a district like the South Arcot district has unfortunately been classed as a self-sufficient district. It is not a deltaic area. Only a small portion of it is a deltaic area, namely, Chidambaram taluk. Because of this classification the people have lost even the little enthusiasm they had to grow more food. I think a deputation waited on the Hon. the Minister for Food in this connexion and I believe Government would take note of their representations and do something for these people.

"The hon. Gentleman Mr. Majid brought to the notice of the Government the question of the growth of population. I do not find any mention of it by the Hon. Minister in his Budget speech. I think it is high time that this Government thought over a method by which the growth of population could be checked. Resolutions were brought forward in this House previously as to how this could be done. I wish the Government should consider this question. (Interruption.) (An Hon. Member: 'Is it by surgical operation?')

"Next I come to the very important question of Harijan uplift. Sir, some of my hon. Friends who preceded me, and especially hon. Member Sri Karayalar said that the amount allotted for the backward classes did not compare favourably with that allotted for the Harijan welfare. I say, Sir, as was said by Mahatma Gandhi the very term 'Harijan' should have some sanctity. Even my hon. Friend Mr. Prakasam, when he adorned the Treasury Benches, set aside one crore of rupees for the Harijans. I have no grudge against people who claim that equal treatment should be meted out to them as is done to Harijans. I do not oppose any community getting anything from Government. But what I say is the question of Harijan uplift should be viewed from various other points of view. Of all the communities that form the society, the Harijans are doing the most mean work of the society. They are doing the bungi work for them. The other day the Hon. Mr. Jagjivan Ram in a conference said that Harijans have been doing this work during all these years and that in future it should be the turn of the other communities to take up this work and relieve these Harijans. I ask hon. Members whether it is fair to grudge the amount that is spent on Harijans who were all along been treated as untouchables, unseeables and in so many other ways. It is through the grace of great men and good men like Sardar Patel that they have provided under Article 46 of the Indian Constitution that 'the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation'. Sir, this Government opened a Harijan Welfare department for the uplift of Harijans. I would call it a misnomer. The other day the Hon. the President of the Union issued an order, dated 10th August 1950 in

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which it is stated that: 'Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, no person who professes a religion different from Hinduism shall be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled class.' But what do we see in this Budget. It is not only Harijans that come under the category, but all classes of eligible communities and also converts. I do not know whether attention was paid by the Hon. Minister or the staff under him to this order of the President and the provisions in the Constitution. How do they reconcile their action in including converts under Harijan uplift when there is a clear order of the President himself against it? When my hon. Friend Sri Kaleswar was speaking, he told the House that Rs. 118 lakhs were spent on Harijans. But a casual glance at the Budget Memorandum would reveal that it is not so. Provisions for extension of activities of the Harijan Welfare department for the amelioration of the conditions of the eligible communities at a cost of about Rs. 1,56,900 and opening of (Sugalis) Reclamation Schools at Lakshmaiahkhunta and Bugganapalli at a cost of Rs. 4,800 are included under Harijan uplift. The other day the Hon. Minister-in-charge of the Scheduled Tribes portfolio said that he has constituted a Committee for the improvement of Scheduled tribes. I think it is his duty to set apart a certain amount for the development of Scheduled tribes so that there can be no confusion whatever. But whatever is done under Harijan uplift should be purely and entirely for Harijans. But it is not so now. It includes provision for backward classes, aboriginals, hill-tribes and many other classes and Harijans are included as one among them. Therefore I wish that the Government should examine this question carefully whatever may be the functions of the Harijan Welfare Director and earmark amounts for Harijan uplift and improvement of conditions of Scheduled tribes. Again look at the Budget memorandum. It is clearly shown that Rs. 64 lakhs that was spent for Harijan uplift in 1947-48 is taken as the standard and whatever is spent over and above this amount is included in the one crore fund. Do we get all the Rs. 118 lakhs stated to have been provided? I do not think that the Government are spending so much money for the Harijans and Harijans alone. In this connexion I want to refer to the provisions in the Constitution directing the State to provide reservation and certain facilities to the Harijans to enable them to come to the level of the other forward classes. Many people are under the impression that these concessions should be extended for the next ten years only. But nowhere in the Constitution is such a limit fixed excepting reservation of seats. The Harijan community has been treated in such a way for so many centuries in the past that leaders in the past thought that this community must be lifted out of their present condition and made to come up to the level of other communities. When the members of this community have been in a miserable condition for centuries, how can we expect the Government to raise them to the level of the forward classes in the next ten years? Does anyone believe that with the amount that is now being allotted to this community, it can be lifted to the level expected?

"Then in the matter of providing house-sites for the Harijans, I am thankful to the Government and especially to the Hon. the Chief Minister for having visited Tanjore to find out the root cause

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of the agrarian trouble there and for having given some house-sites for the Harijans. It is not only the Government but now even the mirasdars have come forward to grant house-sites to the Harijans and thus remove the root cause of all the agrarian troubles. I note that the Government are doing something in this matter. But I find the provision in the Budget for this purpose has been reduced to 5 lakhs of rupees when it was Rs. 9 lakhs for 1950-51. I do not see any reason for the reduction in the allotment. Then again, I do not see any reason why Tanjore alone should get this benefit. There are other districts also which require help in this direction. The Hon. Minister for Harijan welfare placed a statement before the State Harijan Committee showing particulars regarding house-sites assigned to Harijans. I found from the particulars furnished that only in two districts societies were formed and loans were granted by Government, and the rest were left without any provision being made. In respect of my district I may say, the Government asked us to form a co-operative society. We started forming the society and collected funds. But all of a sudden an order came from the Government banning all assignment, including house-sites. This is heart-rending. I wish Government do something in this direction. In the Nilgiris the Government thought it desirable to ban assignment but they wanted to give assignment of land to Todas. Very beautiful lands in places like the Wenlockdowns which is considered to be a very fine place, the Todas have been assigned lands. They have not taken up cultivation but have destroyed the forests. They could not cultivate the lands themselves. For a few pittance of rupees they have given the lands for others. That is the way how the Revenue department is administering to-day. I wish the Government should look into the matter. As regards the co-operative side of it there are people who have come forward and given their capital and formed societies. The Government should do something to enable them to get habitation.

"In regard to the land mortgage banks the Government have framed certain rules. With these rules one cannot find the real value of the lands. We can arrive only at nominal values. In the new Bill that is to be piloted in this House I would request the Government to give more facilities to the agriculturist. Unless the lands offered for being mortgaged, are valued in the correct way I do not think any land mortgage bank can get on well and give the agriculturists a fair deal in their effort to produce more."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a famous saying 'tickle me Toby, I tickle thee'. That is what has been happening here for the last two or three days. Member after Member of the party in power and a few Members on this side also got tired of praising the Hon. Minister for presenting this Budget. It is not possible for men of our sort to do it. We are men made of sterner stuff. We will be failing in our duty to the common man if we do not tell this House what we really feel about this Budget and about this Finance Minister when we get the opportunity. (An hon. Member: 'You talk about the Budget and not about the Minister.')

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" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would have congratulated the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi if he was in charge of Fine Arts instead of Finance. Perhaps he is more fitted to be in charge of Fine Arts than anything else. Adding to his pleasing personality he has spoken pleasing words and nothing else. What is his Budget speech and what is his Budget Memorandum? It is another edition of the Madras Information with which we are already tired. I ask the Hon. the Minister for Finance, 'What is it that you gave us new?' I have verified and make bold to say that every item of his Budget speech is nothing but an edition of the Madras Information and it is for him to deny. He dare not deny because opportunity was given to him to prepare the Budget with future elections in view. It is better that this Government forget the future elections for the country knows their actions for the last four years. It is true, Sir, that he has already presented 3 or 4 Budgets and it would have been better if he had done something new this year. I feel that he ought to have said something about agricultural income-tax which the Government of India also have recommended and that it is because he is one of the biggest landlords that he has not introduced that taxation."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let not the hon. Member impute personal motives."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, that subject relates to the Revenue Department."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, his answer is that it may affect agriculture and food production. He should have introduced this agricultural income-tax on people who own more than 100 acres and that would have been the proper method of augmenting our finances at this juncture. Sir, it is not proper for the people to pay for schemes and projects which will bear fruit after 10 or 15 years. It is certainly not proper for people of one area or region to pay for projects in another area or region. The proper thing would be to introduce betterment tax on the lands of the area or region where the projects are taken up. But the Hon. the Minister for Finance won't do anything of that kind. He, as a grand Moghul, sits in his office and simply copies or signs whatever is prepared in his office. That is why we do not find anything new in his Budget speech."

"He may be thinking, 'In every by-election I have succeeded and the people are behind me'. But, what is it that he has done that can stand by him in the future elections? Even in spite of the fact that they have spent large sums of money on Grow More Food campaign, not a ton more of foodgrains is produced. The food production has gone down and the industrial production also has gone down. They are principally due to the administrative acts of this Government and particularly of some particular Ministers."

"Sir, respect for law has gone down to the lowest ebb in this State. It is because of the activities of this Government and the way in which the Ministers are trying to give respect for law."

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Sir, I may quote the instance of Sri A. K. Gopalan who was asked to be released by the High Court and who was again arrested after a formal release. If Government do like that, what is the respect for law in this State?

"Sir, the Zamindari Act was passed, but not a single pie has been paid to the zamindars. Not that I am pleading on behalf of the zamindars, but I am particular about the way in which this Government are going to pay them. Zamindaris have been taken over and several crores of rupees have been paid into the Bank, but not a single pie has been paid to the zamindars, due to some litigation on both sides."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Both sides!"

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Yes, on the Government side and on the side of zamindars."

"Sir, for the last four years they have created problems, and they have failed to solve any one problem. I would like to ask the Hon. the Minister for Finance, 'What is the problem you have solved?' He has raised fresh problems and it is not possible for this Government, and it is not in their domain, to solve any problem. Sir, people in this State and Members of this House are not tired of talking about the food problem and the Hon. Ministers are not tired of saying something about the Government of India. If our Ministers are going to Delhi and ask for something more, they should ask in a manner that will be effective. But I dare say that our representatives and Ministers of this State are perhaps not going up to Delhi, but they are going up to Vijayavada and coming back. If proper representations are made to the Government of India, we would have seen the result. But, this Government constituted as it is, dare not go there and speak since they have themselves created such problems that the Government of India are tired of this Government. That is why we are not able to get anything in the matter of food and I hope that this Government will behave in future in a way that will satisfy the Government of India."

"Sir, it is very unfortunate that I will have to say that the Andhra Members of the Cabinet perhaps contributed more for the failure to create the Andhra Province and that has been the case even in the past, when Andhras like the Raja of Bobbili, the Raja of Panagal and Mr. Prakasam were Chief Ministers. And even in the time of Sri B. Gopala Reddi, it has been defeated. He has played a part which has left doubts in the minds of Andhras and it is up to him to clear those doubts—the part he played, perhaps, in sabotaging the creation of Andhra Province."

"Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. B. W. Batchelor also has said that he wanted accounts separately. There has been a demand for that for a very long time. I was one of the members who waited on deputation on His Excellency the Governor during the time of Advisers. His Excellency the Governor said, 'We cannot create

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a separate budget for Andhras due to shortage of paper! Perhaps the Finance Minister may put forth the same reason. Andhras feel that they are exploited, and it is legitimate, and it is for the Finance Minister to tell for what valid reason he was not able to present separate accounts. I hope that at least in his reply, he will try to show that it is not a false cry. But in the absence of any reply from the Finance Minister on this aspect, I wish to maintain that it is not proper on the part of this Government or the Finance Minister not to show separate accounts for Andhras in all items of expenditure under every head and that justice is being denied to Andhras.

"Sir, you might have followed one of the very important statements made by the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister last week. They announced, of course very lately, that 38 per cent of the superior and provincial jobs would be reserved for Andhras. But I maintain that even to-day the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi has not understood the implications of that. The Hon. the Minister for Education has said in the other House yesterday, 'We have not reserved jobs for regions. We have reserved jobs for languages.' Sir, I want a clarification from the Leader of the House. They have reserved jobs for languages and not for regions! Supposing there are ten posts reserved for Andhras, it is open to any person of any region who is conversant with or proficient in Telugu to apply for a post in Andhra area and get it. Sir, I therefore feel that both in the matter of services and in the matter of projects, justice is not done to Andhras.

"Sir, I will now give an illustration. After the legislation for nationalization of electricity undertakings has been passed by this very august House, loans worth Rs. 23 lakhs have been granted only to two firms in Tamilnad and not a single pie was given to any firm in the Andhra area. There were applications. In my own district of Guntur, there was break-down of electric supply at Narasaraopet due to some defect in machinery. The Narasaraopet Electric Supply Undertaking have applied for a loan of Rs. 75,000 for replacement of certain parts. But the loan was refused. We have a Minister in charge of this portfolio for the last five years. He said that as the loan was not for extensions, he had refused the loan. But the loan was for the very existence of the concern. What happened when the loan was refused? Since it was not possible to raise loans in the open market, because of Nationalization, the company had to close down the power house and there was no lighting for the last one year at Narasaraopet. What a jugglery of words the Hon. the Minister for Public Works made! Rs. 23 lakhs were given to two firms in Tamilnad and the only Andhra concern was refused loan. It is up to the Andhra Ministers of the Cabinet to clarify the position for very soon they will have to face the electorate in the Andhra area. The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi is a Minister as a representative of Andhras and he cannot say that he is there because of his personality or any other reasons. Let him say that he is not a product of the Andhra.

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"Sir, it is but proper that I do not go into details. The Hon. the Minister for Finance has ended his speech with a prayer and I also finish my speech with a prayer. For more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of—

'Hearken, O Lotus-born!
Pardon us for supporting them,
Pardon us for electing them, and
Pardon this Government
For, they know not what they do!'"

SRI B. ANANTACHAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Budget has been characterized in different fashions. Some friends said that it is magnificent. Some said that it is an electioneering budget. And some others said that it is a beautiful budget. Well, the truth is that it contains the elements of all these. (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"Before we get into the items in the Budget, Madam, let me 3 p.m. first make certain observations about the physical features of the Budget. Roughly the Budget seems to be halcyon. I remember a beautiful picture that was painted in a booklet issued by the Economic Adviser of the Madras State. I hope my hon. Friends must have also seen it. It shows our Hon. Minister Sri Gopala Reddi pumping out the finances from a well. It was painted in red and the finances painted in blue."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"It is a technicolour picture."

SRI B. ANANTACHAR:—"There are the other Ministers standing close-by, some of them at any rate, putting their hands in pocket while the Finance Minister is busy pumping out the finances of this State. Then, there is the other part of the picture. There is the prohibition bottle broken just by the side of this well. From this well the finances have been pumped out. I think this represents graphically and picturesquely the financial position of our State. The prohibition bottle is there just to blacken the prohibition programme. But, we see that the waters of this well are getting into the sub-sail. The finances are the real finances and not linked up with the prohibition income. There is no use merely planning a scheme. I know our Government are trying to plan many schemes. It is very good but if the bottle is broken and the finances get underground, what is the use? How best to help and what should our Finance Minister do? What would any other Minister do in the present circumstances? What he has done is the best under the most adverse circumstances. Nature is against us. Seasonal conditions were disappointing. There have been many suggestions made with regard to bad seasonal conditions. Some years ago, the Ceded districts had a good name for famine. It had a fitful and scarce rainfall. Many of its taluks were dry. Now that dryness is existing all over the State. Anyway, what shall we do for these bad seasonal conditions? God has not given us rains. So, shall we try in any other manner to meet the adverse seasonal conditions? Sinking of tube-wells, repairing of tanks and many other remedies have been suggested by many wise people. Some suggested meditation and prayer and to sing the songs of

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Thyagaraja so that this misfortune may disappear and all our ills may be remedied. That is what one of our Leaders said. Another gentleman said, let us have Vanamahotsavam. Plant trees; grow more trees; they will attract the clouds and then we will have plenty of rain. Some persons were feeling that after all this might be due to the atom research experiments carried on very near the shores of our Indian Ocean. Our tanks are dry and our rivers are at a low ebb. What shall we do? Many things have been tried. There were many experiments. We are in a stage of experiments. We have been experimenting with seasonal conditions, with food, with cloth and with all other things. I believe we have got to fight for these things. We have been doing it but not very successfully. If some of us are unsatisfied with what the Hon. Finance Minister said in the Budget speech with regard to these things, we cannot help it. Of course, the food position particularly is very bad. An empty stomach feels much more than a full stomach. I say that food is the starting point for all our troubles and so, we have got to face it and deal with it squarely. We are asked somehow to import food into our State by urging upon the Centre. Let us exert ourselves with a united effort and get more and more food than we have been able to get at present. With this end in view, we should scheme the Budget.

"Madam, we do not see things in the proper perspective. We do not have food; we do not have yarn. A man cannot live with an empty stomach; he is not a Fakir. So, I think we have got to do certain things quickly and immediately so that we might achieve quicker results. Coming to the Grow More Food scheme, let me say, Madam, that the grant of subsidy for the sinking of wells seems to have been discontinued in the Ceded districts. The Hon. the Minister for Revenue who is the Chairman of the Rayalaseema Economic Development Board seems to have said that no more subsidy will be given for sinking of wells in the Ceded districts. This is really disappointing. You have been trying experiments in Chittoor for producing more food and subsidy is given there, whereas we have been asked to help ourselves. This is really bad and I hope the Government will reconsider this position and continue to give the subsidy to the Rayalaseema districts.

"Then, with regard to Andhra Province, in fact, as was also pointed out by the hon. Gentleman Mr. Salam, we were promised by the Hon. Minister last year that we would be having two Budget speeches and two Budgets. But that is denied. Take the case of Andhras. If we have a Province on a linguistic principle we are not united because we have the question of the Rayalaseema whereas the Tamilnad is united."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"There is Konganad."

SRI B. ANANTACHAR :—"With regard to Karnataka, it is divided into bits and bits. Karnataka affects both Tamilnad and Andhra and they have their own problem. Thus we have got

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many problems to face, the food problem, the economic problem and other problems and we will have to face them. Some of these problems are domestic problems, some are economic and others are based on linguistic considerations. So, I appeal to the Government and I appeal to my hon. Friends that this kind of linguistic bias should not exist because all this will create bad blood and start the poison. (An hon. Member : 'There is also Moplastan.')

"I know I have not mentioned Moplastan. About Keralastan, it will probably include Malabar and Kerala. They want Keralastan as if it extends from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and further south. I am afraid there is nothing like Keralastan. They have their own method of achieving things in the best way possible. If somebody starts the cry of Andhra province, immediately a similar spirit pervades the minds of all other linguistic areas and cries are raised for separate provinces. Let us forget all those things so long as we are here. The matter is dropped now and there is no chance of the linguistic provinces coming into shape as there is no use harping upon it. So, let us drop it and let us be united and fight the problems of food, clothing, etc., which are facing us to-day.

"Madam, there is one thing with regard to industries. There are many products of agricultural industry; but, particularly, we need more sugar; we need more cotton and we need more jute. The jute is of two varieties. This was referred to by the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture. There is the pucca jute and the juty jute. We are asked to grow more food crops. We also want more sugarcane, more tobacco, more turmeric and so on. To get all these necessities, we must all work hard. Mere talking or discussion of all these things will not make us self-sufficient. Therefore, I would request the Cabinet to consider some of these special areas which are dry and to improve them so that we may grow more of these agricultural products such as sugarcane, etc., which we need more and more. Recently we have been reading that sugarcane research stations have been established all over the State. We have been trying to grow improved varieties of cane. We have been told by experts and others that the sugarcane grown in South India is the sweetest, the stoutest and the strongest. It has the highest percentage of sugar in it; the juice is very good and sweet, but yet the sugarcane area is not enough to make our State self-sufficient. We have to increase the sugarcane area, but the capital is shy. The Hon. Finance Minister feels more shy. He must try his best to help us. When there is a prospect of growing more sugarcane in our State, why not take steps towards that end? We have got many projects; why not increase the area under sugarcane cultivation; why not try to improve on that and concentrate on that? We can certainly see to it that more and more sugarcane is produced in the State with maximum content of the best sugar in it. I thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity."

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to the people of this State. Despite the fact that the Hon. Minister has tried to make his Budget speech more or less on the lines of an election speech and made it comprise a vast mass of details, it has failed to be impressive. This could not but be due to the fact that stark hunger, grim privation and heart-rending unemployment leading even to suicides among the weavers, are stalking the land, and the people of the State are suffering dire hardships and miseries in regard to the three essentials of life, viz., food, clothing and shelter. The acid test of a successful government is the contentment of the people as acknowledged by the Hon. Minister himself; but judged from this standpoint, I am sorry to find there is not much over which the Minister can feel gratified. After four long years of rule,—it is not one or two years, as a matter of fact it is even five years—of Congress rule, it is a sad commentary on the achievements of the Government that to-day in the rural areas and the countryside, even ignorant men and women are declaring that the rule of the foreigner was much better. The Hon. Minister has himself acknowledged that famine conditions are prevalent in a large number of districts, but the amount the Government intend to utilize for famine relief work is most meagre. Rural rationing has been abolished with the result that the poor non-producers in the devastated areas have been thrown to the wolves, viz., the blackmarketers and are asked to pay exorbitant prices for their foodgrains. Last year, with considerable fan-fare it was announced that the Government would take steps to reduce the price of foodgrains by about ten per cent; yes, but the Government instead of attempting in that direction, have now taken steps in the reverse direction. For instance, we find that the Government have announced recently that the price of rice is to be increased by four pies per measure on account of the reduction in the subsidy from the Central Government. I am afraid, the Hon. Ministers of this Government do not know and do not realize the fundamental and elementary principle of government, and that is, that it is the primary duty of a State to feed its people, to provide food for its people at a reasonable cost, no matter what the total cost is to the exchequer. Madam, we all know that a country like Britain is not at all self-sufficient and has to depend on its imports; but in spite of it, to-day there is subsidizing of foodstuffs to such an extent that in England, the prices have not risen by more than 50 per cent, whereas in this country the prices of essential articles have gone up by 300 to 400 per cent. Does that rebound to the credit of those who are at the helm of affairs? I am afraid the Minister for Finance is not, as a matter of fact, interested in bringing down prices; he is not interested in checking inflation, because lowering of prices would mean the lowering of sales tax receipts, his *Kamadhenu*."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What about dearness allowance?"

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"It is only a small item. If the Government can bring down the prices, they need not go on giving this dearness allowance. The Minister has been gloating over the fact that his *Kamadhenu* has not failed him; but

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let him remember that it is an unwise policy to milk the milch cow dry, for the people of this State will not be able to bear the burden of heavy imposts for long.

"The Grow More Food Campaign, as everybody is aware, has proved the will-o-the-wisp, and the crores of rupees spent on it have largely gone down the drain. This is evident from the fact that large areas have been converted to the growing of crops other than paddy; the acreage under paddy has now gone down by over one lakh, whereas the acreage under cash crops, such as turmeric, oil-seeds and jute has increased considerably. The other day we were told on the floor of this House that the acreage under jute has increased by thousands of acres in the past two years. The Minister speaks of his irrigation projects; but I am afraid these projects are not intended so much for the benefit of the poor or for raising food-crops as for the raising of cash crops. It is the vested interests that will in the long run benefit by these projects for which the poor tax-payer is now asked to bear the burden. Therefore, it is very essential that the Government should revise their policy and put a ban on the conversion of land from food-crops into cash crops. The Hon. Finance Minister and all the other Ministers, especially the Food Minister, always blame poor Dame Nature for all the miseries of the people. Even here, I feel that the responsibility to a large extent devolves on those at the helm of affairs because despite the fact that the Ministers have been holding office for five years now, they have done nothing to restore our forests which have been denuded as a result of the last war. It was only recently that the Hon. Mr. Munshi realized the realities of the situation, but it was too late then. It was like a doctor coming forward to prescribe the correct medicine at the time when the patient's condition had grown beyond recovery. When the Hon. Mr. Munshi came and planted a new tree, he was too late, and I am sure many of the trees which were planted at that time have now died for want of rain.

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cosmetics.) No, sales tax on cosmetics may be kept on, but remove the sales tax on essential articles like food-stuffs. When the tax on salt was deemed to be a burden on the poor, it is indeed illogical on the part of a Congress Government to insist on the levy of sales tax on food-stuffs. The Government should also come forward with relief in the matter of the motor vehicles tax, particularly now, in view of the fact that we find that the price of petrol is to go up according to the Budget of the Central Legislature. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'It is the excise duty.') Anyway, this relief is long overdue. In a moment of candour, the Hon. Minister himself has admitted that the tax on motor vehicles in this State is perhaps the highest in the whole world. I hope that he will seriously think about it and give such relief in the matter as is necessary.

"Madam, I am glad to find that some allotment has been made for Education, but I am sorry to note that there has been no expansion of elementary education during the past two years. As a matter of fact, elementary education has remained at a perfect standstill. So far as women's education is concerned . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"We have made some allotment for the expansion of women's education."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"But I am sorry to find there has been considerable set-back to women's higher education, as will be revealed from the report of the University Committee. It shows that the number of women studying in colleges during the past year has gone down by 787 in the Madras State. I want the Government to give me an explanation for this set-back in women's higher education."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"It may be due to the fact that the Ernakulam College has gone to the Travancore University."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"May or may not be, but I do want an explanation from the Government; of course I am going to demand an explanation from the University as well. It has been proclaimed in the Constitution of India that women are to be given due facilities and that all restrictions on sex disabilities are to be removed. But yet we find all this is merely in theory and on paper; we find that this Government instead of encouraging women, have actually abolished the post of Assistant Directress of Public Health on the plea that according to the Constitution there should be no discrimination. I have got the Constitution here and if the Hon. Minister wants, I shall quote the relevant Article from it—it is definitely provided there that the State should make special provision for women and children. Therefore, the post of Directress of Public Health should not have been abolished. Again, the post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction has been kept in abeyance for innumerable years now despite the fact that to-day women are regarded as quite capable of wielding much greater power than holding a small petty post such as the post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction."

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"In the field of women's welfare I am glad the Government have a department—the Women's Welfare Department. But I am sorry to note that a spirit of sectarianism has been imported into this department. This department is absolutely indifferent and callous to the requirements of the Muslim women, though the Indian Constitution provides that those who are most backward should be lifted up to the level of the forward classes. The attitude of this department and Government with reference to Muslim women should change and the Government should take steps to see that something is done for the upliftment of the women as a whole and that sectarianism is not imported into this department."

"I wish to say just a word more, Madam, and then close. I should like the Hon. Finance Minister to spend more money on public health and education by curtailing expenditure in other departments. The expenditure on the police has reached tremendous proportions. The revenue of this State has increased considerably. A decade ago it was about 16 crores and to-day it is 60 crores, but the expansion in the field of education and health has not been commensurate with the expansion in the revenue. Therefore I should like the Hon. Minister to come forward with more schemes for education and health and curtail expenditure on other departments. After independence, efficiency has been one of the great casualties. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister to cut down expenditure on the police department and other activities and expand the activities in the direction of public health and education on the lines followed by the Bombay Government."

* SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, if congratulations are due to the Hon. Finance Minister for having presented a balanced Budget, he will have them in plenty but if the Budget is to reflect the corresponding happiness of the people I will have to say that it is disappointing. The budgetary position of this State has risen from 16 to 60 crores in the course of 12 years but the happiness of the people has considerably deteriorated and we are not able to give food to the people. The first impression that one gets about this Budget is that it is a Budget of complete resignation into the hands of Nature, call it God or Goddess. I say this because the Budget ends with an invocation to Goddess Lakshmi. Our failures are attributed to the seasonal conditions. I submit seasonal conditions were not peculiar only during the past five years. They have been so for years. In some parts of the country or other there are seasonal failures, and we have the miserliness of the monsoon or the wrath of cyclones. It is for the wise administrators to provide for such contingencies."

"Madam, this year's Budget particularly affords us an opportunity not only to discuss the Finance proposals for this year but to review the achievements for the past five years under the Congress regime. It is fairly certain that we are going to the electorate, for their verdict very shortly and before doing so our biggest opponent, the Communist, will have to get his freedom of expression. So in a way we have to review our achievements and collect our thoughts for answering our likely opponents the Communists and people of that type."

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"Three essentials have to be taken into consideration when considering a Budget which must reflect the happiness of the people. These are food, raiment and shelter. Several hon. Members have dealt with them at great length. I do not propose to deal with them any further but in the matter of food the remedy seems to be to cut down so much interference by Government which is both inefficient and unsuited for the purpose. We have to accuse the Government of India partly but our own achievements in this line are not creditable. Instead of our concentrating on production methods we are interfering too much with the distribution and things like that, which is not our line. Even at this time I would appeal to the Government to shake off the responsibility for the distribution of foodstuffs and concentrate only on production. One instance of our inefficient interference is the manure affair. The Hon. the Finance Minister himself expressed anxiety for the accumulation of manures worth two crores. This is one instance where we have to be careful. I may also appeal to the Government that when we approach the people for more production we must have some faith in them in their intelligence and in their knowledge of indigenous methods of agriculture than in our own superior knowledge in these matters. In referring to the inefficiency of controls I can only point to what has happened three days back. Formerly the distribution was done by some co-operative societies by means of a pool system. When vested interests came in, it has been abolished and the wholesaler has been allowed to come in with the attendant evils like black-marketing, nepotism, etc. I once again appeal to Government to see that in this matter, least interference comes from the Government. They should requisition the services of small traders and the normal trade channels and co-operatives for distribution work. Thereby the Government can effect some savings by reducing the Food department and the savings can be diverted to production schemes.

"Then there is the question of cloth. Day in and day out we have questions here about yarn and cloth scarcity. There again our effort on the side of production must increase and the distribution left to other channels. In the matter of housing we cannot take any credit for any effort or achievement. There is a colony in Adyar called the 'Gandhi Colony'. I personally feel that Gandhi's name ought not to have been associated with this colony where lakhs and lakhs are advanced to people of the aristocratic type. Except this, I ask the Hon. Minister as to how many colonies he has brought into being in this State during the past five years for middle and lower middle classes? In my own place Rajahmundry, I am trying to push up one small scheme for the Harijans. After a fire accident in 1947 the Harijans came forward to pool their own land and resources and build houses, but it was not possible for the last three years. From the Registration department, from the revenue department so many other departments there is obstruction. (An hon. Member: 'How does the Registration department come in the way?') As reconstituted plots have to be registered they have to go to them. We are trying for the last three years but we are not able to do anything tangible for them.

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"Again, we are talking day in and day out about Grow More Food schemes. But when one looks at the agricultural statistics, we see what is actually happening. The area under paddy is going down. This is a very serious matter which should be examined carefully and the procurement methods in some districts, which the Government call the 'Kamadenu' districts, should be reconsidered and revised.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, in spite of what my hon. Friend, Sri Ananthachariar, sermonized, I cannot help feeling that I am an Andhra and cannot forget that I am an Andhra. Viewing this Budget as an Andhra would, I am afraid, I have to say that not much has been done and not to the extent to which it ought to have been done to districts beyond the Krishna. I think this river seems to be the border and incidentally, I may point out the fact that no Minister comes from districts beyond Krishna. Very often when such questions are raised, the reply comes from hon. Friends: 'Look here. Here is an Andhra Finance Minister. The entire sum of Rs. 60 crores is placed in his hands and if under his regime you are not able to get things done, God only can save you'. No doubt the Hon. Finance Minister belongs to a Telugu district, the Nellore district, but his appreciation for Tamils has grown to such an extent that he prefers to quote 'Tirukural' in his Budget speech rather than Tikkanna. Even his literary taste has changed. I have many friends among Tamils and I have admiration for those friends, but all the same I say the change in the Finance Minister is remarkable. I do not know if he is intending to stand for the ensuing elections from one of the constituencies in the Tamil districts as a token of his cosmopolitanism and non-lingualism or whatever it is. Though it may be a loss to our area, it will be an acquisition to the Tamils and I wish them all good luck. I am not surprised at his admiration for the Tamils after noticing his speech recently at Manikonde in which he went out of the way to the extent of saying that the genius and intellect of the Tamils are superior to that of the Andhras and so he must have lost sight of Andhra interest. After all, we are coming to a close so far as this Assembly is concerned and we need not bother about these things now.

"Now, I cannot fail to take this opportunity to refer to the Ramapadasagar Project. This was dropped after spending over 60 lakhs on investigations. Much was made of the money requirements for taking up the scheme. We were told that in respect of the Manimukhtar Project the local people came forward and contributed money for taking up that project. In the case of this project also, I remember when the Hon. Minister for Public Works visited our districts, the people there offered their co-operation and also expressed their willingness to contribute the money required for the first two years of execution. (Interruption.) If only we apply a little persuasion, the one crore can be raised to three crores and the money realized. I stand guarantee for this if the Hon. Minister can give an assurance that he would take up this project. He will certainly have the three crores. This is nothing. People are willing to co-operate with the Government. The whole trouble was when this scheme was presented to the Government of India

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and to this House the estimates were bloated up to make it appear that it is an impossible project. In respect of the Damodar Valley Project, the estimates were modestly put up and though in the actual execution the cost of the scheme is going up even beyond 100 crores, the Government of India is committed to it and have taken it up. They cannot abandon it. Instead of depending on nature and cursing the lack of rainfall, I would have very much liked it if the Hon. the Finance Minister very ably assisted by the Public Works Minister thought of this Ramapadasagar Project even at this stage. I understand from competent engineers who have worked for the scheme, that the cost of this project can be considerably reduced, even to 80 crores, if some superfluous subsidiary items are omitted. With doubtful supply of water in the Cauvery reservoir at Mettur, you are not sure of the electric supply to-day. But in the case of the Ramapadasagar Project even providing for failures of monsoons, it will give an unfailing source of supply of power and with such geologically rich area near the project you have ample material for industrial development particularly heavy metallurgical industry which requires much electric power. So, I appeal to the Government not to drop the Ramapadasagar Project and not to leave it as the utopia of some foolish or innocent people of the district, but as a boon that will solve many problems for the State. That is my earnest request to the Government in respect of this project.

"Lastly, Madam, let me sound a small note of warning to our Government. The previous Government, particularly the Justice Party Government, collapsed because of their having started with a communal colour, and developed sub-communalism which ultimately developed into nepotism and its attendant evils. There is now a feeling in the country that even in this Government, some of these things have become common occurrences. Particularly, I learn that sons-in-law are being preferred in respect of gazetted appointments. That is the voice that is being heard about and I would, therefore, like that sons-in-law and brothers-in-law do not come in as far as the Government is concerned."

* MR. H. O. FOWLER :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I agree with the Leader of the European group when he says that very few of us can understand fully the intricacies or the mysteries of the Budget of the State; and so I would like to leave any comments on figures to others more competent than I. I would like to say just a few things on facts. I do not want to ask whether or not our Budget has been wisely prepared, whether our Finance Minister deserves our congratulations or not, but I would like us to use this Budget-session as an opportunity for looking back over the past year and asking ourselves, as an Assembly, what we have actually achieved during the past year. We certainly have had our fill of legislation; we certainly have listened to many noble plans for future development, but we represent the common man and woman, we represent the masses outside this Assembly. I would like us to ask ourselves to-day 'What have we done in the past year, on the floor of this House, of a tangible nature for the common people?' I make no apology for repeating the same facts that quite a number of other speakers have just stated. I refer to the three

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primary needs of the common man. What have we done with regard to food, shelter and clothing? We find ourselves, after three, four or five years in this House, facing a food crisis, perhaps more serious than any in the past history of this State. We are inclined to blame the failure of the monsoons, we are inclined to tell people to grow more food, but have we done anything on the floor of this House? Take the position with regard to shelter; we find that people are more overcrowded to-day in their homes than ever before; we find more homeless people wandering the streets; we find that in spite of various rent control laws, the rent position is not satisfactory. And, with regard to clothing, I think people will agree that in certain parts to certain people clothing has become not a necessity, but a luxury. Then, how can we expect to build law-abiding citizens out of hungry, homeless people? I think, if we examine very carefully this question, we shall find that most of the discontent and most of the other problems in the State are caused by our neglect of these three very essential factors in the lives of our people. So, I would appeal to the Hon. Ministers to put first things first; to attend to the food situation, to attend to the question of accommodation and clothing and to attend to them in a more serious frame of mind. I feel that the situation is so drastic that it calls for drastic measures. But, what are the measures that are to be taken? We must attend to this in the very near future and we should all co-operate to the best of our ability and try to solve these problems. We should ask ourselves now, 'really what have we done tangible to help the common man in the State?' When I read the papers, I see such trifling things as plans for preventing smoking in cinema houses; plans for preventing juvenile smoking; and I see plans are being made to abolish horse-racing and cross-word puzzles. Of course, nobody will quarrel with these laudable aims. But, when there is stark famine staring us in the face, should we not face the facts and try as Members of the Assembly, to do all we can to meet this challenge?

"I am afraid I must make some reference to Prohibition and I would like to say that I have no personal axe to grind, because I happen to be a tee-totaller. Though, there was a time when I did speak for Prohibition on the floor of this House, I now feel that any man who is honest in his opinion must agree that Prohibition in our State has been a costly failure. We find that Prohibition has only brought in, as other hon. Members have stated, a new cottage industry. We find that we are crowding into jails people whose only crime is that they cannot overnight give up a life-long habit. So, I would appeal to those in power to consider the question of Prohibition very carefully. I do not agree that the people of the State are behind the Prohibition policy."

"I feel, Madam, that the common people are not interested in the ideals of Prohibition. (Sri V. Raghavayya : 'Why do you say so?') They do not care whether their neighbours in the picture houses smoke or not; they do not care what horses are entered for the Governor's Cup, but they do want their stomachs full: they do want a roof over their heads and they do want the other basic needs of life."

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There is a tendency in this House and in the Government, to play about with trifles and to neglect or not to give due consideration to the more important things.

"Just one item from the Budget figures, which I would like to comment on and that is the increase of expenditure on Education. Being an educationist myself, I must say that this aspect of the Budget is a most pleasing one. We are living to-day at a time of transition and nobody can prophesy with any certainty what the educational policy of the next decade or two would be. We have so many problems, especially the problem of languages and I feel I must pay a tribute to the Hon. Minister for Education for not being rash or hasty in dealing with these problems. He is waiting to see how things develop before he decides finally on some of these important issues. And, those of us who are connected with educational institutions cannot but feel happy and satisfied that the Minister is not rushing things.

"Lastly, Madam, I would like to pay a very humble tribute on the floor of this House, to three services in our State. First, I would like us to acknowledge our debt of gratitude to the teaching profession. We demand of our teachers very high standards. We want men and women of culture and character, because we hand over to them our most priceless possession, our children and yet we often pay them wages, far below that of a sweeper or a watchman; that is what prevails in our State to-day in certain areas. I feel it is not only our duty but it should be our privilege, as Members of this House, to do all we can to make the lot of the teacher in our State a happier and brighter one.

"Secondly, I would like to pay a tribute to the nursing profession. I happen to represent in this House a community which has given very largely of its members to the nursing profession and I think we can say, without fear of contradiction, that the nurses of our State are second to none in the world. (Hear, hear.) I think that the nurses of the Madras State are decidedly an asset to our State and to the whole country. I would appeal to those who have the power, to try and investigate into the living conditions of these nurses and give to them a better deal, for they are very fully deserving of it.

"Lastly, Madam, I would like to pay a tribute to a service which rarely gets our thanks, though I find that the Hon. Finance Minister himself has thanked them. I refer to the Police department. I feel that we in South India and we of the Madras State owe a considerable debt of gratitude to our Police force. I think much of our peace and security have come to us because of the loyalty and devotion to duty of our Policemen. So, I would appeal to the Members in this House and those on the Government Benches to do all they can to make the service in the Madras Police a more attractive one. Thank you, Madam."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—Madam, Deputy Speaker, certainly I too feel glad that the Hon. Finance Minister has been able to present us with a more or less self-sufficient Budget.

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may use the term which the Government themselves have used in connexion with food. But, Madam, one would have expected from a very young Finance Minister a more promising Budget. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will not find fault with me for calling him young. Perhaps, four years of budgeting has made him old, or he has, perhaps just, got tired of budgeting. As a matter of fact, in the ordinary course of things, especially in a State which is just growing, after a few years of the attainment of Independence, that we should have far-reaching schemes and far-reaching schemes naturally mean far-reaching revenues.

"Nobody need be afraid of taxation. There seems to be some- 4 p.m. where some mistake in people satisfying themselves by saying 'O, we have no further taxation and therefore we are all right.' It is not with that view that we should look into the Budget. We are a people who have just got into our own selves. If we are to progress and keep pace with other countries, we should not be afraid of taxing ourselves. (Interruption by Mr. Raza Khan.) On the question of taxation, I am prepared to challenge hon. Gentleman, Mr. Raza Khan, even in his own constituency.

"We are not taxing the people simply for sending the money to foreign countries. We are taxing people so that we may take money from those who can afford and pay those who cannot afford to have comfort that everyone in this State is entitled to have. From that point of view, Madam Deputy Speaker, I would have very much liked the Finance Minister to have pointed out to us ways and means by which we can increase our revenues. Even an elderly leader like the Hon. Sri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar did not feel shy to increase the third-class fares by one pie per mile because it was in the interests of the public. Again, the Hon. Sri C. D. Deshmukh had imposed further taxes to convert the deficit of Rs. 5.54 crores into a surplus of Rs. 25.61 crores. That is the way how we should meet the increasing financial commitments of our State. I am really surprised to hear some papers saying that it is a pre-election Budget. I for myself do not see anything about electioneering in this Budget. It is quite the reverse of it. If Nationalization of Transport had been extended, at least the bus conductors and the drivers would have said, 'We have more money and less work, and therefore we do propaganda for nationalization'. I, therefore, say that there is not much to enthuse any one in this Budget especially the common man.

"I agree with the sentiments expressed by hon. Gentleman, Mr. Batchelor. But I am really sorry to say that the remedies suggested by him are neither right or warranted under the circumstances. He said, 'You are throwing away Rs. 20.0 crores of Excise Revenue and in addition you are spending Rs. 1.0 crore to enforce Prohibition.' Madam, there seems to be some misunderstanding or misapprehension in the minds of some people that the Government are throwing away revenues. When we speak of excise revenue, we must remember that we are, through that source, drawing the life blood of the poor man. If I may use a comparison, it is as if we are offering some sweet or candy to the

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ornaments which they possess and which in their ignorance they would willingly exchange. It is absolutely immoral and we should never think of going back to that revenue. Perhaps it has not been said on the floor of the House that that revenue is a thing of the past and no Government, especially a Democratic Government, will ever have any chance to think of that revenue.

“Madam, it is an open secret that our Grow More Food campaigns have not yielded any extra food and we have not been able to achieve anything worthwhile. I will only bring to the notice of the Government a statement that has been handed out to our District Food Committee, Tiruchirappalli.

Year.			Number of wells sunk.	Yield in tons from 1st April 1950.
1947-48	..	..	3,172	121
1948-49	..	..	2,500	88
1949-50	..	..	1,875	31
1950-51	..	..	923	6

I beg to submit to you, Madam Deputy Speaker, and through you to the Government that these large-scale subsidies to the people for sinking wells have not yielded any results and we are not deriving any benefits therefrom. If the Government really intend to produce more food, they should cultivate in the large tracts of land crops which are suitable to those lands and which will yield larger quantities. We should actually go to the help of the actual producer and give him sufficient encouragement.

“Then, Madam, another point which I would like to deal with is about the non-gazetted staff. It is admitted on all hands that these non-gazetted officers who draw salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 belong to middle class and lower middle class. They are the most affected on account of the recent increases in prices. It is also admitted that they form the backbone of this Government. But the Government have not thought it fit to give them a any tangible relief. The small increase of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 in house-rent allowance will never improve their condition. The Government should take courage and see that the very backbone of their administration is kept above want not only from the point of view of extracting more work from them, but also from the point of view of enabling them to give every help to the people at large. I, therefore, request the Government to give some more relief to the non-gazetted officers.

“The Education Budget has been praised by more Members than one that the Government have thought it necessary to spend more money on education. But when I go through the Education Budget, I find that more money is being spent on University Education and High schools than on Elementary Education. Even in the election manifesto, we said that we were going to promote education in the villages. But so far, we have not done anything in this regard. On the other hand, even the Basic Education which the Government have attempted has not exceeded more than 350 basic schools and a perusal of the Budget Estimate

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will show that the provision for grants to Basic Education has been decreased from Rs. 1.81 lakhs to Rs. 1.50 lakhs. What is the use of this University Education? I really feel that our present University Education has not helped either the people who got educated or the masses of this country. A Westerner who has had occasion to study our University Education and appraise its results said—

“The prevailing higher education had given young people undefined ideas and impressions of a culture foreign to them and had taught them to neglect their own. This system of education rested on a system of examinations which students were glad to take in the hope of an assured livelihood in Government service. There is little love of culture for its own sake. This has resulted in a caste of the educated and the masses of the country were left in ignorance to slave for them. This type of education was not valuable to society or even to the very few who had attained it. Constantly pouring over books, developed an unlovely book-worm type. They were mentally sterile. The students learned only to look with disgust upon entering ordinary occupations.”

Madam, if this is the result of University Education, I beg to ask the Government: what earthly use is there in developing this University Education? Not content with this, the same type of University Education is being extended to our womenfolk also. The result is that the homes are not happy. Here again, an American authority says—

“It has been the experience of pioneers in the United States that instinct alone does not correctly guide the home maker. In her work, the necessary education and training in this field of work helps her to achieve a greater measure of success than will otherwise be possible. In schools and other institutions, therefore, the American girl is given the basic training in home economics which will qualify her to make a good home-maker, thus enriching her in the wider sphere of responsible citizenship.

“The home economics programmes offer different kinds of actual experiences in planning and working alone or in groups in different areas of home life, such as meal planning, preparations and serving, clothing, furnishing, child care, nursing, management of family life”

I am, therefore, sorry to say that, if they have to go on with this University Education, at least it need not be extended to women so that there may be peace and happiness in our homes.”

AN HON. MEMBER :—“Peace in this House also!”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“You are conservative.”

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“I am certainly conservative. We must give proper type of education. Conservatism does not mean that we should not say what we feel nor be afraid of doing the right thing. I feel that this University Education especially to our womenfolk is unwarranted and the sooner it is removed from the University curriculum, the better for our country and for our women.”

* SRI G. KUMARASWAMI :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Budget presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister for 1951-52 contains no surprises. It gives some relief; there are no taxation proposals. But last year, there were proposals for taxation and the Budget was the object of criticism by the Members, the platform, and the Press. The Budget presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister this year is of course a well-balanced Budget”

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like the one of last year. Last year the Press remarked that it was prepared at the cost of several hundreds and thousands of unbalanced budgets of rupees of the commoner and the country. It is indeed happy to note that there are no proposals for heavy taxation this year. This morning, in the papers we find that the Finance Minister of the Central Government presented a Budget in which, if all his taxation proposals are given effect to, there will be a surplus of Rs. 25 crores this year. Now, I am glad to state that many State trading schemes and proposals for rural reconstruction are given preference in this Budget for 1951-52. The whole difficulty is that the food problem is staring in our face. We may not be able to get such money as much as we were hitherto getting from the Central Government. Therefore, we have to push on our irrigation schemes ourselves. Irrigation and agriculture should go hand in hand and I find that every effort is being made by the Madras Cabinet to see that all these schemes are pushed through. In my own district, there is the famous Vansadhara Scheme. Of course, detailed investigation on the scheme is going on. It was already estimated that 65,000,000 cusecs are necessary to irrigate an ayacut of 250,000 acres of land lying under this proposed Vamasadhra reservoir. My hon. Friend, Mr. Linga Raju, was stating just now that it is absolutely necessary that irrigation scheme such as Ramapadasagar should be materialized. Of course, it is very difficult to achieve that scheme. But, all the same, it is absolutely necessary that the Madras Government, with its sound finances and a very good reserve fund, should be able to achieve it so that our food problem may be solved once for all.

"Next, I come to education. More than 11½ crores of rupees have been allotted this year. Our expenditure on education is nearly one-fifth of the total revenue. This year, there is a deficit of about Rs. 67 lakhs or Rs. 63 lakhs in the Education Budget. We are spending so much for education. The hon. Gentleman, the Raja of Chettinad, said that it is absolutely necessary that University Education should also be encouraged. In my district of Srikakulam, I must say with great pleasure the Government have found it possible to open an Arts College from next July and to allot an amount of Rs. 46,000 for the same. It is with feelings of great joy that I congratulate the Madras Cabinet, particularly the Hon. the Chief Minister, the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Hon. the Minister for Education. Then, the bifurcation proposals are already given effect to. I plead with the Government that sufficient office buildings should be constructed in Srikakulam. The offices which are temporarily located in Visakhapatnam should be immediately shifted. The treasury should be immediately shifted. The District Superintendent of Police's office and other office buildings should be constructed immediately in Srikakulam. Of course, it is a very difficult thing to do and it requires some plan. Unless all these proposals are given effect to, the separation of the district of Srikakulam will serve no purpose. However, I am glad to say that we have an entity of our own now. The district board has been formed and

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a new District Board President has been elected and he is able to look after everything in the district himself personally. Visakhapatnam district had an area of ten thousand square miles and it was difficult for one Collector from there to function for the whole area. It was difficult for him to administer. Now that the district has been bifurcated into two districts, it is possible to administer them properly. In the interests of administrative efficiency and in the interests of proper administration of the district, I say that all the offices relating to that district should be located in Srikakulam, the headquarters of the district.

"Now, I come to the food problem. In Srikakulam district, seasonal conditions this year were not very favourable and crops have miserably failed. In some taluks, crops have completely failed. Hitherto Srikakulam district was considered as a surplus district but this year, it was recommended by the District Officers that it should be treated as a deficit district. Owing to drought and failure of the monsoon, rationing was completely removed in rural areas and there is rationing only in towns and municipalities. Of course, it is a very great responsibility on the shoulders of the Government to supply food to the people of Srikakulam district but they have to undertake it. The population within the municipal limits is about twenty-five to thirty lakhs. I would give one suggestion to the Government, that is, if foodgrains or rice from rural areas is brought into the municipal limits, the Supply Officers should not take action against such people. Of course, action may be taken against people who do blackmarketing and smuggling but they should allow foodgrains or rice being brought to Srikakulam from rural areas. This will relieve the situation to a great extent. It is a great responsibility on the Government and therefore, I am making this suggestion for solving the food problem there.

"Then, there is the question of the levy system which is introduced in the district of Srikakulam as well as South Kanara and also other districts like Tiruchirappalli and Madurai. This levy system places a heavy burden in the rural areas. You know what happens where this levy system is introduced. Suppose there is a big landholder with whom there is large stock of paddy. What he does is that he very silently and very quietly suppresses the stock. Somebody gives the information to the District Supply Officer. If the District Supply Officer goes to that poor man to collect the paddy, then there will be an uproar. Of course, we have to concede that all this is happening under the Congress Government. We sit here and pass many legislations but the officials do not work them out properly. Then, people naturally blame the Congress Government. I must say that some of the proposals that we make here and the measures that we pass here are not properly given effect to."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"There is a lot of noise in the House. I have been refraining from saying 'Order, Order'. I hope hon. Members will observe silence."

* SRI G. KUMARASWAMI :—"Of course, many big men have spoken on many big things on the floor of this House."

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which are absolutely unnecessary, posts which are absolutely unnecessary, which are still being retained. With great respect, I ask why the Divisional Inspector of Schools should be there in the Education department. The only function of the Divisional Inspector seems to be to delay the papers which go from the District Educational Officer to the Director of Public Instruction and again to delay papers from the Director to the Educational Officer of the district. These are all costly posts, and I cannot understand why our leaders are not bold enough to use the axe against these post-office posts. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Do not speak disparagingly about the post office department'.) I am not talking about the post offices; as a matter of fact that is the one department which is doing real social service; I am only referring to departments which are doing the work of the post office, with this difference that the post office is very quick in transmitting the papers, while unfortunately the posts I have referred to cannot even do the post-office work properly.

"If you want to really do something for the people of the State, if you are earnest in doing something, there is no use taking credit for not bringing forward fresh taxation proposals. You must find money for our necessary projects. I am sure if only the Hon. Minister for Public Works can get some lakhs to-day, he will put it on some irrigation work and utilize it for really growing more food. You must use the axe with respect to unnecessary posts in the various departments, instead of abolishing a few totis or reducing the pay of some menials in some departments. If you go to a public office, you will be surprised to find the latrines kept in a very unclean manner due to the fact, as we are told that there are no totis. Such totis as there are, seem to be part-time workers. Why not have permanent men, I ask? Where formerly we were having permanent totis to keep the offices clean, you are now having temporary or part-time men with the result that public offices have become very unclean and insanitary. I request the Ministers to make some real retrenchment which will appeal to the public. There is a sentence in the poetical Budget speech of my hon. Friend which I would like to quote:

"The author of the Tirukkural holds that "freedom from sickness and want, increased production and wealth, widespread contentment and joy, and security" are the prime requisites of an ideal State."

Have we done any of these things so far as our State is concerned? That shows that our State is not an ideal State. My question is: have we done anything towards having an ideal State? There is something rotten not only in the State of Denmark but in our State also. We are not able to do anything which can go towards making up a welfare State. The Finance Minister takes credit for having security. Though last-mentioned, he says priority must be given to that. I agree with him; we have security in the State now and we can claim that our State has security, but what kind of security? (Interruption.) No doubt there was the Communist menace and my district also contributed its share to that menace in addition to other districts in the Andhradesa. I have been very loud in my voice to make the Minister take strong action against Communists. I was one of those who have been

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fighting for extraordinary and emergency measures to put down the Communists in this State. We have done it, I am glad; but we have done something more. In the name of putting down the Communists, you have terrorized the ordinary people in the villages. (Hear, hear.) I ask really, is there security for the people in the villages now? Not one day passes without some people complaining that the Police people have been belabouring them, that they were entering their houses without any authority, that even people of 80 and 90 years were being belaboured and that even women were being insulted. (An hon. Member: 'When they deserve it.') My hon. Friend says 'when they deserve'. Certainly when they deserve it, they may be insulted by your Police; but who is to decide whether the people deserve it or not? You have left it to the Police officers themselves to do it. A great tribute is paid to the Police department in the Budget speech; I also join in that tribute; but you must curb and control the Police people. This Government of ours have passed many useful laws like the Prohibition Act, the Temple Entry Act, the Civil Disabilities Act and other Acts; we are just now passing the Malabar Tenancy law; and on this ground alone, I think, we can easily raise our heads over other States which have not passed similar laws. The only defect is that after passing the legislation, this Government are not able to enforce it in the country. (Interruption.) It is a fact which I very humbly place before the House. I want to know how our laws are being enforced by the subordinates. My chief complaint is that the Government have no proper check on their subordinates. Unfortunately for us, the officers who are to work our laws have been trained by the foreign administration in those days, and that is why this Government are not able to exercise any control over the officers. That is why I complain about some Police officers also. Take any Government office; if you send a communication, there is no proper reply received for a long time; if you go to the Taluk office, you find the work is not properly done. There is laziness and slackness everywhere. Your own subordinates are not carrying out your own orders passed from time to time.

"Now so far as my district is concerned, there are some points which I must refer to before I conclude. I must thank the Government for sanctioning Rs. 80,000 for rebuilding the court house at Walluvanad where I had the honour of practising for about ten years. It was a rotten building and had to be replaced. I am glad this year's Budget contains this item. I am glad also that Badagara Hospital is one of the six hospitals to be taken over by the Government. I request that the Hon. Finance Minister should be pleased to take over the Perintalamanna Headquarters Hospital also this year along with the Badagara Hospital. If you take that hospital also now, there is no other headquarters hospital in the Malabar district to be taken over. It is at present located practically in a cattle-shed; it has no walls as such and there is no fence also; I am sure, under these circumstances, you cannot have any medicines also there. What is the use of having such hospitals in the headquarters of a taluk? There was talk of having a sub-treasury at Ottaselem; the Government have sanctioned it;

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but the treasury is not coming for the past many months. That is why I say the Government are not having proper check over the work of their subordinates.

"In the matter of irrigation, for the first time in the history of Malabar, we are going to have the Malampuzha Project which has been sanctioned by the Minister for Public Works. We are thankful to him for it. He has promised some other projects also for Malabar. In my last Budget speech, I referred to two of them. They can be taken up this year. You have been neglecting Malabar for more than two centuries. The only reply you can give is that Malabar is a deficit district in the matter of food, that it is dependent on the rest of the State for its food; but still, who is responsible, I ask? You have been neglecting Malabar for a long time—of course I do not refer to the present Ministers—the Telugu and Tamil areas have been robbing Malabar of its share and getting crores and crores for themselves. You must atone for the sin you have committed and you must now spend more money for irrigation works in Malabar. I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to take up the two schemes I have referred to, as early as possible.

4-45 p.m. "One word about Education. A big amount has been set apart for Education. Malabar has for the first time got a B.T. college; but it is time it is realized that Malabar should have a separate women's college. You, Madam, Deputy Speaker, in your college days, must have had many Malayalee girls as your classmates; there are more Malayalee girls in Madras colleges than in others; these Malayalee girls are forced to come all the way to Madras for want of a women's college in Malabar itself. I, therefore, request you to establish a women's college in Malabar. Such a college is absolutely necessary. I hope the Minister for Education and other Cabinet Ministers will seriously consider this question and sanction a separate women's college for Malabar. Only one word about the Education department, Madam. In many of the schools in Malabar, the teachers have been completely taken away as a result of the Communist menace. Of course, I was one of those who fought and demanded that such teachers must be punished, but I ask, is it not time to pardon them? Perhaps, some of them are innocent and if necessary you may call for their reports and examine them and then a general amnesty may be given to all school-masters. After all, the school-masters are people who bring up the future generation, and the future of the Republic is in their hands. So, we must not have discontent among the school-masters, especially among the elementary school teachers. At present they are paid very low. I also request the Government to seriously consider the question of giving a general amnesty to elementary school teachers, whose certificates have been suspended."

* SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Hon. Finance Minister sounded a note of pathos when he said that this is the last budget and perhaps next time, he may or may not be elected. I am sure he will prove a false prophet."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"I never said I may or may not be elected; I only said that this is the last Budget for this House."

* SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—"I am sure that next time also the Congress will be elected, because as far as I know that is the only organization in the country at present, though of course, I am not blind to many of its defects, yet, I think, it is proper that the Congress is elected. I think we should not depend upon our past achievements, as we did on the last occasion, but on present achievements and though they are inadequate, I think they are good enough for the purpose.

"Madam, the Budget, according to all the canons of taxation, seems to be a very sound one, but that is not the only criterion on which we should decide the Budget. The most important thing is, now that we claim our State to be a welfare State, the Budget also should reflect in it the welfare of the people. And, the welfare of the people consists mainly in proper housing, food, clothing, medical relief, education and such other things. Viewed from this point of view, of course, there are many defects, but all these defects, Madam, I am sure, can be remedied. For all these, I do not know whether the Hon. Finance Minister will agree with me when I say, that the remedy lies in the formation of the Andhra province. Of course, I do not want to attribute any ill-will on the part of anybody or want of enthusiasm on the part of the Tamils or others. This State has become huge and unwieldy and unless we pay special attention, I do not feel there is much scope for improvement.

"At the outset, I must thank the Government and the Hon. Finance Minister also, for giving 38 per cent of representation to the Andhras in Government service. But, when I read the order relating to that, I remember to have read that only people knowing the Telugu language should be appointed. I feel, there are a number of Tamilians who know the Telugu language. If you take the Public Works Department, there are very few Telugu people, but all the Tamilians who are there know the Telugu language. I do not therefore know what this order means. As the hon. Gentleman Mr. Abdul Salam said, you must take people only from the Telugu districts. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will change the order accordingly."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"You see it in the horizon."

* SRI M. R. APPA RAO:—"When we see it in the horizon, it will come; we saw Independence in the horizon and it came. Moreover, Madam, this Legislature has passed unanimous resolutions about the matter twice, once in 1937 and again in 1947 recommending the formation of the Andhra province. So, it may be taken up now and why I say it should be taken up now, it is because our ex-Chief Minister, the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari is in charge of the Home Department of the Government of India—we are lucky and we are proud of it—and so when he is there, it would be easier to get it, because he knows all the aspects of the problem and I am sure he will see that the Andhra province is formed soon."

"Now, Madam, when I refer to the Constitution, particularly the provision relating to the formation of new provinces, I find Article 3 provides for it and if you will allow me, I will read it. The Article says—

'Parliament may by law—

(a) form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;

(b) to increase the area of any State;

(c) diminish the area of any State;

(d) alter the boundaries of any State;

(e) alter the name of any State;

Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill . . .

"So, the President may move the Parliament for the formation of any new State. Of course, our Government have done everything in their power, but still, from questions put and answers given in the Legislature, there seems to be an attitude washing their hands off. That should not be so. You must go into the matter and see that you move the President so that it is made possible for him to bring the Andhra province into being. Even before the next elections, some sort of machinery may be formed so that the public also may have an opportunity of realising even now of the possibility of Andhra State. Either from the point of view of cultural development, or from the point of view of economic development or from the law and order point of view I feel that this is the only course open and it should be taken up immediately."

"Now, coming to the next important problem, the food problem, many hon. Members have spoken about it, but I still feel there are some more aspects which ought to be touched here. The Central Government seems to be taking a step-motherly attitude in regard to our State. Out of the promised five lakhs of tons of foodgrains, it is said, that we are going to be given only one lakh ton of rice. (At this stage, the Hon. Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is certainly inadequate. More than all, they have discontinued even the eight annas per maund subsidy, so much so, the cost of foodgrains has increased by four pies per

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measure. All these things show that the Central Government have not fully realised the situation in this State. For this our Government should put up more efforts and see that rice is imported from Burma, Pakistan, Siam and from various other places. The hon. gentleman Raja of Chettinad made a statement—and it has been echoed in other informed quarters also—that plenty of rice is available in Burma, but only the Government are not prepared to buy it. On the other hand, the Food Minister of the Government of India says that finance would not be the stumbling block in their import policy. We are not able to reconcile both these statements. From what we see from the reports in the press and other publications, we find that plenty of rice is available, but the difficulty is the Government are unwilling to buy it. It is because of the food policy of the Central Government, who want self-sufficiency to be achieved by 1952, that we are not getting enough supplies. Of course, self-sufficiency in food policy is no doubt a very good thing, but other considerations also must be taken into account. The real snag in the situation is the producer of foodgrains does not get as much income as he might get if he grew tobacco, sugarcane or cotton. Perhaps if he gets an income of Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 for an acre of paddy, he gets more than Rs. 800 if he grows sugarcane. As a matter of fact, the sugarcane grower in the Krishna district gets over Rs. 1,000 per year for an acre. When that is the position, you cannot expect people to grow only foodgrains; nor can you prevent people from growing sugarcane or other commercial crops, because, otherwise we have to import also sugar, tobacco, etc., from elsewhere. Even now, we are not self-sufficient in sugar and so further reduction in acreage under sugarcane cultivation is not possible. Thus we see, in a balanced economy there should be both commercial and food crops. When we cannot prohibit people from growing commercial crops, the only alternative therefore seems to be we should have recourse to import of foodgrains."

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“ Now, Sir, coming to extensive cultivation, you must take up small as well as big projects. Coming to small projects, for example, the Kolleru-Budameru project, even here, we do not find any provision made. It is a scheme which does not cost more than one crore of rupees. The only provision made is for drainage of Budameru into the river Krishna. The bunding of Budameru and building of dams and drainage of Kolleru into the sea by the widening of Upputeru will bring thousands of acres under the plough, but this has not been done. I therefore urge on the Government to take up this scheme immediately and add more good land to the acres that produce food. Nor can we forget big projects like the Ramapadasagar and we cannot dismiss it by merely saying that it is technically difficult or that we have no money. Even the American experts said that technical problems are difficult but that they can be solved. I consider that the Ramapadasagar project can be re-estimated. Previously the Nizam did not permit the construction of the project in his territory and so the Polavaram site was selected. As the Hon. Minister for Public Works knows the position has since changed. If the project site is shifted to the upper reaches of the river in the Nizam's territory, the cost will be come only half of the previous estimate. The Constitution also provides that a river which flows through more than one State is under the control of the Central Government. In that case if a dam is put up in the Hyderabad territory, the cost will be halved and technical problems also will disappear. We need not also go in for machinery from America and we can get the machinery produced in India. So out of the original estimate of 150 crores, the revised cost will come up to only about 80 crores and in spite of the failure of monsoons, at least two millions acres of land will be cultivated under this project and an equal amount of energy will be available. I am sure, Sir, this aspect also will be taken into consideration by the Hon. Minister.

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ Hereafter I could allow only 10 minutes for each hon. Member.”

* JANAB ABDUL RAHMAN :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! நமது
நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் நமக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வரவு செலவுக்
கணக்கில் வரியில்லாமல் நிதி சரிக்கட்டி கணக்கிடப் பட்டிருக்கிறதென்று
சொன்னார்கள். ‘உள்ளதைக் கொண்டு நல்லதைச் செய்’, என்று
தமிழ்நாட்டு பழமொழிப்படி சர்க்கார் இப்போது உள்ள பணத்தைத்
கொண்டு நல்லதைச் செய்ய திட்டம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் வரவு
செலவை மட்டும் சரிக்கட்டி பட்ஜெட் தயார் செய்து விட்டால் போதுமா?
நம்முடைய ஜனங்களின் குறைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு வழி செய்ய வேண்
டாமா? இன்று முக்கியமாக மனிதன் உயிர் வாழ்வதற்கு வேண்டிய
உணவும், அவன் மானத்தைக் காப்பாற்றிக் கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய
முழுத்துணியும் இல்லாமல் நம்முடைய மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த
சபையிலே நானும் சென்ற மூன்று நாள்கு வருஷங்களாகக் கூச்சல்
போடுகிறோம். அவர்கள் கஷ்டங்களை நிவர்த்திக்க வேண்டுமென்று : ‘மக்
களுக்கு உயிர்வாழ்வதற்கு வேண்டிய உணவு கொடுங்கள்’, என்ற நம்முடைய கோரிக்கை
கள் இன்னும் நிறைவேறவில்லை. இதற்காக யாரை நாம் குறை சொல்
வது? மந்திரிமார்களைக் குறை சொல்லவா? மந்திரிமார்களைக் குறை
சொல்ல நான் விரும்பவில்லை. ஏனெனில் அவர்கள் உண்மையாக நம்
முடைய கஷ்டங்களை நிவர்த்திக்கப் பாடுபடுகிறார்கள் : உழைக்கிறார்கள் :
ஆனால் எண்ணிய காரியம் கைகூடுவதில்லை. அதற்கு முக்கியமான காரணம்
நம் காரியங்கள் நாம் செய்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய சுதந்திரம் இல்லை,
மாகாண சபாக்களில்லை, சுதந்திரம் நம் மாகாண மந்திரி சபைக்குமில்லை
என்பது தான். உப்போடு கற்பூரம் வரையில் மத்திய சர்க்காரையே நாம்
ஒவ்வொரு விஷயங்களுக்கும் எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டி
யிருக்கிறது. உணவுக்கும், உடைக்கும், மற்ற விஷயங்களுக்கும் நாம்
அவர்களையே எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் மாகாண சர்க்கார்களை ஒரு
முட்டிக்கப் போர்டாக மத்திய சர்க்கார் கருதாது உண்மை அதிகாரங்களை
இந்த மாகாணச் சட்ட சபைகளுக்குக் கொடுத்தாலொழிய நாம் நினைக்கும்
காரியங்களைச் சாதித்துக் கொள்ளமுடியாது என்பது மாத்திரம் நிச்சயம்.
நம்முடைய மாகாணத்திற்கு நாம் என்ன நன்மையைச் செய்ய வேண்டு
மென்று எண்ணினாலும் முடியாது. இப்போது நம் மாகாண சட்ட சபை
குறைவுகள் மத்திய சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து கிடைத்தது என்று
பாருங்கள். ‘முதலாவதாக 4 லட்சம் டன் உங்களுக்குக் கிடைத்தால் நீங்
கள் அதிரஷ்டசாலிகள்’ என்றார்கள். அப்பால் வேண்டுமானால் ஒரு லட்சம்
டன் சேர்த்துக் கொடுப்பார்களாம். வியாபாரத்தில் பேரம் பேசுவது உண்டு :
கொடுக்கல் வாங்கலில் பேரம் பேசுவது உண்டு : ஆனால் சாப்பாட்டிற்கே
ஒன்றுமில்லாமல் ஜனங்கள் கிடந்து தவிக்கிறார்கள், சாகிறார்கள். ஆனர்
களாகக் காப்பாற்று வேண்டுமென்றால் எங்கள் மாகாணத்திற்கு உண்டியாக
4 1/2 லட்சம் டன் உணவுப் பொருள் வேண்டுமென்றால், ‘உங்களுக்கு 4
லட்சம் டன் உணவுப் பொருள் கிடைத்தால் நீங்கள் அதிரஷ்டசாலிகள்’

[Sri G. Kumaraswami] [1st March 1951]

(Interruption.) I am not a big man. Tried men with parliamentary experience have spoken. I do not know whether they talked anything about the Budget but they talked about several things. Had they confined themselves to the Budget, it would have been more useful and it would have resulted in some good not only to our State but to the whole country. I expected something big from them. With their vast experience, I thought they would give the benefit of their views on the Budget. A young man with full of promise and talent is at the top of the affairs of our State and I thought he would be properly advised by elderly persons but unfortunately that advice could not be had. I say it is very desirable that men with past experience and with parliamentary experience will henceforth do well to advise younger men who will be in a position to carry it out instead of talking about things other than the budget. I am only making this suggestion.

"Now, Madam, I must say that, when the Hon. Ministers tour the districts, they come there with a purpose and a plan."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—"What purpose?"

* SRI G. KUMARASWAMI :—"They come to know the grievances of the people. Last year, Hon. Sri Bhaktavatsalam and Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi came to my district and I toured with them for four days. At every place and at every centre, addresses were presented and they replied to the addresses properly. The addresses contained many grievances and many requests and proper replies were given to them. For instance, there was a request made about Vamsadhara Scheme. Again, now some of the zamindari estates have been taken away by the Government and the Government have to pay some compensation to the zamindars. Addresses were presented touching these points and the Hon. Ministers replied suitably, and I can say that the present Cabinet members, by touring the districts, are able to take note of the grievances through the addresses that are presented to them. As a matter of fact, Hon. the Chief Minister, Hon. Sri Kumaraswami Raja and his Cabinet has done a lot to my district. The bifurcation scheme has been given effect to. Provision for the opening of a college has been sanctioned. Again detailed investigations on the Vamsadhara Scheme are going on and the Chief Engineer will be submitting his report to the Government very shortly and the proposals will be given effect to. Criticism should be constructive rather than destructive. About elections, Carlyle had said 'A nation of funks elects a funk as its head'. So, I say the present Ministers need not be afraid of general elections. Of course, the general elections are coming but they are not general elections only for the Hon. Gopala Reddi or Hon. Bhaktavatsalam or Hon. Kumaraswami Raja. The general elections are for the whole country. The Hon. Finance Minister himself has stated in his Budget speech that so many empires have gone and so many ministries have gone. But, I do not think that this Ministry which is doing very useful work should go. I will be very happy if the Hon. Finance Minister is re-elected and will be able to present a budget to the enlarged House under the new constitution next year and remain in charge of this House also. With these words, Madam, I conclude."

1st March 1951]

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Hon. Finance Minister in introducing this year's Budget—the last budget of the regime under which we are now, perhaps the last budget in the discussion of which I may be able to take part, perhaps the last budget which the Hon. Finance Minister, as Finance Minister, may be introducing in this Assembly—has stated that he has given some relief to the people of this State by not having any fresh taxation. To that extent, this Budget is no doubt welcome. Here and there of course, there may be some little trouble for want of funds; but yet the Finance Minister says he is managing without fresh taxation. I ask him with all respect and also the other Ministers who adorn the Treasury Bench, whether they are doing their duty properly by saying that they are not raising any fresh taxation. Have they done their duty by effectively carrying out retrenchment in the existing administration? We have inherited an administration from the bureaucratic British Government which had been in existence for a century and half. May I ask my Leaders on the Treasury Bench, with all respect, have they done anything to carry out effective retrenchment in the top-heavy bureaucratic administration that we have inherited? A Retrenchment Committee was appointed and it submitted its report. Where is that report, I ask? Was the Legislature given an opportunity to discuss that voluminous report over which so much public money was spent? What is the kind of retrenchment we have done? I would have been happy and the public would have been happier if the gentlemen occupying the Treasury Bench had not made any retrenchment at all; for, instead of doing the proper kind of retrenchment at the proper place, they retrenched peons and totis and some other menials. By doing so, they brought down the name of the Congress to a low level; the axe has been used against low-paid miserable people, instead of being applied at the top. Every year I have been talking at the time of the Budget that this Government ought to do something to reduce the top-heaviness. Why is it that the Revenue Board is being retained in this State? Are there not other States in India which manage without Revenue Boards? Why is this costly fifth wheel to the coach allowed to be retained, I want to know. The Revenue Board all these days has been in existence only for one purpose; viz., for checking and delaying all useful reform proposals which emanated from the Treasury Bench. The Ministers who are really the leaders of the people, if they want to do something for the people, and if they put forward certain reform proposals, those proposals are checked and counter-checked by that fossil-like, useless out-worn body known as the Board of Revenue which still exists in this State. Of course, there are many other posts which are absolutely unnecessary for the purpose of carrying on our administration. For the matter of that, what is the change we see in our administration after we became a Republic? The only change, so far as I can see, is that some twelve persons now adorn the Treasury Bench and are sitting at the top of the administration. Apart from this, there is no important change. There are innumerable post office departments in the State departments

[Sri Pydah Venkatanarayana] [1st March 1951]

ముగా చెప్పలేదు. కనుక మన రాజధానికి మాత్రము ఇంత తక్కువగా (4, 5 లక్షల టన్నులు మాత్రమే) ఇవ్వడము చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉన్నది. కనుక మన ప్రభుత్వమువారు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారిని ఎక్కువగా ఒత్తిడిచేసి, మాకు ఈ 4, 5 లక్షల టన్నులు ఏ మాత్రము చాలవని చెప్పి అగమము ఒక పది లక్షల టన్నులు అహార పదార్థాలు వచ్చేట్లు చూడవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. మనకు వచ్చే ఈ 4 లక్షల టన్ను అహార పదార్థములలోనూ, rice ఒక లక్ష టన్నులు మాత్రమే ఉండగలదు. ఇవివరలో మనకు ఒకటూ 136,000 టన్నుల బియ్యము ఇచ్చి ఉండిరి, అటు తరువాత 2 లక్షల, 3 వేల టన్నులు వరకు rice ఇచ్చి ఉన్నారు. ఈ సంవత్సరము 1 లక్ష టన్నులే రావడము చాలా తక్కువ. కనుక మనకు అభయం 2 లక్షల టన్నులు rice వచ్చేట్లు చూడవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. రెండవది procurement officers కూడా సరిగా పనిచేసేట్లు లేదు. కనుక procurement విషయములో ఈ ఆఫీసులు ఎక్కువ కృషిచేసి procurement ఎక్కువగా జరుగుతున్నది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వము వారు తగు చర్య తీసుకొనవలసియున్నది.

“తరువాత statutory rationing వద్దటి సమస్య జిల్లాలలో, మునిసిపల్ టౌన్సులలో మార్పి 11 వ లేదనిండి క్రొత్తగా పెట్టుచున్నామని ప్రభుత్వమువారు వారి ఉద్దేశమును తెలుపుచున్నారు. ఈ క్రొత్త విధాన మేమిటో అర్థము కావడం లేదు. ఈ statutory rationing పెట్టడంవల్ల ఉండే ఖాస్యము కూడా బయటకు రాకుండా పోతున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా నెట్టెంబరు, అక్టోబరు మాసాలలో కొరత ఏర్పడుతూ ఉండేది. ఇప్పుడు ఫిబ్రవరి, మార్చిలోనే కొరత చాలా ఎక్కువ అయి పోయినది. దీనివలన ముఖ్యంగా selling prices కంటే రెట్టింపు ఎక్కువ ధరలు అయి పోగలవు ఇప్పుడే, బ్రిటిష్ మునిసిపల్ టౌన్సులలో కాంగ్రెసు కమిటీలు, ఇతర ప్రజా సంస్థలు అన్నీకూడా ఈ statutory rationing పెట్టకూడదని లిఖితాంశ ప్రభుత్వమునకు పంపుతున్నాయి. అయినప్పటికీ కూడా, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇంకా statutory rationing పెట్టుచున్నాము అంటే ఆర్థము కావడము లేదు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ విషయాన్ని పునర్విమర్శచేసి ఈ సమస్య జిల్లాలలో, మునిసిపల్ areas లో statutory rationing పెట్టకుండా, ప్రభుత్వము ఉన్నటువంటి informal rationing నే ఉంచవలసివని నేను మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. తరువాత ఇప్పుడు చాలాచోట్ల, ప్రజలు ఖాస్యము పండించుట మానివేసి వాటికి బదులు, ఎక్కువ లాభము వచ్చునటువంటి పొగాకును పండిస్తూన్నారు. ఇందుచేత అహారధాన్యాల కొరత ఎక్కువగుచున్నది. కనుక ఈ commercial crops పండించుటలో, కొన్ని restrictions పెట్టి, ఇంతకంటే ఎక్కువ పండించకూడదని, ఉత్పత్తిచేస్తే వాగుండునని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత మా జిల్లాలలో, minor irrigation schemes, drainage schemes లో వివిధ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొన్నట్లు కన్పడడము లేదు. ఇందుచేత పంటలు సరిగా తండక, పండిత పంటలు కూడా చేతికి రాకుండా ఉన్నాయి. మరియు రామచంద్రసాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టును కూడా ఎక్కువ అలస్యము చేస్తున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు హైదరాబాదు కూడా మన Indian Union లో చేరి యుండినందున, ఈ రామచంద్ర సాగర్ project అవ్వటమూ ఉపయోగపడునట్లు చేసి, వారి అధిక సహాయము కూడా ఇందుకు తీసుకొనవచ్చును. తరువాత మా జిల్లాలలో minor irrigation drainage schemes త్వరితగతిన, విలేరు మొదలైనటువంటివి, వాటిలో నీరు సరిగా పోకుండు, పంటలన్నీ కొట్టుకొని పోవుచున్నవి. కనుక ఈ schemes అన్ని తీసుకొన్న మొదల, కావలసినంత ఖాస్యాన్ని పండించవచ్చును. మాకేకండి scheme రావడానికి 2, 3 ఏళ్ల అల్ల తుంది. ఈ పెద్ద పెద్ద scheme లు వచ్చేయందు, చిన్న చిన్న drainage minor irrigation scheme లు సరిచేసినట్లయితే మనకు అహార కొరత లేకుండా యుండును.

[1st March 1951] [Sri Pydah Venkatanarayana]

“Andhra Province విషయములో ఇదివరలో అన్ని ప్రయత్నములు జరిగినాడ, కొన్ని రాజకీయ కారణాలవల్ల రాకుండా పోయినది. అయినప్పటికీ, ఇప్పటికైనా భారత ప్రభుత్వము శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనినట్లయితే Andhra Province వచ్చుటకు వీలగును. దీని కొరకై మనము తగు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసియుండును. ఇప్పుడు Andhra Province లేకగయినప్పటికీ కూడా ఈ budget ను విడదీసి ఆంధ్రజిల్లాలకు ప్రత్యేకముగా అంత నాలు వేసినట్లయితే మా జిల్లాలలో కార్యక్రమాలు సరిగా కొనసాగుటకు వీలగుటేగాక, మాకు కావలసిన వస్తువులు కలుగజేసికొనవచ్చును. కనుక ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ ప్రకారము budget అంచనాలను విడదీయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత forests విషయములో, యుద్ధ సమయములోను, యుద్ధము తరువాత కూడా, forests అన్ని కొట్టడమేకాని, వృద్ధిచేయుట లేదు. ఇందువల్ల, వర్షములు లేకుండా, పంటలు పండకుండా పోతున్నవి. ఇందుచేతనే అహార కొరత ఏర్పడుచున్నది. కనుక forests అభివృద్ధికొరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రయత్నము చేయవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇంక, controls విషయములో ఈ controls ఉండడముచేత, అహారపదార్థాలలో natural flow లేకుండా కొరత ఏర్పడుచున్నది. పది బస్తాలు కొరకేపోయి, 4 బస్తాలు కూడ బయటికి రాకుండా దాచబడుచున్నవి. కనుక ఉన్న ఖాస్యము ప్రజలకు సరిగా అందవలెనంటే, controls లేకుండా చేయవలెను. లేకున్న, బేదవారు, black-market లో కొనలేనివారు ఎప్పుడునూ బాధపడవలసివచ్చును.

“తరువాత hospitals విషయంలో hospitalsకు, మంచి buildings ఉన్నప్పటికీ కూడా, వాటికి కావలసినంత furniture, beds లేకుండా ఉన్నాయి. Patients beds లేకుండా క్రిందను, మరియు వరండాలో ఉండవలసి వస్తున్నది. కనుక వాటికి ఇంక కొంత డబ్బు sanction చేసి సరియైన వస్తువులు కల్పించి, ఎక్కువమంది patients కు లాభము కలుగునట్లు చూడవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత Public Health విషయము గురించి, కాశ్యరరావు కమిటీవారు విశదముగా ఒక రిపోర్టు ఇచ్చియున్నారు. కాశీనాథలో వీడు వస్తులు కల్పించవలసినది అందలో తెలుపబడినది. ఆ ప్రకారము water-supply మరియు drainage అనుకూలములు మొదలైనవి చేయవలసియుండును. మొత్తానికి townsలో, ఎక్కడ అనుకూలములు ఉన్నట్లులేదు. మురికినీరు సరిగా కాలుకుండాపోయి, కూడా drainage schemes ఉన్నట్లులేదు. మురికినీరు సరిగా కాలుకుండాపోయి, నాలు రోగములకు కారణమగును. కనుక townsలో అన్నిచోట్ల ఈ water supply నూ comprehensive drainage schemes ను లేని towns వాగునట్లు చూడవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“రోడ్లు విషయములో నేను మనవిచేయవలసివచ్చింది. వీరుగా, వడ్డూరిలో రోడ్లన్నీ వాగా ఉండవచ్చుననూ కాని మా జిల్లాలలో వీ మాత్రము కాగిరి రోడ్లన్నీ వివరితమైన దుర్బల నిండుకొని ఆ దుర్బల TB, రోగమునకు కారణమై ఉన్నది. శా. Public Works Minister గారుకూడ తండు, మూడు నాల్గు మాత్రమే కాలూర్ tour చేసినారు. కనుక వారికికూడా ఈ roads ఎట్టుండునది తెలిసియుండును. కనుక ప్రభుత్వమువారు మా జిల్లాలలోని roads ను కూడా వాగునట్లు కట్టించి కోరుచున్నాను.

“చివర, co-operative societies విషయము మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. Co-operative bank కు, స. ప్రభుత్వమును, ప్రభుత్వము, సహకారముగా subsidy ఇస్తున్నది. మొత్తము 1 లక్ష రూపాయలు ఇచ్చియున్నది. రిజర్వేషన్లు

[Sri Pydah Venkatanarayana] [1st March 1951]

ఈ చిన్న చిన్న multi purpose societies మొదలగునవి సహాయపడుచున్నవి. ఇప్పుడు నిర్ణయించిన రెండు సంవత్సరములు గడువు ఆయిపోయినది. కాని ఇంత టిలో ఈ subsidy నిలిపివేయకుండా మరికొన్ని సంవత్సరములు continue చేసిన స్థాయిలో చిన్న చిన్న societies వృద్ధిబొంది తద్వారా ప్రజలకు చాలా సహాయము కలగగలదు. కానుక ఈ సహాయము ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేయవలసిన కోరుడు, ఇంత టిలో విరమించుకొంటున్నాను. ”

SRI P. M. VELAYUDHAPANI :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் சர்க்காரையும் குறிப்பாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களையும் நான் மனமார பாராட்டுகிறேன். அதோடு கடந்த வருடங்களைக் காட்டிலும் இவ்வருடம் அதிகமாக ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக பாடுபட்டு வரும் ஸ்ரீமான் கனம் மந்திரி B. பரமேஸ்வரன் அவர்களையும் வாழ்த்துகிறேன். ஆனால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் சம்பந்தமான சில ஆலோசனைகளை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன்.”

“முதலாவதாக வெள்ளையர்கள் இந்நாட்டிலிருந்த காலத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென தர்க்காஸ்து நிலங்களை ரிசர்வ் செய்திருந்தார்கள். அந்த மூன்ற இப்பொழுது எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதே எங்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அம்மாதிரி இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறதா இல்லையாவென்று கூட சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. அதுவுமல்லாமல் அண்மையில் வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ள நிலங்களை ஒதுக்குவதற்கு அறிக்கை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவற்றில் முதலாவதாக அகதிகளுக்கும், இரண்டாவதாக தியாகிகளுக்கும், மூன்றாவதாக ஏழைகளுக்கும் கொடுப்பதாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த விஷயத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களை எப்படி முறந்தார்கள் என்று கேட்கவேண்டியது என்னுடைய கடமையாக இருக்கிறது.

“அதுமாதிரிமல்ல **Grow More Food Campaign** என்று அம்சத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்திருந்தார்கள். அவ்விதம் கொடுத்த நிலங்களில் ஹரி ஜனங்கள் பல ஏக்கர் நிலங்களில் ரூ. 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, என்று செலவு செய்து நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்தி அவர்களும் நல்ல தானியத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்து வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது என்ன நடக்கின்றன வென்றால் கீழ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் எல்லாம் அந்த நிலங்களை யெல்லாம் ஹரிஜனங்களைத்திலிருந்து பிடுங்கி தியாகிகளுக்கு கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். இந்த முறையில் ஸ்ரீமான் காளா வெங்கட்டராவ் அவர்கள் ஒரு அறிக்கையை வெளியிட்டார். அதேபோன்று கணம் வி. ஐ. முனிசாமி பிள்ளை போன்றவர்களால் இவ்விஷயம் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டு சர்க்கார் கேட்டபோது அப்படிக் கொடுப்பதில்லை அவ்விதம் மற்ற கீழ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று உத்திரவிட்டிருந்தாலும் கூட அந்த முறையில் கீழ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லை. அதோடு ஹரி ஜனங்களுடைய நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கிக் கொடுப்பதோடல்லாமல் ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கு சில இடங்களில் அபராதமும் விதித்து வருகிறார்கள் என்று இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“ஸ்ரீமான் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் காலத்தில் ஏழை ஹரி ஜனங்கள் முன்
 இவர்களுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அவர்களுக்கு relief shop களையும்,
 ration shop களையும் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். ஆனால்
 இப்பொழுது அவ்விதம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. இப்பொழுது ரேஷனை எடுத்து
 விட்டதால் பஞ்ச நிவாரணக் கடைகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று
 சர்க்கார் உத்தரவிட்டிருந்தாலும் கூட கீழே இருக்கும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்
 கள் ஒரு கடைசையாவது ஒரு ஜில்லாவிலாவது ஒரு ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கு
 கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா வென்று பார்த்தால் இல்லை என்று தான் நான்
 சொல்ல முற்படுவேன்.

“ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பயனளிக்கும்படியாக Harijan District Welfare Department ஐ ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். அவ்விதம் ஒரு சில ஆண்டுகள் நடந்து வந்தன. பிறகு அந்தப் பெயரிலிருந்து “ஹரிஜன்” என்ற வார்த்தையை எடுத்துவிட்டு District Welfare Department என்று மாற்றியமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது இதை ஏன் இவ்விதம் மாற்றினார்கள் என்பதைக் கேட்கிறேன்.”

1st March 1951] [Sri P. M. Velayudhapani]

“அதுமாதிரியாமல் எங்களுக்கு ஒரு தனி மார்காண்ட ஆபீசை ஏற்படுத்துங்கள். அதாவது Harijan Uplift Office என்று அதற்கு ஒரு Director யும், இரண்டு Deputy Director களையும் நியமித்தார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தில் கிருஸ்தவ ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் பயன்படும்படியாகச் செலவுசெய்து வருகிறார்கள். இது ஒரு விபிதமான காரியமல்லவா? Lump sum போர்டுக் கிராண்டை எடுத்து கிருஸ்தவ ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஏன் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களை ஏழைகளென்று கருதுவதற்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். கிருஸ்தவ ஹரிஜனங்களும் ஹிந்து தீக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். கிருஸ்தவ ஹரிஜனங்களும் ஹிந்து ஹரிஜனங்களும் வேறு. அவர்களுடைய மதம் வேறு. அவர்கள் டைபிள் வைத்துப் படித்து வருகிறார்கள். மற்றும் அவர்களுக்கு தனித் தொகுதி வழங்கித் தருகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களை கூட்டுத் தொகுதியில் சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சடுகாரி இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு கல்லறை இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய தாழ்ந்தவர்கள் என்று அடித்துத் தள்ளி இருக்கிறது. எங்களைத்தான் தாழ்ந்தவர்கள் என்று அடித்துத் தள்ளி இருக்கிறது. இவைகளையெல்லாம் அவர்கள் அனுபவிக்காமல் கிருஸ்தவ மதத்தில் சேர்ந்து கொண்டதால் அவர்களை ஏன் ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்று சொல்லவேண்டும்? அவர்களுக்கு சலுகை தனியாக சர்க்கார் காண்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் வேறு விதமாக பணம் ஒதுக்கி எழுத என்ற முறையில் சலுகை காட்டி வரலாம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“தலைவர் அவர்களே கடைசியாக ஒரே ஒரு விஷயத்தை மிகவும் வருத்தத்தோடு சொல்ல வேண்டியதாய் இருக்கிறது. இங்கு பல்கூடங்களில் “ஹரி ஜனங்கள், ஹரி ஜனங்கள்” என்று அடிக்கடி கூறப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஹரி ஜனங்களையென்றே பேசவேண்டுமென்று வருடப்பொழுது 30 நிமிஷங்களாக இருந்தது 20 நிமிஷத்திற்கும், பிறகு 15 நிமிஷத்திற்கும், பிறகு 10 நிமிஷத்திற்கும் நிமிஷம் நானே . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“நானே ஐந்து நிமிஷங்களுக்கும் குறைந்ததுவிடும்.”

* SRI P. M. VELAYUDHAPANI :— "நானே இன்னும் ஐந்தா நிர்ப்பேதங்களுக்குக் கூட குறைந்து போய்விடுமென்று. தோன்றுகிறது. ஹரிஜனங்களுடன் குறைகள் எத்தனையோ இருந்தும், அவைகளையெல்லாம் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்றிருந்தாலும் எல்லாவற்றையும் விட்டு விட்டு ஒரே ஒரு முக்யமான விஷயத்தை மட்டில் மிகவும் வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். என்னுடைய நண்பர் காங்கிரஸ் இயாதி ப்ரீமான் சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டி பேசினாலும் நேற்றைய தினம் அவர் இந்த சட்ட சபையில் பிற்போக்கினைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்குப் பற்றிப் பேசும் போது அடிக்கடி ஹரி ஜனங்களுடைய பெயரையும் சொல்லி வந்தார். பிற்போக்கு அடைந்த வகுப்பினருக்கு எத்தனை கோடி ரூபாய் வேண்டுமானாலும் சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கட்டும் அதைப்பற்றி அவசியமில்லை. ஒரு சமூகம் முன்னேற்றமடைவதற்கு எதை வேண்டுமென்றாலும் செய்யட்டும். நான் அதற்கு ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை. மற்றவர்களும் அவ்விதம் அவர்களுக்கு விட்டுக் கொடுக்கவும் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர் அடிக்கடி 'ஹரிஜன், ஹரிஜன்' என்று ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு permit வழங்கப்படுகிறது என்று கூப்பாடு போடுவது மிகவும் அவமானமாக இருக்கிறது. தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். அவர்கள் கூத்திரியர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் நாங்கள் தீண்டாதவர்களாக தடியால் அடிப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தோம். மிகுத்தை விட மிகவும் கேவலமாக நடத்தப்பட்டோம். ஆனால் அந்த வகுப்பினர் அப்படி இல்லை. வன்னியருள் கூத்திரியர்கள் இராஜாக்களாக இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். பிரகதாரர்களாக இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஜமீந்தார்களாக இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அநேகர் பணம் படைத்தவர்களாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். நல்ல உத்தியோகங்களிலும் இருக்கிறார்களென்றால் ஹரிஜனங்களை ஏன் இங்கிழுத்து இந்த இடத்தில் உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். அது தவறான விஷயம் என்று நான் வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். அவர்கள் வேண்டியதைக் கேட்கட்டும். சர்க்காரும் கொடுக்கட்டும். அதைப் பற்றி ஆட்சேபனை கிடையாது. ஆனால் அவர் கூப்பாடு போடும், முறை

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[Sri P. M. Velayudhapani] [1st March 1951]

மிகவும் விசனிக்கத்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது. என்னென்றால் அவர் ஒரு காங்கிரஸ் தியாகியாக இருந்தும், இப்பொழுது நம்மைப்போல, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குப் பாடுபடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிற தீவிரமாக இருந்துவரும் கூட இந்த சட்டச்சபையில் பாடுபடுத்தாமல் வார்த்தைகளில் ஹரி ஜனங்களைப் பற்றிச் சொல்லுகின்றால் அது மிகவும் வருத்தப்படக்கூடிய விஷயமாகும் என்பதை இந்த இடத்தில் சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை. அவர் ஒரு பெரிய காங்கிரஸ் தியாகியாக, அவருடைய சமூகத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமென்றாலும் செய்து கொள்ளட்டும். ஆனால் அரசியல் சட்டத்தைப்பார்த்தால் எங்களுக்கு இன்னும் பத்து வருஷங்களுக்குள்ளே ஸ்தலங்கள் ஒதுக்கப்படுமென்று சொல்லப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் இப்பொழுது ஒரு வருஷமாகி விட்டது. இன்னும் ஒன்பது வருஷங்களுக்கானவையாக இருக்கிறது. எங்களுக்கு என்று ஒரு கோடி பணம் தனியாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் இன்னும் அதில் பணப் பணமும் சிலவு செய்யப் படவில்லை. வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் வேறு இனங்களுக்கு போதாது என்று வருயிப்பொழுது இப்பொழுது எடுத்து சிலவு செய்யப்படுவதாக தெரிய வருகிறது. அவ்விதம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டும் செலவு செய்துகொண்டும் வருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதமிருந்தால் இந்த ஒன்பது வருஷத்திற்குள் எப்படி முன்னேற முடியும் என்று கேட்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது முன்னேற்றமடையா விட்டால் ஒன்பது வருஷத்திற்குப் பின் இந்த சட்டத்தின்படி தனிப்பட்ட ஸ்தானம் இந்த சபையில் இருக்குமா என்றால் இரக்கவே இருக்காது. ஒரு ஸ்தானமாலும் ஒதுக்குவார்களாவென்றால் ஒதுக்கவே மாட்டார்கள். இவ்வளவு காலமும் என் போன்ற ஹரி ஜனங்கள் அடிமைகளாக வாழ்ந்து வந்தார்கள். இன்னும் கிராமங்களில் அடிமைகளாகத்தான் வாழ்ந்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் கிராமங்களில் போய்ப்பயித்தால் எங்களுடைய கதி இன்னும் மேலாக இருக்கின்றான். சமூகத்துறையில் எங்களை விடுத்தியலும். படி விடாமல் உயிரை வாங்கி, மாட்டிலும் கேலமமாக நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். நான் அந்தப் படித்து என்னைப் போன்ற ஹரிஜனங்கள் கல்லூரி போடும் இருக்கமுடியாது. இப்போது அரசியல் துறையிலும் எங்களுக்கு தொந்திரவு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இவ்வித கேள்வி நிலைமையிலிருக்கும் என்னைப்போன்ற மனித சமூகத்தினருக்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் சிலவு செய்து வருகிறார்கள் என்று பார்க்கப்படுவதால் என்னைப் போன்ற ஹரி ஜனசமூகத்தினர் பார்த்து வருத்தப்படாமலிருக்க முடியாது. நிலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த நிலைமையில் இன்னும் ஒன்பது வருஷங்களில் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியுமா வென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்கிறேன், கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களையும் கேட்கிறேன். உண்மையில் அவர் மிகவும் நல்லவர். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென மிகவும் பாடுபடுகிறவர் என்பது எனக்கு அனுபவத்தில் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அவருடைய அண்ணாமலில் வேலை செய்வதற்கு இன்னும் வாலிப மந்திரிகளிருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களில் கனம் B. பரமேஸ்வரன் அவர்களும் ஒருவர். வருஷாவருஷம் இப்படி சோடி ரூபாய் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் எங்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கி மற்றுப் உத்தியோகங்களிலும், கல்வியிலும் பொருளாதாரத்திலும் எங்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு மந்திரிகளெனவரும் அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து கொண்டு பாடுபடுவார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் என்னுடைய சிறுநுழை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

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A.M.

* SRI A. SATYANARAYANA RAJU :—“ அப்படி, உட்கார் அம்மா உன், ఈ ఆధార సమావేశంలో, ఆధారంగా ప్రవేశపెట్టినందులకు ఆధిక శాఖ మంత్రిలను అనేకమంది మిஷన్ ఆధారించి ఉన్నారు. ఈ ఆధారపడలలో ఆయనకు అధికము చేస్తుంటే మన సంతకముగా కలుగుతోంది. వారు ఇంత మంది ఆధారపడలను ఆశించేవారు కాదు నిజానికి ఈ ఆధారపడల మాట ఆయన కొందరు గౌరవనీయుల విరుద్ధ విమర్శలను మరిచిపోతుంటా ఉన్నారు. ఈ విమర్శలు ముఖ్యంగా శాంతిభద్రతల కాపాడడంపై చేసినారు. ఒకవైపున శాంతి భద్రతలను కాపాడేందుకు ప్రభుత్వం ఆధారించిస్తూ, వేరొకవంక పోలీసు అధికారులు ఆమాయకజలపై అత్యాచారాలు జరుపుతున్నారని, దౌర్జన్యంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారని విమర్శిస్తున్నారు. కానీ ఈ ఆధారాలు పరస్పర విరుద్ధంగా

[1st March 1951] [Sri A. Satyanarayana Raju]

వారుకూడా ఇటువంటి పరస్పర విరుద్ధ శిక్షానాను, ప్రభుత్వాలనుచేస్తూ ఉండే వారు. మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో ఏ విధంగానూ శాంతిభద్రతల కాపాడడం లేదు. ప్రభుత్వం అసమర్థమయినది. ప్రజలను కమ్యూనిష్టులకొరకుంచి తప్పించి, రక్షించే లాకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి లేదు. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారి ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో పరిపాలన కూడగతము చేసుకోవాలని ఒకవైపున శిక్షానాలు చేస్తూ ఉండేవారు. ఇక రెండవ వైపున, ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారు కమ్యూనిష్టులను అణచుటకు ప్రయత్నిస్తూ ఉంటే, ఆమాయకులను ప్రజలపై అత్యాచారాలు జరుపుతున్నారు. ఇది ప్రభుత్వముకాదు, పరమేశ్వరుని పోలీసుప్రభుత్వము అని వేరొకవైపు శిక్షానాలుచేస్తూ ఉండేవారు. ఈ శిక్షానాలు ఎంత పరస్పర విరుద్ధాలు గ్రహించవలసియున్నది. ఆ రోజులలో పోలీసు శాఖవారు ఎంతటి ధైర్య సాహసాలను ప్రదర్శించారో మనము స్మరణకు తెచ్చుకోవాలి. ప్రజలను ఒడ్డి, తమ విధిని వారు నిర్వహించారు. ఈనాడుకూడా నిర్వహిస్తున్నారు. ఆ గడ్డురోజులలో శాంతి భద్రతలను మృదయపూర్వకంగా ఆకాంక్షించే ఏ వ్యక్తీగాని, సంస్థగాని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఈ విధంగా దూరబట్టదు. అటువంటివ్యవహారా ఇట్టి పరస్పర విరుద్ధతలతో నిండిన నిరశన శిక్షానాలు, వ్యక్తులు, సంస్థలు చేసాయనే టటువంటిది హస్తాస్పదమైనటువంటి విషయము. విశేష శ్రమతో ఆ రోజులలో పోలీసువారు శాంతి భద్రతలను కాపాడి, ప్రజలకు సేవచేయ గలిగారు. వారి ఈ కర్తవ్య పరిపాలనలో అక్కడక్కడ లోపాలు ఉండ వచ్చు. లోపాలు లేవన, కాని ఈ లోపాలను సవరించే విధం, విధానం లేదు. ప్రజల యోగక్షేమాలో తమకు కావలసినదని అనే శాసనసభ్యులు, ఈ లోపాలను ప్రభుత్వమువారి దృష్టికి తీసుకొని వచ్చి, కాటి నివారణోపాయము కల్పించడానికి సహకరించాలిగాని, తమంతటాకా ప్రజలలో అశాంతి, ఆందోళన రేపటానికి విశేష కృషి చేస్తుంటే తప్పవని గుర్తించవలసియున్నది. వ్యక్తిగత బేదాధిపత్యాలకు, న్యూనానికి ప్రాముఖ్యము ఇస్తుంటే శాంతిభద్రతలను కాపాడం కష్టము. వారు ప్రజాస్వామికమంటే విశా గుర్తిండుకోవలసి యున్నది. ప్రజలు తమ ప్రతినిధులను ఎన్నుకొంటారు; ఆ ప్రతినిధులు తమ నాయకుని ఎన్నుకొంటారు. ఆ నాయకుడు తన ముగ్ధినిగాని విశ్వాసు చేసుకొంటాడు. అదే ప్రజాస్వామ్య మూలసూత్రము. కాని లాకు ఉంటేనే ప్రభుత్వము, లాకు ఉంటేనే ప్రభుత్వము, లాకు ఉంటేనే రామరాజ్యము అని వేర్వేరు వద్దలు ఈ నాడు మన దేశంలో కలగజేసారు. ఒక మూల నుంచి కమ్యూనిష్టులతో దొడ్డుకు, దొడ్డుకు, చుట్టలు, రోడ్లదీ, గృహదహనాలు ప్రజలను భయభ్రంతులను చేస్తూ ఉంటే, వేరొక ప్రక్కనుంచి కొంతమంది వద్దలు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నిరసిస్తూ అచారాచరాలు ప్రచారం చేస్తుంటే, కమ్యూనిష్టులను అణచడం దుస్సాధ్యము అవుతుంది.

“కమ్యూనిష్టులతో ఒకడు ఈ నాడు దేశంలో అచారాచర, నూలు కొరత విర్రడి, అన్నానికి వచ్చింది ప్రజలు అణచబడున్నారు. వైద్యసౌకర్యము లేదు. విద్యాసౌకర్యము కూడా అంతంతవృత్తంగానే ఉన్నాయి. ఈ విషయాలలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు విశేషంగా కృషిచేయ గోరూను.

“ఈ నాడు ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లో అసంఖ్యే, అనుమానము విర్రడి ఉన్నది. ఏటికి మూలకారణ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము విర్రడిపోవడము. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము కనుక విర్రడి ఉంటే ఈ అనుమానము, అసంఖ్యే ఆస్కారం లేకుండాపోతుంది. గతసంవత్సరము ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విశ్వాసుచేయటానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎంతోకృషి చేశారు. వారి విశ్వాసం విర్రడిపోయింది. సహజం సహజములేదు. కాని ఇకరే శాంతిభద్రతల ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విర్రడిపోయింది. సహజం శాంతిభద్రతల విర్రడిపోయింది అనుసంక్షు

[Sri P. Kakkan]

[1st March 1951]

சாங்கத்திற்கு வேலை செய்து வந்தார்களே, அதைக்காட்டிலும் அரை மடங்கு கூட இந்தத் தேசத்திற்கு சில போலீஸ்காரர்கள் செய்யவில்லை யென்பதை இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகின்றேன். இதை கனம் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிவிப்பார்களென்று நம்புகின்றேன்.

“அரசாங்கம் இயற்றியுள்ள சட்டங்களை இன்றைக்கு அந்த அதிகாரிகள் மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அதற்குத் தக்க முறையில் அவர்கள் நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லையென்று இச்சபையிலே சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகின்றேன். அரசாங்கம் செய்த சட்டத்தை எழைப் பாட்டாளி மக்கள் அனுபவிப்பதற்கு முன்வரும் காலத்தில் அதற்குக்கூட துணையில்லாதவாறு இந்தப் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏன் இதைச் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால் அரசாங்கம் சட்டத்தின் மூலம் செய்த நன்மைகளை ஆவலுடன் எதிர்பார்த்து இந்த ஹரிஜன மக்கள் கோவிலுக்குச் செல்ல யத்தனிக்கும் காலத்தில் துரத்தியடிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். சட்டம் இருந்தும், அதைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டிய போலீஸ்காரர்கள், அவர்கள் துரத்தியடிக்கப்படுவதைப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். போலீஸ் ஸப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் இருக்கிறார். போலீஸ் ஸர்க்கிள் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் இருக்கிறார். இருந்தும் கூட இம்மக்கள் அரசாங்கம் செய்த சட்டத்தின் நன்மைகளை அனுபவிக்கமுடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளை இப்படிச் செய்தால் இந்த எழைப் பாட்டாளி மக்கள் நாம் நினைக்கின்ற அளவில் எவ்விதம் முன்னேற முடியுமென்று கேட்கின்றேன். ஆகையால், அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளின் மனம் மாறும்படிச் செய்யவில்லை. போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளென்று சொல்லும்போது நான் ஜில்லா தலைமை அதிகாரிகளைக் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. அவர்கள் சரியாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், தாலுகாவில் மற்றுமுள்ள சில்லரை உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் மனம் இன்னும் மாறவில்லையென்று இச்சபையில் நான் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

“உதாரணமாக, கருப்புச்சட்டைக்காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், பேசுவதற்குச் சுதந்தரம் இருக்கிறதென்று. அரசியல் நிர்ணய சபையில் பேச்சு சுதந்தரம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால், அதே சமயத்தில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஜாதி வித்தியாசம், மதத் துவேஷம் இவைகளையும் பேசக்கூடா தென்று சொல்லி அங்கே முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறோம். அதை அவர்கள் மறந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். கடமைகளை மறந்து உரிமைகளை மட்டும் அவர்கள் பேசுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பேசும் அக்கிரமமான விஷயங்களை லி.ஐ.டி. ஆபீஸர்கள் பக்கம் பக்கமாக அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ரிப்போர்ட் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்களே. அவர்களுடைய இம்மாதிரி பிரச்சங்களைப் பற்றி இந்த அரசாங்கம் என்ன செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்? இந்த அரசாங்கம் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு என்ன அறிக்கைகள் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள்? அவர்கள் என்ன எழுதி அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன். ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. ஒரு கட்சி பகுத்தறிவுக் கட்சியென்று சொல்லி மனிதன் மனிதனாக வாழவிடாமல் பாமரனாகவும் பகுத்தறிவு இல்லாமலும் செய்வதற்கு அவர்கள் கூட்டம் இந்தத் தமிழ் நாட்டில் நடைமுறையில் நடந்து கொண்டுவருகிறது. அவர்கள் நியாயமாக பேசட்டும் ஆனால், இச்சபையில் சொல்லுகின்றேன். எழை காங்கிரஸ் தொண்டர்கள், இந்த நாட்டின் சுதந்திரத்திற்காக நடந்த இயக்கத்தில் கலந்துகொண்டவர்கள், இவர்களால் இன்றைக்கு அடித்து நொறுக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். மாபெரும் மதுரை நகரில்—சுதந்தரப் போராட்ட காலத்தில் உச்ச நிலையில் இருந்த அந்த நகரத்தில்—காங்கிரஸ் தொண்டர்கள் அவர்களால் தாக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அடித்து நொறுக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். காலால் மிதித்துக் துவைக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்தப் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இதற்கு என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்? சும்மா இருக்கிறார்கள். ஸர்க்கிள் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் பெயரைக்கூட சொல்லுகின்றேன். அவர் பெயர் ஸ்ரீ கணபதி நாடார் என்பவர். நான் இருக்கின்ற மேலா ரிலேயே சென்ற மாதம் 24-ந் தேதி ஒரு கூட்டம் நடைபெற்றது. அந்தக் கூட்டம் நடைபெற முடியாதவாறு அவர்கள் இடையூறுகள் செய்தார்கள். அவர்கள் அக்கிரமமாக நடந்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லி கனம் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தந்தி மூலம் தெரிவித்தேன். விசாரிக்க வந்த போலீஸ் அதிகாரி சொன்னார், அவர்களுக்குப் பேச்சு சுதந்தரம் இருக்கிறது என்று. அவர்கள் நன்றாகப் பேசட்டும். ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி

[1st March 1951]

[Sri P. Kakkan]

ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் மைனாரிட்டி கட்சிகளை பாதுகாக்க ஏதோ அறிக்கை விடுத்திருக்கிறார்களென்று சொல்லப்படுகின்றது. அந்த மாதிரி அக்கிரமத்தை ஆதரித்து ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் அறிக்கை கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களென்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. அப்படி ஒரு அறிக்கை இருந்தால் அதைக் கிழித்து எறிந்துவிடவேண்டியதே தவிர வேறு ஒன்று மில்லை.

“இம்மாதிரி கறுப்புச்சட்டைக்காரர்கள் செய்யும் அக்கிரமத்தை போலீஸ் காரர்கள் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரிகள் வருத்தப்பட்டக்கூடாது. நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன். அவர்கள் ரூ. 1,500 சம்பளம் வாங்குவதற்காக அல்ல, அழகான மேட்டாரில் போவதற்காக அல்ல, காந்தியத் தத்துவத்தை இந்த நாட்டில் நிலை நிறுத்துவதற்காகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் கட்சிகள் தங்கள் தங்கள் உரிமைகளைப் பரப்புவதற்கு பாடுபட்டும். ஆனால், ஒரு கட்சி மற்றொரு கட்சியை அடித்து நொறுக்குவது கூடாது. காங்கிரஸ் தொண்டர்கள் அடிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதமாக இருந்தால் காந்திய லட்சியத்தால்த இந்த நாட்டில் நிலைநிறுத்த முடியாது. ஆகவே, இந்தத் தன்மையை உணர்ந்து பக்கத் துணையாக இருந்து அவர்களைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டும். மேலூர் நகரிலேயே தேசிய சங்கங்கள் இல்லாதபடி அவர்களை ஒழித்துக்கட்டிவிடுவதாக சர்க்கிள் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் சவால் விடுகிறார்கள். ஏகாதிபத்திய வெள்ளைக்காரர்களின் அடக்குமுறையை எதிர்த்து நின்று இந்த காங்கிரஸ் ஊழியர்கள் அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் அடங்கிவிடப் போவதில்லை பென்று இந்த சட்ட சபையில் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். ஆகவே, அதையெல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் திச்சயமாகத் தடுத்தது, நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அக்கிரமமாகவும் அநியாயமாகவும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால், பேச்சு சுதந்தரம் என்று சொல்லி காங்கிரஸ் தொண்டர்களை அடிக்கச் சொல்வதும், வாயில் வந்தபடி அவ தூறுகப் பேசுவதும், பிரசங்கம் செய்வதும், அதையெல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இருந்தால் அந்த அரசாங்கம் இருந்தும் இல்லாததும் ஒன்றுதான் என்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்தைப்பற்றி எனக்கு முன்பு பல ஹரிஜன மெம்பர்கள் பேசினார்கள். நானும் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். கடந்த 5, 6 ஆண்டுகளில் உண்மையாக ஹரிஜன சேவைக்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் பணம் செலவு செய்திருந்தால் 5 கோடி அல்லது 6 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்திருக்கலாம். இதைப் பிரமாதமாக எனது மதிப்பிற்குரிய தோழர்கள் ஸ்ரீ கரையாளர் அவர்களும், ஸ்ரீ சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களும் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால், அவர்கள் சிந்தனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். இன்றைக்கு இந்திய தேசத்தின் பிரதிநிதி அவர்கள் அரசாங்க முன்னேற்றம், தேசிய முன்னேற்றம் இவைகளைப்பற்றி சொல்லும்போது அவர் சமுதாயம் உயர்த்தப்படவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றம் எப்படி இங்கே உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால், இன்னும் உயர்த்தப்படவில்லையென்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். இன்னும், கிராமங்களில் நாய்கள் கூட வீட்டிற்குள் போய்விடுகிறது. ஆனால், ஹரிஜன மக்கள் இன்னும் வெளியில் காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பிற்போக்கு மக்களின் வீடுகளிலும் முற்போக்கு மக்களின் வீடுகளிலும் பண்ணை வேலைகள் செய்துவரும் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் அவர்கள் வீட்டுக்கு வெளியே உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு கஞ்சி சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். இந்தச் சபையில் பேசிய சில நண்பர்கள் வீட்டிலேயும் இம்மாதிரி நடத்தப்பட்டுவருகிறது. ஹரிஜன மெம்பர்கள் சிலர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு சட்டசபையில் வந்தவிட்டால் மட்டும் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றம் செய்துவிட்டதாகச் சொல்ல முடியாது. மற்றும் படிப்பவர்களுக்கு சில “ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்” கொடுத்து விடுவதால் மட்டும் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றம் செய்துவிட்டதாகக் கூறமுடியாது. ஆனால், பாமர் மக்கள் இன்னும் நாய்கள் போன்று இப்படி பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தினரின் வீட்டின் வெளியிலும், முற்போக்கு சமூகத்தினரின் வீட்டின் வெளியிலும்; உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டு இருக்கிறார்களே, அந்தச் சமுதாயம் உயர்த்தப்பட வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் உண்மையாக ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றம் செய்து விட்டதாகச் சொல்லமுடியும். இம்மாதிரி ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வேண்டிய காரியங்களை அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாகச் செய்ய முன்வரவேண்டும்.

[Srinuathi V. Lakshmi Ammal] [1st March 1951]

அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். என்னுடைய வந்தனத்தையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதில் சொல்லவேண்டியது ஒன்று. நாங்கள் எதிர்பார்த்தது அந்த திட்டத்தால் முடியவில்லையென்பதை நான் இப்போது தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்களுடைய தாலுக்காவில் 15 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் வரை தரிசு நிலங்கள் நல்ல சாகுபடிக்கு வரக்கூடிய நிலங்கள் இருக்கிறது. அவைகளையெல்லாம் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவர தண்ணீர் சப்ளை செய்ய முடியாது போனாலும், ஏற்கனவே ஒரு பக்கத்தில் காலாகாலத்தில் மழையில்லாததால் வறண்டு கிடக்கும் குளங்கள், ஏரிகளுக்கு தண்ணீர் வருமெனச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அது மாதிரியான இரண்டு போக நிலங்களை ஒட்டியுள்ள குளங்கள், ஏரிகளுக்கு இரண்டு போகமும் சாகுபடிக்கு வேண்டிய தண்ணீர் ஆயக்கட்டுகள் வழியாக அங்கு வருமென்று நாங்கள் நினைத்து பணம் உவந்து கொடுத்தோம். அடுத்தபடியாக அனேக திட்டங்கள். இன்னும் மைனர் பாசன வசதிகள் ரொம்ப சீர்கேடான நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றன. இது பரியந்தம் அவைகளைச் செப்பனிட ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணங்கள் எல்லாம் முழுவதும் செலவு செய்யப்படாமல் அந்த மீதிப் பணங்கள் எல்லாம் ரிசர்வு பண்டோடு சேர்த்துவந்தார்கள். அதுவும் கூட அவைகளெல்லாம் இப்போது மூன்று வருஷ திட்டங்களாகிவிட்டது. இந்த வேலைகள் எல்லாம் சீக்கிரத்தில் நடக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் கீழ்தர சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் எல்லாம் ரொம்ப சுறுசுறுப்பாக வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். ஆனால் இப்போது அந்த கீழ்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் எல்லாம் எப்படி நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்களென்பதை ஸ்ரீ M. P. கோவிந்த மேனன் அவர்கள் நன்றாக எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். ஒரு தாலுக்கா ஆபீசிற்குப் போனால் அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும் தோரணையும், வேலை செய்யும் வேகத்தையும் பார்த்தால் நமக்கு இவர்களால் ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாது என்று தான் தோன்றும். ஒரு தாசில்தாரிடத்தில் எவ்வளவோ வேலைகள் ஒப்படைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எந்த வேலையைத் தான் செய்வார்கள் என்று நமக்கு தெரியவில்லை. இப்போது முதியோர் கல்வி நடத்தவேண்டும் என்றால் உடனே தாசில்தார் சர்க்குலர் அனுப்பித்து அவர் ஒவ்வொரு இடங்களுக்கும் சென்று ஆள்களைத் திரட்டி அந்த முதியோர் கல்வி வகுப்பை நடத்தவேண்டும். அவர்கள் எதைத்தான் செய்வார்கள்? அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த வேலையை அவர்கள் சரியாக செய்தால் போதாதா? இன்னும் உணவுப் பிரச்சனையென்றால் அது அவர்களிடம் தான் ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதேமாதிரி பல விதமான வேலைகளையும் ஒரே டிபார்ட்மெண்டிடம் ஒப்படைப்பதால்தான் வேலைகள் சரியாக நடக்காமலும், ஊழல்கள் மலிந்தும் வேலைகள் நடக்கின்றன என்பதை நான் தெரியப்படுத்த ஆனசப்படுகிறேன். எனது நேரம் முடிந்து விட்டதால் மற்ற விஷயங்களை நான் டிமாண்டிலே பேசிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The House will sit till 6 p.m. to-morrow. At 5 p.m. the Hon. the Minister for Finance will reply to the debate.

“ I now adjourn the House till to-morrow 11 o'clock. ”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock on Friday, 2nd March 1951.

1st March 1951]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 824 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 1st March 1951, page 261 supra.]

(a) & (b) There is no difference in the scales of pay of the Public Works Department Engineering staff and the Minor Irrigation Engineering staff. The scales of pay of the Municipal Engineering staff are, however, different as indicated below :—

Designation.	Public Works Department Engineering staff.	Minor Irrigation Engineering staff.	Municipal Engineering staff.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Supervisor	100—5—150—10—200	100—5—150—10—200	100—5—150—10—180
Overseers	70—2—90—3—120	70—2—90—3—120	70—3—115
Head Draftsmen	200—10—250	..	..
Draftsmen—			
First Grade.	150—5—180	..	70—3—115
Second Grade	120—5—150	..	50—3—65—2—75
Third Grade	70—2—90—3—120	..	..
Tracers	35—1—55	..	35—1—55

The Municipal Councils are paying their employees dearness allowance and house-rent allowance at the same rates as are admissible to Government servants, but in the case of house-rent allowance, it is paid only where the local bodies themselves could meet the expenditure involved from their own funds.

(c) The duties and responsibilities and the qualifications required are not the same in the case of the Government and Municipal employees. This factor mainly accounts for the difference in their scales of pay.

[1st March 1951]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 836 asked by Sri R. Natesan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 1st March 1951, page 271 supra.]

Statement showing the tanks and their ayacut to be benefited by the anicut schemes across Vellar and Pambanar in Pudukkottai Division.

Name of the scheme.	Names of tanks.	Ayacut in acres.
Anicut across the Vellar in Pulivayalvattam, Kolathur taluk.	(1) Sundarakulam	80.87
	(2) Pilaya Kanmoi	61.00
	(3) Nariyakulam	136.00
	(4) Karukkapattikulam	13.00
	(5) Kunnagudipatti Periyakanmoi	180.00
	(6) Seniamangalam Periyakanmoi	190.00
	(7) Kila Palangi kanmoi	70.00
	Total	847.87
		or say 850
Anicut across the Vellar in Mirattinilai vattam, Thirumayam taluk.	(1) Vahutha Odappu tank	80.88
	(2) Alingi kanmoi	112.51
	(3) Eethu kanmoi and Udayan kanmoi	385.58
	(4) Kothadi kanmoi	71.53
	(5) Panjur Samudran kanmoi	340.35
	(6) Panaya kanmoi	87.57
	(7) Mana kanmoi	40.71
	(8) Moli kanmoi	59.08
	(9) Samundan kanmoi	73.79
	(10) Tanji kanmoi	239.11
	Total	1,491.11
		or 1,500
Anicut across the Pambanar in Nallambalamudram vattam, Thirumayam taluk—Left side	(1) Ethenattu kanmoi	328.70
	(2) Pillai kanmoi	69.55
	(3) Madukku kanmoi	43.72
	(4) Velan kanmoi	46.66
	(5) Sirukurichi kanmoi	37.08
	(6) Ambarani and Umayam kanmoi	158.50
	(7) Pappakuruchi kanmoi	37.45
	(8) Kuppada kanmoi	28.80
	Total	750.46
Right side	(1) Pilia kanmoi	133.47
	(2) Chettampatti kanmoi	66.00
	(3) Annikini kanmoi	48.00
	(4) Talangudi kanmoi	78.35
	(5) Chetti kanmoi	47.86
	(6) Edayar kanmoi (Private)	232.53
	(7) Singana kanmoi	41.24
	(8) Tirumalaisamudram	13.25
	(9) Pudukkanmoi	31.18
	(10) Kuruchi kanmoi	36.84
	(11) Karukkangudi kanmoi	37.69
	(12) Andi kanmoi	32.59
	(13) Nerumeli kanmoi	48.12
	Total	847.12

Total for right and left side 1,597.58 or say 1,600 acres.

[1st March 1951]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 843 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 1st March 1951, page 277 supra.]

Members.	Name of members.	Qualifications.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Director of Public Health ..	Dr. T. Lakshminarayana ..	M.B.B.S., B.S.Sc., D.P.H. (Lond.).
2 Deputy Director of Public Health.	Dr. R. Anantam Pillai ..	L.M.S., B.S.Sc.
3 Joint Director of Industries and Commerce.	Sri P. Govindarajan ..	B.E., M.E. (Hons.), M.I.E.
4 Sanitary Engineer to Government.	Sri S. Rajagopalan ..	B.E.
5 Executive Engineer (Public Health), North Madras Division.	Sri M. M. Mani ..	B.E., A.M.I.E.
6 Director, King Institute, Guindy.	Sri Y. S. Narayana Rao ..	M.B.B.S. (Bombay), D.B. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Cal.).
7 Food Analyst, Guindy ..	Sri S. Narayana Ayyar ..	M.A., A.I.I.Sc., A.R.I.C.
8 Health Officer, Corporation of Madras.	Dr. S. E. D. Masilamony ..	M.B.B.S., B.S.Sc., D.P.H. (Lond.).

Functions.—To consider the state of cleanliness and sanitation in hotels, mobile and other canteens and places of public resort generally and to make recommendations for

- (1) the removal of defects and deficiencies, and
- (2) the revision of the existing by-laws and rules of municipalities and local bodies framed under the various enactments applicable, with a view to secure adequate standards of cleanliness, sanitation, health and quality generally and particularly in the sale and consumption of edibles in those places. There is no question of any special privileges for the Committee. The members may inspect hotels, canteens and other places of public resort in the City of Madras; touring officers of the Committee may make similar inspections outside the city during their normal tours.

[1st March 1951]

Name of Pharmacy.	Address.
11 Rafayee Pharmacy	Dr. Khader Mohideen Street, Tirunelveli district
12 Sree Sarmada Vaidya Sala	Srikakulam, North Visakhapatnam.
13 Krishna Pharmacy	Innispetta, Rajahmundry.
14 Sri Bhogalingaswara Ayurveda Nilapam ..	Tuni, East Godavari district.
15 Kumara Mithra Pharmacy	Vijayavayee (via) Eluru, West Godavari district.
16 Sri Krishna Ayurvedic Pharmacy	Mina Road, Eluru, West Godavari district.
17 Sri Krishna Ayurvedasaramam	Tanuku, West Godavari district.
18 Sri Mruthyunjaya Pharmacy	Ghandinagar, Vijayavada.
19 Sri Rama Mohan Ayurvedic Dharma Vaidyasala Sangam.	Vijayavada.
20 Sarsamrtham Depot	Do.
21 Sanatana Ayurvedic Pharmacy	Vanukuru P.O., Vijayavada, Krishna district.
22 Venkataramana Ayurveda Pharmacy ..	Gokarajuvaripalem, Khazipalem P.O., (via) Ponur, Guntur district.
23 Sree Gowrishankar Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works.	No. 64, Lalbagh Road, Bangalore City.
24 Jeevan Pharmacy	Tirunelveli.
25 Sri Dathathreya Ayurvedic Pharmacy ..	Near Mission High School, Mangalore.
26 Bhuvahendara Products, Limited	Katapadi, South Kanara district.
27 Sri Ramakrishna Dharma Vaidyashramam Sangha Pharmacy.	Vittoba Temple Road, Mangalore.
28 The Madras Provincial Indian Medical Practitioners Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores, Limited	No. 185, Adyar, Madras.
29 Sri Chennakesava Ayurveda Pharmacy ..	Robertsonpet, Masulipatnam.
30 The Madras Ayurveda Stores	No. 117, Veterinary Hospital Road, Coimbatore.
31 Venkateswara Ayurveda Nilayam	Chintaluru, Alamuru P.O., East Godavari district.
32 P.C.A. and Company, Ayurvedic Samaj ..	Peridipi, Kandukur taluk, Nellore district.
33 Sreenivasa Ayurvedic Pharmacy	Pedana, Krishna district.
34 Dharmika Pharmacy	Namanghat, South Malabar.
35 Ayurveda Bhavanam	Rajahmundry, East Godavari district.
36 Kiran Products	Moodabidri, South Kanara district.
37 District Board Central Pharmacy of Indigenous Medicine, Tanjore.	Tanjore.
38 The Mahajana Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, Limited.	Kasaragod, South Kanara district.
39 Sree Gangadhara Ayurvedic Pharmacy ..	Tenali.
40 Chintamani Pharmaceutical Works	Do.
41 Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Ayurveda Pharmacy.	Chammanagiripet, Chalaunugam, Masulipatnam.
42 District Board Central Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Guntur.	Guntur.
43 Malkan Pharmaceuticals, Limited	Udipi, South Kanara.
44 Gopala Bhashajashrama	Kadiri, Mangalore.
45 Ganapaya and Sons	Mangalore.
46 Sastreeya Oushadhalaya Nilayam	Governorpet, Vijayavada.
47 Nambiar's Arya Vaidya Sala	Udipi, South Kanara.
48 District Board Central Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Visakhapatnam.	Visakhapatnam.
49 Sri Dhanavantari Ayurveda Sadanam ..	Injaram, Kakinada, East Godavari district.
50 Kerala Ayurveda Vaidyasala, Limited ..	Taliparamba, North Malabar.
51 Dhanvanthroyothini Oushadha Sala ..	Pilakkol, Tellicherry.
52 Navarthua Pharmaceutical Laboratories ..	Fort Cochin (Madras State).
53 Sankar Research Pharmacy	Gandhi Bazaar Road, Palghat.
54 Kerala Ayurvedic Pharmacy	Kakkat, Cannanore.
55 The Arya Vaidya Pharmacy (Coimbatore), Limited.	Tiruchirappalli Road, Coimbatore.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, the 2nd March 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We shall finish the questions soon, so that more time may be available for discussion of the Budget.”

Local Fund Hospital, Hosur.

* 852 Q.—SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR (on behalf of Sri S. Nagaraja Manigar): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to take over the Local Fund Hospital, Hosur, Salem district, by the Government; and

(b) if so, when it will be given effect to?

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

“(b) The question does not arise.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that the hospital at Hosur is the only one serving the needs of a very big area and whether it is not desirable that it should be taken over by Government and equipped fully, increasing the bed strength, and accommodation in a backward area like Hosur?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Not only this hospital but many other hospitals are the only hospitals for a big area round about and we cannot take all the hospitals under Government management simultaneously.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether the Government have a programme in respect of taking over of these taluk headquarters hospitals under Government management?”

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

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government have drawn up a list of hospitals to be taken over and if so whether the Hon. Minister would place a copy of the list on the table of the House?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ We are taking over six hospitals this year. This information is incorporated in the Budget speech and the Budget memorandum and Hosur hospital is not one of them.”

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SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know, Sir, on what principle the programme of taking over the hospitals has been drawn up, whether it is based on the importance of the place or on the inadequate medical facilities that are now available in certain hospitals? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ All these matters are taken into consideration by the Surgeon-General who sends up a list of five or six hospitals and Government then take necessary action on his recommendations.”

Restoration of Mondikatta tank.

* 853 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the stage at which the restoration of Nakkalavagu reservoir (Mondikatta tank) in Sanjeevaraopeta village, Cumbum taluk, Kurnool district, stands at present;

(b) whether the investigation has been completed;

(c) whether the plans and estimates are ready; and

(d) when the Government are likely to sanction the same?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) & (b) The scheme has been investigated.

“ (c) Plans and estimates for the scheme are under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer.

“ (d) On receipt of plans and estimates, the Government will consider the question of sanction of the scheme.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ In view of the fact that the scheme has been under the contemplation of Government for the last so many years and it was expected to be completed even last year, may I know whether the Government will be in a position at least to complete the scheme this financial year? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ There are two alternative designs and estimates that are under examination by the Chief Engineer and he has to decide which of the two is to be preferred. As soon as the examination is over, the Government will take up the scheme for execution.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Out of the two alternative designs and estimates referred to by the Hon. Minister, may I know which of them would give the maximum benefit to the people of the area? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The basis for the preference does not lie in the benefits that would accrue to the people, but only in the cost of the scheme. One costs Rs. 1,04,200 and the other Rs. 1,22,500. Both the schemes will benefit only an area of 225 acres.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Is it a fact that these estimates were prepared and submitted by the Superintending Engineer long ago and that they are still pending with the Chief Engineer and if so

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whether the Government would consider the desirability of instructing the Chief Engineer to expedite the matter and see that the project is taken up for execution this financial year itself, without fail? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I can tell the hon. Member that there has been no avoidable delay.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Question 854 will be taken up later.

Proposals to amend the Madras City Police Act.

* 855 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—“ As the hon. Member is not in his seat, answers to the question will be printed in the proceedings.”

* 855 Q.—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether section 64 of the Madras City Police Act applies to the small panchayat areas also; and

(b) whether the Government contemplate to amend the Act to delete section 64?

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—“ (a) Section 64 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, does not automatically apply to panchayat areas, big or small, but under section 54-A of the Madras District Police Act, 1859, the State Government have extended the provisions of section 64 of the City Police Act to several panchayat areas.

“ (b) The answer is in the negative.”

Sanction of estimates by Divisional Engineers.

* 856 Q.—SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR (on behalf of Sri S. Nagaraja Manigar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the money value limits up to which the Divisional Engineer and the Superintending Engineer in the Electricity Department can sanction estimates?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Attention is invited to the paper laid on the table of the House.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Question 857 will be taken up later.”

Supply of rice for Madarapakkam village.

* 858 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—“ As the hon. Member is not in his place, the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Madarapakkam village, Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district, have not been issued rice at all from the ration shops; and

(b) what action the Government have taken to relieve them of their sufferings?

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) Yes, during the period 14th October 1950 to 18th November 1950, for want of rice stocks; but wheat and millets were being issued.

“(b) Adequate quantities of rice were subsequently allotted to the two ration shops in the village.”

Homes for the aged persons.

* 859 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of homes maintained by the Government for the aged in the State; and

(b) the annual contribution made by Government for their upkeep?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“(a) None.

“(b) Does not arise.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Question 860 will be taken up later.”

Bapatla Taluk Kisan Congress.

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

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolution passed by the ‘Bapatla Taluk Kisan Congress’ suggesting to stop procurement and take to levy system exempting all agriculturists owning less than five acres of land; and

(b) if so, what the action taken by the Government on it is?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister will be good enough to take action according to the views expressed by the conference if a copy of the resolution is handed to him now?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“Without knowing what the subject-matter of the resolution passed at the conference is, I am not able to answer the question, Sir.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“The question was whether a petition was received from the Bapatla Taluk Kisan Congress. The answer to it was ‘No’. I want to know whether the reply of the Government is that they have not received any petition like the one referred to or whether the Government are not prepared to take off the levy system?”

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“The reply to that question is that we have not received any representation from the Bapatla Taluk Kisan Congress. With regard to the question of levy we are not in a position to say anything now.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“May I know whether this particular taluk is a derationed area and what the difference is between procurement and the levy system?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“Sir, the taluk is in a surplus area and there we are still following the intensive procurement system.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“May I know what the policy of Government is regarding exemption of agriculturists owning less than five acres of land?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“According to the levy system, Collectors have been asked to give some exemption in cases where there is real difficulty in procurement from persons owning less than five acres. The Collector is given discretion in the matter.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the policy of Government with regard to movement of foodstuffs within the districts in the derationed area and rationed areas, whether stocks could be seized while in transit between places within the same district and whether the Government have issued instructions with regard to this?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“In derationed areas we have allowed free movement within the district except for the fact that it should not be taken to the rationed area. If there is ground for suspicion that attempt is made to move the foodstuffs outside the district then we take to preventive measures to stop it.”

Drinking water-supply scheme for Hosur.

* 862 Q.—SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR (on behalf of Sri S. Nagaraja Manigar): Will the Hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is drinking water-supply scheme for Hosur; and

(b) if so, at what stage it is and whether it will be expedited?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“(a) & (b) A 10-gallon water-supply scheme for an ultimate population of 13,000 at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 3.33 lakhs and an annual recurring cost of Rs. 8,700 for maintenance was considered and dropped as the Hosur Panchayat Board was financially not in a position to maintain the scheme after execution.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“Provision of drinking water is a matter in which financial expenditure is involved.

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Where such facilities could not be provided with the finance available with the panchayat board, may I ask, Sir, why the Government should not subsidize such panchayat boards and provide drinking water wherever such facility is needed?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"While the Government can consider the proposal to meet the entire capital expenditure on the scheme from out of their funds, the cost of maintenance must be borne by the panchayat board. If the panchayat board is not able to maintain it, it cannot be given high priority."

Levy of surcharge on electricity supply to the Vijayavada Municipality.

* 863 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—"As the hon. Member is not in his seat, the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

* SRI A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have made a fuel surcharge with regard to the supply of electricity to the Vijayavada Municipal Council;

(b) if so, the years for which such demands were made and the amounts demanded for each of these years;

(c) whether the municipal council has requested the Government to remit the amount; and

(d) if so, what action the Government have taken on that request?

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

" (b) The fuel surcharge is levied on the Vijayavada Municipal licensee from 1st June 1948 and the amounts collected thereunder are as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
From June to December 1948	1,11,888	8	0
„ January to December 1949	1,25,462	15	0
„ January to November 1950	1,25,350	6	0

" (c) Yes.

" (d) The request was turned down by the Government."

Lino operators in Government Press.

* 864 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any temporary lino operators were appointed recently in the Government Press, Madras, and if so, the reasons therefor, and the number of appointments made;

(b) the scales of pay for the lino operators;

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(c) whether there is any difference in the scales of pay for the temporary and permanent lino operators and if so, why;

(d) whether the responsibility of and the nature of duty performed by temporary lino operators are different from the responsibility of and the nature of duty performed by permanent lino operators; and

(e) whether the temporary lino operators are showing the prescribed outturn and if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (a) Yes. Five temporary lino operators were appointed, as some of the permanent men had resigned their appointments in the Press and as work had to be done.

" (b) The temporary lino type operators were appointed on a pay of Rs. 125 per mensem plus dearness and house-rent allowances admissible under the rules.

" (c) The scale of pay fixed for the linotype operators is Rs. 50—110 and they are required to give a minimum outturn of 4,500 corrected ens per hour. On the suggestion of the Government Press Enquiry Committee and in order to clear the accumulation of work in the Press, an experimental scheme has been sanctioned by Government under which six temporary posts of linotype operators on Rs. 125 with a stipulation to give the higher outturn of 5,000 corrected ens per hour have been created for a period of one year from March 1950. From the latest reports it is seen that this scheme is not working satisfactorily, and it will be reviewed when examining the suggestion to revise the scale of pay of the lino operators which is under consideration.

" (d) While the nature of the work is the same, their responsibility may be said to be greater inasmuch as they have to give a higher outturn.

" (e) The temporary lino operators are not giving the prescribed outturn of 5,000 corrected ens per hour. The reasons for their inability to give a higher outturn are being examined."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the practice of giving work to private operators will be stopped soon after the Government are able to secure operators for the twelve linotype machines which are idle now?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"As soon as we are able to make the twelve linotype machines also active, only the excess of work will be given to the private press."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister to sub-clauses (b) and (c) that new linotype operators are appointed on a monthly salary of Rs. 125 plus house-allowance, etc., and that the old operators are started only on Rs. 50, may I ask, Sir, whether it is not an invidious discrimination shown to the tried workers and may I know why the new scales of pay given to the new operators should not be given to the old operators also?"

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" It is not discrimination at all. The new scale is applicable only to the temporary men appointed for a year or so. They have not got the advantage of pensionary or provident fund contributions. As such they were given a special pay for the temporary period. As I have said, the question of revising the pay of others also is under consideration."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that there is congestion of work and therefore some trouble, may I ask whether Government will not give work to other private presses so that congestion could be relieved? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" That is exactly what is being done and which my hon. Friend Sri Raghavayya wanted us to stop. He suggested that if the other machines were also in commission, the Government should stop giving work to the private presses. I said that we would stop giving work to private presses to the extent that it can be taken up by these machines. The excess will have to be given to the private presses under any circumstance."

Shortage of sugar in Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society.

* 865 Q.—JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a shortage of sugar in Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Triplicane;

(b) whether it was brought to the notice of the Government by the City Rationing Officer; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" (a), (b) & (c) The Government understand that the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) on a petition received by it alleging shortage of sugar in the godowns of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, instructed the City Rationing Officer, Madras, to conduct an enquiry into the matter. Accordingly the City Rationing Officer inspected the godowns on 20th September 1950 and made a physical verification of the stocks and checked the accounts of the Society which revealed an apparent shortage of 55 bags of sugar. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies also had the matter enquired into by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, and reported that the shortage was due to—

(1) the failure to make entries in the stock register in respect of 30 bags issued to two branches of the Society; and

(2) due to the standardization of slack bags.

"As the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is considering the question of introducing departmental audit and periodical supervision of the accounts of the society by the departmental inspectors, in order to tighten control over the affairs

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of the Society, the City Rationing Officer, Madras, has been instructed by the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) to warn the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society to be careful in future."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" May I know, Sir, 11-15 whether from the Hon. the Minister for Food or from the Hon. Minister in charge of Co-operative Department, whether it is not a fact that there are other complaints similar to this and whether the Government have taken any action against the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, besides giving a warning? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, I am only dealing with sugar and I am not aware of any other complaints against the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" The Hon. Minister is pleased to say that the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society has been given a warning. May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that, if any other owner of a sugar shop had committed a similar mistake, his licence would have been cancelled? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" In view of the fact that sufficient reasons were given, viz., failure to make entries in the stock register and the question of standardization of slack bags, there was no reason to suspect that it was a serious matter. Hence, the City Rationing Officer, Madras, has been instructed to warn the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society to be careful in future."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Will the Government consider the advisability of decontrolling sugar and giving up sugar rationing? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir, we can decontrol sugar when we get sufficient stocks for our State, which we are not getting at present."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Is it not a fact that the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society has rendered good service to the citizens of Madras during the evacuation period and that was the reason why they were entrusted with the distribution of controlled commodities in the city? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, it is known that they have rendered great service to the public of Madras."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that these co-operative societies have misused the patronage that has been given by this Government in permitting all controlled commodities being sold through them? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, that is a very wide statement which I am not prepared to accept."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society earned international

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reputation in olden days? And now that a great mistake has been alleged to have been committed by this institution, may I know whether the Government will not be satisfied with mere explanation, but go into the matter and see that such mistakes are not repeated in future?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, that is why necessary steps are being taken by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the matter of introducing departmental audit and periodical supervision of the accounts of the Society by the departmental inspectors."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, what quota is allotted to the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society and in what area it is to be distributed? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Notice."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have thought it fit to supersede the Board of Directors and appoint fresh directors, if possible, with the inclusion of a departmental officer? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, this question refers to sugar distribution and not to organizational matters in which I am not interested."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Food was pleased to answer that the shortage was due partly to the delivery of 30 bags of sugar not being entered. May I know, Sir, whether the delivery of these 30 bags took place on one single day or on several occasions? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I have no details. But it has been found out that it was merely an omission of entry in the stock register of the head office, because the other entry was found in the registers of the two branch societies to which the supplies were made."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that in a generality of cases most of these controlled commodities whose distribution was entrusted to these co-operative societies, are not given to genuine consumers but diverted to other sources invariably at a premium? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I am not prepared to say anything unless specific instances are pointed out."

DR. S. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Are not the Government aware that slack bags also are supplied to wholesale dealers and that it is their duty to make up the deficiency in giving the sugar to retailers and as such there is bound to be a shortage in this commodity? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir, that is part of the explanation in this case also."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will be pleased to enquire if it is not a fact that in the

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branches of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society in Madras, sugar is not made available to the public and the consumers are asked to come every day and eventually told that there was no stock of sugar? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, my impression is that the Madras City is fortunate in having sugar distribution to the satisfaction of the public according to the stocks available. As far as I know, the distribution is fairly satisfactory, consistent with the fact, that we are having insufficient stocks at times."

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—" May I know, Sir, what exactly is the loss in money on account of the shortage and from whom is this loss to be recovered or whether it is to be written off? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" There is no loss because the shortage has been accounted for."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Sir, when we hear such allegations as have been made to-day, is it not right that the Government should make fuller enquiries about the allegations and also ensure that proper and continuous supervisory control is established on the actual working of the T.U.C.S. whatever be its reputation in the past? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, it is only after due enquiry that I am able to answer the question to-day."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are in a position to deny the fact that this T.U.C.S. has taken a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs from the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank for whom the Government gave security to the Reserve Bank to grant an overdraft of Rs. 3 crores without the consent of this House? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I have no information."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are in receipt of any communication from the Centre in the matter of decontrol of sugar and whether the opinion of this Government is sought for decontrolling sugar in this State? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, at present price only is controlled. There is a proposal to allow the factories to sell whatever surplus they have in the open market after meeting the requirements of the State. But we have not reached that stage as the factories are still not able to supply our requirements."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, is it not always open to any Ration Shop to explain away the shortage and not account for it? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" When the explanation is satisfactory, we have no other go. But we will see that similar complaints do not arise hereafter."

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SRI B. ANANTHACHAR :—" Are the Government sure that the shortage is due to wrong entry and not due to wrong deliveries? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Unless we are sure what we are answering, we don't give the answer at all in this House."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether the sugar bags that are in shortage are there ultimately? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir. 30 bags were accounted for and it was also found that they were actually distributed. Regarding the 13 bags it was found out that the shortage was due to repacking because the quantity had been filled in slack bags."

Grant of leave to Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.

* 866 Q.—JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) for how many months Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Health, has gone on leave;

(b) how much salary he will draw during his term of leave; and

(c) when he is likely to assume the Health portfolio, and who is in charge of the portfolio at present?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" (a) Honourable the Chief Minister has permitted Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan to take rest for 2 months. Ministers are not granted 'leave' as they are not governed by Fundamental Rules or Civil Service Regulations.

" (b) A nominal salary of one rupee.

" (c) He is likely to get back to work when he is in a fit condition to do so, which is expected to be not more than two months. During the period Hon. the Chief Minister will be in charge of the Health portfolio."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Is it not a fact that the Hon. Dr. Rajan has requested the Hon. Chief Minister that because of his age he should be relieved of the responsibility and that that matter is kept pending with the Chief Minister? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It is not in public interest to reveal what happened between the Chief Minister and the Hon. Dr. Rajan."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether Hon. Dr. Rajan is now healthy and he is moving about? We are anxious to know that, Sir."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We never said that he was unhealthy or confined to bed. He is only taking rest."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" May I know, Sir, whether he would submit fitness certificate when he rejoins duty? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" He is not a Government servant to produce medical certificate. Even Government servants need not produce medical certificates."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" May I give the information to the Leader of the House from the reliable reports that I have received, that Hon. Dr. Rajan is very much improved in health and he is likely to join duty in two weeks? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is only information."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" When the Hon. the Chief Minister has advised Hon. Dr. Rajan to go on leave, has he considered the possible repercussions on the party in power because there seems to be a number of applicants going about for the same post? "

11-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We are not aware, Sir."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Did the Hon. the Leader of the House take instruction from the Hon. the Chief Minister when he denied that the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan told the Chief Minister that he could not bear the strain of going through the files and that in order that the work might not suffer, he should be relieved at the earliest opportunity? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I have already answered this question. It is not in the public interest to reveal what happened between two Hon. Ministers."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. the Leader of the House, that it is not in the public interest to disclose the information, may I know which is the 'public'—whose interests are going to be safeguarded by this Government? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The House, the Members and those people who read the newspaper reports."

Amount spent on food production in Yellamanchili taluk.

* 867 Q.—SRI G. SANYASI RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent for the works connected with Food production in Yellamanchili taluk during the period from April till the end of September 1950; and

(b) whether the Government propose to spend further amounts in order to improve the channels of the rivers Thandava and Varaha next year?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) The expenditure incurred during the period by the Food Production Engineering Staff under the control of the Commissioner of Food Production is Rs. 2,94,121-5-0. A statement^a showing the names of the works, total estimated cost and amount spent in respect of each item is appended.

“(b) Yes. A statement^b showing the names of the works and the amount proposed to be spent on each work is appended.”

SRI G. SANYASI RAO :—“May I know whether there is any proposal to reopen the office at Tuni or at Yellamanchili to carry out the masonry works and repairs in this taluk?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I have no information, Sir.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“May I know whether as a result of the petition filed by the estate owner there, some of the works have been stopped or even delayed and whether it is not desirable that these essential repairs should be carried out in the interests of Grow More Food Campaign?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I would like to have notice to answer this question.”

Revival of the Aquarium in Madras.

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

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to revive the aquarium in Madras; and

(b) if so, when and where?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) & (b) The question of constructing a new aquarium on modern lines on the site of the old aquarium buildings with a little extension towards the east is under the consideration of Government. The aquarium will be revived as early as possible.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“May I know whether any experiments will be carried out in the aquarium as to whether fish is fit for human consumption?” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is about the aquarium.”

District Board Educational Officers.

* 869 Q.—JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of District Board Educational Officers employed in the offices of the district boards, their functions and powers and whether they are subordinates to secretaries or presidents of the district boards;

^a Printed as Appendix II, Statement I on pages 438-440 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix II, Statement II on page 441 infra.

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(b) whether they are only in charge of elementary education under the district board;

(c) whether the Government have ordered that they should be in the charge of secondary education also and, if so, whether certain district boards have not obeyed the Government order in this respect;

(d) the names of the district boards which have not implemented the Government orders in this respect;

(e) whether the presidents of these district boards requested the Government to appoint the headmasters of high schools under their control as District Board Educational Officers and, if so, whether the Government have accepted or turned down their requests;

(f) whether the presidents are agitating for the abolition of the posts of District Board Educational Officers and, if so, what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter;

(g) whether any instances have come to the notice of the Government that the secretaries and presidents of district boards are making it difficult for the District Board Educational Officers to carry on their work smoothly;

(h) whether the Government have ascertained the views of District Board Educational Officers with regard to the working of the scheme;

(i) whether the District Board Educational Officers get a regular pay or draw an allowance of Rs. 25 only for their additional work; and

(j) when was this allowance fixed and whether there is any proposal to increase the same?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) to (j) The question of the abolition of the posts of District Board Educational Officers is under consideration.”

Supply of jaggery for Kurnool district.

* 870 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of jaggery allotted per adult per week in the statutory rationed areas in the Kurnool district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Kurnool District Food Committee has passed a resolution for the removal of control over jaggery; and

(c) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) There is no rationing of jaggery statutory or otherwise either in Kurnool district, or in any part of the State. It is therefore presumed that the hon. Member only means by ‘statutory rationed areas’ those areas where foodgrains are statutorily

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rationed. It became necessary to freeze some quantities of jaggery for maintaining the price level fixed and the stocks so frozen were made available to card-holders through ration shops. The scales at which the distribution of jaggery was made in Kurnool district were—

Rice eaters	..	..	2½ tolas per adult per week.
Mixed eaters	..	..	5 Do.
Millet eaters	..	..	15 Do.

(The card-holders will not get any quota for children.)

“(b) Yes.

“(c) There is only price control over jaggery and provision for freezing stocks for controlled distribution. As this control has been imposed under the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, by the Government of India on an all-India basis this Government do not propose take any action in the matter.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ Is it not a fact that before the control was imposed jaggery was available at cheaper rates and that since the control was imposed, jaggery has become scarce? If so, may I know why this Government should impose control over jaggery when there is plenty of jaggery available in the State? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ It was available in plenty in some areas and in some other areas there was acute shortage. It was only with a view to regulate the supply and distribution that control was instituted. But now I think the position has considerably improved.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ Is it not a fact that control of jaggery has not done any good to anybody in the State? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ That is a matter of opinion, Sir.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Will the Hon. the Minister for Food state the present stock position of jaggery in the Kurnool district? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I have not got exact particulars, but at the meeting of the District Food Committee, the Collector placed before the Committee the situation then prevailing in Kurnool district. He said that the stock available with him was sufficient only to distribute according to the scales which I have just now mentioned. I am not aware of the actual quantity that was available at that moment.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ What is the reason for reducing the ration in case of persons who are taking millets? What exactly is the basis for allotting or supplying jaggery according to the sort of grains taken by the individual? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I think that millet-eaters are given more than the rice-eaters.”

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SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ In view of the answer given by the Hon. the Minister for Food that the position of jaggery has considerably improved, may I ask whether the Government have taken advantage of this improved position to represent to the Union Government that the control over jaggery may be removed? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ The matter is being considered by the Government of India and I think they are taking the necessary steps.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ Is the Hon. the Minister for Food aware of the fact that jaggery is available in the market in full swing and even Anakapalle taluk in Visakhapatnam district can supply nearly one lakh of maunds of jaggery at any moment? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ So much the better for the whole state.” (Laughter.)

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ May I know whether the Government will take into consideration the number of families and the amount of jaggery required in each area of the district before allotting jaggery? If they have already done so, how can they go back upon the quantity already allotted? As my hon. Friend Sri D. V. Ramaswami said, jaggery is now available everywhere. Why not the Government make an effort to give this jaggery to the poor people? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ If it is available in plenty, we are not taking steps to restrict free movement.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ The scale fixed for distribution of jaggery is only on paper. So, may I ask the Government whether they have taken pains to see that sufficient stocks are placed in the hands of the distributors to enable them to supply enough quantity, even according to their plans, to all the card-holders? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ During a period when it was not at all possible to assure any settled quantity owing to differing prices, it was left to the Collectors to make necessary arrangements consistent with the available stock on hand. That is why Government could not give any uniform direction to all the districts.”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Government have sanctioned the following schemes :—

- (1) A scheme for sinking 20 artesian bore-wells in South Arcot district in Cuddalore and Vriddachalam taluks at a cost of Rs. 1,06,000.
- (2) A scheme for sinking 101 artesian wells in South Arcot district at a cost of Rs. 8,08,000.
- (3) An experimental tube-well at Kondur, Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, to irrigate a compact block of 100 acres, at a cost of Rs. 27,000 for works or Rs. 35,200 including direct and indirect charges.
- (4) A tube-well at Siruvangur, Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district to explore the existence of artesian springs for irrigation, at a cost of Rs. 5,208.
- (5) A tube-well at Adivarahanallur of Chidambaram taluk in South Arcot district, to explore the existence of artesian springs at a cost of Rs. 6,200.
- (6) A trial bore-hole in Mahanandi area of Kurnool district to explore the availability of artesian springs, at a cost of Rs. 3,600.

“In addition to the above schemes, a scheme for the sinking of artesian bore-wells in the East Godavari and West Godavari districts is under the contemplation of the Government.

“(b) The Scheme for sinking 20 bore-holes, 101 bore-holes and bore-holes at Kondur and Siruvangur are in progress, while work in Mahanandi area of Kurnool district has been completed and proved unsuccessful.

“(c) In the scheme of 20 artesian wells, 13 have so far been completed successfully. An extent of 1,074 acres have been brought under cultivation so far under these wells, yielding 203 additional tons of foodgrains under this scheme.

“The remaining 7 works are in progress.

“Under the 101 wells scheme, 3 bore-wells have so far been completed and 16 works are in progress.

“The bore-hole in Mahanandhi area proved a failure and no artesian springs were tapped.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“Arising out of the answer of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works that the bore-hole in Mahanandi area proved unsuccessful, may I know what are the reasons that contributed to its failure and whether there is any remedy to see that this scheme is made a success in the Kurnool district?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“If the hon. Member will put a separate question, I will give particulars as to why the scheme was not successful.”

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SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—“May I know whether any geological survey of underground supplies has been carried out and, if so, whether the results will be made available to the public?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I would like to have notice.”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“As it is generally believed that there is an artesian basin in Tiruchendur taluk, will the Government consider the desirability of investigating the exploration of artesian wells in Tirunelveli district in general and Tiruchendur taluk in particular?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I shall examine the proposal.”

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—“May I know whether the Government have sent any of our scholars to foreign countries for training in Geological Survey of underground water resources and whether they have come back and if they have come back, whether they have appointed them?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I would like to have notice.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“In view of the fact that the soil in Mahanandi area is very hard, could not the Hon. the Minister for Public Works have given more money for investigation rather than giving only half the amount that he has spent on investigation in South Arcot?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I do not think want of adequate funds was one of the reasons for the failure of the scheme.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“May I know why these experiments cannot be conducted along the banks of the Pennar river where there is a possibility of artesian wells?” 11-45 a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I shall have the suggestion of the hon. Member examined.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“May I know from the Hon. Minister what the comparative cost of a bore-well for irrigation of one acre is as compared with the cost of an ordinary well? The Hon. Minister was mentioning about bore-wells and bore-holes. May I know whether these bore-holes do not belong to the Public Health Department and whether there is any connexion between the bore-wells and these, in the irrigation scheme?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“The difference is between the tube-well and an ordinary well. Regarding the cost per acre, I would like to have notice.”

SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOWNDER :—“Are the Government aware that there are vast tracts in Coimbatore and other

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neighbouring districts where sub-artesian springs are available? If so, may I know whether the Government will try to tap these sources also to augment their irrigation schemes?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"This scheme has been taken up in the South Arcot district which is rich in springs as an experimental measure. When that experiment proves successful, we shall extend it to other parts of the State where there may be possibilities."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister for Education is now present in the House. Questions relating to Education will now be answered."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I am sorry I was late, Sir."

Loans advanced for the education of the displaced students.

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

(a) the total amount of Educational loans advanced to the displaced students and trainees from Pakistan under the India Government Scheme in the Madras State;

(b) the maximum period allowed to repay the loan; and

(c) the rate of interest charged?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (a) The total amount of loans advanced for the education of the displaced students till the 31st December 1950 was Rs. 88,108.

" (b) The recovery of the loans begins after one year of the payment of the last instalment and, in deserving cases involving hardship, the recovery may be started after the expiry of two years. The loans advanced are completely repayable within a period of four years from the date of payment of the last instalment. The State Government have been empowered to extend at their discretion the period of recovery to six years, in deserving cases.

" (c) No interest will be charged for a period of one year from the date of payment of the last instalment. Thereafter simple interest at the rate of 2 per cent will be charged. In the event of default, simple interest at 4 per cent will be charged on outstanding amounts."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know whether those students who find it difficult to repay will be given any further extension of time in deserving cases?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Yes, Sir, that is what I have said, viz., that payment will begin only after the disbursement of the last instalment. Ordinarily they must return it within a period of four years. But the State Government are given power to extend this to six years."

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SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"May I know whether, in view of the difficulties encountered by these displaced persons and these loans are to further their education, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to write off this amount?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"This is being given under a scheme prepared by the Government of India and we are only following the directions issued by the Government of India as the money comes from them."

Salary of higher grade trained teachers.

* 857 Q.—SRI P. VENKATARAMA AYYAR (on behalf of Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether higher grade trained teachers who qualify themselves for secondary grade are drawing secondary grade salary in aided institutions; and

(b) whether this concession is extended to those working in municipal schools and if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" (a) In aided elementary schools, higher grade trained teachers after qualifying themselves for secondary grade, become eligible to grants at the secondary grade scale.

" (b) In the elementary schools under local bodies, higher grade trained teachers who qualify themselves as holders of secondary grade Trained Teachers' Certificates are not, merely on account of their qualification, automatically given the secondary grade scale of pay. They must be appointed to the post which are declared as secondary grade posts, before they become eligible for this scale of pay. This course is adopted in the case of teachers in schools under local bodies, due to their inadequate financial resources."

Resolutions passed at the conference of English lecturers.

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

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions passed at a conference of English lecturers of the several colleges in the Andhradesa held at Guntur in the first part of December 1950 and if so, what they are; and

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SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to encourage Hindi in the place of English in the days to come? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I do not know how that arises from this question which relates to the resolution passed at a Conference of English Lecturers.”

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

II.—SWEARING IN OF MEMBER.

Janab T. T. P. Kunhi Parker was sworn in.

III.—SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Sir, may we know whether we will be sitting either to-morrow or on the 8th instant, to transact official business other than the budget discussion? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think the House will meet only on the 9th.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, we are meeting here on the 9th for budget discussion. There is some legislative business other than this and we will take it up later on.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would like to know the programme of the House for this afternoon. There has been general discussion on the Budget for the last three days and presumably to-day also we are having the discussion. During these discussions, I have noticed that the main discussions have centred round the food position. So, may we hope that the Hon. Food Minister will reply to the various suggestions and comments made on the floor of the House before the Hon. Leader of the House replies? From the point of view of time, I may suggest that it would be better if the Hon. Food Minister replied to the various points raised with regard to food instead of the Hon. Leader of the House referring to all the points. I think the Hon. Leader of the House can very well leave that time to the Hon. Food Minister. I think we have a right to expect that our suggestions with regard to food should be replied.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ This is only general discussion. In my Budget speech I have referred more to figures, finance and similar matters. It will be proper if specific matters like food are raised on Demands like, ‘ Capital Outlay on Schemes or State Trading ’ which are bound to be reached. Or the hon. Gentleman may as well raise these matters under the Demands ‘ Agriculture ’, ‘ Famine ’, etc. Therefore, in my reply I will deal with the financial aspect of the matter and specific matters like rations and other technical portions of the matter may be dealt with under other appropriate Demands by the Hon. Food Minister.”

[2nd March 1951]

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ I may be allowed to submit to you, Sir, that the Hon. Finance Minister's Budget speech was not confined to figures and finance only. I would entreat him as well as other hon. Members to kindly read through his speech once again and envisage what is contained there. The Hon. Minister has referred to various things done by several departments. Moreover, he has devoted a considerable portion of his speech to explain the food situation and other matters relating to the food problem. He has also devoted considerable attention to matters like irrigation, famine and other things. If at the end of the three days of discussion of the Budget, the Hon. Minister were to say that his speech related only to financial matters and so he would reply only to those matters relating to finance, it is not fair. The hon. Members of this House are entitled to know the correct position with regard to the food situation and also what the Government have got to say with regard to the many suggestions and comments thrown out by us. Of course, we cannot force the Hon. Food Minister to reply to these points. If he replies to these, well and good. On the other hand, if he is not willing to reply to these suggestions, then somebody on behalf of the Government should reply. I think we have got a right to expect that somebody will reply to us. Whoever it may be, some representative of the Government must come out with the reactions of the Government to the various suggestions made by us on the floor of the House. Otherwise, it will be regarded as great discourtesy shown to the entire House.”

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ If we were to proceed at that rate and if that was the criterion, every Hon. Minister will have to reply, because, some hon. Member might have referred to various points relating to irrigation, Harijan welfare and other matters. If the hon. Gentleman's suggestion is to be accepted, then every one of the Hon. Ministers may have to reply to the debate. That means we must provide for more time. My Budget speech and the reply that I am going to give will only be a prelude to the discussion on the various Demands. After all, regarding the Food policy, there are no new criticisms. (Laughter.) Therefore, the Hon. Food Minister is not replying to-day.”

IV.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE YARN SHORTAGE IN GUNTUR DISTRICT.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to inform the House that hon. Member Janab Mohammed Abdul Salam has given notice of an Adjournment Motion. It reads as follows :—

‘ I propose to move the following adjournment motion on 2nd March 1951 :—

‘ I move that the business of this Assembly do stand adjourned to discuss a matter of definite and urgent nature, namely, acute shortage of yarn to the handloom industry especially in Guntur district, widespread unemployment among handloom weavers and consequent starvation deaths among them and the utter failure of the Government to avert the crisis.’ ”

[Mr. Speaker] [2nd March 1951]

I have to tell the House that this crisis has been there for a very long time and is not a matter of recent occurrence. Apart from that, our rule says that—

'an adjournment motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed on an adjournment motion or otherwise in the same session'.

Only very recently, there was one full day discussion on this matter. Further, in a few more days we are going to discuss a Demand on this question. Therefore the motion of the hon. Member is clearly out of order."

V.—MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message from the Hon. Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council transmitting copies of the following Bills as agreed to by the Council without any amendment on 28th February 1951 and signed by him:—

(1) The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Second Amendment Bill, 1950 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1950).

(2) The Madras Merged Territories (Nomination to District Boards) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1951).

(3) The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1951)."

VI.—GOVERNMENT MOTION UNDER RULE 22 OF THE
ASSEMBLY RULES.

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

'That the Demands for Grants for the year 1951-52 in the Notice, dated the 19th February 1951 be, under sub-rule (3) of rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules, re-arranged in the order as set out below—

1 Demand	VIII—Irrigation.
2 "	XV—Education.
3 "	XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.
4 "	XXIII—Harijan Uplift.
5 "	XII—Administration of Justice.
6 "	XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.
7 "	XVIII—Agriculture.
8 "	XIV—Police.
9 "	IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.
10 "	XXI—Industries.
11 "	XXIX—Famine.
12 "	XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.

2nd March 1951] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

13 Demand	XXXIV—Payment of Compensation to Landholders on the Abolition of the Zamindari System.
14 "	IV—Forest.
15 "	XXII—Cinchona and Fisheries.
16 "	VII—General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties.
17 "	XVI—Medical.
18 "	X—State Legislature.
19 "	I—Land Revenue.
20 "	II—State Excise Duties.
21 "	III—Stamps.
22 "	V—Registration.
23 "	VI—Motor Vehicles Acts.
24 "	XIII—Jails.
25 "	XVII—Public Health.
26 "	XIX—Veterinary.
27 "	XX—Co-operation.
28 "	XXIV—Labour including Factories.
29 "	XXV—Civil Works—Works.
30 "	XXVI—Civil Works—Establishments and Tools and Plant.
31 "	XXVII—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.
32 "	XXVIII—Electricity.
33 "	XXX—Pensions.
34 "	XXXI—Stationery and Printing.
35 "	XXXII—Miscellaneous.
36 "	XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses.
37 "	XXXV—Capital Outlay on Irrigation.
38 "	XXXVII—Capital Outlay on Civil Works.
39 "	XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.
40 "	XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.
41 "	XL—Commuted Value of Pensions.
42 "	XLII—Loans and Advances by the State Government.

The list of Demands and the order in which they will be taken up for consideration has already been circulated to the hon. Members.

[Sri P. Kakkan]

[1st March 1951]

ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயானாலும் சரி, இன்னும் 7 கோடி ரூபாயானாலும் சரி, அரசாங்கம் இந்த மக்களுக்காகச் செய்யக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஜனத் தொகையில் ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்கு ஹரிஜன மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். கிராமத்திலேயே இருக்கிறார்கள். கிராமத்தில் அவர்கள் நிலைமை எப்படியிருக்கிறது என்பதை யோசித்தால் பார்க்கவேண்டும். பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தினருக்கு நன்றாகச் செய்யுங்கள். அது சமயத்தில் நாங்கள் தடுக்கமாட்டோம். ஆதரவு கொடுக்கிறோம். ஆனால், பூர்வான் வேலாயுதபாணி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். மனமுருகிச் சொன்னார்கள். அழுத குரலில் கண்ணீர் விட்டுக் கதறினார்கள். கிராமங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். போன வருஷம் அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்காகச் கொஞ்சம் நான் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அதிகம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

*SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—“After all I got a chance.

“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இந்த பட்ஜெட்டைப்பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு முன்னால் நான் ஒன்றிரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும், ரேஷன் கடைகளிலும் சரி, போஸ்டாப்சிலும் சரி, ஹோட்டல்களிலும் சரி, க்யூ வரிசையாகத்தான் செல்லுகிறார்கள் அதேமாதிரி நம்முடைய சட்ட சபையிலும் பேசுவதற்கு ஒரு க்யூ வரிசை இருந்தது. அதில் நான் நான்காவதாக பேசுவதற்குப் பெயர் கொடுத்தும் 5 மணிக் குமேல் தான் என் பெயர் வந்தது. 11 பேருக்குப் பிறகு 12-ம் பேராக இப்போது என் பெயர் வந்திருக்கிறது.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“நாங்கள் என்னமமா செய்வது. மொத்தம் 214 பேருக்கு மேல் பேசவேண்டியிருக்கிறதே! அதுவும் உங்கள் ‘கொராடா’ கொடுக்கும் பெயர் வரிசையில் தான் நாங்கள் பெயர் கூப்பிடவேண்டுமென்பது கிடையாது. அப்படிச் செய்தால் எங்கள் சுதந்திரம் போய் விடும்.”

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—“நான் இதை குற்றமாக சொல்லவில்லை. இப்படி பொதுஜனங்களையெல்லாம் க்யூவில் சென்று காரியங்களை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று பிரசாரம் செய்துவரும்போது நாமும் இந்தச் சபையிலே க்யூ சிஸ்டத்தை நடைமுறையில் காட்டவேண்டுமே தவிர இஷ்டப்படி பேசக் கூப்பிடுவது என்பது சரியல்ல. இந்தச் சபையில் ஸ்திரீ அங்கத்தினர்களில் நான் தான் அடிக்கடி பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கேட்பேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“உங்கள் சகோதரி கூட இன்று பேசப் போகிறார்கள்.”

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—“தலைவர் அவர்களே! மேலும் இன்று தான் புதுமுறை ஒன்றை நீங்கள் கடைபிடிப்பதைப் பார்த்தேன். ஒருநாளும் இல்லாது இன்று விசித்திரமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவவர்களுக்கு ஒரு நேரம், தமிழில், தெலுங்கில் பேசுவவர்கள் பின்னால் வரிசையாகப் பேசுவது என்ற இந்த முறையை நான்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“நீங்கள் அப்படிச் சொல்லக்கூடாது. நாங்கள் அப்படி ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. இன்று ஆபீசிலே, கவுன்சிலும், அசெம்பிளியும் சேர்ந்து நடப்பதால் நம்மிடமுள்ள ரிபோர்டர்கள் மிகக் குறைவு. அதற்காகத்தான் இந்தமாதிரி ஏற்பாடு செய்தோம். அதை நீங்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.”

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—“தலைவர் அவர்களே! இப்படி அசெம்பிளியும், கவுன்சிலும் சேர்ந்து ஒரே நாளில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்று சொல்லத் தான் நான் முன் வந்தேன். ஏனென்றால் அங்கு மணி அடித்தால் இங்கு தான் அடிக்கிறது என்று நாங்கள் ஓடி வருவதும், இங்கே மணி அடித்தால் அவர்கள் ஓடி வருவதும் ரொம்ப குழப்பத்தை உண்டாக்குகிறது. கவுன்சிலே வேண்டியதில்லை, என்று சொன்னார்கள். இப்போது புது அரசியல்படி கூட கவுன்சில் இருக்குமென்று தெரிகிறது. அப்படியிருந்தாலும் இது மாதிரி அசெம்பிளியையும், கவுன்

[1st March 1951] [Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal]

சிலையும் சேர்த்து வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாதென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது இரண்டையும் சேர்த்து வைத்துக்கொள்வதால் மந்திரிகள் இங்கே ஒரு கேள்விக்கு பதில் சொல்லும்போது, அங்கே கேள்வி வந்து விட்டால் ஓடுவதும், அங்கே இருக்கும்போது இங்கே போல் மணி அடித்தால் ஓடி வருவதும் ஒரே குழப்பமாகத்தான் இருக்கும். ஆகவே இனி இரண்டு சபையும் சேர்த்து வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாதென்று தாழ்மையோடு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“தலைவர் அவர்களே! எனக்கு 20 நிமிஷ நேரம் பேசுவதற்கு கிடைக்க 6 p.m. குமென்று எண்ணி, 15 நிமிஷம் கிடைக்காமல், 10 நிமிஷத்தில் வந்திருக்கிறது. அதையும் நான் பட்ஜெட்டைப்பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் பேசிவிட்டு சீக்கிரம் முடித்துவிடுகிறேன். பிறகு டிமாண்டு ஓட்டுக்கு வரும் போதாவது சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைத்தால் பேசுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“டிமாண்டு வரும்போது உங்களில் இரண்டு பேருக்குத்தான் சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும். இப்படி நீங்கள் குறை சொல்வது சரியல்ல.”

*SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—“என்னுடைய நேரம் இதிலேயே வீணாகிவிட்டதால் நான் என்ன பேசுவது என்று தெரியவில்லை. பட்ஜெட்டைப் பற்றி ஒன்றும் சொல்வதற்கு இல்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு முதலில் வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுப்பது பிறகு தான் மற்றவர்களுக்கு என்றால் காந்தி நகர் எல்லாம் பிற்பாடுதான் ஏற்படும். அந்த மாதிரி யார் இப்போது செய்ய முற்படுகிறார்கள்? ஆகையால் திரும்ப திரும்ப ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய குறைகளைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டே இருக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதாவது இப்படியிருந்தால் நூறு வருடம் ஆனாலும் குறைகள் இருந்துகொண்டதான் இருக்கும். எப்போதாவது ஒரு நாள் நிச்சயம் அதை நிவர்த்தி செய்துவிடுவோம் என்றாலும் சீக்கிரத்தில் அது முடியப்போவதில்லை.

“கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களின் பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தைப்பற்றி குறிய்பாக ஒன்றும் சொல்வதற்கில்லை. ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி, ஆங்காங்கே என்ன சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறார்களோ, அதையே தான் புல்தக ரூபத்தில் பிரசங்கமாகக் கொடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். சென்ற இதே மாதம் ஈஜாஜி ஹாலில் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சிறு சேமிப்புத் திட்ட விழாவில் பேசிய பேச்சைப் போலவே இருக்கிறது இந்தப் பிரசங்கம். அதிலிருந்து அப்போதைக்கப்போது செய்தவைகளையும், பேசியவைகளையும் தான் புல்தக ரூபத்தில் பிரசங்கமாகக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நம்ப வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. புதிய வரி எதுவும் இல்லாமல் பணத்தை சரிக்கட்டி இந்த பட்ஜெட் தயார் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இதே பட்ஜெட்டை யேயும் மந்திரி யாகத் தயார் செய்திருந்தால் அதில் இன்னும் சில சில வழியில் பணத்தை மிச்சப் படுத்தலாம். எந்த வழியில் மிச்சப்படுத்தலாமென்று சர்க்காருக்கு யோசனை சொல்ல ஒரு Retrenchment கமிட்டியைப் போட்டு இருக்கிறோம். அவர்கள் சொல்லிய யோசனைகளை சர்க்கார் எப்படி அமுல் நடத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் நண்பர் M. P. கோவிந்த மேனன் வெகு அழகாக எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். நல்ல முறையில் எந்த வழியில் சிக்கனம் செய்தால் அதிக பணம் மிச்சம் பிடிக்கலாமென்பதை சர்க்கார் பார்த்துச் செய்ய வேண்டும். பொருளாதாரத்துறையில் சர்க்காருக்கு எவ்வளவுபேர கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. பொது ஜனங்களும் அதை உணர்ந்து சர்க்காருக்கு பண உதவி செய்ய முன் வந்தால் தான் அவர்களும் நாம் கேட்கும் அனுசூலங்களையெல்லாம் செய்து கொடுக்க முடியுமென்று தெளிவாக நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்று எந்தத் திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் மூலதனம் போட வேண்டுமானாலும் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து கடனாக வந்தாலோ, அல்லது பொது ஜனங்களிடத்தில் கடனாக வந்தாலோ தான் அவைகளை செய்யமுடியுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எங்களுடைய ஜில்லாவில் நாங்கள் வெகு நாட்களாக கேட்டு வந்த மணி முத்தாறு திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் கொடுத்தால் தான் அதை ஆரம்பிக்க முடியுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். நாங்கள் ஒரு கோடியே 28 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் கொடுத்து விட்டோம். அதை இப்போது அவர்கள் செய்ய ஆரம்பித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக நான் கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [2nd March 1951]

I request them to note one change in this list, viz., 'Irrigation' will be taken up first instead of 'Education'. As irrigation is more important from the ryots' points of view, it has been placed first and education has been placed second. I once again request the hon. Members to kindly note that on the 9th February, we will have discussion on 'Irrigation' and not 'Education'.

The motion was put and carried.

VII.—DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—cont.

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really grateful to you for having allowed me to speak to-day, though we are really at the fag end of the discussion. Sir, you have also been kind enough to give me 20 minutes time. I am going to impose a voluntary cut on my time by five minutes. (Laughter.) I know some hon. Members will be angry with me for having denied to some of them the chance to speak for longer time than was prescribed. (Laughter.) That is why I said that I will take only 15 minutes, and if possible even less. First of all, I must submit that whenever I stand to speak and whenever I have occasion to speak on some matter, some hon. Members and even some Hon. Ministers expect and even suspect that I am very critical or antagonistic in my attitude. I may straightway and most emphatically tell them that I have nothing of that kind in my mind. If I stand up to speak, it is only when I feel that I have something to say on some matter. So, let there not be any misunderstanding in this connexion. I may also tell them that I am not against any of the Ministers or the Ministry as such. But we expect certain things to be done. And when they are not done, we tell them that we are not quite satisfied with what has been done. I admit they have done much. But we feel that they must do more by curtailing some which they propose to do. That is all what I want to say. When I told some of my Friends that the Ministers treated me with reservation and suspicion, they asked me, 'why should they think so when you are so innocent?' We do not know how or why you have come to deserve such a treatment."

"Coming to the budget, Sir, many hon. Members have congratulated the Hon. the Finance Minister on the beautiful speech he has made. The speech was really a beautiful one, though certain hon. Members called the budget a dry, drab, dull and colourless one. After going through the speech, I find, Sir, that it is a very colourful one. It is a nice speech and it can be characterized as a piece of literary art. The Hon. the Finance Minister has perhaps done the best under the circumstances and people all over the country say that this Finance Minister is capable of producing money out of nothing. I have myself heard them say so. So, Sir, he has done his best. But when I look at the way in which the expenditure has been distributed throughout the State, I feel a little disappointed. Sir, the Andhra State could not come into being, fortunately or unfortunately. When the postponement of the formation of Andhra State was announced, we thought that it would be formed after some time

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and that meanwhile suitable provision would be made in the budget for the Andhra area in order to satisfy the Andhras. We expected that separate figures would be furnished in the budget for the Andhra area. But it was not so. According to the population in the area, thirty-eight per cent representation should be given to the Andhras in Services. That also is not to be. Whenever we say anything which the Ministers do not relish, they bring in the Constitution and say that it does not permit the course we suggest. But whenever they want to do a thing, there is no question of Constitution, as is done in the case of admission to colleges and recruitment to Services where the principle of communal representation is adopted. Whenever we want anything to be done in the interests of justice and fairplay, Constitution comes in handy for them. We want a separate budget for the Andhra area. If that is not possible, let them make a decent provision in the budget for that area. For instance, let me take Visakhapatnam. It has been bifurcated. When we bifurcate a district we need large sums of money to meet the requirements of the new headquarters. Parallel institutions have to be built. As it is, Sir, all institutions, important public institutions are concentrated only in one area, so that if a separation takes place tomorrow we may have to go without anything at all. We may have to start from scratch. Will it, therefore, be wrong if I plead with the Government that steps should be taken to develop the Andhra area? To day, Madras is a composite State. It is our feeling that the Government do not give us fair treatment. Even the Central Government do not treat us properly. All the schemes that they take up are executed according to the recommendations of the State Government. The State being a composite one, schemes are executed only in certain select areas only, not in the Andhra but in other areas. If the Andhra State had come into existence, at least we would have received the benefits which other States in the country have received from the Central Government. Whatever benefits that Madras gets from the Centre go only to other parts than the Andhra. For instance, we have a Radio Station started by the All-India Radio in Vijayavada. It has no proper buildings to be housed in. It is only an apology for a Radio Station. Then, there is no aerodrome there. Scientific and other research laboratories are concentrated only in the South. Even the College of Karnatic Music which is a concern of the Central Government is located here. (Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad: 'Take it to Vijayavada. We do not want it.') I do not want any answer from the hon. Member. I want the Ministers to say that. Sir, I have been listening to speeches delivered by certain hon. Members from Tamil Nadu, like Sri Subbier and Sri Pattabhiramiah. When we were expressing our feeling that there was no building even in the Andhra to house the High Court, it was suggested that we might sit under the trees. I warn them, Sir, through you against making such kind of statements. Are they not feeling worried when the interests of Brahmans are affected by any action of the Government? Similarly, should they not sympathize with us in our

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demand for a separate State? Sir, this kind of light-hearted talk will not do any good to anybody. (Hear, hear). It should not be considered as something wrong, when we say that a separate allotment for the Andhra area should be made in the budget. This will help the smooth working of the administration when the Andhra State is formed.

"Coming next to education, Sir, I find that the medium of instruction employed generally in the city schools is Tamil. Even in those institutions started by the State and the Central Government, the medium is Tamil in respect of certain subjects. There is a Textile Institute near Washermanpet run under the auspices of the State Government. The qualifications prescribed for candidates for admission to this institution are not high. An elementary knowledge of things will do. The pupils are taught in Tamil and the Telugu boys that study there are at a disadvantage. There are no Telugu members on the staff. Similarly, in the regional institutions started by the Central Government here, Telugu boys are at a disadvantage since the medium of instruction is Tamil.

"As regards educational facilities for women, Sir, there is only one college for women worth the name in this State and that is the Queen Mary's College. It may be said that there is one in Guntur. But that is only an apology for a college. There are no proper buildings. There is no hostel. The college itself cannot take in women in large numbers. We can, therefore, consider the Queen Mary's College as the only one institution which offers facilities to women for higher education. Even in the last year when admissions were made, this principle of communal representation was observed. Only a certain number of Brahmans, Non-Brahmans and Muslims were admitted. But there was no such thing as setting apart a certain number of seats for the Telugu candidates. The Telugus are naturally backward when compared to others. Some special provision must, therefore, be made to provide them with more seats. They must be brought up to the level of other women. The Government are making special provision for certain communities in the professional colleges. So also, they must make special provision for Telugu women in Arts Colleges also. If they do not do that, it will be a vicious circle again. They will not get proper personnel to run the administration. I want the Hon. the Minister for Education to fix a definite figure for Telugu candidates to be admitted. There are two main languages in this State, Tamil and Telugu. (An hon. Member: 'What about Malayalam?') Quite a large number of people speak these two languages. It is only in one district that Malayalam is spoken. Nobody need get offended. I have great admiration for Malayalees, not that kind of admiration which the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi has for Tamilians. (Laughter.) I have no prejudice against any particular people, any particular sect or any particular language. I may tell the House that I have learnt Malayalam and can speak very well. Sir, there is an M.E.S.

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post for Tamil and I understand that there is a proposal to create another for Sanskrit. I do not know whether it has been created already. But there is no post for Telugu. I do not understand why a large section of the community is neglected, when there is so much provision made for other languages. I am not ashamed of asking for this provision because it is not for myself that I ask the Government to provide for an M.E.S. post for Telugu. It is in the interests of the people that I make this demand.

"I have another matter to be brought to the notice of the Government. People who in the normal course of service should get certain promotions, do not get any. At the time when they reach the stage of promotion, some confidential sheet is handed to the Government and the result is that the officer does not get the promotion. He is pushed down and somebody else gets the chance. I am sure that this kind of treatment will give rise to heart-burning among the subordinates. The Government conveniently throw the blame on the Heads of Departments and say that they were responsible for it. The officer after rendering good service expects a promotion. When his chance comes, some report from some officer comes in handy for the Government to ignore his case. That is not justice. That should not be done. As far as possible justice must be done and only then we will have any respect from the people.

"With regard to medical and public health relief, from the list on page 22 of the budget speech we find that no scheme is proposed for the Andhra area except Visakhapatnam and Eluru. Everything is being done for Kozhikode and certain other places. So many schemes are proposed for areas other than the Andhra area. Andhra country is very backward in roads, hospitals, health and education. Much less is being done than what should be done. Filariasis and malaria are widely prevalent in our area. The Government think of our districts only for procuring food-grains and not for developmental purposes. Is that fair? Some steps must be taken immediately to eradicate filariasis especially.

"I must not fail to thank the Government for making provision for the construction of a hostel for the women employees of the Government. I have been pleading for it in my speech on the budget for the last two or three years. The Government have been good enough to provide for it in the current budget. Towards such demands the Government must show a little more sympathy. If we do not thank the Government for all the good things that they have done, it is not because we are ungrateful but because of want of opportunity.

"I will deal with one more subject and conclude as I must not exceed my time. Everything possible must be done to increase food production. Several temporary measures are undertaken and crores of rupees are spent on them. The benefit derived is not commensurate with the huge expenditure involved. The Government must undertake permanent measures like the execution of irrigation schemes.

[Srimathi C. Ammanna Raja] [2nd March 1951]

"Our parts are badly in need of extension of electricity. As the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam said in answering a question, unless we produce more electricity, there cannot be any industrial or agricultural progress. We must produce more electricity to develop industries and agriculture. We have got all the resources; only the will is necessary."

SRI R. SUBBA IYER :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of personal explanation. The hon. Lady Member referred to my speech on a previous occasion and said that I spoke somewhat light-heartedly. I wish she had quoted the relevant portion of my speech in full so that the House might know what exactly I said. She was very uncharitable and unkind to me. If my inference is correct, the reference is to my speech on the resolution relating to the constitution of a separate High Court for the proposed Andhra Province. Hon. Member Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar said that the High Court of the Andhra Province could be temporarily located in the Madras High Court buildings. Referring to that, I said that finding a suitable building in the Andhra area itself need not constitute a formidable obstacle if the Andhras were really serious, because during the period of evacuation of Madras, the High Court, the Court of Small Causes and several offices were shifted and located outside Madras. I never said that they should transact business under a tree."

* SRI P. NATESAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister has presented what I may call a 'routine' budget. By routine, I mean he has collected statistics from various departments and has presented them in some form or other. I had occasion to go through the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister while presenting the budget for 1949-50. On page 8 of that printed speech, he says—

'Controls and rationing are no doubt irksome and are at best only temporary expedients for meeting the prevailing food shortage. The real remedy is to make the province self-sufficient in regard to food.'

In introducing the current budget also, he says the same thing—

'Rationing and controls are but temporary expedients to meet the food problem. The real remedy is to increase production and to endeavour to make the country self-sufficient.'

Then he proceeds to say that a three-year plan has been in operation in this State. In every budget, we find a three-year, five-year or ten-year plan, or even a twenty-year plan at the end of which period I am afraid most of the Members of this House will cease to exist. Of course, the future generation can take advantage of it. In the budget speech of 1949-50, the Hon. Finance Minister said—

'The additional area brought under cultivation during the period 1944-47 was nearly 378 thousand acres and the additional production of rice was 180 thousand tons nearly. The extent of land newly cultivated with food crops independently of new irrigation schemes since the beginning of the Grow More Food Campaign up to 30th June 1948 was 169 thousand acres.'

If these figures are correct, I want to know where all the rice has gone. In my speech on the food debate, I expressed my feeling that there was enough rice to go round and some hon. Members

[Sri P. Natesan]

2nd March 1951] thought that I was stupid in saying so. But on the basis of figures given by the Government themselves in the 1949-50 budget speech, I must come to the conclusion that there is enough rice to go round. In this I am fortified by the fact that after the food debate took place, 30,000 measures of smuggled rice were seized in the course of two weeks. I am indebted to the Tamil newspaper 'Dhinamani' for giving the figure. If such a huge quantity was seized within the short period of two weeks and in a few places, how much more rice should be circulating in the blackmarket all over the State? I want the administration of food control to be tightened up. I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the City Rationing Officer who has been able to detect smuggling of rice in an outlying area like Vyasarpadi. Such officers ought to be given an inducement by way of promotion. There is so much of blackmarketing and the Administration is weak and unable to prevent it. Either the figures in the 1949-50 budget must be wrong or there should have been a great deal of increased production by this time. As regards the Grow More Food Campaign, the Hon. Finance Minister said in that budget speech that 'the results achieved are by no means negligible, though not spectacular.' In the current budget he says that for intensive cultivation we are obliged to be at the mercy of the monsoon. Why should the Government throw away a large sum of money on well subsidy schemes? Even a newspaper like the 'Hindu' remarked the other day that there was a feeling that the money spent on well subsidy schemes was going down the drain. The Government must take note of the views of not only the Opposition but also of the newspapers and go slow. It is sheer waste to throw away so many lakhs of rupees. Though several thousands of wells have been constructed, there is no water in them on account of the failure of monsoon.

"The Government have made a mess in introducing prohibition in all the districts and in introducing firka development. I want to know what it is that they have done in firka development. I know that in South Arcot they are taking electricity to a God-forsaken village called Kadyambuliur. The place is such that there is no water; people are too poor for developing cottage industries. The Government spend money on subsidies for sinking wells and in undertaking firka development, as if there is any amount of money available.

"The Hon. Finance Minister has quoted a passage from Tirukkural wherein it is said that—

'Freedom from sickness and want, increased production and wealth, wide spread contentment and joy, and security.'

are the prime requisites of an ideal State. He takes pride in the fact that there is security, but forgets that for all the security measures the tax-payer has to pay through the nose. Is there freedom from sickness and want? Is there increased production and wealth and widespread contentment and joy? Is there not widespread discontent? Then where is the ground for taking pride? I wish that this State is an ideal State.

[Sri P. Natesan] [2nd March 1951]

"Introduction of prohibition means in the inflated condition of to-day a loss of about twenty-five crores of rupees. If only the Government had this money, they can simply go on buying rice at any price and supplying to the people. What is the good of providing for education and hospitals if there are half-fed children in schools and the poor are neglected in hospitals? The Government's excuse is that they have no money and that they are doing their very best within their limited resources. The Congress Ministries in the other States have not adopted prohibition. Pandit G. B. Pant is not an ordinary Congressman. He is a top Congressman, the Chief Minister of a State (the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'Member of the Congress Working Committee') and a member of the Congress Working Committee as the Hon. Finance Minister reminds me. He does not want prohibition in his State. The Madhya Pradesh Government have appointed a committee to go into the question. No other State Government have taken up prohibition and it does not mean that Congressmen there are any the less serious than this Government. Why do the Government spend so much on the enforcement of prohibition? The Police Department is there to detect and prevent drinking, illicit distillation and other offences. Apart from that, there is the Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution. How dare the Government allow drink to the Indians who are employed in the air, land and naval Forces? I am an Indian. Simply because I am not in any one of those Forces, I am not allowed to drink. Are the Government going to wait till somebody twists their tail by going to a Court of law? I do not want to discuss the merits of prohibition now. My point is that there is no need to spend so much money on the enforcement of prohibition.

"The Hon. Finance Minister has referred to the General Sales Tax as *Kamadhenu*. I have got a lot to say about sales tax. My constituency, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, has given me some information. The income from sales tax rose from 4.8 crores in 1945-46 to 15.8 crores in 1950-51. There is no point in calling it a *Kamadhenu*. *Kamadhenu* was giving everything willingly, but this *Kamadhenu* is giving everything unwillingly. If the Government are realizing an enormous revenue from sales tax, it is because the consumer's price has gone up and the yield from the tax has also increased proportionately. This high cost of living is not going to continue for ever. I am afraid that this *Kamadhenu* will become dry one day or other. The Government must find the money. Otherwise they should not come forward with this budget.

12-30
p.m.

"Then, Sir, they have derationed food in rural areas. It is but right that they must have fair price shops. We will have to supply rice to the people. There is no doubt that people are simply starving. People are suffering from a sense of frustration. It is not as if the Government do not know this. But they say 'we cannot help'. I say, Sir, that they have no business to govern, if they cannot find the food for the people. On an average the local Government are spending two crores of rupees per year for a population of six crores in this State. This Government are

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spending less than six annas per head. As I said, the fundamental requirement is money. How miserably the teachers are paid? A teacher probably gets Rs. 30 a month. He is expected to teach children. This man is half-starved. Probably he might have a quarrel with his wife overnight about finding food for the family. With this Rs. 30 how is he to get the food required? And how do the Government expect that teacher to teach the children? What is the use of providing more educational institutions? So, food is the most important thing, and this must be got by hook or crook. The Government must beg, borrow or even steal to get the required food for the State. There is plenty of food available in the world. Everything is there for the Government, but have they the money to buy? The Government are paying fabulous prices for grains from other places. Why not pay the same price to the local agriculturists? If he is paid that price, he will put salams to the Government, and will gladly give all the grain he has with him. There will then be less of blackmarket. I have not so far received any answer on this point from the Government. I ask the Government to pay the local ryot the same price which it pays to Government of India. There will be then a great reaction in favour of the Government.

"Sir, the Industrial Finance Corporation is again another stunt. The Hon. the Leader of the House in his speech on the budget for 1949-50 stated that this Industrial Finance Corporation would be registered shortly under the Indian Companies Act. In his speech on the budget for 1951-52, the Hon. the Finance Minister says 'With a view to liberalise the scope of assistance to industrialists, this Government have recently sponsored an Industrial Investment Corporation with a share capital of Rs. 2 crores, the Government themselves taking up 51 per cent of the shares.' In 1949-50 it was Industrial Finance Corporation, and now it is called Industrial Investment Corporation. The Government have taken 51 per cent of the shares, but money for the balance of shares is not forthcoming. It is not going to come, I say, even this year. The Government expect people to come and advance money at 3 per cent interest, whereas the Government of India are allowing 3½ per cent interest. How are the Government going to get the money? The nominated directors of the Madras Government promised to bring in shares, but nothing has come up so far.

"I have got to speak about the heavy industries and housing schemes."

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

SRI P. NATESAN :—"In 1949-50 they provided Rs. 1 crore for Housing Schemes. Practically nothing is provided now. As the time allotted to me is over, I resume my seat, Sir."

SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு நான் நன்றி கூறுகிறேன். இதற்குக் காரணம் இதற்கு முன்னிருந்த கவர்ன்மெண்டு 16 கோடி ரூபாய் வரும் படியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பித்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது 61½ கோடி ரூபாய் வரும்படி வந்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

[Sri A. S. Sahajananda] [2nd March 1951]

இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தில் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பங்கிட்டுக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். அதற்கு அவருக்கு நான் மிகுந்த சந்தோஷத்துடன் நன்றி செலுத்துகிறேன். மேலும் இப்பொழுதுள்ள சர்க்கார் ஆலயப் பிரவேச சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றி எல்லா கோவில்களையும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு திறந்துவிட்டதற்காகவும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பொது ஸ்தாபனங்களில் நுழையக்கூடாது என்றிருந்த தடையை நீக்கியதற்காகவும், மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்ததற்காகவும் நான் இப்பொழுதுள்ள சர்க்காருக்கு நன்றி செலுத்துகிறேன்.

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the chair.)

“மேலும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடியிருப்பதற்கு நிலங்களை ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்துடன் இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் வேலை செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதற்கும் நான் நன்றி பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு குடியிருக்க வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காக இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் நிலங்கள் வாங்குவதற்காக ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி மனைக் கட்டுகளை வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய சிப்பந்திகளையும் நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் மனைக்கட்டுகள் வாங்கும் முறை சரியானதாக இல்லை. ஆனால் நல்ல எண்ணத்துடன் தான் காரியத்தைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடியிருக்கும் இடங்களைப் பார்த்தால் அவர்கள் நான்கு செண்டு, ஐந்து செண்டு, ஆறு செண்டுகளுள்ள இடத்தில்தான் குடியிருந்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் மூன்று செண்டுகள்தான் கொடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஆறு செண்டுகளில் குடியிருந்தவர்களுக்கு மூன்று செண்டுகள் கொடுத்தால் அவர்களால் எவ்விதம் ஜீவனம் செய்ய முடியும் என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஆகையினால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள நிலங்கள் பூராவையும் சர்க்கார் எடுத்து ஆறு செண்டுகள் வீதம் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு, மீதமுள்ளவர்களுக்கு ஊர்களில் ரோடு ஓரங்களிலிருக்கும் இடத்தை எடுத்து அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். சாதாரணமாக ஒருவன் குடியிருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அவன் குடியிருப்பதற்கும், மாடுகளைக் கட்டிக்கொள்ளுவதற்கும், வைக்கோல் போட்டுக் கொள்வதற்கும் இடம் வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் இட வசதி வேண்டியிருப்பதால் ஒரு வனுக்கு ஆறு செண்டாவிலும் ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் ஆறு செண்டுகள் வாங்கிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாயிற்று மூன்று செண்டுகள் கொடுப்பது என்பதை உடனே தடுத்து செய்ய வேண்டும். அதன் படி சர்க்கார் உடனே ஒரு உத்திரவு போடவேண்டும்.

“மேலும் சென்னை நகரில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் வசிக்கும் இடங்களைப் போய்ப்பாருங்கள். அங்கே அவர்கள் வசிக்கும் இடங்கள் பன்றிகள் வசிக்கும் இடங்களைக் காட்டிலும் மோசமாக இருக்கின்றன. பல இடங்கள் இன்னும் படுமோசமாக இருக்கின்றன. உதாரணமாக நான் ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன், போய்ப் பார்க்கலாம். சென்னை பிராட்டேயில் ஒரு சேரி இருக்கிறது. அது ரொம்பவும் மேர்சமான ஸ்திதியிலிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் மெளண்ட் ரோடில் வாழை சேரி என்று ஒன்றிருக்கிறது. அங்கு போய்ப் பார்த்தால் இந்த இடம் ரொம்பவும் சின்னச்சின்ன இடமாக இருக்கிறது. இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வசதியான இடம் வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பது சர்க்காருடைய கடமை. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் கார்போரேஷனுக்கு கட்டளையிட்டு அவர்கள் மூலமாக அந்தச் சேரியை சீர்திருத்த வேண்டியது முக்கியமானது.

“இப்பொழுது அநேகம் வீடுகட்டும் திட்டங்களைப்போட்டு வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவ்விதம் வீடுகட்டுவது பணக்காரர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வீடுகளாக இருக்கின்றனவேயொழிய மற்றப்படி ஏழைகள் வசிக்கக்கூடிய வீடுகளாக இல்லை. ஆகவே ஏழைகளுக்குத் தகுந்தாற் போல் ரூ. 500, 1,000 ததிற்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் திட்டம் போட வேண்டும். ரூ. 10,000, 20,000-ல் வீடுகள் கட்டாமல் சொற்பத் தொகையில் அநேகம் வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக்கொடுத்தால் ஏழைகள் வசிப்பதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். ரூ. 10,000, 20,000 என்று வீடுகள் கட்டினால்

[Sri A. S. Sahajananda] [2nd March 1951]

அவைகளில் பணக்காரர்கள்தான் வசிக்க முடியும். ஆகவே ஏழைகள் வசிக்கும்படியாக சொற்பச் சிலவில் அநேகம் வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்கும் படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்கள் பயிரிடவேண்டுமென்று நிலங்கள் கொடுப்பதில்லை. இதற்கு முன்னிருந்த சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று நிலங்களை ஒதுக்கி வைத்துவிட்டுப் போயிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது அவ்விதம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று தாலூகா ஆபீஸ் போர்டுகளில் சர்வே நம்பர்களைக் குறிப்பிட்டு எழுதி ஒட்டியிருப்பார்கள். நாங்கள் அவைகளைப் போய் பார்த்து வந்து தகவல்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். நான் சொல்வது இருபது வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னாடி நடந்ததைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ன்மெண்டு வந்த பிறகு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது ஒதுக்கப்படுவதே இல்லை. இன்னும் Grow More Food திட்டத்தின்படி ஹரிஜனங்கள் சிலவு செய்து பயிரிட்ட நிலங்களைப்பிடுங்கி எலம் போட்டுமிருக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக சிதம்பரம், பரங்கிப்பேட்டையில் ஒரு ஹரிஜன் சுமார் 8 ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை பண்படுத்தி பயிரிட்டிருந்தான். அதை எலம் போடவேண்டுமென்று தாசில்தார் உத்திரவிட்டார். அவரிடம் விவசாயம் செய்திருக்கும் நிலத்தைப் பிடுங்கக்கூடாதென்று முறையிட்டோம். பிறகு அவர் கேட்காததால் கனம் ஸ்பீகர் அவர்களுக்கும், ரெவினியூ மந்திரி கனம் சீதாராம் ரெட்டி அவர்களுக்கும் கடிதம் எழுதினோம். ரூ. 500, 600 சிலவு செய்து பண்படுத்திய நிலத்தைப் பிடுங்கக்கூடாதென்று என்னுடைய மனுவையும் கனம் சீதாராம் ரெட்டிக்கு அனுப்பினார்கள். அதையும் அவர் சந்தோஷமாக வாங்கிக் கொண்டார். ஆனால் அந்தப் பேர் போன வழியே தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையால் சர்க்காரிடம் போய் முறையிட்டாலும்கூட பிரயோஜனப்படுவதில்லை.

“மேலும் உணவு பெருக்குவதை உத்தேசித்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த நிலங்களில் அவர்கள் பணம் சிலவு செய்து பயிரிட்டு வந்திருந்தால் அவைகளைப்பிடுங்கி தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் கொடுத்து வருவது சரியான முறையல்ல. தியாகிகள் என்பது யார்? எல்லாவற்றையும் தியாகம் செய்து விட்டு சந்நியாசியாக இருக்கப் பட்டவர்தான் தியாகி. நான்கு லட்சம், ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் தியாகிகள் அல்ல. அவர்களுக்கு வீர மான்யமென்று ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கிக் கொடுப்பது என்பது நியாயமல்ல. அவ்விதம் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் ஒரு கமிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்தி பரிசீலனை செய்து நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் கொடுக்கும்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு மீதத்தை தான் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கலாம். பயிரிட்டு சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் நிலத்தைப் பிடுங்கிக் கொடுப்பது சரியல்ல. ஹரிஜனங்களும் சர்க்காருடைய குடிகள் தான்.

“மற்றும் இப்பொழுது ஜமீன் நிலங்களையும், இனம் நிலங்களையும், மடங்களின் நிலங்களையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள். அவ்விதம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு மேலும் குட்டி ஜமீன்களை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் செய்யாமல் அந்த நிலங்களையெல்லாம் 4, 5 ஏக்கர்களாகப்பிரித்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்து ரயத்துவாரித் தீர்வைப்படி வாங்கிக் கொள்ளாமல் சொற்ப கிரையத்திற்கு விற்று விடலாம். மத்தியிலிருந்துகொண்டு பயிரிட்டவர்களுக்கே அந்த நிலங்களைக் கொடுப்பது என்பது சரியல்ல. உண்மையில் மத்தியிலிருந்தவர்கள் பயிரிடுவதில்லை. ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்கள்தான் பயிரிட்டு வந்தார்கள். மத்தியிலிருந்தவர்கள் கையில் நின்று கொண்டதான் ஹரிஜனங்களிடத்தில் வேலை வாங்கி வந்தார்கள். ஆகையால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு தான் 4, 5 ஏக்கர் வீதம் பிரித்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இதுதான் சர்க்காருடைய கடமை. மற்றும் தேவஸ்தானங்களுக்கும், தர்ம சத்திரங்களுக்கும், மடங்களுக்கும் ஏராளமான நிலங்களைருக்கின்றன. அவைகளையெல்லாம் இப்பொழுது குத்தகைக்கு விட்டு அந்த குத்தகைக்காரர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களை வைத்து, உழுது பயிரிட்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் மத்தியிலிருப்பவர்கள் லாபம் அடைவதால் அந்த நிலங்களையெல்லாம் எடுத்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தோ

[Sri A. S. Sahajananda] [2nd March 1951]

அல்லது அவர்களுக்கே குத்தகைக்கு விடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதனால் ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் பிழைப்பு உண்டாகும். ஆகவே ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் இந்த உதவியைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் பார்த்தால் எவ்வளவோ பெரும் நிலப்பரப்புள்ளவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே அநேகம் பேர்களுக்கு சுமார் 5,000 ஏக்கர் முதற்கொண்டு—என் ஐந்து வேலிகளென்றும் சொல்லலாம்—நிலம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே ஒருவருக்கு மட்டில் அவ்வளவு நிலம் எதற்கு? வேண்டுமானால் 10 அல்லது 15 அல்லது 30, 50, 100 ஏக்கருக்கு மேல் ஒருவருக்கும் நிலம் இருக்கக்கூடாதென்று சர்க்கார் ஒரு சட்டம் போட்டு, பெரும் நிலப்பரப்புள்ளவர்களிடமுள்ள நிலத்தை எடுத்து ஏழைகளுக்குப் பிரித்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று தான் நியாயம் என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. அவ்விதம் கொடுக்கும்பொழுது அவைகளை ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு இவ்வளவுதான் குறைந்தபட்ச கூலி கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு சட்டம் செய்ய வேண்டும். அதன்படி நான் சென்ற வருஷத்தில் ஒரு ‘பில்’ கொண்டு வந்தேன். ஆனால் அன்று விவசாய மந்திரியாக இருந்தபொழுது கனம் மாதவ மேனன் அவர்கள் சர்க்காரிலேயே அம்மாதிரியான ஒரு ‘பில்’ கொண்டுவரப் போவதாகவும், என்னுடைய ‘பில்’-லை வாபீஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றும் ஒரு கடிதம் எழுதினார். அதன்மேல் நான் என்னுடைய ‘பில்’-லை வாபீஸ் வாங்கிக் கொண்டேன். ஆனால் இதுவரைக்கும் அந்த ‘பில்’ சட்ட சபைக்கு வரவில்லை.

“ இன்னும் கூலி கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் பெரிய கலகங்களும் குழப்பங்களும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இவைகளையெல்லாம் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள்தான் செய்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் உண்மையில் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் கலகம் செய்யவில்லை. பயிரிட்டிருவிட்டு சாப்பாட்டிருக்க கூலி சரியாகக் கிடைக்காத காரணத்தால்தான் விவசாயிகள் மிராசுதார்களிடத்தில் சண்டை போடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் தான் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் என்று அடக்குகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் கூலி நிர்ணயம் செய்து ஒரு சட்டம் இயற்றுவதுதான் நல்லது. இன்னும் பெரும் நிலக்காரர்களிடமுள்ள நிலத்தை எடுத்து பங்கிட்டுக்கொடுக்கும்படியாகவும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதோடு விவசாயிகளுக்கென்று ஒரு சம்பள போர்டை ஏற்படுத்தி விவசாயிகளுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய கல்வி விஷயத்திலும் சர்க்கார் மிகவும் சலுகை காட்டியிருக்கின்றார்கள். 1946-ம் ஆண்டுதான் 1,100 பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். பிறகு 1950-ம் ஆண்டுதான் 1,300 பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்குள் சுமார் 200 பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை அதிகமாக ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இது போற்றக்கூடிய விஷயமாக இருந்தாலும் அது போதாது என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். எங்கள் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் 2,000 கிராமங்களிலிருக்கின்றன. இந்த 2,000 கிராமங்களுக்கும் 24,000 பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் அவசியம். இப்பொழுது 1,300 பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் ஏற்படுத்தியும் விவசாயிகளுடைய பிள்ளைகள் படிப்பதற்கு இன்னும் வசதி ஏற்படவில்லை. ஆகவே ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் விவசாயிகளின் குழந்தைகள் படிப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்னும் கட்டாயக் கல்விக்கும், முதியோர் கல்விக்கும் சர்க்கார் திட்டம் அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது பாராட்டத்தக்கது தான். ஆனால் குழந்தைகளுக்கே படிக்க வசதியில்லாதபோது முதியோர்கள் எவ்விதம் படிப்பது என்பது தெரியவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமங்களிலும் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை அமைத்து முதியோர் கல்வியையும், பேசிக் (basio) கல்வியையும் அமைத்து அதைப்பரப்ப வேண்டியது சர்க்காருடைய கடமைதான். ஆனால் பேசிக் (basio) கல்வி என்பது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அவசியமா என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய கேள்வி. விவசாயிகள் இயற்கையிலேயே மண்

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வெட்டுதலிலும், இன்னும் மற்ற பயிர் வேலை செய்வதிலும் தங்களுடைய தொழிலைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். எங்கள் ஊருக்குப்பக்கத்தில் மூங்கிலடி என்ற கிராமத்தில் இப்பொழுது ஒரு பேசிக் (basio) டிரெயினிங் ஸ்கூலை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த ஸ்கூலுக்கு உபாத்தியாயரை சுமார் இரண்டு மைலுக்கு அப்பாலிலிருந்து கொண்டு வந்து நியமித்தார்கள். அவர் மண் கொடுகிறார். இன்னும் பயிரிடுகிறார். இதுதான் பேசிக் (basio) கல்வி. இது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அவசியமா? அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியது அவர்களுடைய அறிவிற்கு உணவு கொடுக்கக்கூடிய கல்விதானே. சாதாரணமாக ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எழுத்துக் கல்விதான் அவசியமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“ கடைசியாக ரோஷன் முறை இருக்கின்றதே அது ஏழைகளுக்கு 12-45 துன்பத்தைதான் விளைவிக்கின்றது. அவர்களுக்கு ஏழு அவுன்சு அரிசி p.m. கொடுத்தால் அவர்களால் எவ்விதம் ஜீவனம் செய்ய முடியும். ஒரு சமயம் ஓமந்தூர் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் என்னிடம் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்த பொழுது ‘இவ்விதம் ரோஷன் கொடுத்தால் எவ்விதம் உழைப்பவன் ஜீவிக்க முடியும், நீங்கள் உணவு கமிட்டியில் இதை எவ்விதம் ஒப்புக் கொண்டீர்கள், ஒருவனுக்கு வாரத்திற்கு 42 அவுன்சு அரிசி போதுமா, அதை அவன் வைத்துக்கொண்டு எவ்விதம் ஜீவனம் செய்ய முடியும்’ என்று சொன்னார். ஆனால் அவரே மந்திரியாக வந்தவுடன் அந்த அளவும் குறைந்துபோய்விட்டது. ஆகையால் ரோஷனையே அடியோடு எடுத்துவிட வேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் இப்பொழுது ரோஷனை எடுத்ததால் நிறைய அரிசி கிடைப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அவ்விதமே டவுன்களிலும் ரோஷனை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டும்.”

JANAB P. P. HASSAN KOYA :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Hon. the Finance Minister in his Budget speech has made a number of claims but I for one feel that all these claims are unsupportable by facts. There is one claim which he has made and which is fully supported and on the achievement of which I would congratulate him and his colleagues. I would congratulate the Minister for having maintained complete peace and order in this State and reckoning with the forces of disruption and with those agents of disorder. It is an achievement of which this Government can be rightly proud, because we have witnessed the havoc wrought by these agents in our neighbouring States for want of vigilance and proper attention on matters of public security and due to the failure in controlling the foreign agents.

“ Now, Madam, this Government is facing a grave problem with regard to food, cloth and other necessities of life and with regard to finding capital for the development of many of their large-scale and small-scale industries. All these problems have quite upset their most acute calculations. I know that the living conditions in our country are becoming more and more intolerable and our people are maintaining a miserable existence. There is a limit to the power of their endurance and patience.

“ The Hon. the Finance Minister has said that he has got so many crores of rupees, that against three crores that was spent previously on the Police, he is now spending ten crores and so on. I would ask the Hon. the Finance Minister whether all this money would not be sufficient to purchase food for the people of our State. After all we have got to realise that for the last four years, people are undergoing semi-starvation and unless their miserable living conditions are modified and living is improved in this State, this

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State would be made a Paradise for communism. Writing in the *Illustrated Weekly* of 25th February 1951, Mr. Marsland Gander says :

'To subsist for a day in England on an allowance of nine ounces of grain is unthinkable. It is true that the severe climate makes more food-fuel a necessity of life. I have felt the raw cold here this year more than in any previous winter I can remember. But we would regard twice or three times the Indian ration of grain, without any other substantial sustenance, as starvation.'

When we ask the Government, they say that these are conditions over which they have no control and that they are under the control of the Central Government. I would say, Madam, that this sort of half famine through which we are passing is entirely the work of this Government. But, the Hon. the Finance Minister would say that Dame Nature was responsible for a major portion of it. I would say, please do not blame God and Nature. They are difficulties which, if we have got the foresight and the capacity, could easily be solved and so it is the fault of the Government. This famine has been created by their idealistic plans such as self-sufficiency by 1951, misguided and wrong statistics based on misguided policies like the Grow More Food Scheme, refusal to take advantage of opportunities with our neighbours who have got surplus food and who are still prepared to help us and then explaining away these things as we have seen during the last week in the case of the Indo-Pakistan Trade Dispute. So, the Central Government as well as the State Government are to blame for having used up all their resources in investing them on the so-called capitalistic programmes and the national projects and not solving the food problem. Of course, if the whole thing has been spent on food, you could have easily solved this problem of starvation and famine in India. Madam, this famine has brought with it innumerable economic problems, not to speak of lowering the national prestige; it is a national shame to this country. Yes, people from this country, our delegates are running all round the world, begging for money and begging for food. This is really insulting the thirty crores of people in this country. If the Government had used their funds more properly, this national disaster could have been avoided.

"The Hon. the Finance Minister says that he has spent so much money on the increase of hospital amenities, improving the social welfare, etc. What are these amenities and what are these services? During the last ten years, we find that diseases have spread throughout the country for which facilities in the hospitals are hardly adequate. I believe that if these troubles are not solved and the living conditions in this State continue to be as they are, then the whole of this State would be converted into a hospital. But, even taking what the Hon. the Finance Minister has said, in his Budget speech, what do we see? The Finance Minister said that six existing taluk hospitals—mark, Madam, the words taluk hospitals—have been taken over by the Government and that 120 nurses have been increased this year. Speaking about nurses, Madam, the nursing profession in this State is in a sort of semi-slavery. It had been considered to be an honourable profession, but on account of the number of restrictions imposed

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on the nurses, namely, the restriction upon their freedom and the restriction particularly that they cannot marry within five years, the nursing profession has not been attracting many society women. The Hon. the Finance Minister has said that there was an increase of 78 seats in all the agricultural colleges during the last six years, and that fifteen more dentists will be increased, etc. I believe any Government or administration in office during the last four years should have been as named to make such claims and for having stated them in the Budget speech. To add to all these difficulties, there is the proposal to increase the price of rice by eight annas per maund. The provocation for this increase is that the Central Government have stopped the subsidy. It was stated the other day that a loss of two lakhs has been sustained in the distribution of rice. May I know whether all this amount would be collected by the Government by this increase in the price of rice or whether more than two lakhs would be collected or less than two lakhs would be collected? I want to know how much the Government expect to realise on account of the increase in price of eight annas per maund. I do not know whether the Hon. the Finance Minister wants to gain. If there is no gain and if it is only to meet the loss, I would like to know whether in the conditions prevailing in this State it has not been possible to give this small relief."

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

JANAB P. P. HASSAN KOYA:—"Only one point more, Madam. It has also been referred to by hon. Member, Mr. Natesan. I feel, and I honestly and sincerely feel, that prohibition has failed. I ask the Government whether they have not lost about a hundred crore of rupees during the last four years on account of this prohibition policy. Since we have lost so much amount and since prohibition has failed, I would request the Government to constitute an impartial committee to go into the results achieved by prohibition and to enquire whether prohibition has resulted in the good for which it was started and whether it is worth while to lose about thirty crores per year on account of this programme. I say it is time to constitute such a Committee."

SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Madam, on the Budget that has been presented by the Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi, the Finance Minister, for the year 1951-52, many hon. Members have said that this is an election Budget which will help the Members who are going to contest in the elections. Madam, I may strongly express my sincere views that this Budget will not help in any way the candidates that are going to contest the next elections under general franchise, and I do not think that the Hon. the Finance Minister, Mr. Gopala Reddi, has framed this Budget with that motive. He is a man who is worried least by the coming elections. He is not a man to be moved by any speeches or representations. He has got his own way of carrying on the administration, according to rules of justice. Among all the

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Ministers, I have admiration for him because of his sincerity and because he is not moved by any representations made to him or influence brought upon him by the members or outsiders. So, I say, Madam, that this Budget is not a Budget to help any man in the coming elections. According to the Budget about sixty crores are going to be spent on the many schemes enumerated by the Government for the benefit of the people of this State. Some people may think that it is a capitalist Budget. I do not think that this is a capitalist Budget intended to give benefit to the capitalist. But, I honestly feel that this Budget is meant for rich landlords. I want to prove my statement that this Budget is meant to benefit the rich landlords. Madam, the Hon. the Finance Minister, in his Budget speech, mentioned some quotations from Tirukkural which runs thus :

‘Freedom from sickness and want, increased production and wealth widespread contentment and joy, and security are the prime requisites of an ideal State.’

The author of the Tirukkural placed ‘security’ last, evidently to show that all else is unreal without it. Madam, I understand the quotation given from the greatest book in Tamil, namely, the Tirukkural, in this way. Security is rightly placed in the last. Where is the necessity for security being disturbed when the people are free, when the people are united, when the people are getting enough of food and when the people are enjoying their life? As mentioned by the great author of the Tirukkural, only if these requisites are fulfilled by any Government, it can be called an ideal Government and an ideal State.

But, I ask, Madam, is there anybody now in this State who is above want as mentioned in the quotation from the Tirukkural? I know that many people in the remote villages are starving for want of food. Why speak of food? They are thirsting and they have no water to drink. Yesterday, in the sub-editorial, in the *Mail*, it is correctly reported that the people in the remote villages walk two or three miles to get a full pot of water. Madam, Government have allotted only Rs. 50 lakhs for the provision of drinking water. In 1937, Madam, the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, the then Premier of the Government of Madras, thought of having a ten-year plan to see that all the villages are provided with protected water-supply for drinking purposes.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member will continue his speech after lunch.”

(After lunch—8 p.m.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“Hon. Member Sri Kurmayya will now continue his speech.”

SRI V. KURMAYYA:—“Madam Deputy Speaker, in order to have an ideal State according to the great Tirukkural, this Government must have some plan to make the people happy, free from want and free from diseases. According to the Budget,

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lakhs and lakhs of rupees are provided for medicine and public health; but you know, Madam, that poor people are not freely admitted into hospitals and health and sanitation are not being properly attended to by the Government staff in the rural parts, although they are receiving salaries for such work. It is the duty of Government to see that every official who is in charge of public health and of hospitals is doing his duty properly and regularly. I do not think at any time a Minister or his family, or friend has gone to the hospital for admission. If he goes there as Minister, all the doctors there will provide special facilities for him; but if a poor member of the society goes, it will be very difficult for him to get admission into the hospital. Similarly it is very difficult to get proper sanitation in the rural parts because it is the poor people that live in those areas, and nobody is attending to that work. Recently in the newspapers we have been reading that epidemics like cholera and small-pox have been prevalent in almost all the districts. If the Health Department is careful and is utilizing all the medicine supplied by the Government properly, it could have prevented the spread of these epidemics. What I want to impress on the Government is that they should send out special instructions now and then to the officers and also send out special officers now and then to see whether such instructions are being carried out properly. If you want to make this State an ideal State we must have recourse to intensive cultivation. It is better in the interests of the Congress Government to avoid all absentee landlordism and see that the land is distributed according to the needs of the people. A maximum limit of 10 acres must be fixed for an individual. Unless land is cultivated by the poor people and unless the tiller of the soil is made the owner of the land, I do not think we can increase food production. We cannot produce more even if the Government spend crores of rupees on their schemes; what is the use of spending crores on irrigation schemes when land is not distributed equitably between the needy people? Actually, the farmer is starving to-day. I do not think the name of the Congress and of this popular Government will be good if you have no plans for effecting a change in the present system. Just as we abolished the zamindari system, it is better, if the Congress wants to have power after the next elections, to abolish landlordism and make the tiller the owner of the soil.

"As regards rural water-supply, it is true that Government are spending a lot; but I am told there is a condition attached to the well-subsidy that no well will be sanctioned . . . (At this stage the gong was sounded) I shall finish in about a minute or two. The condition that no well should be provided in areas where the population is less than 500 should be removed."

"As regards the food problem, so many Members have already spoken about it and I do not want to repeat what they have said."

"As regards the Police Department, people are thinking that we are now having a police raj and not the people's raj. The

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police people take pride in saying that they are putting down the Communist menace; but actually people are thinking that the Police themselves are now a menace, because in the name of suppressing the Communist menace, the police officials are making people suffer more and more in the villages, taking advantage of parties, groups and factions there."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, the Hon. Minister for Finance has taken this House in a flight of imagination to what the world was some fifty years ago, with no aeroplanes, with no wireless transmission, with no broadcasting, with no cinematography. Let me not imagine what that kaleidoscopic change has been because neither the Hon. Minister for Finance nor I was born fifty years ago. Let us now come to the immediate past. Let us try to see how during these five years since this Assembly came into being the change has affected the very character of our administration. Believe me, Madam, never was a Government, never was a party in power blessed with so many opportunities and given so much of assets to run the administration with so much of a failure. What is it that we actually see after these five years of administration? We find to-day no food, no yarn, no cloth and no shelter. These are the problems which the Hon. Finance Minister should have had at the back of his mind when he reviewed our glorious past. I believe no Government can feel proud of its record when the results of its record are found to be that the people of our State are placed in a condition of semi-starvation. I should not like to condemn the Government for having brought us to this plight, because I know that that will only be entertaining a sadistic delight in the plight of this Government. I would rather like to appeal to the Government to see that at least in the future these mistakes are remedied and that the troubles they have created are got over. After all, it is no use blaming dame nature; a Government with all the powers of administration are called upon only to face difficulties and overcome obstacles, not to succumb to the difficulties and then plead that dame nature had victimised them and their efforts.

"Coming as I do from North Arcot, let me take this opportunity to express our deep debt of gratitude to His Excellency the Governor who during his recent tour of the district had brought to light the terrible agonies through which the people there are passing, in that one of the worst deficit areas of the State. I am particularly pleased that the Collector of the district, Mr. Dorairaj, had the guts not to suppress the facts, but to bring them forcibly to the notice of His Excellency the Governor. To-day we see that the North Arcot district requires, at the rate of 8,000 tons a month, a quantity of about 100,000 tons for the year. I am particularly happy to-day that in the wake of the Indo-Pakistan trade agreement, wheat and rice imports in big bulk are now on their way to this country and that Government have at least now—better late than never—redoubled their efforts to see that they rush supplies from such surplus areas as Nellore and

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Tanjore to North Arcot and to see that the urgent needs of that deficit district are met first. But that is for the immediate present. We have in that district certain difficulties which have not received the attention of this Government for years and decades. We have got our chronic problem of Palar. I know that our Government have got some difficulties in regard to finance; but nevertheless, while they could embark upon such ambitious schemes as the Damodar Valley Project and the Tungabhadra and Ramapadasagar Projects, I ask them in all fairness, what is the crime that my district of North Arcot has committed, that they should have neglected it all along and given a step-motherly treatment to it? I do not think that district should any more be treated as a Cinderella, in this State. Apart from that ambitious scheme which will convert that district from a deficit into a surplus district—thanks to the Palar Irrigation Scheme—I would ask in all earnestness that the Government should immediately relax the Palar Basin rules. I do not know for what reasons the Government are still trying to safeguard the interests of the Mysore territory by denying to the cultivators in the Palar Basin the right to dig beyond a certain depth. I want the Government to go into this question very soon and see that the Palar Basin cultivators get the advantage of the subterranean resources.

"Now Madam, as for the subsidies for wells, I must say I am one who admires this Government on this account; and although very many Members have called it a criminal waste and a colossal waste, I would like to express my most vehement protest against such an opinion. So far as I know, nothing has done so much good, particularly in the absence of major irrigation schemes, as this well subsidy scheme. It is true that in many cases wells have not yielded the results they were expected to. Nevertheless, a good percentage of them have gone a long way to spread the area under the Grow-More Food Campaign. I would only request the Government to continue this subsidy scheme for another year or two.

"I would now like to say a word, Madam, about the spring channels in North Arcot. They again need the attention of Government; let them explore the resources. It is possible they may be very meagre, but still, we can have a better harvest in that district.

"A word about the sales tax. I would very much wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister to the Constitution. The Constitution has guaranteed certain safeguards for facilitating exports and our State has got the pride of exporting the largest quantity of hides and skins in this country. Speaking particularly of hides and skins, I would like to reiterate what time and again the Southern India Hides and Skins Merchants' Association has in the course of their deputations to the Hon. Minister reiterated, that the Government should come forward with an announcement that there shall be no tax on hides and skins. The Government have not yet expressed their mind about it and the Board of Revenue have not yet issued clear directives

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and the result is ever so many merchants are still being harassed, because they are being asked to submit returns and for failure to submit returns prosecution proceedings are launched against those assesseses. I, therefore, wish the Hon. Finance Minister at least will settle the issue or allow the association and merchants to go to court and see that the case is decided.

"Now, Madam Deputy Speaker, a word about Education. I am glad that the Government are doing their best and have provided increased grants under this head. But, of what use is this for compulsory education, which has received such a set-back, because the Government have withdrawn facilities for providing free midday meal? Believe me, Madam, when I went round many of these institutions recently, I was visibly moved, and I saw from reports which some of the institutions gave me that school boys and girls who come from far off swoon in the course of the school session, because they are already half-fed and how do they expect such children to continue their studies unless it be that the Government revive the midday meal and popularize compulsory education. Thank you, Madam."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO :—“ఉపాధ్యక్షులగు ఆమ్ర, ఈ డిజైటులో ఆర్థిక శాఖామంత్రి, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వ డిజైటులో వలె కొత్త కన్నులను వేటిని విధించకపోవడం వలన ప్రజలలో ఎట్టి అలజడి కలుగలేదు. ఈ విధంగా వారు డిజైటును తయారు చేసినందుకు వారిని అభినందించుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయము గోజురోజుకు పెరుగుచు ఇప్పటికి 60 కోట్ల రూపాయలవరకు వచ్చినది. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రజల దారిద్ర్యము, కష్టములు నానాటికి వృద్ధియగుచున్నవేకాని, వారి కష్టాలు తగ్గి నూతనమైనా కనిపించలేదు. జీవిత ముఖ్యవన రాతనటువంటి తాడికి బట్టకుమడా ప్రజలు కట్టకులాడిపోతున్నారు. Rural areas లో. ఈ మధ్య de-control చేసి rationing ను రద్దుచేశారు. మేముందరకు rationing ను రద్దు చేయవలసినదనే కోరినాము. కాని గ్రామాలలో relief shops పెట్టవద్దనలేదు. మా deficit areas లో relief shops లేకపోవడం వలన ఈ February, March నెలలలో కూడా భాగ్యంధరులు వివరీతంగా వెగిపోయి ప్రజలు చాలా బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. ఇదివరలో ప్రజలు, మా విశ్వాస పట్టిం జిల్లాలకు సరిహద్దున ఉన్నటువంటి తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లానుంచి ఏ కొంతవరకు గానో కొద్దికొద్దిగా బియ్యం తెచ్చుకొనేవారు. కాని ఇప్పుడు తూర్పు గోదావరి కరెక్టరుగావచ్చిన సుప్రభుత్వంగారు చాలా strict గా ఉండుండడంవలన ఇదివరకువలె తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లానుంచి బియ్యము ఏమాత్రంకూడా తెచ్చుకోవటానికి ఏకలుగటునులేదు. ప్రభుత్వ ఆధికారులు strict గా ఉండడం తప్పుకాదు. కాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు తమ బాధ్యతను గుర్తించి ఈ deficit areas లో relief shops ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసియున్నది. లేకపోతే ధరలు వివరీతంగా వెగిపోయి ప్రజలు బాధపడవలసి వస్తోందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. Relief shops పెట్టడమును పెట్టకం సాధ్యపడకపోయిననుడల, ఇప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి జిల్లా restrictions ను కనుక రద్దుచేసినట్లయితే చాలా ఇబ్బందులు తగ్గుతాయి. ప్రజలు, వర్తకులు వారి వ్యాపారాన్ని సక్రమంగా పడుపుకుంటారు. ఈ controls, restrictions వలననే blackmarketing, corruption వెగిపోతున్నాయి కాని వేరుకాదు. Controls, rationing ఎంత త్వరలో రద్దుచేస్తే ప్రజలకు ఆ త శ్రేయస్కరమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కంట్రాబు ఉన్నంత కాలము, ఆహారానికి కాసివ్వండి, వస్త్రానికి కానివ్వండి కొరత తీరదు.

1d March 1951] [Sri G. Sanyasi Rao]

“గౌ. ఆర్థిక శాఖామంత్రిలు వారి ప్రసంగంలో, ఇంతవరకు rationing ను ముంచేయటానికి 1943-44 వ సంవత్సరం నుంచి ఇప్పటివరకు 17½ కోట్ల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేశామని అన్నారు. ఈ 17½ కోట్ల రూపాయలు rationing కి నమోదు చేసేటందుకు, చిన్న చిన్న అధికారావోత్పత్తి scheme లకు కనక ఖర్చు పడి ఉన్నట్లయితే ఈ సరికి మన రాష్ట్రంలో ఆహారకొరత ఉండిఉండవని నా విశ్వాసము.

“ముఖ్యంగా మా విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో ఎన్నో చిన్న చిన్న ప్రణాళికలు ఉన్నాయి. రావలసినంత వర్షపాతం ఉన్నది. రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతంవలె ఎడారికాదు. రావలసిన్నీ వాగులు, నెడ్డులు, కాలువలు, చిన్న చిన్న కనులు ఉన్నాయి. ఈ జలాధారాపై కొద్దిపాటి ఖర్చుతో కట్టలు కట్టించినట్లయితే అనేక వేల ఎకరములభూమి సాగు చేసికొరత తగ్గుతుంది. కాని ఈ విషయమై ఇంతవరకు విశేష చయత్నమేమీ జరుగలేదు. హ జిల్లాపట్టు ఇంత అశ్రద్ధ ఎందువలన కనుపరుస్తున్నారో అనేదానికి సమాధానం గొరకుటలేదు. బహుశా మా జిల్లానుంచి మంత్రివర్గములో ఎవరులేని కారణంచేత అయిఉండవచ్చును. పదునారు మంది శాసనసభ్యులు ఉన్నటువంటి జిల్లానుంచి ఎవరు మంత్రిగా లేకపోవడమే ఈ విధమైనటువంటి అశ్రద్ధకు కారణమని ప్రజలు అనుకొంటున్నారు. మా శివ్వరికి మంత్రిలముకావలసినే అశలేదు. కాని ఈ scheme లను అశ్రద్ధ చేయడంవలన ప్రజలలో శీవ ఆసంతృప్తి ప్రబలియున్నదని ప్రభుత్వము వారు గమనించ గోరైనను. ఇకముందైనను ఈ scheme లపట్ల అశ్రద్ధచూపక, ప్రజలలోని ఆసంతృప్తిని తొలగించవలెను.

“అంతేకాకుండా ప్రత్యేక ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము లేని కారణమువలననే ఎన్నో scheme లు అశ్రద్ధచేయబడుచున్నవనే అభిప్రాయముకంటే ప్రబలంగా ఉన్నది. ఈ ఉమ్మడి రాష్ట్రంలో ఆంధ్రప్రాంతానికి చెందిన ప్రణాళికలపట్ల శ్రద్ధచూపబడటం లేదు. రామచంద్రాగర్ విషయం చూడండి. Advisers పరిశాలలలో దీనిపై విశేష శ్రద్ధచూపబడినది. ఎంతోమంది అమెరికన్ నిపుణులు దీనిని feasible అని అన్నారు. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చినతరువాత project పట్ల ఎట్టి శ్రద్ధచూపించినారో అందరకు తెలిసినటువంటి విషయమే.

“ఇక పారిశ్రామికాభివృద్ధి విషయమై ఆలోచించండి. రాజమండ్రిలో ఒక Paper mills, Gudur లో Ceramic factory తప్ప ఇక ఆంధ్రప్రాంతాలలో వేరొకటి ఎట్టి scheme లు లేవు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాలు పారిశ్రామికంగా వెనుకబడి ఉండటానికి కారణం ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రం లేకపోవడమే. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర విషయమై ఇదివరకూ ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారు కొంత కృషిచేసినారు. కారణాంతరాలవల్ల ఈ రాష్ట్రమురా లేదు. ఇకముందైనను మంత్రివర్గమువారు గట్టిగా పూనుకొని రాష్ట్రమువచ్చేటట్లు చూడగోరెను.

“లిండి కొరతతోచాటు, నూలు కొరతకూడా మనను ఎదుర్కొనియున్నది. నేను గ్రామంలో నివసించేవాడిని. గ్రామాలలోని చేనేతకారికి నూలుకొరతకు దుర్లభమైపోయింది. ఈ చేనేత కార్మికులకు నేత పనితప్ప ఇతరపనులేని చేతకావు. వారికి పనిచూపించడం రైతులకు కష్టంగా ఉన్నది. ముఖ్యంగా మా విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో ఈ పనివుట్టింది. అక్కడయున్న మామూలుమాటలతోడు, పనిలేని చేనేతకారులతోడు తయారీపడంవల్ల మాటలసంఖ్యపెరిగి, పనిదొరకడం కష్టమైపోయింది. చేనేత కార్మికులకు సహాయపంతులు supply చేయించడం పాపవిధిఅయి యున్నది. మన రాష్ట్రం నూలు విషయంలో surplus అయినప్పటికీ ఈ రాష్ట్రంలోని చేనేతవారు నూలుకొర

[Sri G. Sanyasi Rao] [2nd March 1951]

కక పన్నులు పడుకుంటున్నారనేది చాలా హాస్యాస్పదకరమైన విషయము, నూలు పంపకం విషయంలో కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారి బాధ్యతకాని, మాకేమీ తెలియదని రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వము అనకూడదు. మన రాష్ట్రములోని చేనేతవారికి సరిపోయినంత నూలుకు మించి ఇవ్వటం తయారయ్యేదానిని ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలకుగాని, ఇతర దేశాలకుగాని రవాణాచేస్తే ఇబ్బందిలేదు. కాని ఇక్కడి చేనేతవారు పనిలేక అల్లాడిపోతుంటే ఎక్కడి కో నూలు పంపిస్తున్నామంటే చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయమని మాత్రము మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. రాష్ట్రంలో ఉండే మిల్లులలోని ఉత్పత్తిని అభివృద్ధిచేయటానికి నూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారు కృషిసలుపవలసియ్యవచ్చు. Miller లుకు, ఇతర దేశాలకు లోని చేనేతవారికి సరిపోయినంత నూలు supply చేయటానికి ప్రయత్నించడంలేదు. ఈ విషయాలన్నిటిపైన డిల్లీ ప్రభుత్వంతో గట్టిగా పెప్పి చేనేత కార్మికులకు నూలు సరఫరా అయ్యేట్లు చేయవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చినతరువాత అనేకమైన కొత్త ప్రణాళికలను అమలు చేయడంమూలంగా గ్రామాలలోని గ్రామాధికారులపనులు అనేకవిధాలగా పెరిగిపోయినాయి. ఈ గ్రామాధికారులవిధులు పెరిగినప్పటికీ వారి జీతభత్యములలో పెరుగుదల మాత్రము కనుపించుటలేదు. ఇందువలనవారు చాలా అసంతృప్తి చెందియున్నారు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు గ్రామాధికారులను వారుచేసేపనుల ప్రమాణాన్ని బట్టి వారిజీతమును పెంచవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ జమీందారీలను రద్దుచేసినందుకు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అభినందించవలసియ్యవచ్చు. ఇదే విధంగా రైతావ్రీ విధానంలో కూడా కొన్ని మార్పులు తీసుకొనిరావాలి. Land reforms చేయాలి. ఈ విషయంలో ఇదివరలో ఒక కమిటీనివేశారు. దాని report ఇంత వరకు తెలియలేదు. సాఫ్ట్ వైస్ తత్వరలో ఆ రిపోర్టును publish చేసి భాసంస్కరణలను చేయవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ వ్యవసాయ కూలీల కూలి నిర్ణయవిషయంలో కూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇంతవరకు ఒక నిశ్చయానికి వచ్చియుండలేదు. కారణము అడిగితే, వ్యవసాయపనులు, సంవత్సరముపొడుగునా ఉండవు, సంవత్సరములో వి రెండు, మూడు నెలలు మాత్రమే పనులు వరుసగాఉంటాయి, మిగతాకోజాలలో అడవా, తడవాగాని పనిఉండదు, అందువలన కూలీ నిర్ణయించడం సాధ్యముకాకుండా ఉన్నదని సాకువెబుతున్నారు. ఇటువంటి అభ్యంతరాలను తొలగించుకొని, ఒక స్థాయమైన రేటును నిర్ణయించడం ప్రభుత్వ విధి అని మనవిచేస్తాను. కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వము వ్యవసాయ కూలీలను ఎట్టి సదుపాయము చేయలేదని మనకు వారునిందించుటకు అవకాశమివ్వరాదని నా అభిప్రాయము.

“ మార దృష్టితో, నూతనంగా పన్నులు వేయకుండా, మన ఆర్థిక శాఖా మాతృలు తయారుచేసిన బడ్జెటు ఇతర ప్రాంతాల బడ్జెటులకన్న చక్కగా ఉన్నందుకు వారిని తిరిగి అభినందించు శలవుతీసుకొంటున్నాను. ”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Madam Deputy Speaker, I know just at the fag-end of the debate it is a difficult task for one to go into the various details of the Budget proposals. While I was hearing the several speeches in the course of these four days, I really had a good deal of sympathy for the Hon. Gentleman, Mr. Gopala Reddi. Of course, I am also alive to the limitations which beset the Hon. Finance Minister when he formulates the Budget proposals. I am alive to the fact that, he

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has got too many limitations. I know he does not have elastic sources of revenue that he might draw upon as—and when he pleases. I know he has new orders from the Central Government that he should produce a balanced Budget and that it should not be a deficit Budget and he has all sorts of obligations imposed upon him by the Centre. Now, I am also alive to the fact that he cannot draw upon the Revenue Reserve Fund as he seems to be bound by the decision of the Central Government. I also know except for one or two solitary voices as that of hon. Member Mr. Gopalaswami—that the House is not in a mood to give the Hon. Finance Minister any more power to levy fresh taxation. I know the Finance Minister will agree that the taxation limit has reached the maximum and even if the Finance Minister tries to impose fresh taxation, he is not in a position to do so. So, Madam, I know the difficulties of the Finance Minister. It is not therefore in a spirit of criticism that I want to make a few observations.

“ Madam Deputy Speaker, the first thing which the Finance Minister should satisfy the House and the public outside is whether the money which he proposes to get in the coming year is going to be disbursed in proportion to the various departments. I know also it is not an easy job for the Hon. Finance Minister to allot sums for different departments. As a matter of fact pressing demands come to him from every department and therefore, in his own way, he must disburse the amount. There is no use his being satisfied that he has allotted something like 11 crores for Education, 7 crores for Police and things of that sort. He has to prove in a way during the course of his reply to the debate how the moneys have been spent. No doubt the amounts may seem colossal when compared with the figures for the years 1944 or 1945, but the point is whether the results achieved are commensurate with the amount spent. That he has to prove.

“ Madam Deputy Speaker, I do not like to go into details. As I have already said, because a number of Members of the party-in-power have drawn the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister to the difficulties of the people, he has to increase the amount. As a matter of fact, it is not one problem here or another there. The people have necessarily to look to the Government for redress and help. Really the condition of the people does not seem to be in the way of improvement but it is in the way of deterioration. In fact, if we compare the condition that obtained in the State in the year 1946 when this great party came into power with the condition that obtains to-day, you will find a vast difference. Really the condition is drifting from bad to worse. I am sure people look to the Government to redress their grievances and solve the problems. There is no use the Hon. Finance Minister being simply satisfied with the various items he has given in the Budget Memorandum and saying, this is all I have done.

“ Really people are at their wits' end. They do not know why when the Madras Government has 60 crores at their disposal, the conditions are really the same. There is no improvement in any

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matter, whether it is housing, food or clothing or industrial development. They think that there is something wrong somewhere and therefore look to the Government for a solution of these difficulties.

"In the short time at my disposal, Madam, it is not possible for me to point out my finger at this or that difficulty and suggest to the Government as to how they could be solved. And it is not such an easy job also. It is fairly certain that things are drifting from bad to worse. They should be set right by the Government. I say never was there a party which came to power under such auspicious circumstances as the Congress party. They had everything with them, a vast majority, a good public opinion, the entire press to support them and also a Government of their own at the Centre to help them in every way possible. In spite of these advantageous conditions obtaining in the country, the State has not taken a turn for the better and there has been practically no improvement in any field. There is no use of the Government satisfying their conscience or satisfying the Members of this House saying that they had this difficulty and that difficulty, that Nature was very unkind, and that the Central Government were not so helpful. The man in the street, the man in the village is not able to understand all these excuses. He is not able to follow them. He wants to know whether the conditions that were obtaining some four or five years ago would come now, even though there may not be any improvement over those conditions. Well, Madam, some of my hon. Friends drew the attention of the Government to the various defects which are there. It is the duty of the Government to find a solution for all those difficulties. Take for instance the question of cost of living index. There is no hope of its going down. Every year the Hon. the Finance Minister says that he would go into the question. But nothing has been done in that direction. Nothing appreciable has been done likewise in other matters, such as food, clothing, housing and so on. I don't want to blame the Government for their failure. But all the same, they are there to find a solution for all these problems and not to give some excuses and get out of it. Take the question of industrial development. People with a better knowledge of things will be able to say what this Government have done for the industrial development of the State. We thought that in the course of these five years the industries of this State which are in a backward state will make a tremendous progress. But it is not so. When any industrialist is asked what is the position today, he says: 'Why should I spend money when I am obsessed with so many controls and difficulties with practically no help from the Government of the day'. Naturally the industrial development of the State is at a standstill. These are the difficulties and these are the real conditions that are obtaining to-day. People look to the Government and especially to the Finance Minister for finding a solution for all these problems. He should have a grasp of the problems.

"This year's budget discussion has not been packed with so much heat as it is so peculiar. Probably people have taken ...

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easily. They seem to think : ' Why worry about it, this is the last budget that the Finance Minister is presenting.' In his reply at least I expect the Finance Minister to give us a ray of hope that he would solve all these difficulties. I expect him to say : ' Whatever might have happened in the past, here we are with a grasp of the problems. We are facing them and we have determined to bend all our attention and energy to solve them '. After all people elect them to occupy the Treasury Benches not for fun or for the pleasure of it. Neither is it a chance given to them to rule over others? It is not good to be a Minister and it is not also easy for everybody to occupy that place. People put them in those places in the confidence that they would be able to find a solution for all their difficulties. It is therefore no use the Hon. Finance Minister or the other Members of the Government saying that they have this difficulty or that difficulty and giving some excuses. We all know the facts, we know the difficulties, we know the conditions that are prevailing at the moment. Look at other countries where people have formed the Government of the day. Even under very difficult conditions and extraordinary circumstances, they never came out and said, there is this difficulty and that difficulty and therefore we could not do anything. They said : ' We are here to solve them but give us time, give us some breathing space '. In that spirit the Government of the day should try to solve the problems. In another four or five months' time this Assembly will come to a close as also the term of the Hon. the Finance Minister. When he retires he should feel quite happy and come out with a proud record and say that in spite of difficulties he had produced such a good result. It is that which we want. We hope he would take our criticism in that spirit and act in that spirit also."

SRI M. NAGESWARA RAO :—“ఉపాధ్యక్షులారా! అమ్మా, ఆర్థిక శాఖామంత్రిగారు 14 గోపాల రెడ్డిగారు 60 కోట్ల రూపాయల బడ్జెటు ప్రసంగాన్ని 60 వేజీలలో ఇమిడినందులకు, రాష్ట్రపక్షలేకాదు, ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలోని యావత్తు లందరు వారిని అభినందించక తప్పదు.

“ వారి బట్టలు ప్రసంగ సంవర్ధములలో ఉమ్మకపు పన్ను ప్రభుత్వ కామధేనువని గా”
 గోపాలరెడ్డిగారు వర్ణించియెన్నారు. అదాయము ఎంతవచ్చినను, 16 కోట్లరూపాయల
 నుంచి, 60 కోట్ల రూపాయలవరకు పెరిగినప్పటికి ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలకు కామధేనువువలె
 కాకుండా, నేడు కడుపుధేనువువలె ఉన్నట్లు కనిపిస్తోంది. ప్రజలలా ఆసంతృప్తి ఇది
 వరకటికన్న పెరిగినదేకాని, తగ్గలేదు. గత అయిదు సంవత్సరములనుంచి కాంగ్రెస్
 ప్రభుత్వము పరిపాలనను సాగిస్తున్నారు, మనకు స్వాతంత్ర్యములభించి మూడుసంవత్సరము
 లైనది. ఈ అయిదుసంవత్సరముల చరిత్ర ఒకసారి పునరావీక్షణచేస్తే మనకు ప్రాము
 ఖ్యంగా కనుపించేది కరువు. అన్నానికి కరువు, వస్త్రానికి కరువు, ఇంటికి కరువు, అన్నీ
 విధాల కరువు, కరువు అనే శబ్దము ప్రతి ధ్వనిస్తోంది. ప్రభుత్వము వి ఇతర విజ్ఞాపిత
 ప్రణాళికను ఆమలుచేయనివ్వండి. ఎన్నోనన్న చంచి schemes లు వేయనివ్వండి,
 ఈ నాడు ప్రజాసామాన్యాని ఈ కరువుశబ్దము వీల్చి పిప్పిచేస్తోంది. వీటినిన్నిటికి
 మూలం కంట్రోల్స్, వి వి పదార్థములపై కంట్రోలు ఉండో ఆ పథార్థాలన్నీ కరువు
 అయిపోయినాయి, వీరిలావసర వస్తువులు దొరకక ప్రజలు చాలా తాపలకులాడుగా

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వలసివస్తోంది. అన్నంలేక ఒకమూల బాధపడుతుంటే ఈ మధ్య బట్ట లేకకూడా బాధ పడే పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడ్డాయి. చేనేత కార్మికుడు పనిచేయడానికి నూలు దొరకడం లేదు. పనిలేక, జీవిత వృత్తిని సంపాదించుకొనే వేరు ఆస్కారం లేక అలమటించి పోతున్నారు. ఈ వేద చేనేత కార్మికులు, నెలలో ఎన్నో రోజులు నిరాశరులుగా ఉండ వలసి వస్తుంది. వారు ప్రతివోట చేరి ఆందోళన ఆసక్తికల్పి ప్రదర్శించబడుతోంది, అనేక వోట్లు వేరుకత్తంతరము లేక చేనేత కార్మికులు సత్యాగ్రహం జరుపుతున్నారు. ఒక వైపున మనరాష్ట్రంలోని చేనేత కార్మికులు ఈ విధమైన ఈ బాధలకు గురిఅవుతుంటే, మనదేశాన్నించి నూలు, వస్త్రము ఇతర దేశాలకు వి విధంగా రవాణా అయిపోతుండో గమనించగోర్తాను. ఈ మధ్యన కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాధికారులు చేసిన ప్రకటనలనుబట్టి ఈ 1950 వ సంవత్సరంలో మనదేశంనుంచి ఇతర దేశాలకు ఎగుమతి అయినటువంటి నూలు, గుడ్డ, జవానునుంచి ఎగుమతిఅయిన నూలు, గుడ్డకన్నా ఎక్కువ అని తెలుస్తుంది. ఈ విధంగా మన దేశానుంచి, వివిధా నూలు, బట్ట, రవాణాచేయడం వల్ల కలిగిన లాభమేమో కనిపించడంలేదు. ఒక వైపున మనదేశంలో చేనేత కార్మి కుడు పనిచేసుకోడానికి నూలు సరఫరా చేయలేకపోతుంటే, ఇతర దేశాలకు నూలు సరఫరాచేయడంలో విశిష్ట ఏమో బోధపడకుండా ఉన్నది. ఇటువంటి విధానంవలన ఈ నాడు లక్షలాది చేనేత కార్మికులు పనిలేక జీవితవృత్తి సంపాదించుకొనే మారు తెరపు లేక అలమటిస్తున్నారు. దేశావసరాలను గుర్తించుకొనకుండా అనుసరించే విధానాల వల్ల కలిగి దుష్ఫలితాలు ఈ విధంగానే ఉంటాయి. ఈ విధానాలకుతోడు దేశంలోని, నూలు మిల్లలవారుకూడా తోడ్పడడంలేదు. మనరాష్ట్ర ఆవసరం 25 వేల బేళ్ల నూలే కనుక వారు produce చేసే 35 వేల బేళ్లలో, రాష్ట్రావసరాలకు సరిపోగా అదనంగా 10 వేల బేళ్ల నూలును ఇతరదేశాలకు ఎగుమతి చేసుకోనివ్వమని millers అంటు న్నారు. ఈ millers ఎంతవరకు నూలును ఇతరదేశాలకు ఎగుమతిచేసుకొని, ఎక్కువ లాభాలు సంపాదించుకోవాలనే దూస్తున్నారు గాని దేశక్షేమం వారు గుర్తీస్తున్నట్లు లేదు. ఒకవైపున లక్షలాది కార్మికులు బాధపడుతుంటే, మారు లాభాలే ముఖ్యము నూలు ఎగుమతిచేస్తామని అంటుంటే వీరిని ఆ విధంగా చేయనివ్వడం చాలా పొర పాటు. ఈ మిల్లర్లు ఇకనైన దేశక్షేమం, కార్మికుల క్షేమం గుర్తించి ఎగుమతులు మానుకొని, నూలు, బట్ట ఉత్పత్తిని అధికంచేసి దేశంలోని కార్మికులకు తిండి, ప్రజాసా మ్యానికి సక్రమమైన ధరలకు వస్త్రం అందుబాటులో ఉండునట్లు చేయవలసినదిగా కోరు చున్నాను.

“ఈ మూడు నాలుగు సంవత్సరముల్లో ప్రభుత్వమునాడు ఎన్నో మంచి పథకాలను శాసనాలను అమలుచేసియున్నారు. కాని ఇవి సరిగా అవరణలో పెట్టబడుట లేదని అందరకు తెలిసినవిషయమే. ప్రభుత్వమువారి ప్రణాళికలకు ప్రచారము తక్కువగాఉన్నది. అందువల్ల ఈ Scheme లు Election stunt లు మాత్రమేనని ప్రజలలో అభిప్రాయము కలుగు తుంది. శాసన సభ్యులకు జీతము ఊరకే ఇస్తున్నారు, ప్రజలకు ఎట్టి లాభం కలుగజలేదని ప్రజలలో అభిప్రాయం ప్రబలిపోతుంది. దూరదృష్టితో ప్రజాశయోగార్థం ప్రభుత్వం చేసిన scheme ల గురించి పరిస్థాని ప్రచారం చేయించడం ఎంతో అవసరం. ఈ విషయాలగురించి అలోచించి, అవసరమనితోస్తే ఒక కమిటీనివేసి ప్రజా బాహుళ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వముపట్ల విశ్వాసము కలిగేట్లు, ప్రచారముచేయించే ఏర్పాటులు చేయించవలసినదని అధిక శాఖాయాత్యులను కోరుచున్నాను.

“వ్యవసాయ విషయంలో ఇప్పటికన్న అధికాహారోత్పత్తి చేయించటానికి ఎన్నో సాహకారాలున్నాయి. ముఖ్యంగా డిబ్బాప్రాంతాలలో, June, July, August

2nd March 1951] [Sri M. Nageswara Rao]

మాసాలలో వర్షాలు కురిసినప్పుడు పునాస కంట వేసినట్లే ఎక్కువభాగ్యం వండించ వచ్చును. ఈ విషయమై గౌ. వ్యవసాయశాఖ మాత్యులు పరిశీలన చేయించ గోర్తాను.

“అధిక ఆహారధాన్యాలను వండించాలంటే commercial crops ను కొంత వరకు తగ్గించవలసిన అవసరము ఉన్నది. వేరుశనగ, మిర్చి, పుగాకు మొదలైన వంటివి కొంత తగ్గించవలసి యున్నది. ఇందుకుగాను వ్యవసాయదారుల సహాయము అవస రము. ప్రతి రైతు, ఆతని భూమినిబట్టి ఇంతకన్న హెచ్చు భూమిలో commercial crops వండించకూడదనే పద్ధతి ఉన్నట్లే కొంతవరకు ఆహారధాన్యాల సాగుబడి భూమిని అధికము చేయవచ్చును. ఈ విషయమై గౌ. వ్యవసాయశాఖ మాత్యులు అలోచించగోర్తాను.

“ఇక మద్యపాన నిషేధ సందర్భములూకూడా, ప్రభుత్వోద్దేశములు అను కొన్నంత జయప్రదంగా నెరవేరడంలేదని చెప్పటానికి విచారకరంగా ఉన్నది. ఇది వరలో కూలివాడు తాను సంపాదించే రూపాయిలో ఏ రూ. 0-2-0, 0-4-0 లలో రోజూ త్రాగుడుకు ఖర్చు చేస్తూఉంటే, ఇప్పుడు 15 రోజులకు ఒకసారి త్రాగినప్పు టికూడా ఈ 15 రోజులకు ఇదివరకు ఖర్చుచేసేటంత డబ్బు ఒక్క రోజులోనే దొంగ సారా రహస్యంగా త్రాగడానికి ఖర్చు చేస్తున్నాడని వింటున్నాము. సరిస్థితులు ఈ విధంగాఉంటే మద్యపాన నిషేధ శాసనంవల్ల త్రాగుబోతులకు కలిగే లాభం మాన్యమైనప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వ భజానాకు మాత్రము ఏటా అనేకకోట్ల రూపాయల అదా యము తగ్గిపోయింది. మద్యపాన నిషేధంచంటి సంఘిక శాసనాలకు ప్రజా సహకారం యంతేని అవసరమనే విషయం అందరికీ తెలిసినటువంటిదే, కాని ఒక్క ప్రజాసహకారం తోనే ఈ శాసనం జయప్రదంకాదు. ప్రజా సహకారముపైననే కాకుండా ఉద్యోగుల శ్రద్ధ, కార్యదశ్యులూకూడా, ఈ శాసనాల అమలుకు ఎంతో అవసరము. ముఖ్యంగా Prohibition పోలీసు శాఖవారికి ఒప్పించడం మంచిది. Excise Department వారి చేతులలో ఉంచడం మంచిదికాదు. ఈ విషయములూ నాకు చేరిన సమాచారాన్ని బట్టి, జిల్లాలలో illicit distillation జరుగుతోందంటే దానికి Excise Department వారి అసమర్థతే కారణమని తెలిసింది. అనేక సందర్భాలలో బాహుటంగా దొంగ సారాయి కాస్తున్నట్లు సమాచారము వచ్చినప్పటికీ Prohibition Department వారు చర్య తీసుకోలేకుండా ఉన్నారు. ఎంతో దూరదృష్టితో ప్రజా శ్రేయస్సుకోరి అత్యంత వ్యయ ప్రయాసలకోర్చి చేసిన మద్యపాన నిషేధ శాసనము జయప్రదమవటం లేదంటే ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని విమర్శిస్తున్నారు. ఇటువంటి విమర్శలకు తాళి ఇవ్వడం మంచిది కాదు. ఈ విధంగా ప్రతిసంవత్సరం అనేక కోట్ల రూపాయల అదాయాన్ని వదలు కొనకపోయినట్లయితే ఎన్నో scheme లను మనము పూర్తిచేయగలిగి ఉండేవారమని రైతులు అంటున్నారు.

“ఇరిగేషన్ పనుల విషయంలోకూడా వనులు తొందరగా జరగటంలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలలోని ప్రణాళికలట్ల అశ్రద్ధ జరుగుతోందనే ప్రతితి ప్రజలలో అట్లుకొని పోయి ఉన్నది. ఈ అభిప్రాయము పూర్తిగా నిరాధారమని చెప్పలేకుండా ఉన్నాము. మూడు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి గుంటూరు తాలూకాలోని పెదనందికూడు scheme 60 వేల చాచాయలకు మాత్రమేనప్పటికీ పూర్తిచేయబడలేదు. అధికాహారోత్పత్తికి సంబంధించిన పనులపట్ల ఇటువంటి అశ్రద్ధ చూపబడుతోంటే ప్రజలు ప్రభు త్యాన్ని శంకిస్తున్నారు. తేనెలం తప్పు వారిదికాదని ప్రశ్నించవలసియున్నది.

[Sri M. Nageswara Rao] [2nd March 1951]

“ఇక ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులలో కూడా చాలా అసంతృప్తి కనిపిస్తోంది. పెద్ద ఉద్యోగులూమీ నేనంటున్నాను. వారికి వచ్చిన ఇబ్బందికూడా అంత హెచ్చుకాదు. కాని చిన్న ఉద్యోగులూమీ నేనంటున్నాను వారికి చాలా బాధకరంగా ఉన్నది. B.A. పాస్ అయిన తరువాత అతనికి వచ్చే రూ 72, 80 ల జీతంతో కాలక్షేపం చేయడం చిన్న ఉద్యోగికి చాలా బాధగా ఉన్నది. Society లో తాను ఒక స్వర్ణీగా జీవించే అదాయమైనా అతనికి లేదు. ప్రతి వస్తుక ధర విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయింది కాని అతని జీతం చాలా తక్కువగానే పెరిగింది. శుభ సంఖ్యకులైన ఈ చిన్న ఉద్యోగులలో కొంత సంతుప్తి కలుగులేనే కాని ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు సక్రమంగా జరగటానికి వీలు కలగదు. కాబట్టి సాధ్యమైనంతవరకు వస్తువుల ధరలను తగ్గించే ఏర్పాట్లు చేయవలసివచ్చిన కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో నిరమితుచున్నాను.”

3-45 p.m. * SRI M. A. EASWARAN:—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance for having presented a Budget which has satisfied a majority of Members of this House and the people of this State.

“Regarding food and yarn, we have discussed them on several occasions on the floor of this House. We have brought to the notice of the Government the hardships which the handloom weavers of this State are suffering due to shortage of yarn. It is true that representations were made to the Government of India; but they are not able to give us more yarn to meet the requirements of all the handloom weavers of this State. Even though we are producing more yarn, our handloom weavers are not getting at least such quantities of yarn as to enable them to maintain their families. I therefore feel that this Government should have some power in the matter of allocation of yarn to our State as also some control on the mills.

“In regard to food also, our hands are tied and our powers are limited. People are not satisfied with the present situation. In this case also, I feel that this Government should have some power.

“Many disputes between the management of the mills and the labourers have been referred to Industrial Tribunals and awards have been given. But in most cases, awards are not implemented and it has created discontentment among the labourers. Recently in answer to a question, the Hon. Minister in charge of Labour has placed a paper on the table of the House. It was stated therein that some awards were not implemented due to some technical difficulties. I request that the Government should see that these technical difficulties are removed and awards implemented so that the labourers may be satisfied.

“Madam, I would like to say a few words in regard to Highways. Most of the roads have been taken over by the Highways Department. In some cases, roads within the limits of municipalities also have been taken over. But the Highways Department does not pay as much attention to roads in municipal areas as they pay to other roads with the result that they remain unrepaired for a long time. For instance, in Erode the main road from the Railway Station to the town which is about 6 furlongs, is not repaired

[Sri M. A. Easwaran]

2nd March 1951] for the last four or five years. And every person that comes to Erode criticises the municipality. I therefore feel that the roads which are within the municipal limits must be under the control of the municipalities concerned so that they can repair them whenever necessary without delay.

“The X-Branch police are doing very good work and the Special Court Tribunal also are carrying out their duties well. But the point is that the decisions of the Tribunals are not carried out quickly, the reason being that the X-Branch officers are eager to proceed with further cases. I request the Government to carry out the decisions of the Special Court Tribunals expeditiously.

“Simple country chekku is a cottage industry and the exemption from sales-tax is being given every year for one year only. I request the Government to exempt it permanently from the levy of sales-tax.

“Regarding Prohibition, so far as Coimbatore district is concerned, I can say that the police are taking more interest in the general work rather than in Prohibition itself. I request the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition to see that the police take as much interest in the carrying out of Prohibition as in the general work.

“Then Madam, so far as Harijan Welfare is concerned, I can say that the Government have not done much to satisfy the Harijans. We are all cent per cent sympathetic for Harijans. But the local officers are not so sympathetic as to carry out their work and satisfy the feelings of this House. There is no change in the mentality of the village officers and the Harijans are still not treated courteously.

“For the last four years monsoons are failing and the food production has gone down. The people are not able to get food grains sufficiently even though some relief shops were opened. I therefore request the Government to open as many relief shops as possible in areas where the foodgrains are in short supply.

“With these few words, I welcome the budget proposals.”

SRI A. RAYAPPA:—“అధ్యక్షులారా అయ్యో, మన దేశము agricultural country అని ఇప్పటికీ పిలువబడుచున్నది. యుద్ధానికి పూర్వము మనకు కావలసినటువంటి భావ్యము, ప్రత్తి మొదలగునవి అన్ని పండించుకొనుచుంటిమి. ఇప్పుడో, భావ్యము యొక్క కొరతవల్ల దేశము, ముఖ్యముగా మన రాజధాని, చాలా కష్టపడిపోయి యున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము “Grow More Food” అని ప్రకటించుచూ, ప్రతికలూ ఉపన్యాసములు చేయచూ, అన్నిచోట్ల ఫేరీషించుచుండి, కడకు “no more food” స్థితికి వచ్చినది. ఎందుకనగా యుద్ధానంతరం, ప్రతి ముడిపదార్థము యొక్క ధరలు చాలా పెరిగిపోయినవి. ఇక రైతులూ, వారు పండించునటువంటి పదార్థములను ఇటీవల ఎక్కువ డబ్బు వచ్చుచుండినందువల్ల వారు కూడా ఎక్కువ డబ్బు సంపాదించునటువంటి ఉద్దేశముతో ఈ వర్తకమునకు సంబంధించినటువంటి “commercial crops” ఎక్కువగా పండించుటకు ప్రారంభము చేసిరి. తమ కుండునటువంటి భూములలో నూటికి డెబ్బయి పంతున, ఇంకా ఎక్కువగానే దని యాలు, వేరుశనగ, ప్రత్తి మరియు పొగాకు, ఈ వస్తువులనే పండించుచూ, భావ్యత పంటలను చాలా తగ్గించి వేసినారు. ప్రభుత్వము “Grow More Food” అనే విష

[Sri A. Rayappa]

[2nd March 1951]

యమును ప్రచారముచేస్తూ, రైతులు ఏమి పండిస్తున్నారో, ఎంతవరకు మేము చెప్పునది రైతుల అరికించి చేస్తున్నారో, అన్నది విమర్శించినారా? ఎక్కడైనా పొయి పొయి రించినారా? చూచినారా? విన్నారా? అది తూర్పుగా కనుపడుచున్నది. రైతులు, ప్రభుత్వమువారి ప్రచారమునకు విరుద్ధముగా భాగ్యపు పంటలను తక్కువగా పండించుచున్నారు. అందువలననే మనకు భాగ్యము చాలా కొరత అయిపోయి, ఇటువంటి కష్టములన్నియు మనము అనుభవించుచున్నాము. కనుక ప్రభుత్వమును నేను కోరునది ఏమనగా, ఇక 4, 5 నెలలకు మరల వర్షములు వచ్చును. ఇక విత్తనము ప్రారంభము కాబోతును. కనుక, అంతకుమునుపే ప్రభుత్వము మేముకొని రాయల సీమ జిల్లాలలో ముఖ్యముగా వర్షముమీదనే ఆధారపడినటువంటి జిల్లాలలో, రైతులు భాగ్యపు పంటలే నూటికి డెబ్బయి ఎకరాల వంతున, అంతకు తక్కువలేకుండా పండించునట్లు ఆజ్ఞాపించుచూ లేక శాసనరీత్యానైనను వారికి తెలుపుచూ తద్వారా ఎక్కువ భాగ్యపు పంటలు పండించునట్లు చేయవలెనని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ తరుణము ఇప్పుడు తప్పిచయవల మరల ముందు రాబోయే సంవత్సరముకూడా ఇదే కష్టము మనము అనుభవించవలసి వస్తుంది.

“ఇక controls గురించి ఒక విషయము చెప్పవలసివచ్చింది. మన దేశమునకు ఈ “controls” అను పదము చాలా సూత్రమైనది. ఈ controls అన్ని యధానంతరమే ఎక్కువ ప్రాచీనవి. అంతకుముందు ఈ control అనుపది సామాన్య ప్రజలకుకూడ అర్థముకాదు. (At this stage Mr. Speaker took the chair) controls చేయడము అంటే, సామాన్య వర్తకులు, ప్రజలు black-market లో భాగ్యాన్ని ఇంకా తక్కిన control చేసినటువంటి వస్తువులను తీసుకొని, వాటిని ఎక్కువ ధరలకు అమ్ముకొనునటువంటి అవకాశముకన్నదని అభిప్రాయపడుచున్నారు. అదే రీతిగనే, black-market వ్యవహారముకూడా ఎక్కువగా జరుగుచున్నది. controls ఇక రాబోవును అను విషయము తెలియుచుండగనే, మున్నుండే ప్రజల వద్ద ఉండునటువంటి భాగ్యము, తక్కిన controls చేయబడు వస్తువులన్నియు under ground లో వెళ్లిపోవుచున్నవి. ఇక అవి, క్రమేణ వారికి డబ్బు ఎంత ఆ వస్తువులకు క్రయము నిర్ణయముచేసి సంపాదించవలెనో అంత డబ్బు వచ్చేవరకు అమ్మడము లేదు. కనుక ఈ పద్ధతి ఉంచడమువల్ల మనకు ఏమి మెలకలేదని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఈ విషయమున నేను మనవి చేయునది ఏమనగా, భాగ్యమునకు price control మాత్రమే ఉంచి movement control అనునది తీసివేసి, బయటనుండి భాగ్యము ఎక్కువగా మన దేశమునకు తెప్పించి, ప్రజలకు అవి అందుబాటులో ఉండునట్లు అక్కడక్కడ డిపోలను ఉంచి, ప్రభుత్వమువారే ఈ భాగ్యమునకు ఒక ధరను నిర్ణయించి అమ్మకము చేయవలెను. తరువాత వర్తకులకు ఇప్పుడు వ్యాపారములో స్వేచ్ఛ లేకుండా యున్నది. ఈ competitive prices అని చెప్పునటువంటి bans తీసివేసి స్వేచ్ఛా వ్యాపారములుగా ఎక్కడైతే భాగ్యము ఎక్కువగా వారికి దొరుకునో అక్కడ వారు తెచ్చి అమ్ముకొనునట్లు వారికికూడా ఉత్తరువులు ఇచ్చి, ప్రభుత్వమువారుకూడా భాగ్యాన్ని తెప్పించి డిపోలద్వారా అమ్మించినయెడల ప్రజలకు ఉండునటువంటి ఈ భాగ్యపు కొరతను తొలగించుటలో జయప్రదముగా కృషిచేసినవారగుదురు అని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. అప్పుడే, మన దేశములో భాగ్యపు కొరత, గుడ్డ కొరత లేకుండా ఉండునని నా అభిప్రాయము. అయితే, మన ప్రభుత్వమువారి చేతులలో ఈ controls తీసివేయడములేదని నాకు తెలుసును. అయితప్పటికిని, మన ప్రభుత్వమువారు Central Government వారితో పోరాడి, ఒక సంవత్సరము లేక రెండు సంవత్సరాలలో వ్యవధి తీసుకొని ఇంతలో ఈ వ్యవహారాన్ని అంకా జరుపుకొని, భాగ్యము మేము ఎక్కువ పండునటువంటి జిల్లాలలో నేరణ చేసుకొని తక్కువ పండునటు

2nd March 1951] [Sri A. Rayappa]

వంటి జిల్లాలలో మేము ప్రజలకు భాగ్యము supply చేసేవము, మీరుకూడా బయట దేశాలనుండి కొంత మారు తెప్పించి ఇవ్వండి అని వారికి సచ్చజెప్పి ఈ కంట్రోల్స్ సంపూర్ణముగా లేకుండాచేసి, price control మాత్రమే ఉంచవలెనని కోరుతూ, ఇంత టో విరమించుకొంటున్నాను.”

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, 4 p.m. I sympathise with the Hon. the Finance Minister not on the ground which hon. Member Janab Muhammad Raza Khan has said but on the ground of the great anxiety with which he has framed the Budget. In his great anxiety, he has forgotten two most important things which he must have given thought in this Budget. One of them may be out of contention in the Budget proceedings. But, the most important thing, in my view, which he has forgotten is chalking out a programme to the people of the State and their responsibility towards self-sufficiency in all essentials of life. There is no doubt that we are very much indebted to this Government for the programme which they have envisaged in respect of irrigation works, education, health, clothing, housing, etc. But, they have not given a scheme or programme to the people for self-sufficiency in all essentials. The people are anxious to co-operate with the Government in making this State self-sufficient for which they expect a programme to be given to them. That has been omitted in this Budget. I would have been really very happy to see such a programme in this Budget. Such a programme would show the part to be played by the people and the expectations of the Government from the people of this State.

“The second thing which I want to mention about this Budget is in respect of retrenchment. Sir, I am flabbergasted at the number of officials in the taluk headquarters. There are a number of deputy Tahsildars and assistant Tahsildars who crowd the offices. I am very sorry to say this on the floor of the House that the very existence of a number of officials, creates confusion and instead of these officials performing their duties, an adverse effect has come into existence in the villages, viz., corruption, bribery, favouritism, etc., disintegrating the very morality of the people. I say this because there is not that honesty and integrity among the officers of the lower rungs. It was so in the lower rungs a few years ago but now it is reaching the higher rungs in the ladder, in the districts also. This thing must be eliminated at once and at whatever cost and such officers should be pensioned off in spite of huge financial liability. Sir, we are spending one crore of rupees for losing twenty crores. So, I say we can afford to bear an additional taxation to get rid of these officials in order to maintain the right standard of integrity of our people in the villages. I may be kindly excused for making such serious charge, but knowing the facts as I do, I can say that had it not been for these officials, certainly we would have been successful in respect of procurement and rationing. It is due to the want of integrity and honesty on the part of these people that rationing and procurement failed. If I charge this Government for the failure of procurement and rationing in this State, I charge the lower officials and make them

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responsible for this failure. We have a consistent programme and a consistent plan for rationing and procurement and if there is a failure, it is due to the lower officials.

"Then, Sir, instead of this procurement, they have started procurement by levy system. Now, Sir, as this levy is based on the acreage of cultivable land and not on cultivated acreage, I find lot of harassment going on. We have now derationed in the rural areas and our people are bringing various commodities into the daily market, the weekly market and on festival days and the prices were really going down. Rice was selling at Rs. 1-8-0 per Madras measure and millets were selling at much cheaper rate than what existed before. There was actually a decline in prices in those areas. But Government issued an order and it was announced by tom-tom in the villages that rice must not be sold at more than a particular price. From the next day, both rice and millets were going underground and price was going up. Look at the repercussion. Merchants began to sell in secrecy and at higher rate just contrary to what was expected. The people co-operate with the secret movements of selling because they have to live and feed themselves. Free movement of millets in derationed areas is allowed and has been assured on the floor of this House, still, the officials state in the mufassal that they do not know and exploit the ignorance of villagers and sometimes even semi-urban population by stopping movements of foodgrains. Very recently, the District Supply Officer of Salem took away paddy and rice brought for milling in Dharmapuram. It is more than a month now. The commodities are held up in the mill awaiting the threatened prosecution. Under what order this District Supply Officer had held up these commodities is not known. What are the people to do except to bribe these officials? This is how harassment is inflicted and this is only an instance: there are many of this nature going on.

"Again, look at the well subsidy scheme. Can you ever imagine that such a scheme would be put through by any foreign Government? Look at the moral degradation that has taken place among the people and the corruption that has taken place among the various officials in charge of it. Again, in the derationed areas, in the boundaries of Hosur taluk, they have set up chowkies and when any rice or millet is taken from the derationed area, it is not allowed to be taken. The stocks are held up at the chowkies and they say, 'We are not going to allow you to take it because you may take that grain to some other district to sell it'. What other alternative is there except to bribe? This is how these small officials harass people and tempt them to offer bribe."

JANAB JAFFAR MOHIDEEN:—جناب صدر

میں آنربل فینانس منسٹر کو مبارک باد دیتا ہوں جنہوں نے اپنی بہت کے تقریر میں سرکاری کاروائی کا نقشہ کھینچ رکھا ہے خوشی کی بات ہے کہ کچھ نہ کچھ ترقی اور کامیابی ضرور پائی ہے۔

2nd March 1951] [Janab Jaffar Mohideen]

مگر زیادہ افسوس اس بات کا ہے کہ عام لوگ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم کو آزادی مل گئی مگر نہ ہم کو کھانیکو کھانا ہے نہ پہننے کو کپڑا۔ یہاں بیٹھ کر ہم قانون بناتے ہیں مگر افسوس یہ ہے جس طرح سے عمل میں لانا ہے اُس طرح نہیں لاتے ہیں اس طرح کے قانون سے کیا فائدہ جو رعایا میں حل چل اڑ رہے ہیں چینی پیدا کر رہی ہے۔ اس لئے آنربل منسٹر سے التماس ہے کہ جہاں تک ہو سکے ان قانون کو عملی جامہ پہنائیں۔ کپڑے کا کنٹرول نکالا گیا پھر بھی کپڑا ملنا بہت دشوار ہے۔ یہ عام بات ہے کپڑا بندنے والے (weavers) کے لئے دھاگا نہیں ملتا نہیں مگر ماہ میں یکت یکت فرد کو ۱۲ بنڈل ملتا ہے اُس سے اُنکے خاندان کس طرح گذر کر سکتے ہیں۔ اس پر حکومت غور کرنی چاہئے مجھے پہلے مقرر ہے۔ پروکيورمنٹ (procurement) کے سلسلہ میں اچھی طرح سے روشنی ڈال چکے ہیں اس لئے میں زیادہ کچھ کہنا نہیں چاہتا لیکن یہ کہنا فرض عین سمجھتا ہوں کہ قانون تو بالکل اچھا ہے مگر جو چھوٹے افسر ہیں اُنکی چال بازی سے حکومت بدنام ہو رہی ہے۔ پروہیڈیشن (prohibition) کا خدا ہی حافظ۔ جابجا شراب تیار کی جا رہی ہے۔ حکومت روکنے کے لئے کوشش پر کوشش کر رہی ہے مگر ناممکن ہے مجھے زیادہ مہلت نہ دی گئی اس لئے میں اپنی تقریر کو ختم کرنے سے پہلے دوبارہ آنربل فینانس منسٹر سے التماس کرتا ہوں جو قانون یہاں پاس کرتے ہیں اُسکو عملی جامہ پہنانا یہ انکا فرض عین ہوتا ہے جس سے ہمارے رعایا کی صلا متنی اور اسٹیٹ کی ترقی ہے۔

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister has presented a slightly deficit Budget for the next year, and has left the deficit uncovered. A Budget with a small deficit is not really a bad thing; it is almost as good as a slightly surplus Budget or a balanced Budget, or at any rate, it is not worse than a balanced Budget. It is also good that the deficit has been left uncovered; for even as explained by the Finance Minister himself, it is of no great significance under the circumstances. It is fortunate that the Finance Minister has not resorted to fresh taxation or an increase in the existing taxation. His kamadhenu has all along been there alluring him; we have to congratulate him that he has resisted the allurements of his kamadhenu. Neither has he thought of any changes in connection

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with any other tax; but if he had, it would not have been good for the people of the state. Every one who spoke from the other side began by saying that he approved of the Budget, but very soon every one began cataloguing the grievances and hardships which his constituency and the people there were undergoing. They were telling the Government how they had not done what all they should do and could do for the benefit of the people. They criticised the Budget with severity, of course of varying degrees. Then, what are we to do on our part? We have tried to discover some good points in the Budget. The first thing as I have already mentioned, is that the deficit has been left uncovered and no new taxation has been resorted to. On the other hand, we find some little relief is being given in the existing taxation. Then again, fairly large sums of money are being allotted for Education, and similarly large sums, though not so large, are being devoted to various schemes in the Public Works Department. The Government claim credit for the maintenance of law and order; we do not grudge them that credit; but at the same time, I want to tell them that a large part of the credit for the maintenance of law and order must go to the people. The people of our State by their very nature are law-abiding, and disciplined; and therefore, if this State has comparatively been unruffled or if any ruffle there was, it subsided very soon, the credit must go in a large measure to the people of the State. I mentioned some points in connexion with the Budget of last year, and I am glad a few have been attended to while others have not been attended to but that does not mean that the Government have done all they could do for the good of the people—I speak of course within the financial limitations of the Government. Have they done all the good they could have done, that is the question? In this connection, please allow me, Sir, to quote from Mr. Wattal, one-time Accountant-General in Madras. He says in a book he has written on Public Finance, that—

‘Public revenue should be raised in an equitable manner and spent economically, so that the taxpayer may get full value for his money.’

That is the dictum he has laid down. Now, we have to see whether the taxpayer has got full value or at least near-full-value for his money. You apply this dictum and find out whether the achievements of this Government satisfy such a dictum. Or take the great Tirukkural to which resort has been had by the Finance Minister himself. He quotes from it that—

‘Freedom from sickness and want, increased production of wealth, wide spread contentment and joy and security’

are the prime requisites of an ideal State. Here, however, I do not think that the translation or the interpretation of the Hon. Finance Minister is correct. These are not the requisites that are laid down by that great work for an ideal State; it speaks of them as things which can be achieved by a State concretely, which must be achieved for the good of the people. Then again, the Hon. Finance Minister says that—

‘Security has been advisedly put last, evidently to show that all else is unreal without it.’

Here again, there is a difference in the matter of interpretation. If all the other things which go before security are achieved, then

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security will follow automatically—that seems to be the meaning of Tirukkural. Therefore, Sir, what a Government must aim at is freedom from sickness and want, not only aim but achieve, increased production of wealth, widespread contentment and joy. Here it speaks very cautiously; it does not speak of complete contentment and joy as the Finance Minister interprets somewhere else in his speech. It speaks in a practical manner. This dictum of Tirukkural is in accord with the modern theory of a welfare State. You apply this very principle to what this Government have done.

“This Budget has been called by a prominent daily in the City as an election Budget, that is to say, a Budget that is meant for impressing upon the people that this Government have done so many things for the people. Sir, this is not the first time that such a document is being placed before the people; this is not an election manifesto, the Government must know. It is for the fourth time that they are speaking in this manner to the people. They may say so many things there, but the people know what the actual position is. People know what the claim of the Government is, whether it is correct to say that they have done all that they could do for the benefit of the people—the people are in a very good position to understand all that. They know that Government have not done what they ought to have done in the matter of the primary requisites of the people, viz., food, clothing and shelter. People know what progress has been made by the Government and what benefits they have given to the people. In the Budget speech, the Hon. Finance Minister has indeed narrated what sums have been spent for what purposes. But what he ought to have done is to show what effect has been achieved or what results have been realized by such expenditure. In the matter of food, for instance, he ought to have shown the results achieved by the three-year plan. We are now in the second year of that three-year plan. He must have told us what is the target for the first and the second years, whether we have achieved that target, or whether we have realized the target at least of the first year, and if not, why we have not done so. He must have explained all that, and then only the people could understand the real position. He simply says in the Budget speech that so much money has been received and so much money has been allotted for such and such purpose. Excepting in one or two cases, there is no attempt to show what their object is in the matter of spending public money.

“With regard to the P.W.D. of course I have to say a word. There the matter is entirely different; it is a question of putting up so many bridges, digging so many canals, completing the construction of a highway and so on, and when once they do it, it is not their concern to speak of the results, and it is for the other departments to be concerned with the results. I have to say, Sir, that even under the limitations of governmental finance, they have not done what they could in this respect. In the last portion of the Finance Minister's speech, the Government claim that they have done what all they could to deserve the support and sympathy of the people. Yet, take the one important thing which is now

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agitating the minds of the people, i.e., the all-embracing question of food. Advisedly, the speech devotes a good portion to that subject covering very many pages. Hon. Members have no doubt stressed various aspects of this question, but I want to ask the Government only this: what has happened to your Grow-More-Food Campaign? You have spent so many crores of rupees on well-subsidies, so many crores on manures, so many crores on minor irrigation schemes, on tank restoration schemes, etc. What is the result of all this expenditure? The Hon. Finance Minister has not said a word about the results achieved by the Grow-More-Food Campaign. If no results have been achieved at all, then they ought to have explained the position and told us also what policy they are going to pursue in the future. The one scape-goat that is being pitched upon for anything is the failure of the monsoon. If the wells fail, the monsoons are being blamed; if manures do not yield such result as was expected, then it is the rains that are blamed; if minor irrigation schemes do not yield the fruits expected of them, again it is the rains that are to blame. That is how, Sir, they try to explain things. I want to ask them this question: monsoons have failed no doubt, but yet all the crops in the State have not perished. A major portion of the crops has survived and the deficit is only 13½ lakhs of tons according to their own calculations. Now, if at least some of their schemes had been so worked as to make them succeed, would we be faced with this shortage? I can definitely say, no. Take for example, the question of manures. It was impressed upon them sometime ago that they must concentrate upon such things as manuring, methods of intensive cultivation, etc., so as to get immediate results. Now, this has been proved by the efforts of the people themselves. The "Swadesamitran," one Muslim paper and also the "Indian Republic" have given details of the huge increase in production that has been effected by the ryots themselves. Once upon a time it was said that the average production of our country was only 900 lb. per acre, while certain countries like Japan and Spain could put up as much as 5,000 lb. per acre. Here in Tanjore, in not one, two, three, five or ten cases, but in cases after cases, year after year, they have shown that they could beat even this world record. In fact, some of them have produced not only 5,000 lb. in the place of the average of 900 lb. a few years ago, but even so much as 10,000 lb. per acre. Mr. Speaker, this ought to be really a world record. So, are the Government really paying attention to such things? The Hon. Finance Minister speaks of two-thirds of the manure lying idle in the godowns of the Government and thereby creating embarrassment for the Government in the ways and means side. How is it then that when the people know that manures could increase production to that extent, they are not taking to it? As a matter of fact, they want to take to it and this loan given by the Government at the rate of Rs. 25 per acre has been successful to some extent. Many of the poor ryots owning three, four and five acres have gone in for this loan of manure and have made use of it. Then, you must find out why the other people are not making use of the manures, particularly when they see that the manures can produce such results as this. At the least, these manures can produce 100 per cent

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more yield in crops. When I speak of intensive cultivation and manuring, I refer only to the deltaic areas of the State where there are already water facilities existing. So, if you concentrate on manure in the deltaic areas and continue this loan affair for another two or three years and persuade the people to make use of the manures, I am sure, more than what you require can be obtained in one year and your deficit will be wiped out and you will also be in a position to export food-grains to other States, if not to other countries also. When that is the real position, I do not know why this has not dawned upon the mind of the Government.

"In this connexion, I want to refer to another matter. There is one thing called electro-culture. This principle was evolved in our own country by one of our own countrymen some years ago. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'In our own Council.') Yes, but there is a little difference there. Dr. Nehru is the gentleman who evolved this principle of electro-culture. Electro-culture is a sort of culture, which would increase our production by 40 to 50 per cent by appliances which cost next to nothing. There is one of our own friends here, who was until the other day one of your reporters and he experimented upon this principle and found that he could work upon it. Only last year he retired. Mr. Speaker, he has been working upon this and he has proved to the satisfaction of many people, even to the satisfaction of one of the former Ministers about the successful nature of that culture. For about ten years he was writing a series of articles in the dailies here and it was appreciated by all. Then, about ten years ago, Government appointed a special officer for that purpose and he wrote a report on electro-culture saying that the gentleman had not done any practical experiment himself and that he wrote about it after his contact with Dr. Nehru. He said that because he had no practical knowledge, he failed and then the matter was closed. Then, only about a year ago, in Tirurkuppam in the Chingleput district, this gentleman who was a reporter in the Assembly was appointed a special officer and asked to carry on this experiment. A few weeks or so, he went on with the work, but all of a sudden he was asked to close it. I do not know why. It will be interesting to know why this experiment was stopped and why this principle which has been adopted by other countries, countries in the middle-east and Russia, has not been adopted in our own country.

"Then another very important matter in this connexion, I want to refer to, Mr. Speaker, is the question of price. Unless you give adequate price to the agriculturist, you are not going to increase production. That is an important factor which you must recognize. Food is one of the articles which stands in the last place in the matter of price index. Therefore it is only reasonable that the ryot must be given a fairly higher price for his production. If you do that, then production will be increased and when production increases, prices will come down automatically according to the principles of economics. That is the only way to bring down prices and not by purely artificial means proposed by the Government. Sir, these are things which every Government ought to know and I do not know whether the Government have taken note of all these things. Sometime ago, one of the

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Members referred to certain suggestions, for example, about surveying of the province for wells. Then the Hon. Finance Minister, in a lighthearted manner, said, 'Why should we take up the suggestions given to us?' That is not the spirit in which our suggestions should be taken. It is up to the Government to take up the suggestions made by hon. Members and investigate them, but if the Government refuse to take up the suggestions, then there is not much use in our carrying on discussion here and the result of it is, what you find to-day, namely, starvation is staring the people in the face; people's vitality is undermined; they are emaciated and not fit for work. I have pointed out on various occasions on the floor of this House that this low vitality is one of the reasons for low production in our State.

"Sir, speaking of prices, it is only natural for the people to ask, why in another State in our own country—say for example in Uttar Pradesh when they get a much higher price, we do not get it here. If you say that there the standard of living of the people is high and so they are paid high and we have to pay higher prices for their output, will not our people ask, should we not also have the same standard of living that is obtaining in another State of our own country? Therefore, it is really a very serious question and the question of inflation and such other things should not come in to play in this connexion, but it must be tackled in other ways. So, if you want food production should increase and your efforts should succeed, you must increase the price.

"Then, take Education, Mr. Speaker. The Government say, they are spending so much on education and so much credit is due to them for that, but they must spend economically with a view to getting effective results. That is what we expect of the Government. Merely collecting and spending can be done by anybody. If the Government have a will to work out a plan, they must see that the results expected of it are obtained. The Hon. Finance Minister says that thrice the amount allotted for Education in 1946 has been allotted for 1950-51. But, I ask, with what result? It has been pointed out in certain quarters also and I am pointing this out to show that mere expenditure alone will not do, but you must always have your finger on the results. When you do not get the desired results, you must sit and think about it and see why, when and where you have gone wrong. Let us see what is the result of our expenditure. In 1945-46 Government spent Rs. 309 lakhs on elementary education and in 1949-50 Rs. 609.23 lakhs. For spending Rs. 309 lakhs they had Rs. 32.4 lakhs of children in the elementary schools and though in 1949-50 the number of teachers had increased, the number of children increased only by about 8 lakhs and that is due to the increase in the strength of the schools and it comes to only 25 per cent increase, whereas the increase in expenditure is almost 100 per cent. Such being the case, should they not find out the reason for this paucity of results? If they say that money has not had the same value as in 1945, then how can they claim that they are spending so much as this? Here, in speaking on education, you know the great scarcity of colleges for our boys who pass out of the high schools. The Government must do everything to encourage the establishment of

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more and more new colleges, particularly private institutions. For that purpose, they must at least give half the building grant as they have been doing sometime ago. It is a pity that now when there is greater need for colleges, they have restricted the building grant to Rs. 75,000 per annum. That is really a restriction, an unmerited restriction on the expansion of college education. The Government would do well to reconsider this question.

"Then again, another important matter in which myself and my hon. Friends have been specially interested is in regard to religious instruction in schools. Some time ago, orders went forth from the Government saying that under the Constitution schools should not give religious instruction to children, that is to say, schools under State management and schools under the management of local bodies. We protested and I protested against this move of the Government. I referred to Article 28 (1) of the Constitution of India which says—

'No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.'

Sir, that is the wording of the Constitution. The wording of the Constitution is :

'wholly maintained out of State funds.'

I would ask the Government whether any school is being maintained solely out of State funds, let it be a State school, or let it be a municipal or district board school. They collect school fees from the boys. That meets part of the expenditure that is being incurred by the managements on schools. Then again, Sir, do the schools maintained by the municipalities and district boards come under 'State schools'. No satisfactory reply has been given by the Government to obviate the difficulties. As a matter of fact, certain offers were made to the Government to the effect that they should allow religious instruction to continue and that private parties must find funds for paying those religious instructors. The Government did not agree even to this very reasonable proposal. Another thing the Government are doing in this matter is that they are interfering with the privately managed schools. The rules are so framed that private managements find it difficult to continue religious instruction in those schools. For example, they say—

'Since you receive a grant from the Government the teachers who receive their pay from out of the grants must work for so many hours as fixed by us.'

In that way they circumvent even the right of the private managements to have religious instruction imparted in their schools. This is a very serious matter which affects the educational progress of the community. Therefore I earnestly request that the Government must go into the question, and do justice in the matter.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said the Government did not think of raising the sales tax. In this respect I have been for years past urging upon the Government to give some relief to a class of poor people, I mean, people who deal in such perishable articles as mutton. The Hon. the Finance Minister could not say that he has no sympathy for the people but yet he has not so far come forward with any relief for them. Only a few months ago on the

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floor of this very House he said he would come forward with a measure to give relief to these people by November at the latest. The sort of relief he proposed to give is not really a relief at all. It will still subject the people to the old harassment and hardships. Still the question of accounts will come up, still the question of estimates will come and the harassment and hardship will continue. This is a small matter. The Government would do well to please these small people and give them relief in that matter.

"There is another question. The Government, it seems, have recognized the claim of the billion and specie merchants for relief. They have published a measure in that connexion. Now what these people want and agitate for is that retrospective effect be given to the provisions of the amending Bill. The Government recognize that their claim is well founded and reasonable. Since they do so, it is only reasonable that retrospective effect should be given to the relief proposed.

"Sir, I spoke a few words on the food situation, and the scarcity of it. There is another scarcity in our State, the yarn scarcity that is affecting millions of people. The Government of India, it seems, has given an *ad hoc* grant of 3,500 bales of yarn as a result of the negotiations that our Minister for Industries conducted with the India Government. But that is a flea-bite. The Government must see that these poor weavers whether they belong to co-operative societies or not, are provided with sufficient yarn to keep them on their work for at least 25 days in the month and thus carry on their avocation as usual.

"About the housing problem, the Government have allotted about Rs. 13½ lakhs for the City of Madras. They think that this is a very big amount. You know, Sir, the difficulties of housing in the State. Poor people may come here. But why do they come here? Because they have no houses elsewhere. The Government have not provided houses for their own servants. Now in the Budget speech you find 8 lakhs of rupees provided for one account, another Rs. 10 lakhs for another and some lakhs are provided for the Police and so on but they have not provided at least some lakhs for quarters for Government servants. If they provide accommodation for all Government servants as quickly as possible, there will be some relief in the matter of housing in the State and in other urban areas. But what the Government do is just like what the cuckoo does. Many of these cuckoos, having their own nests, go and lay their eggs in the nests of the crows and make the crows bring up their young ones. In the same way the Government get hold of private houses and thereby create difficulties for the private parties and the people as well.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, now as well as for sometime past, I have been speaking of the important question of minorities and I do not propose to do so now. That does not mean that there are no pin-pricks still, there is no annoyance still and no concrete grievance still for them. There they are. In certain quarters and on certain occasions, the Government, I have to acknowledge, have been doing their best to remove some of them. But still

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these pinpricks and annoyance continue. I only hope that very soon these things will disappear and all people will live as one family in this great land of ours."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, for full four days the Budget was subjected to not very severe criticism this year as hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan has rightly pointed out. Compared to previous year's criticisms, this year's criticism is rather mild. (An hon. Member: 'What is it due to?' A voice: 'Good work.') I do not know whether the hon. Members have resigned themselves to the position and come to the conclusion: 'All right, being the last Budget of this Minister we need not severely criticize the Government or their acts', or whether it is because they were fairly satisfied that there was no taxation (laughter), that we have been spending large sums of money on welfare services and that we could not have done better in view of the adverse seasonal conditions. Whatever it is, looking back on these four years, I must say that this year there is not that vigour and that vitality in the criticisms which we expected.

"Sir, the hon. Gentleman Mr. Anwar has referred to the momentous period of this Assembly, namely, the last five years and he ended by saying that the Government, which had ample opportunities given them, did not utilize them fully. But, Sir, as we review the five years activity, certainly these five years have been very momentous in the history of our nation itself. I do not think any other assembly, which may come into existence even, say 25 or 50 years hence will be able to say that any particular five-year period would be replete with so many momentous changes of far-reaching consequences. Really we are fortunate that we have been living at times when big changes have been taking place and really we, whether as Members of the Opposition or Members of the Government, have been playing our humble role when these big changes have been taking place. Sir, since we were elected in 1946, we had the transfer of power, the Constitution of the Indian Republic was framed, and passed and brought into effect, the States were integrated, we passed the Zamindari Abolition Bill, Prohibition was introduced, the Endowments Bill, the Tenancy Reform Bill, and the Panchayats Bill were passed, and there was also the rise and fall of the Communists. These are all big things which have happened and I think they have happened for the good of the country as a whole, and I am sure the benefits of these reforms and of these changes would be visible only a little later. Just now we are in the transitional period. There are certain things which cannot be attended to immediately. Even in a reform like the zamindari abolition there are several things yet to be done. The zamindars are complaining that they have not received the money deposited with the tribunal. In a matter like this when there are so many claimants in their own families, the tribunal must necessarily hear all the contesting claims and then only come to their own judgments before disbursing the amounts due to them. We cannot hurry up the tribunal in such matters and say: 'Get along, such and such a zamindar is in need of money. Disburse the amount at once. You have no need to hear all the demands of

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the junior members of the family.' Then again survey settlement has to go on for years and it is going to cost us enormous amount, nearly four crores or so and that has to be done before we actually arrive at the figure which is due to the zamindars. Further a number of tanks are being repaired which were neglected for decades by the zamindars. This year we have certainly done well in spending about 95 lakhs of rupees or so on the restoration of these tanks specially and mostly in the zamindari area. We have provided for another 155 lakhs of rupees next year. I know in my own district—I was there during the last week, I visited Darsi, Podili and Sulurpet taluks—people are saying with gratitude that these tanks which were neglected for decades and centuries have been taken up and the department is vigorously pushing through the restoration and when we finish the entire scheme next year or in the year later, I am sure the ryots will certainly feel gratified that their demands which were not heeded to during the zamindari regime were attended to by us. And, Sir, here again the ryots can reap the benefits only if the monsoon is all right and the tanks are full. Then only they can raise the crops. We have raised the bunds and sluices but if there is no rain what could the ryots or the Government do? We have spent Rs. 95 lakhs and now we have to depend upon the rains so that the tanks might be filled and the crops cultivated. Likewise, in every other matter there are several small little details to be attended to. Take for instance the integration of States of Sandur, Banganapalle and Pudukkottai. There is a peon there working under the Durbar and he has to be absorbed into the Registration department, Medical department, or the Educational department. Certainly it takes some little time. In between that, the peon will be saying: 'I am in the lurch. I am not as yet taken up by the Government, etc.' So also under the Endowments Act, the Tenancy reform, etc., there are so many matters to be looked into during the transitional period. Though big things have happened, they have not yet yielded the harvest of the big reforms.

"Therefore, Sir, these five years constitute really a big period and very many big things have happened. As I have said often, in the expenditure side we have done very well indeed. I have got figures to show that last year we spent over 18 crores of rupees on capital expenditure and 59 crores on the revenue account. What it used to be some time ago, was rather very little and therefore to say that all this expenditure has gone waste cannot be true. I therefore request the hon. Members to appreciate our expenditure on the welfare services such as education and health, or medical services. I have got some figures which show that whereas we spent on education during 1930-31 about 3 crores, this year we have budgeted for an expenditure of 11.4 crores which means an increase of 380 per cent. that is, 3.8 times over the expenditure in 1930-31.

.. "On Medical and Public Health, Rs. 1.3 crore was spent in the year 1930-31 whereas in 1951-52 we intend spending about Rs. 4.4 crores which means three to four times or roughly 320 per cent. The total revenue in 1930-31 was Rs. 16.8 crores and in

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1951-52 we have Rs. 59.6 crores revenue, i.e., an increase of more than 350 per cent. Our expenditure on Police has increased from Rs. 1.8 crore in 1930-31 to Rs. 6.7 crores which means an increase of about 370 per cent. Likewise, expenditure has gone up in every department and we are glad that our receipts also have kept up."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, when expenditure on Education has gone up by 400 per cent, may I know whether the number of students in the colleges has equally gone up by 400 per cent?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It cannot be. The number might have increased by nearly 300 per cent. Whatever it is, under Education Demand, hon. Members can ask for more details. If we spend ten times, it does not mean that the increase in number of students also should go up ten times. That kind of proportion cannot apply to this. In every college, we are affording more facilities and it does not mean that the number of students also must necessarily be double.

"So, Sir, whatever we spend on the revenue account does not count. Whatever we spend on capital account is all that matters because we create assets whether it is under Electricity or Irrigation, and that gives satisfaction to our people. We have been bestowing greater interest on capital works. The Irrigation and Electricity Schemes were in great demand for a very large number of years. The following figures will be of great value to us to know what we are spending on capital works:—

Year.	Expenditure on Capital Works.	
1945-46*	About 100.0 lakhs.	*Under Advisers' regime. The expenditure includes, Electricity, Irrigation, Buildings, etc.
1946-47	" 200.0 "	
1947-48	" 600.0 "	
1948-49	" 850.0 "	
1949-50	" 1,285.0 "	
1950-51	" 1,845.0 "	

So, at the end of March 1951, we would have spent about Rs. 48.8 crores on capital works for the last five years. We have a programme still to be completed which requires another Rs. 40.0 crores and we intend doing it in the next two years. Therefore, two years hence we would have completed schemes of capital works to the extent of over Rs. 88.0 crores. We have already spent Rs. 48.0 crores. The respective departments are gaining momentum. In the beginning of the Congress regime, things were just settling and the departments were being established and I don't blame anybody for that. They are just now

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gaining momentum. Though we have provided only Rs. 15.0 crores under Capital works in the Budget Estimate for 1950-51, actually Rs. 18.0 crores were spent, i.e., an increase of Rs. 3.0 crores. The Electricity Department and the Irrigation Department are spending large sums of money to complete the schemes which they have taken up, with greater gusto and momentum at times necessitating even our asking our Chief Engineers to keep to the allotments because our Ways and Means position has become rather difficult."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"What is the Capital Expenditure according to the Post-War Development Schemes?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I think it was about Rs. 150.0 crores. Ultimately when we took up Prohibition, it was reduced to Rs. 80.0 crores and we are actually spending that amount. We have already spent about Rs. 48.0 crores on Capital works and we intend spending another Rs. 40.0 crores within the next two years, i.e., at Rs. 20.0 crores each year.

"Sir, in 1951-52 we have provided Capital Works—

	RS.
Irrigation	937.0 lakhs.
Industries	47.0 "
Buildings	182.0 "
Electricity	937.0 "
	2,103.0 "

"Sir, we have borrowed Rs. 19.0 crores from either the local market or the Government of India. Rs. 8.5 crores were raised in the open market and Rs. 10.5 crores from the Government of India. So, during these five years we have borrowed only Rs. 19.0 crores and we have actually spent Rs. 48.0 crores on Capital Works. We spent the balance from out of our own surpluses. I therefore think, Sir, that we have done fairly well with regard to our Capital Expenditure.

"Of course, my Budget may appear to be a little deficit Budget as expressed by the Leader of the Opposition. But I expect it may not be a deficit Budget ultimately. Because from my experience for the last three years, I have been presenting deficit Budgets every year—except in 1947-48 when there was a surplus of Rs. 5.1 crores—and they were ultimately becoming surplus.

1947-48	5.1 crores surplus.
1948-49	0.05 lakh deficit.
1949-50	0.35 "
1950-51 (revised estimate) ..	0.63 lakh surplus.

And for 1951-52, the deficit is only Rs. 67.0 lakhs and with the increased income-tax receipts, the deficit may come down to

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Rs. 23.0 lakhs, and may ultimately be converted into a little surplus. Therefore, one need not bother much about what has been said as deficit.

"Even on Expenditure side, we have spent about Rs. 30.0 crores in 1945-46 and we are budgeting for Rs. 60.3 crores for 1951-52. During the last five years, we have almost doubled our expenditure on Revenue Account. The Leader of the Opposition might say that it is going for the services in the shape of salaries, allowances, travelling allowances, etc. Whatever it is, they are needed because all the Departments are gaining momentum, and are on the move. They want more money and we have been certainly providing larger sums of money from year to year. Therefore, whether it is under Welfare Services or Security Services, we have been spending large sums of money and I think that hon. Members must, to that extent, be satisfied that we have not been neglecting any department and on the other hand we have been spending larger sums of money. But the question of retrenchment was there even in 1920, 1930, 1940 and later. Every year, it was being said, 'The Government are spending more on Police or Revenue Department, and the Revenue Board is the fifth wheel of the coach, etc.' All aspects have been considered in detail and yet this administration could not undertake drastic retrenchment in its services because we cannot retrench easily and willy-nilly. We know the difficulties of the departments. Every day, some Head of Department or other was coming and telling, 'This is the number of currents this year and it is an increase by such and such percentage. Therefore we want some more clerical staff or Superintendents, etc.' It is also true that we cannot keep the same office with the same establishment when we are spending larger sums of money because more supervision and scrutiny is required in the preparation of plans for the new schemes. Therefore, in spite of our desire to retrench, we could not retrench. It does not mean that we want to keep all the unnecessary people. If we feel that any staff is unnecessary, we will certainly retrench them."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Is it not a fact that 50 per cent of our revenue is going towards salaries of the Government servants in this State?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir. In the Budget Memorandum we have given expenditure department-war and I do not think it is 50 per cent. Anyway, the hon. Member can ask a separate question. I do not know the exact percentage."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"It is 40 per cent."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Every year our revenues were increasing and it cannot be 40 per cent.

"After all, it is necessary. In the Police Department, most of the expenditure is towards equipment, jeeps and lorries, constabulary, etc. And we should not minimize what we are spending on the services."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"It is Rs. 24.10 crores."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Even then, how can it be fifty per cent?”

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :—“ It is 40 per cent.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ With all that, there are complaints and we are aware of the difficulties of the people. I know that the people are not fully satisfied with the present state of affairs and they put the blame for every little thing on the Government of the day. In the Post-war period, the people, instead of being self-supporting in essential matters, look to Government for every little thing they are in need of. Before the War, i.e., before 1939, people were not asking the Government to build houses for civilian population. If there is housing shortage in Visakhapatnam or Madurai or Madras, the people now look to the Government for relief. For them the Government must come forward to build houses. If some civilian or a Government Officer is not able to get a house, he thinks that the Government has failed in its primary duty of giving him a shelter. If there is housing shortage in Visakhapatnam, I do not think that the blame should be placed on the Government. It is for the private people to meet it. If there is a housing shortage in Georgetown, somebody will say, ‘I wanted a house in Georgetown. Government are not able to provide me with a house.’ That sort of too much reliance on the Government is not safe for the community. I wish that in this respect, people stand on their own legs. If they want some cement or steel or some other controlled commodity, the Government can certainly help them. Because houses are not available, the entire blame should not be placed at the door of the Government.

“ Likewise, even with regard to yarn, cloth, foodstuffs, sugar, jaggery, tamarind, etc., either the Civil Supplies Department or the Government of Madras, or Hon. Sri K. M. Munshi or Hon. Sri M. Thirumala Rao, are blamed. It may be that some difficulties are created by the controls which they can certainly ask the Government to relax. But what is happening now is, whether it is a general discussion or whether it is the question-hour, the discussion is turned to the food problem. Everyone says, ‘Send a telegram to Delhi or go to Delhi’. There seems to be an impression that they should press us to get more food from the Government of India. I do not know whether our hands are being strengthened or weakened by this means. I cannot blame the Government of India either. It is no use taking a very hostile attitude towards them. What is to be done by the Government of India for our difficulties? We have discussed with them. It is not as though they are not sympathetic to our requirements here. They have been doing all that they could in the matter. If there is no food . . . ”

JANAB MAHBOOB ALI BAIG :—“ Allow them to buy. (Interruption.) My point is this, Mr. Speaker. This is the most unsatisfactory portion of the Hon. the Finance Minister’s speech. Government either makes itself responsible for food and cloth or straightway say, ‘we have nothing to do with these. People may

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go and maintain themselves.’ You cannot leave things half-way. You introduce controls; you try to control supplies and yet you say you are not responsible and that the Government should not be blamed. That attitude I can never understand. So, I say that this is a most unsatisfactory answer.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ We wish we could say it is none of our responsibility but we know what the immediate result would be to such an attitude. We know how the people will suffer and how the prices will soar high. Therefore, we have to step in and fix ceiling prices, regulate movements and take particular and meticulous care with regard to distribution, etc. If we say that it is none of our responsibility, that would have relieved us of our bother, for, it is a thankless job which any Government undertakes in this matter. Yet, we know we have to undertake it and perform it, thankless as it is, because if we take a different attitude, it will be disastrous to the country. Therefore the Civil Supplies machinery is working, and we are not happy about it. But, Sir, apart from placing too much reliance upon the Government, it must be recognized that monsoons have failed us. It is no use shutting our eyes to that phenomenon. So far as the Government are concerned, it materially affects whatever we do or whatever we do not do. Perhaps an inch of rain in a particular district or season may be giving us rice worth several lakhs of rupees. An inch of rain, according to calculations, we can say, gives us more electricity, gives us more entertainment tax, gives greater sales tax and of course more food. So, I say an inch of rain, in terms of money, means about fifty lakhs of rupees. Yet we do not get that rain. This is the fourth year in succession when the monsoons have failed. Therefore, our difficulties have been doubled and trebled. On account of the failure of the monsoon, we have to spend more on irrigation, tank restoration and well subsidy schemes. If only Nature was kind to us, we need not spend money on any of these schemes. We have to do all these things because the monsoons have failed for four years in succession. We know the difficulties of the people. We know that there is not sufficient food and that there is not sufficient yarn and the yarn that is made available does not give the weavers work for more than seven or ten days in a month. We have been making requests to the Government of India and they are trying to help us. What is the use of simply blaming Hon. Sri Hare Krishna Mahtab or Hon. Sri Munshi? They cannot create these things. Therefore, I say we must take a realistic attitude in this matter. We are really thankful for the sympathetic attitude which the Government of India are taking with regard to food and cloth. They have promised us increased quotas of yarn and we have also been making repeated representations to them. We know that the quota that is being given just now is very unsatisfactory. We all realize it. The Hon. Sri Hare Krishna Mahtab also realizes this and he is trying to see what could be done to help the weavers. I hope in the next few months, the needs of the weavers will be met considerably and they will be satisfied with the quantities given. It is no use

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blaming Delhi. Hon. Ministers in charge there are not callous or indifferent. After all, they are responsible persons who are the beloved leaders of our people and they are trying to do their best. So, let us hope that in the next few months, the yarn position will improve so that the weavers may have more yarn and that the food position will improve so that our people will have 16 ounces or 18 ounces of rice. But, at present there is scarcity and this scarcity is not the creation of the Government either. It has been there for a long time. If there is food deficit, it is due to the neglect of the previous administration. They made us dependent on Burma and Malaya for broken rice. They did not spend on irrigation projects. If they had spent more on irrigation projects during all those affluent years, they could have left us a heritage of prosperity and self-sufficiency in food. But, they have not done so and they have really made us dependent on Burma and other countries for broken rice. Therefore, hon. Members should take a sympathetic attitude towards the Government and should not blame the present Government. You may blame us for days and days together but it does not create an ounce of food in the country. Therefore, there is no use blaming the Government. Of course, you can blame the Government if there is any mismanagement or maldistribution and in that case, hon. Members are entitled to advise us and we will be ready to take their advice, but there is no use blaming the Government for what is not available in the country. Food is not available. It cannot be created by the Hon. Mr. Munshi or by the Hon. Mr. Roche Victoria. It is not also very easy to purchase food because there are international repercussions in purchasing food from outside countries and getting it into our country. There are so many difficulties and bottlenecks which only an administrator can realize and not the man who is actually suffering. I hope hon. Members will appreciate these difficulties for which they are not responsible. Of course, hon. Members want more allotment of food; they want more money to be spent on the Harijans; they want more colleges to be opened, etc.; they also want facilities for rapid movement in times of emergency. We cannot say that all these are not needed. Perhaps they are needed. More professional colleges, more nurses and more hospitals are needed. Nobody can deny all these. But, what we do must conform to what we have and what we have must conform to what we do. We have not the necessary wherewithal to finance all these. I do want a college in every taluk. So many people are anxious to go in for higher education these days. So many schools have come into being and therefore, there is scope for perhaps a college in every taluk. But, where is the money for all these? We cannot create money. We cannot print currency notes in our Government Press or mint money. So, whatever resources we have got should be used for beneficial activities. Some hon. Members glibly say, 'Retrench and spend from the savings! You are creating a police raj in this State by creating more police and spending more on the police'. All this

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may be true. But those who know about administration and who run the machinery of Government know that all the police give a sense of security to the people. Therefore, it is not right to say, 'You do not require so many police stations and so many police constables, etc.' After all, security must be given. With the increase in police stations and increase in police constables, there is an amount of security in the country which was lacking sometime ago.

"Then, some hon. Members like Sri A. Subramaniam asked, why not spend more on the backward communities. According to them they are 50 per cent and they ask, when you are spending about sixty crores, why earmark an amount of only Rs. 7½ lakhs for the backward classes? I must say that this amount of Rs. 7½ lakhs is for special services over and above the benefits they enjoy in common with the rest of the population. If there is a General Hospital in Madras City, where we are spending lakhs of rupees, it is open to the backward communities also. Likewise other institutions. They are not for any particular communities, either backward communities or non-backward communities or forward communities. All these amenities the backward communities also enjoy and this sum of Rs. 7½ lakhs is over and above what has been done to the general community. In fact, we are treating them preferentially by providing this extra amount so that when their boys go to professional colleges, they may be given some scholarships and other facilities. It is not as if we are spending only Rs. 7½ lakhs on them. They have not been given any preferential treatment in the previous years, but we have taken up the question and found that they do require some assistance. Originally perhaps, it was only five lakhs and now it is increased to Rs. 7½ lakhs. They do deserve something more and I shall certainly see what could be done in the coming years.

"Hon. Members should remember that Government can only spend within its resources. Previously, economists used to say that they might draw up their programme of expenditure and then make provision for meeting it. I do not think we can do so now. We must first know what we would get each year and then cut our coat according to the cloth and try to see that all these put together do not exceed what we get. We cannot go on leaving deficits uncovered. It may be so for one or two years, but we have to see that we do not have a deficit Budget this year. I could have given one more crore for education, for agriculture, for backward communities, another twenty lakhs for Harijans and so on. I could have been more generous on the eve of the elections. But, I was particular to see that there was no deficit this year. If there is a nominal deficit in the Budget, it is actually no deficit at all. We could have made it up from sales tax receipts. Of course, the deficit is there, because, we want twenty crores of rupees as loan next year for financing our Capital Expenditure such as Irrigation projects. We get Rs. 60 crores; we spend that amount on Revenue Account and on general administration; but we have taken up the Tungabhadra, the Lower Bhavani and other projects, and they must be completed.

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otherwise, what we have done so far will be a waste. We want another Rs. 20 crores hereafter in order to see that these schemes which we have already undertaken are completed. We want these Rs. 20 crores from borrowings or from the sale of securities or from the Government of India. These are the only sources available to us, viz., either the Government of India must give us a loan or we must raise a loan in the open market; or we must convert our securities into cash through the Reserve Bank. We have been receiving directives after directives from the Central Government. I do not want to take the House into great detail about all that. The Government of India are anxious and the Reserve Bank of India are anxious that our expenditure must be cut down as much as possible, that capital works should not be taken up, that costly schemes must get the prior sanction of the Government of India. We are in that predicament now. Viewing the question from the standpoint of all-India requirements and State requirements, we have given them an assurance that in the case of schemes costing more than a crore of rupees we will get their prior sanction. It is a humiliating condition no doubt and we may even rebel against a condition like that, but the fact is that the Government of India are imposing that condition because they think it is necessary that whatever money is available in the country is not coming forward in abundance and therefore large capital works should not be taken up just at present. In fact, the Hirakud, the Damodar Valley and other projects have got to be financed by them, and they are finding it very difficult to finance them. Therefore, having in view the over-all picture of the requirements of the Central Government, we thought they knew better and that we should not grudge accepting this condition. So, any new scheme that we want to take up either in the Rayalaseema or in the Tamilnad or anywhere else, which is likely to cost a crore of rupees, should get their prior approval, and then only it can be taken up."

JANAB MAHBOOB ALI BAIG :—"What about utilizing our balances? Have we to take the permission of the Government of India even for that?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Yes, Sir; we have about Rs. 32 or 33 crores in the Revenue Reserve Fund, but it is not in fluid cash in our chests; they are in the shape of Government of India securities, and they are held in the vaults of the Reserve Bank. When we telegraphically intimate to them 'please sell such and such security' they use their discretion sometimes and then they give it to us. If the Madras Government want to sell securities to the extent of Rs. 20 crores, it cannot be done all at once; there is a limit to the sale of the securities, it cannot be absorbed immediately and there may not be people willing to take all the Rs. 20 crores. Even in the case of contributions to Government loans, it is the same thing; money should come in either case from the people; there must be some people to take them up. If I float a loan and if a man subscribes to it, it means that I take his money. Similarly, in the case of sale of securities, there is a limit.

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The Reserve Bank is very strict in the matter; and when we ask them to sell securities to such and such extent, they say 'We cannot afford to sell your securities to the extent you want; you may require Rs. 20 crores for your capital works, but the market has a limit and we cannot afford to sell more than three or four crores'. It is not as if on any day I can say to them 'Please sell securities worth Rs. 20 crores and credit the money to my account'—it is not so. Even last year, I may tell the House, we had a difficult time with regard to our Ways and Means position. We were spending Rs. 18 crores on capital works; we borrowed only Rs. 1½ crores from the Government and we borrowed Rs. 4½ crores from the open market. We repeatedly asked the Reserve Bank to sell our securities. In May and June last year we were in a very delicate position and even on the 2nd April we were in a bad position. There are so many small things which have got to be taken into account. Suppose for instance we are spending about Rs. 80 crores in any year, it means that every month we will have to spend Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 crores. But we do not have that amount every month in our coffers. No doubt we may get it at the end of the year or in the other months, but in the lean months, we have necessarily to depend on the Reserve Bank for the sale of securities. Our Ways and Means position thus becomes critical sometimes.

"Hon. Members may remember that a big province like the Uttar Pradesh for two successive years, in spite of best efforts, could not get a sum of Rs. 2 crores; in the first year they came into the market but withdrew; in the second year also, the enthusiasm was not there and they had to withdraw. Luckily last year we could get Rs. 4 crores and the Madhya Pradesh Government also got Rs. 2 crores. Therefore, I say that the securities cannot be sold as and when we please; and the Government also cannot give us a loan. In the previous year, although they promised to give us Rs. 6 crores, they did not give anything at all, while last year for agricultural purposes, pump-jets, etc., they gave us Rs. 1½ crores, and nothing more. We made a request for Rs. 6 crores for Capital Works, but they could not give. If we take the Ramapadasagar for instance, hon. Members can well imagine what our financial difficulties would be. That project cannot be undertaken entirely by this Government, because the money market is so very difficult by this Government, because the Government of India it is very difficult. Last year the Government of India wanted to come into the open market for a Rs. 50 crores loan but ultimately they did not come. Therefore, Sir, I have tried to present a non-deficit Budget because we wanted to create a good atmosphere for the loans we have to raise. After all, we have to raise some loans in good season in consultation with the Reserve Bank, in the open market. It may be for four or five crores, or anything that may be available. If I present a deficit budget, the investor will naturally look into the accounts and say 'the Madras Government have lost Rs. 17 crores by prohibition, they are running into debts, there is a large number of bills to be paid, why should I subscribe for their loan now?' He will be reluctant to put his money in our loans when there is

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a deficit. Therefore, Sir, we took particular care to see that this year's Budget is not a deficit Budget and I think we have fairly succeeded in it. In spite of the fact that we have allotted large sums of money for education and for Harijans (about Rs. 50 lakhs) and Rs. 7½ lakhs for backward communities, new services, etc., our Budget is not deficit. Hon. Members will, therefore, sympathise with me when I say that this is a non-deficit Budget. It is not also very easy to go on thinking in terms of taxation. After all, the provincial sphere of taxation is very limited; you can manipulate only the land revenue or the sales tax, and even there, we cannot do it as Mr. Raza Khan said, because the tax burden is already very high, and we cannot do it. There are only two or three other sources left to us such as agricultural income-tax, etc. I know what other States are getting in the way of agricultural income-tax. The Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are not getting very much out of it. They have also abolished zamindaries. No doubt it is a field worth exploring and perhaps it will be worth while for us to explore the possibilities of an agricultural income-tax, or as Mr. N. S. Varadachari said, a tax on the first sale by agriculturists. That will again put up the prices and help inflation; so all these things must be explored very carefully, and that will naturally take time. Immediately, however, we thought it was not necessary to resort to taxation, and we wanted a little pause, as I said in the Budget speech, for our activities.

"I am really glad that certain hon. Members have suggested some taxation measures; they said the Budget speech is insipid, there is nothing new in it, because there is no taxation proposal there. Or they said there was not any relief given. People were criticising it on both sides. While Mr. Ismail for instance wanted some relief in taxation, there were others who wanted more money to be made available for the growing departments. In a way we find all these criticisms are contradictory. If I give relief, I cannot increase my revenue, and if I cannot increase my revenue, I cannot give relief or increase my expenditure. If I really accept the advice of all hon. Members, I may have to provide for a Budget of 150 crores; if all the schemes suggested by the various members are to be taken up by the Government, we will want Rs. 150 crores, and that amount must be taken from the people. But Mr. Raza Khan said that the people's back is already aching and anything more put on their back will break not the camel's back but the poor people's back. In these circumstances, what is the use of asking for relief? As a matter of fact, asking for relief now is a retrograde suggestion. No doubt, if I give some relief, I can easily become popular, but my revenues will go down and that means I cannot give money for Education, Harijan uplift, etc., and the growing departments will have to be starved. So, I request hon. Members to take a realistic attitude and not press for relief just now.

"Sir, the hon. Mr. N. S. Varadachari said that our Budget should be for Rs. 75 crores in the next five years. I may say I want a sum Rs. 100 crores for expenditure on

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our various departments. Then only we will be able to see some results of our Swaraj. We cannot have the results of Swaraj overnight. Take for instance sanitation; rural insanitation was there for centuries, and what was there for centuries cannot be undone in three or four years of our administration with the small sums available to us. Take malaria; according to modern science, we can easily have anti-malarial operations in many places and successfully combat malaria; but it means huge machinery and enormous expenditure before you can see even a particular taluk completely free from it. Our goal is that this must be done ultimately though not immediately. It is all very well to ask: 'Are you getting the result of it all?' We are now spending Rs. 150 crores on the Military, some Rs. 10 crores on the Police, Rs. 5 crores on Education, etc.; are we getting the direct results of all these? After all, how to judge the results? Only in . . ."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"We are not so unreasonable, Sir, as to expect ready results of expenditure on police, military, etc. Take manure; while private parties are able to get good results in three months' time, why not the Government get such results? If there is any snag there, the Government must remove it."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Even in regard to manure, it is the agriculturists that are using it, and not the Government. Whoever prevents private people from getting the maximum yield with the aid of the manure available to them? We want the people to take the manure and we want them to grow more and more food. Let them take advantage of the facilities that are offered. We are trying to help them as much as possible by giving manure; we are also training some people in agriculture so that they may later on go and tell the ryots how to use the manure given to them, how to grow more foodcrops, etc. These are all our difficulties. While the people give us 60 crores of rupees, they cannot expect us to render service worth 80 crores of rupees. If they give us a rupee, we can only give service worth one rupee and they have a right to ask for 16 annas worth of service and we are trying to give that sixteen annas worth of service. But, people say we are not giving even 8 annas worth of service. Of course, that is a matter of opinion.

"Then, Sir, very many things were said and, of course, a good deal of time was devoted to food and famine conditions. Naturally we will take them up in detail when the respective Demands are discussed here. We have given priority to irrigation, famine and State Trading Schemes, where we can discuss the various problems. Therefore, I do not want to go into details at great length at this stage.

"With regard to the charge that the Andhra districts are neglected, I, for myself, do not feel there is any deliberate attempt on the part of any department or any head of the department, at giving preferential treatment to certain districts or that certain

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districts are given step-motherly treatment. It may be that in previous years, or it may be twenty or thirty years ago, certain districts did not get as much attention as certain others; perhaps Rayalaseema was not given equal treatment with other areas. Whatever the reason, it may be that certain districts were not given due consideration. Certain hon. Members have urged that for the neglect of the previous years, something more must be spent on those neglected districts and backward districts. Perhaps it is a legitimate demand. We shall certainly see whether we can spend more money on those districts which are supposed to be backward and neglected. We will certainly look into the matter and I hope even the heads of departments are responsive to public opinion and when Andhras want more amenities in their own districts, certainly heads of departments will also attend to their requirements and see what can be done and we, on our side, will equally see whether we can spend larger sums of money on the Telugu districts. But, I must say, we have not deliberately neglected any particular district. I do not also want to charge anybody that because he is a Tamilian he has neglected the Telugu districts or because he is a Malayalee he has neglected the Telugu districts. In certain circumstances we have to take up certain schemes first and some other schemes later and we have to stand in a queue so to say, and by accident it may be that certain districts are getting larger amounts of expenditure than certain other districts.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the services, Kumara Raja of Vuyyur complained about the reservation of 38 per cent of the posts for Andhras. It is said that the Telugu-knowing people—it may be that a large number of people in the Tamil districts or somewhere else may be Telugu-knowing people—may take advantage of the concession that has been given to the Telugus. But we have made it clear to the Public Service Commission that in the rules for recruitment 'Telugu-knowing' means, that the candidates should have taken Telugu in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms and not merely have Telugu as the mother-tongue. That is, they must have studied Telugu as the main language, apart from English, in their school forms and then only they will be deemed to have been competent in Telugu and this 38 per cent reservation for higher services will be made available only to those people. Practically we have seen to it that only people in the Telugu districts of our State get the places. The Constitutional question has also been examined in the Legal Department and we find that we could not say that 38 per cent of the seats will be reserved for Andhras. So, what we have done is, it should be a case of Telugu-knowing, which means, they must have studied Telugu in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms, as I have already stated. I think only Telugu boys will be studying Telugu in the high school standards and somebody in the Ramanathapuram or Tiruchirappalli district cannot claim that concession which is given to the Telugus. So, Sir, it is not as though we are neglecting any particular part or we do not want Andhras to come up and it is not as though we are giving preferential treatment to Malayalee, Tamils or the Kanarese. All

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of them must study, all of them must get through the competitive or selection examination and we want all of them to prosper. Otherwise, I do not think, it is good for the State itself, if large tracts are left behind while certain other tracts alone develop. Likewise, I do not like that certain communities should go forward, leaving large number of other people behind. So, all of them must come up to the level and then only there will be all-round happiness, all-round prosperity and all-round joy. Otherwise people will be complaining. I know Mr. A. Subrahmanyam's feelings in the matter. He feels bitterly about the alleged neglect of his own backward communities and therefore, in season and out of season, he has been pressing the claims of backward communities. I do, of course, sympathise with him and it is also the duty of the Government to render all possible assistance to them. But, along with that, the students of the backward communities must study and help themselves and come up to the required standard and claim due proportion in the services, etc. I may remind the hon. Member of the couplet which says 'God helps those who help themselves'.

"Then, with regard to the question of minorities, some sort of reference was made . . ."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"No, no, we did not make any reference to that."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"But Mr. Pais started the debate by making a reference to the question of minorities. As I said on the previous occasion when the delimitation proposals were discussed, we do expect—it is not as though somebody or I gave any assurance—a larger number of Muslims and Christians will be set up and we wish they are returned to the Assembly, but I cannot give any assurance like that. I do want all political parties to take particular care to see that a large number of Muslims, Christians and other people also come in in large numbers to the Legislature. Otherwise I know repercussions will ensue. It will create a feeling of bitterness and frustration. It is not good for the Government either, to leave, as I said, large sections of the people dissatisfied. Therefore, I do want a large number of people from the different communities to be returned to the Legislature; I do want a large number of labour representatives to be returned; and I want women also to be returned to the new and enlarged House; otherwise they will also grumble and grouse and nothing will be happy for us. It is only my pious hope and I will repeat it every time I get an occasion and that is, I hope things will take the right course in the coming elections. I do not think that we in this House need be apologetic for what we have done or what we have not done in the last five years. All of us have contributed in our own humble way to the general administration and if things are not quite happy or did not come up to expectations, it is not because there are people who want to mismanage or are bent upon mismanaging matters, but there are inherent difficulties—administrative, seasonal and financial—and therefore perhaps we could not do better. But, that does not mean, there was any unwillingness on our part to manage matters very well.

"I am really very thankful to the hon. Members for the various suggestions that have been made by them. After all, all of them

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cannot be attended to, because they cover a wide range. I certainly appreciate the sentiments expressed by various members, because they only express the mind of the people. I know people's consciousness has been awakened and they do want more amenities for themselves; they are not the slumbering people of old. Therefore, as people's representatives they have expressed their requirements, their aspirations and ambitions. I am really thankful to them for the various suggestions they have made. I am particularly thankful to Mr. N. S. Varadachari who made a very fine speech indeed yesterday and for the valuable suggestions he also made.

"Sir, I did not begin my speech this time in the routine way that so many speakers have participated in the debate, as I used to say in the opening paragraph of my reply to the debate. This time I wanted to refer to it at the end. Sir, 59 Members have participated this year as against 62 of last year and 60 of the previous year, but we have done better than in the previous years, though only 59 speakers participated in the debate.

"I once again thank you, Sir, and the hon. Members."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"Why not the Hon. Minister close with a prayer?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"The hon. Member did it yesterday and I do not think I can repeat it now.

"Sir, I am really thankful for the friendly attitude that the hon. Members have taken, particularly this year and for the help they have rendered me through the difficult days all these four years."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, while we agree to the re-arrangement of the Demands to be taken up for consideration by the House, I would like to know what is the arrangement regarding the timing in respect of these Demands. Some of the more important Demands may require more time. I want this just for information, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I think after going through one or two Demands on the first day, we can fix the time for each Demand. That was the arrangement we came to in respect of this last year."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"May I know, Sir, from the Minister for Public Works what is his reply regarding the suggestion of mine in respect of levying betterment tax in project areas? As was done in respect of the Manimuthar Project wherever there is a scheme, is it not proper that people in the area are made to pay?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"I shall deal with this while moving the Irrigation Demand."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I adjourn the House to 11 a.m. on Friday, the 9th March 1951."

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 856 asked by Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar (on behalf of Sri S. Nagaraja Monigar) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 2nd March 1951, page 357 supra.]

Statement showing the monetary limits up to which the Superintending Engineers and Divisional Engineers of the Electricity department can sanction estimates.

Particulars.	Limits of sanction.				Divisional Engineers.
	Superintending Engineers.			Technical.	
	Operating systems. (2)	Construction branch. (3)	(4)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1 Administration approval—Capital Works.—Extension and improvements (other than construction works relating to residential buildings and electrical installations in Government residential buildings) which are justified as per remunerative standard of the Government Electricity department (10 per cent) by additional revenue due to additional capital.	10,000 (in each case subject to budget provision or blanket grant).	....	..	Rs. 2,000 (in respect of service connection and minor line extensions).	
2 Technical sanction—Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.—Extension and improvements (other than construction works relating to residential buildings and electrical installations in Government residential buildings) which are justified by remunerative standards of additional revenue for the additional capital.	6,000	....	..	Nil.	
3 Technical sanction—Improvements or original works which do not bring additional revenue at per departmental standards but which are necessary for safeguarding the existing revenues (other than residential buildings).	5,000	....	..	Nil.	

Particulars.	Limits of sanction.				Divisional Engineers.
	Superintending Engineers.		Technical.		
(1)	Operating systems. (2) Rs.	Construction branch. (3) Rs.	(4) Rs.	(5) Rs.	
4 Technical sanction.—Residential buildings.	5,000	..	..	..	Nil.
5 Technical sanction.—Electricity works. Non-residential buildings.	10,000	..	..	..	1,000
6 Technical sanction.—Tools and Plant.—Stores and office equipments (general and small tools, office equipment, miscellaneous equipment).	2,000	..	2,000	..	Nil.
7 Technical sanction.—Contribution works.	10,000 (till 31st March 1952)	..	10,000 (till 31st March 1952)	..	Nil.
8 Revenue expenditure.—Works expenditure financed from ordinary revenue.	2,000 (in each case)	..	..	..	Nil.
9 Maintenance and repairs	2,000 (in each case)	..	..	..	Nil.
10 Acceptance of tenders.—Limits up to which works can be taken without calling for tenders.	50,000 (exercised by Superintending Engineers, Moyer and Mashtund only)	..	50,000	..	Nil.
11 To place indents for stores direct	15,000 (till 31st March 1952)	..	15,000 (till 31st March 1952)	15,000 (till 31st March 1952)	Nil.
2 To place indents for stores through India Stores Department, New Delhi.	25,000 (till 31st March 1952)	..	25,000 (till 31st March 1952)	25,000 (till 31st March 1952)	Nil.
3 Excess over estimate	Can sanction excess expenditure of not more than 5 per cent of the amount of the original estimates sanctioned by himself or by a higher authority and to pass the excess expenditure within a limit of Rs. 500 or sanctioned original works and repairs irrespective of the total of sanctioned estimate.	Can sanction expenditure of not more than 5 per cent of the amount of the original estimates sanctioned by himself or by a higher authority and to pass the excess expenditure within a limit of Rs. 500 or sanctioned original works and repairs irrespective of the total of sanctioned estimate.	Nil.	Nil.	Can accept minor technical deviation not having financial effect in execution.

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Particulars.	Operating systems. (2) Rs.	Construction branch. (3) Rs.	Technical. (4) Rs.	Divisional Engineers. (5) Rs.
14 Write-off of cash	May write off irrecoverable value of public money up to Rs. 300.	May write off irrecoverable value of public money up to Rs. 300.	Nil.	May write off irrecoverable value of public money up to Rs. 100.
15 Write-off of stores	Up to Rs. 600	Up to Rs. 600	..	Up to Rs. 100.
16 Write-off of irrecoverable tools and plant.	Rs. 600	Rs. 600	..	Up to Rs. 100.
17 Renting of buildings	Up to (1) Rs. 200 per mensem for the office accommodation of a Divisional Electrical Engineer, (2) Rs. 60 per mensem in case of an Assistant Engineer and (3) Rs. 20 per mensem in the case of Junior Engineer or Supervisor and Line Inspector.	..	..	Nil.
18 Propaganda and advertisement	Can incur expenditure on special illuminations or other propaganda and advertisement of commercial nature up to Rs. 100 in each case subject to provision in sanctioned estimate.	..	..	Nil.
19 Demonstration	Up to Rs. 100	..	..	Nil.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 867 asked by Sri G. Sanyasi Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 2nd March 1951, page 368 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

List showing the works taken up for execution in Yellamanchilli taluk in 1950-51.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Estimate amount.	Expenditure from April till the end of September 1950.	
			(3)	(4)
(1)	(2)		RS.	RS. A.
1	Repairs to flood damages to Rati channel of Peda Gummuluru.	3,050		2,990 15
2	Closing Benigadi kalamat Veduruparti in the L.B. of river Sarada in Kasimkota estate limits.	12,050		6,993 15
3	Restoring the bank in rear of the masonry wall in the L.B. of Sarada river at Veduruparti village.	7,360		3,576 0
4	Emergent repairs to Narasapur channel up to diversion dam in Kasimkota estate limits.	3,000		1,708 0
5	Repairs to Kondiah tank of Nelladripuram	330		332 0
6	Special repairs to Sesugedda below Yellamanchilli. Anakapalle road of Yellamanchilli village.	8,360		5,654 0
7	Repairs to Ura tank of Uddandapuram	2,180		959 0
8	Repairs to flood damages to Pedda tank of Korupolu village.	8,400		4,577 15
9	Repairs to flood damages to Dubbula tank of Chinagummuluru.	2,270		1,094 0
10	Special repairs to Seshugedda from dam to Yellamanchilli. Anakapalle road of Sarvasiddhi taluk.	1,960		679 14
11	Repairs to the flood damages to left bank of Sarada from Chintala breach to Jamapalem in Melupaka limits in Kasimkota estate.	10,500		10,916 0
12	Closing Chintala breach in L. B. of Sarada in Melupaka limits in Kasimkota estate limits.	19,600		15,430 0
13	Repairs to flood damages on Sarada river right bank in Kasimkota estate limits below Jamapalem.	10,000		7,725 15
14	Repairs to flood damages to Bapiraju cheruvu of Godicherla of Sarvasiddhi taluk.	5,400		1,524 6
15	Repairs to flood damages to Muppinavani tank in Darlapudi village.	500		891 0
16	Repairs to flood damages to Timpathiraj tank of Chinadoddigallu village.	130		121 0
17	Flood repairs to Pulimani cheruvu of Chinadoddigallu ..	240		238 0
18	Do. Peda tank of Bodigalam Agraharam ..	1,520		533 0
19	Do. Kambala tank of Darlapudi village ..	650		1,042 0
20	Do. Appalaraju cheruvu of Vempadu ..	300		163 0
21	Do. Killadivani cheruvu of Chinadoddigallu ..	150		94 0
22	Do. Tatibanda tank of Chinagummuluru village.	2,740/2,980		2,834 0
23	Do. Boddavani tank of Janikiahpetta, hamlet of Gullipadu.	1,400		864 0
24	Do. Seri Raju cheruvu of China Ramabhadrapuram.	710		376 0
25	Do. Bhiravani tank of China Ramabhadrapuram.	210		156 0

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Serial number.	Name of work.	Estimate amount.	Expenditure from April till the end of September 1950.	
			(3)	(4)
(1)	(2)		RS.	RS. A.
26	Flood repairs to Verrivani tank of China Ramabhadrapuram.	300		217 0
27	Do. Kathi cheruvu of Nellipadu	1,300		441 0
28	Do. Chinavenkataraju tank of Gullipadu ..	485/902		857 0
29	Do. Pedda tank of Chinadoddigallu	725		593 0
30	Do. Narasannasagaram tank of Nakkapalli ..	1,040 1,913		1,402 0
31	Do. Venkiah tank of Chinagummuluru village.	1,420		1,155 0
32	Do. Potiraju tank of Vempadu village ..	640		497 0
33	Closing breaches in the right bank of the river Sarada above the Narasapuram dam.	33,000		28,329 0
34	Closing breaches in Ramula tank of Nakkapalli	1,300		1,312 0
35	Repairs to flood bank of Varahanadi at head of Gummuluru channel of Darlapudi village.	18,000		3,207 0
36	Repairs to flood bank of Ava channel from head 330 to 2,770.	10,700		11,435 0
37	Repairs to flood damages to Kamireddivani branch channel of Mutta channel system from head to 2/0.	6,600		6,365 0
38	Repairs to flood damages to Kotta channel of Tandava river left side.	8,400		8,400 0
39	Repairs to flood damages to L.B. of Sarudugedda below Gokivada regulation from junction at L.B. of Babakam channel to junction to L.B. of Chintala kalva.	9,900		9,468 0
40	Restoring the R.B. of Sarada above old Gopalaram channel head sluice adjoining K. Appala Naidu land.	2,000		105 14
41	Flood repairs to Yedlagooda of Yellamanchilli taluk ..	15,000		8,991 0
42	Do. Edulla tank of Gullipadu	630		583 0
43	Do. rough stone groyne of Mangavaram channel of Thandava river.	7,200		8,302 4
44	Repairs to flood damage to Mangavaram channel from head to 1-0-0 of Sarvasiddhi taluk.	7,880		7,846 0
45	Repairs to flood damages to Bhumi channel from 1/1-6-10 to 4-6-0 of Chemudu Estate.	10,200		10,440 0
46	Repairs to flood damages to Gummuluru main channel ..	12,240		9,199 11
47	Repairs to flood damage to Mutta channel IV reach from head of Kamireddivani branch channel to head sluice to 1/4.	5,050		3,526 0
48	Special repairs to Ava channel and groyne of Thandava river of Yellamanchilli tank.	6,740		5,252 0
49	Repairs to flood damages to Dandavanikarra tank of Puttugollapalli village.	320		306 0
50	Repairs to flood damages to Darlapudi main channel of Chemudu estate.	18,140		9,375 0
51	Repairs to flood damages to China tank of Puttugollapalli.	410		449 0
52	Repairs to flood damages to Nukalamma tank of Puttugollapalli.	300 568(?)		418 0
53	Repairs to flood damages to Lova tank of Gunupudi village.	550		964 0
54	Repairs to flood damages to Korupolu channel of Korupolu village.	14,300		10,318 6
55	Repairs to flood damages to Veera tank of Krishnapuram to supply channel from Dubbula cheruvu of Chinagummuluru.	780/1,408		689 0
56	Repairs to flood damages to Rajavaram channel from head to tail-end and branches of Sarvasiddhi taluk.	11,760		4,519 9

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Serial number.	Name of work.	Estimate amount.	Expenditure from April till the end of September 1950.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS. A.
57	Repairs to flood damages to Narasapuram dam	13,500	9,896 7
58	Repairs to flood damages to anicut across Rellugedda near Pedapadu.	4,800	2,611 8
59	Repairs to flood damages to Pedda tank of Kandipudi ..	480	436 0
60	Repairs to flood damages to Kotta cheruvu of Godicherla ..	3,500	2,788 0
61	Repairs to flood damages to Kamireddivani branch channel from 2/0 to tail-end 4/0 of Chemudu to supply channel and its branch of Ava tank of Gopalapatnam.	1,980	1,419 0
62	Repairs to flood damages to Jaggarayuni tank of Chinagummuluru village.	3,910	1,575 0
63	Repairs to flood damages to Pedda tank of Peddadoddigallu.	4,980	2,053 0
64	Repairs to flood damages to Khandi kalingula tank of Gopalapatnam village.	2,300	1,844 0
65	Repairs to flood damages to Voora tank of Puttugollapalli village.	780	499 0
66	Repairs to flood damages to Gangavaram branch channel of Mutta channel of Ramabhadrapuram.	1,350	1,268 0
67	Repairs to flood damages to Thota calva branch of Mutta calva of Ramabhadrapuram village.	500	365 0
68	Repairs to flood damages to Supply channel of Edula tank of Gullipadu village.	950	808 0
69	Repairs to flood damages to Buchiraju tank of Rebaka village.	450	371 0
70	Repairs to flood damages to Panta tank of Bhimavaram village.	580	425 0
71	Repairs to flood damages to Bhumi channel below 4/6 to 7/6 of Thandava river.	5,500	3,206 0
72	Repairs to flood damages to close the branch in the right bank of river Sarada above the confluence of Mamidi-vakagedda.	1,990	1,221 0
73	Repairs to flood damages to Mangavaram channel II reach up to dam at 1/4 of Sarvasiddhi taluk.	1,494	645 0
74	Repairs to flood damages to Rallapu channel and its branches Pati channel, Sallapu channel and Seri channel.	7,480	145 0
75	Repairs to flood damage to Sreerampuram tank of Sreerampuram village.	2,342	1,266 0
76	Repairs to flood damage to Mutta channel V reach of Sarvasiddhi taluk.	7,018	4,754 0
77	Repairs to flood damage to Rayapuram tank of Magiti village.	5,490	2,331 0
78	Special repairs to Mangavaram channel groyne and apron of Mangavaram village.	19,580	4,893 0
79	Flood repairs to China Venkataraju tank of Vempadu ..	380	345 0
80	Repairs to flood damages to Mutta channel III reach for 1/3—180' to 2—4—540.	6,550	5,577 0
81	Repair to flood damages to Mellalu tank of Geddapalam.	1,300	1,020 0
82	Repairs to flood damages to Kotta tank of Lalamkodur Voora tank of Krishnapuram.	15,000	11,933 0
83	Repairs to flood damages to Ava channel to the left bank of Thandava river.	..	128 3
84	Repairs to flood damages to Kamireddivani branch channel for 2 0 to tail-end 4/10 of Chemudu.	3,500	3,453 0
	Total ..	4,25,587	2,94,121 5

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STATEMENT II.

List showing the works proposed to be taken up during 1951-52 for the rivers Varaha and Thandava.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
1	Improvements to groyne work at head of Rajeswaram channel ..	25,000
2	Improvements to rough stone groyne at Mangavaram	30,000
3	Improvements to groyne to Ava channel	30,000
	Total—Part III ..	85,000

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, the 9th March 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Licensing of document-writers.

* 872 Q.—SRI P. R. RAMANUJALU REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have decided to enact the Bill to license the document-writers already published?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The matter is still under the consideration of the Government."

SRI P. R. RAMANUJALU REDDI:—"May I inquire Sir, whether it is not a matter of urgent public importance in the opinion of the judicial authorities?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir. We expect to undertake legislation with regard to this; but there are other amendments to be made to the Registration Act, and so a consolidated amending Bill will be brought forward. In the meanwhile the Government of India's concurrence has also to be obtained, as this is a concurrent subject."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I know whether this Government have written to the Government of India for their concurrence?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Yes; we have already addressed them."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know how much time will the Government of India take to give their concurrence, and how much time this Government is likely to take to bring forward this legislation?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We do not know how early the Government of India will give their concurrence; but as soon as we receive it we hope to bring forward the legislation; we hope to bring it in the next meeting of the Assembly."

Action taken against the Erode Taluk Supply Officer.

* 873 Q.—SRI M. A. EASWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the enquiry into charges of corruption against the Erode Taluk Supply Officer, Ayya Gounder, has been concluded;

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(b) if so, the findings of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings; and

(c) whether the decision of the Tribunal has been carried out; and if not, when it will be carried out?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) The enquiry by the Tribunal has been completed.

“(b) & (c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI M. A. EASWARAN :—“May I know when the decision of the Tribunal will be carried out?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“When the consideration of the decision by Government is completed.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR :—“May I know what is the finding of the Tribunal?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“It is not in the public interest to disclose it now.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“May I know exactly the number of charges in which this particular officer is concerned; or is it only a single case on which this inquiry against this officer has been conducted?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“I have not got all the necessary information here; and I do not think it will serve any useful purpose in getting all the details. As I said, the matter is under the consideration of the Government and early orders will be passed.”

Construction of an overbridge across the river Cheyyar at Tiruvettipuram.

* 874 Q.—SRI P. R. RAMANUJALU REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the scheme for the construction of an overbridge across the river Cheyyar at Tiruvettipuram has been included in the budget estimates for 1951-52?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“A provision of Rs. 5,000 has been included in the budget estimate for 1951-52 for the construction of the bridge for which an estimate of Rs. 8 lakhs was sanctioned in 1949. But it has since been decided to postpone the bridge work on account of financial stringency and having regard to the fact that the causeway at the site has been repaired at a cost of Rs. 39,000 to serve the immediate needs of the traffic. The small budget provision which will not be utilized, will be resumed in the course of next year.”

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Veterinary hospital for Cheyyar and Wandiwash.

* 875 Q.—SRI P. R. RAMANUJALU REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government propose to open new Veterinary Hospitals in Cheyyar and Wandiwash taluks?

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

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“May I know the basis on which these veterinary hospitals are opened? Is it on the basis of cattle population in each taluk, or is it on the basis of the distance between one hospital and another?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“All the necessary factors are taken into consideration.”

SRI P. R. RAMANUJALU REDDI :—“May I know the reasons why it has not been considered necessary to open new veterinary hospitals in Cheyyar and Wandiwash taluks?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The touring billet at Cheyyar has since been converted into a minor veterinary dispensary with effect from 22-12-1950. A minor veterinary dispensary will be opened at Wandiwash as soon as suitable buildings are procured.”

* 876 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member, Sri R. V. Swaminathan is not in his place. The question will be taken up later.”

Kattalai Vallam Canal Scheme.

* 877 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI (on behalf of Janab M. A. Muhammad Ibrahim): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the mirasdars of Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore taluks have made a representation to Government for the immediate sanction and execution of Kattalai Vallam Canal Scheme; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken in this matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The question of sanctioning the scheme is still under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the importance of this scheme especially because it is likely to irrigate large acres of good fertile lands in the Vallam area?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Government are fully alive to the importance of the scheme; but there is the question of availability of water that has to be examined before the scheme is taken up for execution.”

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Damage of crops in Nandigama village.

* 878 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—“ As the hon. Member, Sir Kaleswara Rao is not in his place the answers will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the crops in about five hundred acres of wet lands in the village of Nandigama, Krishna district, under the Muniyeru project have completely dried up and that the ryots have sustained heavy loss; and

(b) what steps the Government propose to take to stop recurrence of such loss for the next fasli?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) There was no loss of crops under the Muniyeru project as such; but crops over an extent of 140 acres in the ayacut under a direct channel taking off from the right bank of Muniyeru river at Ponnávaram village were completely lost.

“ (b) A sum of Rs. 4,410 has already been spent for removing the sand casting in the bed of the channel under water and for making up the ‘Korambu’ work at the head, which was frequently washed away. The question of re-modelling the entire channel and fixing pipes and localising the ayacut is under the investigation of the Public Works Department.”

Food-subsidy from the centre.

* 879 Q.—JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID (on behalf of Janab Muhammed Raza Khan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Central Government have informed this Government that they would stop the food subsidy either wholly or partly;

(b) how much extra expenditure this Government has to incur as a result of this decision; and

(c) whether he made any representation to Hon. Mr. Munshi during his recent visit to Madras; if so, with what result?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ (a) The Government of India have stated that they would subsidise only a quantity of Rs. 50,000 tons of rice and 125,000 tons of wheat, out of the import quota allotted to Madras State for the current year.

“ (b) The Government decided that the net loss on account of this revised subsidy policy of the Government of India should be recouped by passing it on to the consumers in this State as the finances of the State will not admit of such a large extra expenditure. They have accordingly issued orders that the issue price of rice should be increased by

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8 annas per maund throughout the State with effect from 11th February 1951. There will therefore be no extra expenditure to this Government.

“ (c) Yes. It was only as a result of the discussion with the Honourable Sri Munshi that this Government took the decision referred to in the answer to clause (b) above.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I inquire whether, by increasing the price of food, Government are not placing a heavier burden on the shoulders of the poor consumers so far as food is concerned, and in view of that fact, may I know what representations the Government of Madras have made to the Government of India to continue their subsidy at least so far as the increase in the price is concerned? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ They have agreed to give subsidy only with reference to the four industrial areas. With regard to the rest of the areas, they are not prepared to consider the matter. But we have made our representations again to the Government of India.”

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—“ May I know whether the Government would continue to make representations to the Government of India about the hardship that will be caused to the consuming public by the recent rise in price of food, and whether they will make representations to increase the subsidy and not decrease the subsidy given till now to this Government? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes, Sir; necessary representations have already been made.”

SRI P. NATESAN :—“ May I know what is the total amount actually involved, and how much of it will be recouped by passing this eight annas per maund on to the consumer? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ The loss to this State by this refusal of the subsidy is estimated to be about a crore and odd, and this amount is now proposed to be recouped by means of raising the price of food throughout the State by eight annas per maund.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know whether the Government has lost any portion of this subsidy last year? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ No, Sir. Up to the time when the subsidy was withdrawn, we were enjoying the subsidy which was given by the Government of India.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ In view of the fact that these industrial areas have been preferred for subsidy, may I ask the Government why they should not restrict the increase in price to these areas only, so that this burden may not affect other people? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ That will not be fair; since the whole of the State has to bear this extra expenditure, it would not be fair to increase the price in certain areas, leaving the rest as they are.”

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JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Sir, Government seem to have calculated the loss they would incur by foregoing this subsidy; may I know whether they have calculated the invisible loss which will be incurred by underfeeding the people, which will ultimately affect the production in this country? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ It is only to keep up to that standard that we have to incur this extra expenditure. Without it, we cannot get the necessary supplies of grains.”

JANAB P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that in so many areas derationing has been made, may I enquire whether the Government have considered the question of retrenchment of staff, which is consuming large sums of money by way of salary, to make up the deficit caused by the Central Government refusing the subsidy? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ The question of reducing the staff is engaging the attention of Government.”

Encouragement of Rural Industries.

* 880 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a scheme under the contemplation of the Government to encourage rural industries in the State through village co-operative societies;

(b) if so, what the scheme is;

(c) where and when it will be introduced; and

(d) what aid the Government propose to give to such societies?

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

“(b) A copy * of the G.O. No. 37, Firka Development, dated 10th January 1950, is placed on the table of the House for information.

“(c) The Scheme will be worked out in 25 selected firkas at the rate of one firka in each District. The Scheme is already functioning so far as free distribution of tools and implements to the village artisans is concerned. The supply of raw materials will be made, as soon as the co-operative agencies through whom such supply is to be made are settled.

“(d) The matter is under the consideration of Government.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Sir, from the statement placed on the table of the House it is seen that the scheme would cost about

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seven lakhs and thirty-three thousand rupees. Now, Sir, as the scheme has already been introduced and is working in certain select firkas, may I know what are the results so far achieved? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ The work is such that the results will not be so easily perceptible, and we cannot expect spectacular results.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister has considered the desirability of distributing tools and implements that are required for the manufacture of village necessities? If so, may I know what is the cost of tools that he has estimated for each village? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ For selecting these artisans to whom the Government will give tools free, have the Government any agency to select these people, and, if so, may I know what that agency is? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ The distribution is made through the co-operative societies.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know, Sir, the value of the articles produced, and how are they disposed of? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ I do not understand what the hon. Member means by saying articles. We do not think of any commodities. We only give them the raw materials and improved tools for the manufacture of certain articles which are necessary for the village life.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know the value of the articles that have been made and supplied to the villagers for their use? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ A separate question may be put.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“ Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (c), may I ask whether the distribution is through the agency of multi-purpose co-operative societies, or it is through the firka officers by arrangement with the Co-operative Department? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ We have asked the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to form separate co-operative societies for this purpose.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ Sir, in the statement laid on the table, on page 5, paragraph 5, it is stated as follows :—

“ As stated above, tools and implements worth about rupees one lakh are available now with the 30 cottage industries units formed under the 1945 scheme which have not yet been made over to private concerns, and this can be diverted for distribution under the new scheme.”

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May I ask, Sir, whether the proposal is to hand over these tools, etc., to the firka development officers or to expert officers trained in the Cottage Industries Scheme?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" At present the proposal is to hand over these to the firka development officers."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I ask, Sir, what encouragement or assistance is being given to the hand pounding of rice?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The statement laid on the table clearly shows the help rendered to the hand pounding of rice."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister what action has been taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Provincial Advisory Committee to send a deputation of members including the Hon. Minister to Japan to learn more of these rural things?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The matter is under the consideration of the Government."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Sir, I find that several lakhs of rupees are being spent for reviving dying village industries like oil pressing and hand pounding of rice. May I know how many lakhs of rupees are invested on rehabilitating the prince among cottage industries, namely, the handloom industry which is almost on its death bed?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The industry needs separate treatment, and it is being dealt with by the Hon. the Minister for Industries."

*Number of persons murdered by Communists in
Krishna District.*

* 881 Q.—SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI (on behalf of Sri A. Kaleswara Rao): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons murdered by the Communists in the Krishna district in the years 1949 and 1950;

(b) the value of property looted by the Communists in the Krishna district in these two years;

(c) the number of Communists from Krishna district that are under detention in jails to-day;

(d) the number of Communists convicted for various offences in the Krishna district in these two years; and

(e) the number of Communists that have been shot dead by the Police in the Krishna district?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" (a) 41 persons were murdered by the Communists during the period from the 1st January 1949 to the 31st October 1950.

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" (b) From the claims made by the victims the value of the property alleged to have been lost or looted, is estimated at about Rs. 2 lakhs.

" (c) The number of Krishna Communists under detention on the 31st October 1950 under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, was 151.

" (d) 439 during the period from the 1st January 1949 to the 31st October 1950.

" (e) None has been shot as a Communist. But in encounters with law-breakers, the Police had on certain occasions to open fire in self-defence, and as a result, 62 persons lost their lives during the period under reference."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" May I know, Sir, whether there are any special reasons why these Communists should have a partiality for the Krishna district, and whether the situation there has been brought under control?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The situation is much better now. I do not know why the atmosphere there is so very congenial for Communists. Whatever that is, it is there."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" With reference to the answer to clause (e), may I ask, Sir, whether all the 62 persons were shot dead as Communists or died due to other causes?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" My answer is clear. In encounters with law-breakers, the Police had on certain occasions to open fire in self-defence, and as a result, 62 persons lost their lives during the period under reference."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Arising out of the answer that Rs. 2 lakhs worth of property has been looted, may I ask, Sir, whether the Government are making any attempts to give a portion of the loss to the victims of looted property?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" No, Sir. It is not possible to make reparations for all those people who have lost. But in very special and deserving cases, the Government might consider."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Arising out of the answer to clause (e), may I know, Sir, whether any of the persons shot dead have, at least after their deaths, been identified as those belonging to the Communist party?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir. Most of them have been identified as Communists. But they were not shot because they were Communists, but in self-defence and in encounters with them."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Sir, under the previous regime, when one or two people were shot dead by the Police, there was considerable agitation for holding a public enquiry. Now, when

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62 persons have been shot dead, may I ask the Government whether they have instituted any public enquiry to show that this shooting was done in the best interests of law and order? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I do not think it is necessary. For, hon. Members will remember my answer to clause (a), wherein I have stated that 41 persons were murdered by the Communists during the period from the 1st January 1949 to the 31st October 1950. They are delivering judgments without any enquiry and trial."

Silt clearance of Karayar-Therku Vaikal.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the silt clearance of the Karayar-Therku Vaikal, which is connecting the sea from Adirampattinam; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action in this matter and what it is?

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

" (b) The question does not arise."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" Are the Government aware that the river mentioned in this question is always being silted up, and, therefore, is not navigable? Will the Government take steps for silt-clearance? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I have no information in the matter. If the hon. Member would send me a note, I shall have the matter looked into."

Andhras in State service.

* 883 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri K. Linga Raju): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any instructions are issued to the State Public Services Commission in the matter of recruitment to State services from among Andhras; and

(b) if so, what the instructions are?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" (a) & (b) With a view to set right any inadequacy of Andhras in public services, and having regard to the percentage of their population in the Madras State, viz., 38 per cent, it has been decided that this percentage should be taken as the index indicating the strength of Andhras to be maintained in the public services. Orders have accordingly been issued amending rule 18 of the General Rules for the Madras State and Subordinate Services so as to enable the Government to issue necessary declaration contemplated in that rule so that nearly 38 per cent of the posts are held by Telugu-knowing officers. No

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separate instructions have, however, been issued to the Madras Public Service Commission."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Government will issue instructions to the Public Service Commission in the matter? In order to get this 38 per cent representation of Andhras in the State services, will the Government stop recruitment of non-Andhras until the Andhra representation reaches this percentage? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It may not be desirable or possible to do so."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I ask, Sir, whether this arrangement is department-war or only in the aggregate? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It will be generally department-war. Whenever recruitment is made by the Public Service Commission, this proportion will be observed."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I ask, Sir, what is the constitutional difficulty in issuing instructions to the Public Service Commission in the matter? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Apart from any difficulty that might arise, we are amending rule 18 of the General Rules for the Madras State and Subordinate Services to enable the Public Service Commission to recruit in that proportion. I suppose the object is achieved by amending the rule."

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—" Do these instructions apply to new recruitment or also to promotions from lower to higher grades? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" They apply to new recruitment."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I ask the Government, Sir, to tell us what is the present proportion of Tamils, Telugus and Malayalees in the services? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I have no information."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" Sir, is this 38 per cent according to the old census or according to the latest census? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We expect that, even in the new census the proportion may not vary very much."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Sir, while we are thankful to the Government for recognizing the proportion of Andhras in the State service, may I ask, whether anybody, namely, Tamil or Malayalee knowing Telugu will be entitled to recruitment under this new rule? "

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not enough if their mother-tongue is Telugu. They should have taken Telugu as a second language in the High school classes, namely, Forms IV, V and VI."

Alleged death of Sri Narayana Shetti.

* 884 Q.—SRI K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Sri Narayana Shetti has died in the Prohibition North Station in Mangalore town;

(b) if so, the cause for his sudden death inside the lock-up; and

(c) when he was arrested and the date and time of his death?

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

" (b) Death was due to suicide by hanging.

" (c) The accused was arrested at 12 midnight on 22nd September 1950 for possession of 2 gallons of arrack concealed in a motor tube. The accused is reported to have committed suicide some time between 3 and 7 a.m. on 23rd September 1950."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the accused committed suicide when he was in the custody of the Police or the Prohibition staff? May I ask how the staff allowed him to commit suicide? Were they negligent?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"When we say that he was arrested at 12 midnight, it evidently means he was in custody. He must have committed suicide perhaps when people did not see him hanging himself."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government have received any complaint from any section of the public about the death of this person?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"The son of the deceased complained, and it was enquired into. It was declared that it was a case of suicide."

Supply of electricity to South Kanara.

* 885 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what the estimated initial investment and recurring charges are with regard to the scheme for the purchase of electricity in bulk from Mysore Government for supply to South Kanara district; and

(b) the area that will be served by this scheme and the time limit within which the scheme will begin to function?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (a) The initial investment is estimated at Rs. 48.32 lakhs and the ultimate investment at Rs. 62.05 lakhs in the tenth year. These estimates are liable to revision. The recurring charges which are also liable to revision are as follows:—

Period,	Recurring Charges. (Amount in lakhs of rupees.)		
Construction period	..	..	0.88
First year operation	..	..	5.78
Second	..	..	6.96
Third	..	..	7.70
Fourth	..	..	8.26
Fifth	..	..	9.01

" (b) Initial electric supply under the scheme will be to the towns of Coondapur, Udipi and Mangalore and their neighbourhood.

" The scheme also contemplates extensions at 11 K.V. from the above places to the rural areas in and around Coondapoor, Brahnavar, Mudabidri, Bantwal and other places.

" Allowing for periods of tendering, awarding of contracts, manufacture, delivery and erection of lines, plant and equipment, the scheme is expected to begin to function in the second half of 1954."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"When the scheme begins to function, may I know whether the Government will be in a position to supply electricity in the rural areas, especially to the agriculturists for agricultural purposes?" 11-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Agriculturists will not be excluded in the areas where this electricity will be extended."

Staging of "Sivaji" at Nellore.

* 886 Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any dramatic performance by name "Sivaji" was staged on 5th January 1951 at Nellore;

(b) if so, whether tickets for the same were sold by the Government servants of the Nellore district;

(c) whether the Treasury Officer, Nellore, keeps any account of the tickets printed and sold; and

(d) whether there were any protests against the sale of tickets by Government servants; if so, the action taken thereon by the Government?

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

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

“(d) The only complaint received was from the hon. Member himself in the form of a letter addressed to the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. The Secretary to His Excellency the Governor advised the hon. Member to contact the Collector of Nellore but the hon. Member does not appear to have done so.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“May I know whether the hon. Member Sri Raghavayya who gave notice of the question has referred the matter to the Hon. the Minister for Finance?”

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

Relief work in the drought affected areas of the State.

* 887 Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether drought affected the major part of the State this year;

(b) if so, the names of the districts;

(c) in how many districts relief works have been ordered to be carried out to provide means of livelihood to the people; and

(d) the works ordered to be carried out in Nellore district for this purpose?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) Distress prevails in whole or in parts of Srikakulam, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem and Coimbatore.

“(c) The Collectors of all the season-affected districts have been requested to take up minor irrigation works, rural water-supply works, Tank Improvement schemes, Public Works Department works, District Board works, Road works and Railway works.

“(d) In Nellore district a number of food production works have already been taken up in Podili and Darsi taluks and more works will be taken up in other affected areas. In cases where food production works cannot be provided for it is proposed to take up village road works.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“May I know whether the Government have asked the Collectors to send any fortnightly report of the progress of the works they are taking up under these instructions? If so, may I know whether they have received any report so far?”

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I do not know whether the Government are getting fortnightly reports about the progress of these works. But we do get progress reports about the various relief works that have been taken up. Reports regarding the question of providing employment to those who are unemployed also do come regularly.”

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—“Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that no relief work has actually commenced in the Madurai district where the drought has been very bad?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The Collector of Madurai has already been authorized to take up works, wherever necessary.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know the allotments made for such relief works in the various districts? If the information is not available with the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue, may I know the total allotment made for this purpose?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The amount varies with the needs of each district. It may be that in some districts the distress is prevalent in a very small area and in some other districts it is prevalent in a larger area. For instance, in North Arcot the whole district is affected. So, the amounts vary from district to district and, as I have already said, there is a provision under the Grow More Food Scheme and some of the works have been taken up. Wherever it is not possible to provide work under the Grow More Food Schemes, Collectors of the districts consult the District Board and evolve schemes for improving existing roads or making new roads. There is no question of hard and fast rule about the amount to be allotted. The necessary amount will be provided for to see that people get adequate employment.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—“Now that the Assembly is sitting till the end of this month, may I know whether it is not desirable on the part of the Government to give us a weekly report of the progress made with regard to the various works that are taken up in order to relieve distress in rural areas?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The hon. Member will have ample opportunity to put forth his views on the Demand ‘Famine’ when it is taken up.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“Is the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue aware of the fact that the northern portion of Salem district has been very much affected? May I know whether he has got any information about the severity in those parts and what special instructions have been given to the Collector of the district for relieving the distress of unemployment due to severe drought in the upland tracts of the northern portion of Salem district?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“The Government have been receiving reports from the Collectors of various

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districts and in addition to that, one of the Members of the Board of Revenue has gone to every district and personally inspected the affected areas. So, the Government have full information as to the conditions prevalent in the various parts of every district and, as I have already said, adequate provision is made to meet emergencies."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I ask the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue whether there is any proposal before the Government of giving cash doles to the people in areas where relief works have not been started? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" No, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue that the Collectors have been instructed to take up works, may I know how many minor irrigation works and road works have already been taken up in the Kurnool district? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" As I said, we have authorized the Collectors in consultation with the District Board to take up works, wherever necessary. I do not have all the details here and it will not be of very great advantage to know merely the number of works taken up. I have given an assurance in this House that any number of works that are needed to give relief to the people will be taken up and amounts provided for by the Government."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know the total number of persons that are employed on these works and the amount that is spent on this type of work in each district? "

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

Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.

* 888 Q.—SRI M. R. APPA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the International Student Service gave the Government Rs. 50,000 (rupees fifty thousand) for the construction of a ward in Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram;

(b) if so, whether the Government have constructed the ward; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stands now?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) & (c) Construction of the ward has been commenced."

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House-sites for Thatti-makers.

* 889 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation recently from the Madras Mahendra (Thatti-makers) Sangham requesting the Government to provide house-sites for them near the Corporation Fruit Market;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter so far, and when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) & (b) A representation from Sri Sundaramurthy Chetti and others, Thatti-makers, was received requesting the Government not to evict them from their encroachments in R.S. No. 11378 of 1929 of Esplanade area, Madras, as the nature of their business was such that they should be near the Fruit Market. No representation has however been received in the name of the Madras Mahendra (Thatti-makers) Sangham as such. The subject-matter of the representation referred to above is under the consideration of the Government and final orders will be passed as early as possible.

" (c) Does not arise."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of granting the sites asked for by these people in view of the fact that they happen to be workers and that they find a good market in the particular place for their goods? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It is not the convenience of one set of people alone that has to be taken into consideration. It is an important area of the City which these people want to occupy and the Commissioner of the Corporation has also to look into this matter. As I said, we are consulting the Corporation and examining the matter and we shall do our very best."

Districts where Police are administering Prohibition.

* 890 Q.—SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH (on behalf of Dr. S. Subramaniam) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of districts in which Police are administering Prohibition;

(b) whether it is a fact that Prohibition crimes have increased in the districts now administered by the Police and which were formerly administered by the Excise Department; and

(c) whether a statement giving statistics of Prohibition crimes in Salem district in the three years before and after the Police took charge of Prohibition, will be furnished?

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THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" The answer ^a is placed on the table of the House."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" Sir, about 6,000 cases have been detected in one year in the Salem district. May I know how many cases go undetected? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" The question relates to the increase or decrease of cases after the police have taken over this work. But the hon. Gentleman Sri Natesan's question is entirely different."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" This question relates only to the police arrests. Are not these police actions due to illicit distillation? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" Certainly not. There has not been a great increase in the number of cases after the police have taken over this work. But there has been a slight all round increase in prohibition districts also."

Permits for paddy for seed purposes.

* 891 Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Agricultural Officer, Nellore, has issued permits for paddy to be used for seed purposes in Nellore district in September, October, November 1950 and up to date;

(b) if so, the total quantity of paddy thus permitted;

(c) whether it is a fact that he issued blank permit forms merely signed by him but not filled up; and

(d) whether there was any complaint to that effect to the Collector of Nellore by the procuring officials?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) Between September, 1950 to 1st December, 1950 the District Agricultural Officer, Nellore, permitted the transfer of 93 tons 357 lb. of paddy from Nellore and Kovvur taluks to be used for seed purposes in the rest of the taluks of the Nellore district. No such permits were issued subsequent to 1st December 1950.

" (c) & (d) The answer is in the negative."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Is the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture aware that seeds are not being supplied in time to several of the ryots in the taluks of Nellore district? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have had no such complaint."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO :—" May I know whether the Government will give necessary instructions to issue permits to bring the seeds from surplus districts because the Agricultural Department is not able to supply them in time? "

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Agricultural Department have taken steps to procure as much of seed as possible from surplus districts."

List of habitual offenders.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, I reached Madras City only after 10 a.m. to-day. So, I could not be present when I was called to put my question. I request that it may be taken up now."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes, we shall take up his question now."

* 876 Q.—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will lay on the table of the House a list of habitual offenders and the tribes to which they belong in Madras State;

(b) the nature of amenities given to them; and

(c) whether law graduates belonging to the above category are exempted from paying enrolment fees?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education) :—" (a) No list of Habitual Offenders indicating the communities to which they belong is readily available; the labour involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the advantage, if any, gained.

" (b) If the persons belong to the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department, they will get the help that other such communities get, the children of notified habitual offenders interned in settlements are given free elementary education, free mid-day meals and financial help for the purchase of clothing, books, etc. Habitual Offenders who are interned in the settlements are given facilities to earn a living by weaving, agriculture, etc.

" (c) Exemption from payment of stamp duty for entry as Advocates is granted only to members of the Harijan Community in deserving cases on applications made to the Government and this concession has not been extended to other eligible communities."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" As regards these communities may I know whether any educational scholarships for collegiate courses are being given to all the students who apply or are given only to a limited number of them? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" If they belong to the backward community, they are also entitled to all the concessions that are usually given to the backward communities. If they are Harijans, they will get all the concessions to which the Harijans are entitled."

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SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Subsequent to the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, may I know whether the Government have placed members of these communities on a par with Harijans and other backward classes? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" As I said at the outset, we have no information as to which communities these habitual offenders belong. There is no question of assigning them to any particular category of communities."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" The Harijan Law Graduates are given exemption from paying enrolment fee, but still they have been experiencing innumerable difficulties in order to get this concession. Therefore, will the Government consider the desirability of issuing instructions to the High Court that the moment an application is presented by a Harijan Law Graduate, he should be enrolled without going through the usual formalities and taking six months' time? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The concession is given under the Stamp Act and the Hon. the Revenue Minister is in charge of the Stamp Act. But we are not aware of the innumerable difficulties to which these applicants are subjected (Laughter)."

11-45 a.m. SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Just as scholarships are given to the students of the backward communities, may I know whether all these students, who are children of habitual offenders, are granted scholarships, or whether a limited amount is set apart and from that amount scholarships are given to a limited number of students? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There is no such special provision for the children of the habitual offenders. As I said the children of habitual offenders interned in settlements are given free elementary education, free mid-day meals and a little financial help for the purchase of clothing, books, etc."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" May I know whether any distinction is made between people belonging to different religions in the matter of extending these concessions intended for the backward communities? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question relates to habitual offenders and not backward communities."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" Sir, question (c) says, 'whether law graduates belonging to the above category are exempted from paying enrolment fees'. I think the term 'above category' is identical with the backward communities in the matter of educational concessions. So I want to know whether these concessions will be extended to students of backward communities belonging to the Hindu religion only or whether they will be extended to backward communities professing other religions as well."

MR. SPEAKER :—" As I already said, the original question relates to the 'list of habitual offenders'. So the term 'above

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category' mentioned by the hon. Member refers to those who are covered by the list of habitual offenders. However, if the Hon. Minister is willing to answer the question, I have no objection."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The term 'backward community' is a specified term. The names of the various backward communities are enumerated in a Government Order. Whenever any concessions are given to the 'backward communities,' the communities mentioned in that Government Order will benefit. As regards the hon. Gentleman's question, I do not think that it is based on religion at all."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" Sir, this is a question relating to habitual offenders who are interned in settlements. May I know whether there are any Muslims among the habitual offenders? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" As I said, we have not prepared a list of habitual offenders indicating the communities to which they belong as that will not be commensurate with the advantage, if any, gained."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" With regard to the habitual offenders who are interned in settlements, is there any programme for educating those people and their children in the settlements for a fixed term and then releasing them as good citizens, or are they to be there for ever? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I do not think that they are kept there for ever. As I have already said, their children will be given free elementary education, free mid-day meals and financial help for the purchase of clothing, books, etc. As regards the habitual offenders, they are given facilities to earn a living."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Questions are over."

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* CONDITIONS CREATED BY CONTINUED FAILURE OF RAINS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to inform the House that hon. Member Sri P. R. Ramanujalu Reddi has given notice of an adjournment motion which reads as follows:—

'To discuss the conditions created by the continued failure of rains, the consequent unemployment among agriculturists, the acute scarcity of foodgrains and fodder and the resultant migration of large number of agriculturists' families from out of their own districts more especially from the district of North Arcot and the urgent need for the grant of cash doles in the shape of money for their maintenance as well as their cattle.'

I must tell the House that a motion must involve administrative responsibility of the Government. The hon. Member mentions failure of rains. If there were no rains, I cannot understand how the Government can be held responsible."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" They are sinners, Sir." (Laughter.)

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MR. SPEAKER :—" As a motion must involve administrative responsibility of the Government and as the matter raised by the hon. Member in his motion does not involve such a responsibility on the part of the Government, I rule the motion out of order."

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION *re* POSTPONEMENT OF DEMAND XV—EDUCATION.

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

' That Demand XV—Education be taken up a little later and Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous be taken up after Demand VIII—Irrigation.'

Sir, we want that the Education Minister should be present when the Demand under Education is moved. So I suggest that it may be taken up a little later, and after the Irrigation Demand, the Demand under District Administration may be taken up for discussion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" When is the Hon. Education Minister likely to come? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, after Monday, we can see when the Education Demand can be taken up."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That Demand XV—Education be taken up later and Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous be taken up after Demand VIII—Irrigation.' "

The motion was carried.

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" May we know the reason for this change? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister for Education is not doing well."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" He is taking rest."

IV.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,20,900 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.'

" This is a demand for a grant from current revenues. The bulk of the expenditure on Irrigation however comes, not under this Demand, but under Demand XXXV relating to the Capital Budget and that amounts to Rs. 930 lakhs. The cost of establishment for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works is again shown under another Demand XXVI. The effective total expenditure on Irrigation for 1951-52 under all these demands

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comes to about Rs. 1,174 lakhs. In order therefore to give you a complete and integrated picture of our irrigation policy, it will be necessary for me to refer to certain aspects of the Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Demand XXXV also.

" It is now nearly five years since the popular Government assumed power in May 1946 and this is a long enough period for assessing the work done by any Government in a field such as irrigation. In moving this demand, Sir, therefore, I shall take the opportunity of reviewing not only the work done during the past year and the work proposed to be done during the next, but also the achievements of the past five years so that you will be the better able to appreciate our efforts in this sphere.

" Sir, when we assumed power in May 1946, what exactly was our legacy? A long war lasting six years had only just ended. All effort during these six years was sought to be diverted to the war. The Irrigation Department confined itself to the maintenance of existing works and a small Grow More Food programme costing a little over Rs. 50 lakhs during the whole period. A few minor works may have been executed here and there, but no more. We had therefore a considerable leeway to make up. We had to satisfy a demand held back for a period of six years. This demand assumed even greater proportions than it would have done in the ordinary course, because a popular ministry had come to power after a long period of frustration. From all parts of the State came demands for schemes which had been cherished for years and years by the people of those parts. You must judge our effort by the way in which we have tried to satisfy this demand. To put it very briefly we have embarked on an irrigation programme which, on the capital side alone, will cost us about Rs. 40 crores in the period of seven years from 1946-47 to 1952-53. By the end of this year we would have already spent Rs. 20 crores in this programme, and we hope to find the remaining Rs. 20 crores in the next two years at the rate of about Rs. 10 crores each year. I shall deal presently with the details of this programme but I want you to have an idea at the start of the extent to which we have indulged in this sphere of development. You will have a better idea of the present Government's initiative and response to the public demand when I give you comparative figures for the previous five year periods. They are—

			ORORES.
			RS.
1936-37—1940-41	..	..	3.36
1941-42—1945-46	..	..	4.88
1946-47—1950-51	..	..	28.62

Even allowing for the depreciation of the rupee, it must be admitted that the work undertaken is several times what was done during those periods. If we have not done more, it is not because we did not want to, but because another important department of Government claimed as much of our attention. Hon. Members will remember the Hon. Finance Minister's statement

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that during the same seven-year period 1946-47 to(?) 1952-53, our capital expenditure in the Electricity Department will also be of the order of Rs. 40 crores.

“ Hon. Members will now want to know how exactly we have spent Rs. 20 crores so far, which incidentally is going to involve us in a further expenditure of another Rs. 20 crores in the next two years. You would like to know whether this amount has been spent according to a rational programme and whether it has been of benefit to all areas in the State. Before I go on to these details however, I should like to deal with certain aspects of general policy.

“ One factor which persistently stayed the hands of previous Governments whenever they wanted to sanction an irrigation scheme was the productivity test. A project could be taken up only if it was productive, and it was productive only if the percentage of direct return from it by way of additional land revenue and water-rate was equal to the borrowing rate of the Government in that year. We submitted this policy to a careful examination. We found that all the more productive and cheaper schemes had already been executed and that only the more expensive ones remained. If therefore we continued to apply this test, very few schemes could be taken up for sanction. We felt that there was little justification for not taking into account the indirect benefits from the scheme which would be reflected by way of increases in various other taxes. Even if all this did not make a project productive or attractive, there was a case for subsidising irrigation so as to make full use of the waters that would otherwise be going to waste. We thus decided that the productivity test should no longer be the paramount consideration. We also decided that tracts which had been neglected in the past and tracts which were susceptible to famine should receive the first consideration.

“ Then again there was the question as to what sort of projects we should take up. To have taken up too many large projects would have meant locking up our money for a long time without any return, which, at a time of such acute food shortage as this, would have meant disappointment and frustration. It would also have meant investing our money in a few areas, at a time when there was so much demand from every part of the State. To have spent our money exclusively on a large number of small schemes all over the State would have meant ignoring the fact that large volumes of much needed water were going waste into the sea and the only way of harnessing them would be by taking up large projects on the main rivers. We have therefore to avoid these two extremes and to devote attention to both the short term and the long term aspects of the problem. In addition to this we have also evolved a mid-term programme. All these three kinds of Irrigation schemes have to be taken up together with a view to secure not only self-sufficiency in food but also necessary agricultural development.

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“ In the short-term programme we took up for consideration about 300 small irrigation schemes, at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 6 to 7 crores, to be executed in a period of five years from 1947-48. When I spoke last year on this Demand, I told the House that 184 such schemes had been sanctioned by then at a cost of Rs. 2½ crores for the benefit of 1½ lakhs of acres. Since then we have sanctioned another 112 schemes at a cost of about Rs. 144 lakhs for the benefit of about one lakh of acres.

“ Here I should like to digress a bit on the procedure we have adopted in dealing with these schemes. While the normal procedure for sanctioning them would be a reference to the Standing Finance Committee and the Cabinet, there is now a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet which takes final decisions in these matters. The Member of the Board of Revenue, who is the Commissioner of Food Production is an ex-officio Secretary to Government and he deals with these matters at the Secretariat level. In the course of his tours he sees that reports from subordinate officers which may be holding up these schemes are expedited and thus gets them ready for Government sanction more expeditiously than would otherwise have been the case. Further, in his capacity as Board Member he is able to bring to bear the views of the Board on the administrative aspects of the case.

“ The following statement will give an indication of how the 296 schemes so far sanctioned have been distributed in the various parts of the State :—

				Number of schemes.	Cost in lakhs of rupees.
Circars	--	..	..	132	159
Rayalaseema	..	..	..	31	60
Tamilnad	--	..	..	91	149
Malabar	..	..	..	32	13
South Kanara	..	..	..	10	12

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12 noon. " Another aspect of our short-term programme is the Tank Improvement Scheme which was started in the middle of 1949. This aims at restoring the lost capacity of the thousands of irrigation tanks which lie scattered all over the country. The Minor Irrigation works and all works in zamindari and inamdari areas are attended to by a special staff of one Superintending Engineer and seven Executive Engineers who operate in all but five districts of the State, the work in those five districts being attended to by the regular staff. On the Public Works Department side, special staff are operating in three districts, the remaining districts being looked after by the regular staff.

" So far 1,528 schemes have been sanctioned in this programme at a cost of Rs. 139 lakhs. They are distributed in the various parts of the State as follows:—

				Number of schemes.	Cost in lakhs of rupees.
Circars	..	..	..	436	56
Rayalaseema	..	..	..	204	17
Tamilnad	..	..	..	763	63
West Coast	..	..	..	125	3

In 1950-51, Sir, we would have spent a sum of Rs. 81 lakhs on these works and next year we plan to spend Rs. 150 lakhs under the same programme. These figures exclude a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs spent by the Public Works Department under the same scheme in 1950-51, and a proposed expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs in the next year.

" The figures given above ought to dispel the feeling that seems to exist in some quarters that our short-term programme which really is also our Grow More Food programme has not achieved anything substantial. If the results are not as good as some would like them to be, it is not because of lack of effort on our part, but because of the successive failure of the monsoon for four years together. The way we should look at is that, but for this programme, the food position would have been much worse.

" Sir, this short-term programme or programme of small works can hardly be a satisfactory remedy for our deficiency in food. It is only a temporary expedient to meet local demand and an immediate need. We have to harness much larger volumes of water, if we desire to have any substantial relief in this matter. This is where our mid-term programme comes in. It consists of about 25 medium-sized projects including important drainage schemes for our deltas. We have already sanctioned nine of these at a cost of Rs. 13.94 crores and works are well in progress on them. The biggest of them is the Malampuzha Project for Malabar sanctioned in 1949 at a cost of Rs. 380 lakhs for the benefit of 40,000 acres in Palghat taluk. Work is going ahead on the project. An expenditure of Rs. 76.36 lakhs has so far been incurred of which a sum of Rs. 57.97 lakhs was spent this year. A sum of Rs. 1 crore is expected to be spent on it in 1951-52 and we

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hope to complete it by 1953. Next in importance is the Mettur Canals project sanctioned in 1949 at an estimated cost of Rs. 245 lakhs for the benefit of 45,000 acres in Salem and Coimbatore districts. An expenditure of Rs. 24.46 lakhs has been incurred on it so far and Rs. 58.8 lakhs have been provided for next year. The Rallapad Reservoir project for Nellore district sanctioned in 1948 at a cost of Rs. 53 lakhs has been held up for certain technical reasons. While only an expenditure of Rs. 9.4 lakhs has been incurred so far, a provision of Rs. 10.25 lakhs has been made in the budget for next year. Two major drainage schemes are in progress, one in the Krishna delta at a cost of Rs. 116 lakhs and the other in the Cauvery delta at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs. We have so far spent Rs. 56.7 lakhs and Rs. 32.5 lakhs on these two schemes and provided Rs. 21.85 lakhs and Rs. 1.3 lakhs for them in next year's budget. The Upper Pennar Project costing Rs. 89 lakhs is for the benefit of 8,000 acres in Anantapur district. It had been held up for want of an agreement with Mysore, in whose territory a small extent will be submerged by the reservoir. As we have now been able to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement with Mysore, work on this project will go ahead and a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made in the budget for it. The Bhairavattippa project is for the benefit of 8,000 acres in Bellary and Anantapur districts and is expected to cost Rs. 93.1 lakhs. We have completed the investigation of the project, which is ready to be taken up and as soon as the concurrence of Mysore regarding submersion of some areas is got, work on it will be started. During the last year we sanctioned the Manimuthar Project in Tirunelveli district at a cost of Rs. 398 lakhs for the benefit of 80,000 acres of Tambraparni irrigation and about 20,000 acres of tank-fed lands.

" We have already received detailed estimates or are expecting them in the near future from the Chief Engineer in respect of the Amaravathi Reservoir for Coimbatore, the Vaigai for Madurai, the Sathanur for North and South Arcots, the Krishnagiri for Salem and the Kanhirapuzha for Malabar. In connexion with certain other proposals of ours, we have given an undertaking to the Government of India, as pointed out the other day by the Hon. Minister for Finance, that we should obtain their concurrence to any scheme involving a capital expenditure of one crore or more. As all these schemes cost more than one crore each, the approval of the Government of India will have to be obtained before they can be sanctioned. While every effort will be made to obtain this sanction, it would be of great assistance, Sir, to the Government if the ryots concerned could arrange to contribute a portion of the cost of the project, which, apart from being of help to this Government in its ways and means position, will help this Government in securing sanction to these projects from the Government of India. In the case of the Amaravathi project, which is expected to bring under irrigation a new area of 15,000 acres in Coimbatore district and is estimated to cost Rs. 272 lakhs, we have accepted the offer of the ryots to contribute presently at the rate of Rs. 100 per acre towards the cost of the project. So far a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been contributed and I have no doubt

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that they will come forward with the rest of the amount in the near future. I for my part assure them that, as soon as this contribution is made, the project will be taken up for sanction. Sir, I now make an appeal to the ryots concerned with the other projects to come forward with their contributions and then we shall see that they get their projects. It should be noted that these contributions which they will be paying will later on be adjusted towards the betterment contributions that they will have to pay under the provisions of the New Irrigation Bill that we hope to introduce in the next session of the Assembly. Therefore, in making the contributions now, the ryots do not stand to lose anything at all. They are merely expediting the project from which they will derive the benefit. The betterment contribution itself is no more than a small percentage of the unearned increment in the value of the lands that will be benefited by the project. The only reason why we are calling for the advance payment of a small portion of these betterment fees is that the financial resources of the Government are not abundant enough to enable them to sanction and taken up these schemes without such contributions.

" Apart from the schemes costing more than Rs. 1 crore referred to above, there are other schemes for which detailed proposals have been received from the Chief Engineer, or are expected shortly by the Government. They cost less than a crore and do not require the prior approval of the Government of India. They are the Coringa Island and Yeluru schemes for East Godavari district; the Erracalva for West Godavari district; the Budameru and Upputeru for the Krishna and West Godavari districts; the Peddanandipad for Guntur district, the Atleru Scheme for Nellore district, the Walayar and Mangalam schemes for Malabar district, the Araniar Scheme for Chingleput district and the Manimuktanadi Scheme for the South Arcot district. The question of availability of water for the Kattalai and Pullambadi schemes for Tiruchirappalli district is under examination by Government. Government hope to take final decisions on these schemes at an early date. We are also expecting to receive in the near future the estimates for the Gandikotta project which is expected to cost about Rs. 9 crores and will benefit about 150,000 acres in Cuddapah district and we do hope to take up this in the near future.

" Sir, now I come to the last and final phase, viz., the long-term programme. This consists of the multi-purpose projects for the development of the Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery river valleys, viz., the Lower Bhavani, the Tungabhadra Project, the Krishna-Pennar Project and the Ramapadasagar. The first two are already under execution and the latter two are under consideration.

" The Lower Bhavani project was sanctioned at the end of 1947. It is estimated to cost Rs. 821 lakhs, and will benefit about 207,000 acres in Gobichettipalayam, Bhavani, Erode and Dharampuram taluks of Coimbatore district. So far we have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 419.1 lakhs on it, the expenditure this year being Rs. 257 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 249.2 lakhs has been made in the budget for next year. Work on the project is according to programme and it is expected to finish in 1952-53, but

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the first benefits of the project will be available at the end of this year in the form of a second crop irrigation of about 10,000 acres under the Bhavani and other channels.

" Next comes the Tungabhadra Project. Members are already aware that this is a joint endeavour with Hyderabad. Out of a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 17 crores for our portion of the dam, we have so far incurred an expenditure of Rs. 512 lakhs, the amount spent this year being Rs. 270 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 263.5 lakhs has been made in this year's budget for this scheme. Work is according to programme on both sides and we hope to finish the scheme by 1952-53. Government are assuming full responsibility for the rehabilitation of the 25,000 people who will be displaced by the project and the cost of rehabilitation will be debited to the project. The displaced persons will be given land free for resuming their cultivation, and free house-sites for putting up new houses. Two colonies are proposed to be developed, one at Bhairadevanahalli and the other at Tamrahalli. Engineers of international repute visited this dam site at the end of January last, and left very encouraging remarks about our achievements there.

" Sir, I come now to the remaining two schemes which have so far only been investigated and the execution of which presents various difficulties which it will not be possible for this Government to tackle without outside aid. The Ramapadasagar project is expected to cost Rs. 106.50 crores even if the estimate is revised as is being done and will benefit 2.75 million acres and produce 227,000 K.W. of power. The question of revision of the design of the reservoir has been taken up so as to reduce the estimated cost. Similarly the Krishna-Pennar Project is another multi-purpose project for the ultimate irrigation of 4.2 million acres and the development of 250,000 K.W. of power, for which also we shall require considerable assistance from the Government of India. All I can say now, about these two schemes is that we shall do all in our power to make the Government of India realise the urgent need for them firstly for wiping out the food deficit in this State and secondly as the cheapest method of raising the standard of living in the State.

" Sir, I should now like to refer to a matter which, though I have spoken about it often before, will bear repetition because it is only if that point is fully understood by the hon. Members and the people at large that they will appreciate why it is necessary to spend some time before we sanction or take up a project. Before an irrigation project can be sanctioned, a good deal of laborious investigation must be got through. The water which the layman observes flowing across his fields may not all be surplus, but will find its way into an existing irrigation source. Engineers have therefore to satisfy themselves that there is water available in a particular area before designing a new reservoir. Gaugings of rainfall and river-flows have to be taken for a number of years before the specification of a new reservoir can be fixed. When, therefore, an engineer says that he would require a little more time to complete the investigation of a particular project and report

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firmly whether it is worthwhile taking it up, Government must necessarily give him that time. Otherwise, they would later on be charged with having taken up a project in a hasty manner resulting in waste of public funds. As an example of this Sir, I would like to refer the Kanchalamma Tank project in Cuddapah district. In our enthusiasm to satisfy local demand we sanctioned the project in 1949 at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. When the question of taking up the project came, the Chief Engineer reported that as the original investigation had been done 20 years previously, the conditions at site would have changed considerably and that complete levels would have to be taken and works re-designed before according technical sanction to the scheme. The further examination of this project is still under way and we have not yet been able to start it.

“ Then again, Sir, some hon. Members often represent that a particular scheme has been investigated by the local engineer and that it should be possible for the Government to take it up without further delay. When a scheme has been examined on the technical side, it is necessary for the revenue staff to study, whether the development of the project as envisaged by the engineer is possible or not, and whether certain items included in the estimate such as land acquisition charges, water-rates, etc., are reasonable. Though we don't tie ourselves down to the productivity test, yet, in order to have an idea of the possibilities of the scheme and to choose the more useful project, it is necessary for us to have an estimate of the return from the project. So Sir, the revenue investigation is also necessary before we take up the project for sanction. We now have four Executive Engineers engaged on project investigation—one at Tiruchirappalli for southern districts, one at Anantapur for Rayalaseema, another at Vijayavada and the fourth at Visakhapatnam for the Circars.

12-15 p.m. “ In the middle of last year the Planning Commission set up by the Government of India asked us to prepare a Six-Year Development Plan for presentation at the Conference of Commonwealth Countries. Later, they wanted us to prepare a Two-Year and Five-year Plan and finally they asked us for a Fifteen-Year Plan. We have submitted all these plans to the Government of India. In the Five-Year Plan, we have included 11 sanctioned works costing about Rs. 38 crores and 33 unsanctioned works costing about Rs. 143 crores. In the Fifteen-Year Development Plan, we have included the same 11 sanctioned works costing about Rs. 38 crores and 45 unsanctioned works costing in all about Rs. 281 crores including the Krishna-Pennar Project and the Ramapadasagar Project costing between them about Rs. 231 crores. If and when the Government of India are able to obtain foreign assistance for going ahead with this plan, then we hope to be able to take up for execution some of these schemes and particularly the biggest ones, the Ramapadasagar and the Krishna-Pennar.

“ From the details that have been given above, the House will see that a great deal has been done and a great deal more is under planning. We have a major project and many minor projects in

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almost every district and if the number is not more in some districts it is because the available water resources are poor or already fully utilised. Take the case of North Arcot or Ramanathapuram, Sir. Much as we would like to help these districts, there is hardly any surplus water in the rivers which can be diverted and put to use. But what little there is, even if it be at intervals of some years, we are trying to make use of. For instance, a new scheme for irrigation on the Palar is meant solely for supply of water for second crop from a reservoir to be built near Kuppam which would fill in years of plentiful rainfall and floods. Another difficulty which we had experienced in proceeding with irrigation schemes, especially in the districts of Ramanathapuram and Visakhapatnam was the existence of large zamindari areas in those districts. The last batch of estates was taken over only in January 1951 and this obstacle will no longer be there. We are going ahead with the investigation of a very big scheme in Visakhapatnam namely the Vamsadhara which will cost about Rs. 7 crores and irrigate about 250,000 acres. Special attention is also being paid to irrigation sources in these areas by the Food Production special staff.

“ Sir, I have given you a picture of the policy and programme we have been following ever since we assumed power. I should now like to refer to some of the difficulties that we have had to contend with so that you will have a better appreciation of our achievements. There are two things which are essential for pushing a big project through. We must have the necessary technical staff and we must have the money. And even then progress may be slow for want of modern machinery.

“ Sir, when we took charge in 1946, we were faced with an acute shortage of staff. Our demands had suddenly swelled up with the advent of the popular Ministry. To deal with this shortage, we adopted such methods as re-employing retired men, shortening the technical courses and increasing the number of courses. The position has only just begun to ease, and sufficient numbers are becoming available from our technical institutions. Even so, it should be remembered that it will take another two to three years for these men to receive adequate training in the department before they can be said to be really useful. You will have an idea of the staff position during the last five years from the following figures :—

In 1946-47 we had 647 supervisors though there were 735 sanctioned posts.

In 1947-48 we had 766 supervisors though there were 818 sanctioned posts.

In 1948-49 we had 752 supervisors though there were 878 sanctioned posts.

In 1949-50 we had 794 supervisors though there were 864 sanctioned posts.

In 1950-51 we had 810 supervisors though there were 856 sanctioned posts.

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"Lack of suitable machinery has often held up work on our projects. Most of this machinery has to come from abroad and there has been delay in getting them, not only because the foreign firms were all fully occupied satisfying the post-war demand, but also because of various import and currency restrictions imposed by the Government of India. The position regarding machinery is likely, if anything, to become worse on account of the international situation.

"Our latest and most serious difficulty is one of finance. We have been able to embark on this huge programme mainly because of the reserve funds amounting to about Rs. 40 crores at our disposal. When this is exhausted, as it will be in a few years' time, our programme will have to come to a standstill. Such a state of affairs can however be avoided if the people are prepared even now to come to the assistance of the Government with loans. People to be benefited by particular projects can also come forward with advance contributions towards the cost of the project which will be adjusted towards the betterment contributions payable by them when the project develops. Hon. Members are no doubt aware of the unique experiment we tried last year in respect of the Manimuthar Project. The ryots concerned were informed that if they were able to lend a sum of rupees one crore to the Government, they would get their project. Actually however we realized a sum of Rs. 128 lakhs, thanks to the enthusiasm of the ryots and those responsible for the campaign. The significance of the experiment is that we have been able to concentrate local desire and divert the energy so created into finding urgently needed cash. It also serves as an example to other areas to get their schemes by contributing to such loans. The Amaravathi ryots have, in spite of the failure of the monsoon for the fourth year in succession, been able to contribute a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs already towards their project, not as a loan but as an outright contribution.

"I want hon. Members to consider the question of financing these projects. It is not practicable to find all the demand by loan. The Government of India have already given a lead by enhancing revenues for the purpose of capital requirements. And those that can bear should not grudge this additional burden for the purpose of securing permanent prosperity in this country. Government look to hon. Members for their guidance.

"Let me close, Sir, this statement by a reference to the large body of engineers who are behind this programme of execution and planning which will bring hundreds of thousands of acres under irrigation in as short a time as possible. I am sure the House will agree with me that we should convey our appreciation of their excellent record about which I have already spoken to you. Sir, I should also like to take this opportunity of appealing to our engineers to continue this good work and show even better progress and put forth all their energy, initiative and enthusiasm in solving the difficulties that face us so as to achieve results which would fulfil the large expectations of the people."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

"That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,20,900 under Demand VIII—Irrigation."

"I fix four hours for this Demand and ten minutes for each speaker. The hon. Member Janab Seethi Sahib may move his cut motion."

SRI ALLURI SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"On a point of information, Sir. I want to know from the Hon. the Minister for Public Works whether the schemes mentioned in his speech alone would be taken up for execution or whether there are other schemes also that would be taken up for execution."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I may at once tell the hon. Member the list that I have referred to is not at all an exhaustive one."

* JANAB K. M. SEETHI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

"That the allotment of Rs. 2,22,20,900 under Demand VIII—Irrigation, be reduced by Rs. 100."

"To point out (1) the necessity for more irrigation projects in Malabar in general and Ernad and Walluvanad taluks in particular; and (2) the urgent necessity for measures to prevent the entry of salt-water by bunding, etc., in Beypore river near Kattungal between Parappanangadi and Tirurangadi as demanded by the Banchali Dam Committee in their representations among others to Mr. T. Prakasam, when he visited Malabar as Chief Minister.

"Sir, I move this cut motion to discuss the general policy and also a few specific points I have referred to in my notice of the motion. In moving this motion for the reduction of Rs. 100 from the grant under this head, I hasten to extend my hearty congratulations to the Government on the very vigorous and fruitful policy that they have pursued in pushing forward the various irrigation schemes, long-term and short-term schemes, and on the achievements of the Hon. Minister in charge of Irrigation in impressing the whole work with his personality and in bringing to bear on the execution of the various schemes great vigour, energy and earnestness. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) Madam, Deputy Speaker, the various schemes enumerated by the Hon. Minister and the progress made by the Government in the execution of those schemes would be quite sufficient to convince the House of the earnestness of the Government in making the irrigation works really useful for the country. In fact, before this Government took up office in 1946, during the regime of the British Government, the great work of irrigation was criminally neglected. The question of attaining self-sufficiency in the matter of food requirements of the country was also not taken notice of by that Government. The importance of irrigation was well received by this Government as soon as they came into power and more than in any other department, in the

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Department of irrigation, the achievements of the Government certainly fully deserve the congratulations of any right-minded and disinterested person sitting in judgment over the administrative achievements of this Government. I particularly congratulate the Hon. Minister of Irrigation because he has always been paying earnest and personal attention to the execution of the works encouraging engineers in charge of the works, giving them useful suggestions and going to their rescue whenever they sought his assistance and doing all that is possible for a Head of the Administration in making the work of the department as successful as it could possibly be.

“Madam, about the various schemes and the details thereof referred to by the Hon. Minister, I have very little to say except that expedition is absolutely necessary in the matter of carrying out the schemes as far as possible and delays should be avoided in completing the various works undertaken by Government whether they be long-term or short-term ones. In the irrigation policy, it should be the aim of the Government, as far as possible, to make every district self-sufficient, in the matter of food, by starting sanctioned irrigation works, completing the works already undertaken and launching on new schemes after proper investigation is made by competent persons and thus make the districts self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains. As far as Malabar is concerned, I am sorry to say that even now the needs of the district have not been fully met. However, I am thankful to the Government for having taken up the Malam-puzha Project. It will prove to be a very useful scheme for Malabar which is notoriously deficit in the matter of food and which is in the grips of nearly famine conditions at times for want of sufficient production of essential foodgrains needed for that district. For that deficit district, more attention is necessary. Even though the Malampuzha Project has been taken up and the Vallayar Project is also under consideration, there may be a number of new schemes that could be usefully adopted, if only a proper survey is made of the various taluks of the district for irrigation purposes. In my cut motion, I have made specific mention of the needs of Ernad and Walluvanad taluks. Ernad is a deficit taluk in the district, and there are certain areas where the productive capacity of the land has reached the maximum level and hereafter, unless some more irrigation schemes are started and water is made available for improving the cultivation, there will be no scope for improving the productivity of the area which, on the other hand, will gradually decline. In various parts of that taluk, cultivators are not able to produce anything for want of water and other agricultural facilities. If irrigation schemes are started, it will be helpful to the ryots who are now on the brink of starvation with very little left with them after satisfying the janmi's dues. They are in such difficulties and unless Government are able to provide them with more facilities for producing more, it will not be possible for them to eke out their existence.

[9th March 1951] [Janab K. M. Seethi]

“I must make particular reference to one minor scheme of irrigation in respect of which the people of the area have already represented to the Government, i.e., putting up a bund on Beypore river near Kettungal between Parappanangadi and Tirurangadi in Ernad taluk. When the then Chief Minister Mr. T. Prakasam visited Malabar, a deputation including myself waited on him to point out the urgent necessity for such a bund to prevent the inflow of salt water into areas where food crops are under cultivation. And I do not know at what stage the consideration of this matter is. If it has not been considered already, I would request the Hon. Minister to give early consideration to this scheme along with various other schemes that might be usefully planned and executed in these taluks. As a matter of fact, I do not know whether there is any Executive Engineer in charge of Malabar and South Kanara districts in the matter of irrigation. If there is none, I would request the Hon. Minister to post one Executive Engineer to be in charge of surveying irrigation schemes in Malabar and South Kanara districts.

“Madam, I once again congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Public Works on the splendid achievements of his department and wish him god-speed and complete success in all the schemes undertaken by him.”

SRI V. JAGGARAJU :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I suppose there is no objection to my speaking in Telugu because I am a Telugu man.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member may speak in Telugu, not necessarily because he is a Telugu man.”

* SRI V. JAGGARAJU :—“ఉపాధ్యక్షులారా అన్నీ, ఇరిగేషన్ విషయముల గురించి చర్చించే సందర్భములో మురుగునీటి కాలువల విషయం చాలా ముఖ్యమైనటువంటిది. పంట సరిగా పండుటకు మురుగునీరు పోవు సౌకర్యాలు ఎంతో అవసరము. డెల్టా ప్రాంతాలలో ముఖ్యంగా, గోదావరి, కృష్ణా డెల్టాలలో మురుగు కాలువలు సరిగా లేకపోవడంవలన అనేక వేల ఎకరముల భూమిలోని పంట పాడై పోతోంది. చాలా తక్కువ కాలంలో, తక్కువ ఖర్చుతో అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి జరుగాలంటే డెల్టాలలోని మురుగుకాలవలను మరమ్మత్తు చేయించుట ముఖ్యమైన మార్గము.

“గౌ. మంత్రిగారు వివిధ జిల్లాలలో scheme లను అమలుచేయ దలచినట్లు చెప్పినారు. కాని గోదావరి జిల్లాలలో scheme లు వారి పట్టికలోవున్నట్లు లేదు. ఈ కారణంచేత ప్రజలలో అసంతృప్తిగా ఉన్నది.

“గౌ. మంత్రిగారు వారి ఉపన్యాసంలో రామపాదసాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టు విషయమై చెప్పియున్నారు. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు చాలా ముఖ్యమైనదని గొప్ప నిపుణులు చెప్పినప్పటికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారు దానిని వెనుకకు నెట్టివేసినారు. మొదట వేయబడిన అంశాలను వెంచినారు. ఇన్ని కోట్లు అవుతుంది, అన్నికోట్లు అవుతుందని చెప్పి Central Government వారిని భయపడినట్లు చేసినారు అని ప్రజలు అనుకుంటున్నారు. రామపాదసాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టు చాలామంచిది. ఇది ఒక్క గోదావరి జిల్లాలకేగాక, చెన్నరాష్ట్రాని కంటకు ఉపకరించును. చెన్నరాష్ట్రము ఆహారవిషయకంగా స్వయం సమృద్ధం కావలంటే రామపాదసాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మించుట చాలా అవసరము.

[Sri P. Venkatarama Ayyar] [9th March 1951]

தேசத்திற்கு ஜலம் விடுப்பது பள்ளத்திலுள்ள கிராமங்களில் ஜலம் தேங்குகிறது. இம்மாதிரி ஒவ்வொரு சந்தர்ப்பத்திலும் கீழ் வடிகால் சரியாக இல்லாததால், பள்ளம் வடியவில்லையென்று Mettur Reservoir ஐ மூடினால் மேடு காய்வதும் பள்ளம் வடிவதுமாக இருக்கிறது. வெண்ணூர், வெட்டாத்திற்கு இடையே, நீடாமங்கலம்-கும்பகோணம் ரோடுக்கு மேற்கே நிலம் மேட்டுப்பாங்காக இருப்பதாலும், மேலும் களர் பூமியாக இருப்பதாலும் அந்த பூமியில் தண்ணீர் பாய்வதில் கஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது. எவ்வளவு Maximum water விடமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவு விட்டால் தான் அங்கே பாய்கிறது. Maximum water விட்டால் பள்ளக்கால்கள் வடியாமல் கஷ்டமேற்படுகிறது. தண்ணீர் வடியவில்லையென்ற புகாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு தண்ணீரை விடாமல் தேக்கிவிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் மேட்டுப் பாங்கான இடங்கள் காய்ந்து விடுகிறது. அவர்கள் சத்தம் போட்டு 'எங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் போதவில்லை' யென்று புகார் செய்து முறையிடும் போது தண்ணீர் விட்டு விடுகிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு பாகம் பாய்கிறது, ஒரு பாகம் காய்கிறதுமாக மிகவும் சிரமமாக இருக்கிறது. அதை நம் கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனித்து தகுந்த முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"சாதாரணமாக வெண்ணூறு, வெட்டாரின் மேல்பாகம் மேட்டுப்பாங்கான பிரதேசம். அங்கே பெரிய பெரிய வாய்க்கால்களுக்கு Fall-in shutters போட்டு ஒரு தினசாகப் பாய்ந்து கொண்டுவருகிறது. அந்த Fall-in shutters ஐ நிமிர்த்தி விட்டால் மேட்டுப்பாங்கான இடங்களுக்கு குறைந்த ஜலத்தில்கூட தேங்கிப்பாய அனுகூலமாக இருக்கிறது. சில வாய்க்கால்களுக்கு அம்மாதிரி Fall-in shutters இல்லாததனால் அந்தக் கிராமங்களுக்கு அநேக கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அதனால் அதிக ஜலத்தை மேட்டுப்பாங்கான விடங்களில் பாய்வதற்கு விடவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகையினால் ஜலம் ரொம்ப வீணாகிறது.

"வெண்ணூற்றில் ரகுநாதக்காவேரி பிரிகிறது. அதுவும் மேட்டு வாய்க் கால். ஆற்றில் குறைந்த ஜலம் போகும்போது வாய்க்காலில் ஜலம் வருவ தில்லை. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர்களுக்குப் பல கிராமங்களில் பாயவேண்டி யிருக்கிறது. இந்த வாய்க்காலுக்கு எவ்விதமான மராமத்தும் செய்யப்பட வில்லை.

12-45 p.m. "தஞ்சை ஜில்லாப் பிரதிநிதிகள் சட்ட சபையில் ஒன்றும் செய்வதில்லை. மேற்கே பவானி, அமராவதி போன்ற இடங்களில் அணை போட்டு தண் ணீரைத் தேக்கிவிடுவதால், தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிற்குப் போதிய தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாப் பிரதிநிதிகள் சட்ட சபையில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவினுடைய நன்மையை பாதிக்கக்கூடிய வகையில், Bhavani scheme விஷயமாக மராமத்திலாகா மந்திரி அவர்களை ஒன்றும் கேட்காமல் வாளா இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று மீக்கள் எங்களை இடித்துக் கூறுகிறார்கள். பவானி, அமராவதி முதலிய இடங்களில் அணைகள் போடுவதால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பாதிக்கப்பட்டது என்று புள்ளி விவரங்களோடு மராமத்து மந்திரி சொன்னபோதிலும் அதை நம்ப முடியவில்லை. ஆகையினால் சர்க்காருடைய புள்ளி விவரங்கள் எவ்வளவு சரியாக இருந்தாலும் அனுபவத்திற்கு சரியாக இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது.

" 'C. M. P.' Canal-ல் எவ்வளவு Ayacut-க்கு ஜலம் விடப்படுகிறதோ, அவ்வளவு Ayacut-ம் பாயவில்லை. கடை மடையிலுள்ளவர்கள் பாய வில்லையென்று கூக்குரலிட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். Engineering Depart-ment டினால் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட Calculation தவறியதால் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா வாசிகள் ஐயப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அது முழுவதும் தப்பு என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் நாம் இல்லை என்று கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

"அது மாதிரியாக இன்னும் அநேக இடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. மணங் கொண்டான் ஆறு இருக்கிறது. அதன் ஜலம் அநேகமாக சமுத்திரத்தில் போய்விடுகிறது. அந்த ஜலத்தைத் தேக்கினால், 4, 5 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் விஸ்தீர ணத்திற்குப் பாசன வசதி ஏற்பட்டுவிடும்.

9th March 1951] [Sri P. Venkatarama Ayyar]

"முன்னியார் கீழ் புரத்தில் 60 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் வரையில் பாயக்கூடிய நிலம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் 4,500 ஏக்கருக்குத்தான் திட்டம்போட்டு வேலை நடந்து வருகிறது. ஆகையால், மணங்கொண்டான் ஆறுக்கு ஒரு அணை கட்ட வேண்டும். கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் போட்டு கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் அதை முடிவுபெறச் செய்யவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"ஆகையினால், இந்த மானியத்தில் நாம் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணை முறையாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் செய்திருக்கின்ற வேலைகளைப்பற்றி புகழவேண்டுமே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும்மில்லை. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் வாய்க்கால்கள் நல்ல முறையில் வெட்டப்படுமானால் மேட்டூர் தேக்கத்தில் குறைந்த அளவு ஜலத் தினால் பெரும்பலனை அடையமுடியும். அப்படி இல்லாததனால் தண்ணீர் இப்பொழுது வீணாகப்படுகிறது. ஆகையினால் பாய்கால் வடிகால் வசதி களைச் செய்தால் தண்ணீர் விரயமாவதைத் தடுக்கமுடியும். ஆனால் ஒரு விஷயத்தை இங்கு சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை. அப்படி உண்மை யைச் சொல்கிறபோது எங்கள் ஜில்லாவாசிகள் கோபத்துக்கு ஆளாகவேண்டி யிருக்கிறது. அக்டோபர் மாதம் கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்களும், சீப் இன்ஜினீரும் தஞ்சாவூருக்கு வந்திருந்த காலத்தில், போன வருஷம் 45 இன்ஜினீர் Visves ஜலம் வீணாகப்போயிற்று என்று சீப் இன்ஜினீர் சொன்னார் கள். நான் அறிந்த மட்டில் சொல்லுகிறேன், ஜலம் வீணாகத்தான் போய் விட்டது என்று. அதேமாதிரிதான் இந்த வருஷமும் 300 ஏக்கர்கள் உள்ள ஒரு கிராமத்தில், ஒரு 2, 3 ஏக்கர்கள் தண்ணீர் பாய வேண்டியதற்காக மேட்டூர் தேக்கத்தைத்திறந்து வீணாகப்படுகிறது. மேட்டூர் அணை ஏற்படு வதற்கு முன்பாக சாதாரணமாக 10 நாள் 20 நாள் தண்ணீரை வயல் களில் தேக்கி வைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி பல கிராமங் களில் சொற்ப நிலங்களுக்காக தண்ணீர் அனுவசியமாக விடப்பட்டு வீணாக் கப்பட்டுவிட்டது. இந்த நிலைமையைத் தடுப்பதற்காக மேட்டூர் தேக்கம் திறக்கப்படமாட்டாது. இனி 10, 20 நாட்களுக்கு வேண்டிய தண்ணீரை இப்போதே தேக்கிவைத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள், என்று விவசாயிகளுக்கு அவ் வப்போது முன் எச்சரிக்கை செய்தால் நன்மையாக இருக்கும்.

"அதிகாரிகள் அந்தந்த கிராமங்களில் Camp செய்யும்போது கிராமங் களுக்கு வேண்டிய பாய்கால் வடிகால் அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா முயற்சிகளையும் எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் உணவுப் பெருக்கத்திற்கு மிகவும் அனுகூலமாக இருக்கும்."

* SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, we have listened with rapt attention, gratitude and thanks to a very satisfactory and encouraging account of the irrigation development of our State just now from the Hon. the Minister for Public Works. It is as it should be. He is the ablest Minister in the Cabinet and because irrigation vitally concerns the very economic life of the State and also of the future generations, it should receive the highest priority at the hands of the Government in the matter of allotment of grants. Thanks are also due to the Hon. the Minister for Finance who has given a lion's share for irrigation in this year's budget. The develop-ment of irrigation during the last 5 years has not been small though not adequate enough considering the needs of the State. But when we consider that very little has been done by the Governments in the past, we must really appreciate the vast strides that the Public Works Department has made during this short period of five years. There has been a complete revision of past policy in the development of irrigation and I must express my thanks to the Hon. Minister because I come from an area where very little irrigational development has taken place in the past and the revision of policy has to some extent benefited the people in my district.

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"But, I have a small complaint to make in regard to distribution of grants amongst the various districts. Madam, Deputy Speaker, if we see the irrigation statistics of all the districts in the State, we will find that districts like Tanjore, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna and to some extent Nellore, are well developed. Tanjore has water provided for 75 per cent of cultivated land, East Godavari 60 per cent, West Godavari 45 per cent, Krishna 50 per cent and Nellore 30 per cent. But the dry districts like Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary and Ramanathapuram are having less than 15 per cent of cultivated area, under irrigations, i.e., Cuddapah 9 per cent, Kurnool 6 per cent, Anantapur 8 per cent, Ramanathapuram 6 per cent and Bellary 3 per cent. But Bellary may have the waters of Thungabhadra Project which will irrigate more land. From a comparative study of these districts, you will agree, Madam, that districts less developed irrigationally ought to receive more grants. It is a very reasonable claim that anyone can put forward. But unfortunately, as you know, Madam, Kurnool, Cuddapah and other dry districts have been allotted very meagre grants. So, I would request the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to see that at least in future years the districts which have less irrigation facilities are allotted more grants, i.e., the allotment of grants must be in inverse proportion to the percentage of land under irrigation in each district.

"Madam, the Hon. the Minister for Public Works was pleased to state that the old policy of taking up only schemes which are remunerative has been revised and that the needs of famine-affected areas in respect of irrigation works are taken into consideration. It is a very wholesome and most desirable policy and I hope that the Government would pursue it without exception. But there have been many deviations in actual practice and this policy has not been adhered to with sincerity. Unfortunately, in the Ceded districts, the question of return is still being applied for taking up new irrigation schemes. I may here give an instance of a scheme being proposed to be dropped by the Chief Engineer because of inadequate return. It is a scheme which will benefit Banganapalle where no irrigation works were taken up in the past. It is very urgent and necessary that some irrigation works should be taken up in Banganapalle so that the people may feel the change in Government after merger in the Union. I wrote a letter to the Chief Engineer and he says in reply as follows:—

'I am to inform you that the proposal for the construction of a reservoir across the river Jurreru near Daddanale hills in Banganapalle was considered and recommended to the Government to be dropped, in view of the high cost and low return on the outlay. The approximate cost is Rs. 8.68 lakhs and the ayacut that will be brought under cultivation is about 600 acres.'

This is what Chief Engineer wrote to me. The general tendency of the department is not to take up works which will not give the required return. I would request the Hon. Minister that the policy now enunciated by him should be strictly adhered to and not thrown overboard by the department and see if greater liberality in administering this policy cannot be shown for works particularly in the famine affected area like the Rayalaseema.

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"Regarding development of irrigation by means of tube wells, I think that there is vast scope for it if workable schemes are put forward. In South Arcot we have now many artesian springs working. I feel that they should have been explored much earlier. The fact is there has been so far no systematic geological survey of underground water resources in our State. If a systematic geological survey is undertaken, we can achieve better results than by haphazard experiments here and there. I do not know whether any staff has been sanctioned for the purpose and I would like the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to touch this point in his reply. I may point out that in the Ceded districts near the Mahanandi and other areas fed by percolation from lakes in hills there are underground sources of water which can be tapped with considerable success.

"Especially now, when we are about to get electricity for 1 p.m. rural areas, we can work the sub-artesian springs, tube wells and even bore wells easily and they can be put to use for cultivation. It was stated that the artesian spring in Mahanandi has proved a failure. That is what the Hon. Minister said the other day in answer to an interpellation. It may be that boring did not go to a sufficient depth. I would like the experiment to be continued and see if the spring can be tapped by working to a larger depth. Madam, the yield test also must be made before the experiment is abandoned. Even if the springs are not artesian, it is quite possible to have large quantities of water baled out for use on irrigational purposes.

"We must also think of integration of river basins, as, hon. Members will see, that small projects like those we have will not solve our irrigational difficulties and problems. We must have a long-range view and by the integration of river basins like the Ramapadasagar Project and, the Krishna-Pennar Project, we can meet our irrigational and even electrical requirements. Particularly, if we connect the Krishna and Pennar river basins, as is sought to be done by the Krishna-Pennar Project it will not only provide water to six districts for agricultural purposes but it will also replenish the water-supply to the Madras City besides producing plenty of electrical energy."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"We will now rise for lunch and meet again at 3 p.m."

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Hon. Member, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan, is not present. Hon. Member, Mr. Bapineedu, will now speak."

* SRI M. BAPINEEDU:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to congratulate our popular and practical Public Works Minister for placing before us various schemes, long-term and short-term, for the benefit of our State. The policy and programme laid down by the Hon. Minister, Madam, really helps this State in

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growing more food. We must also congratulate ourselves on the change of policy regarding the sanctioning of these schemes. Formerly, Government were taking up only productive schemes. Now, they have changed that policy and they are now taking up all schemes which will really give more food to the starving people of our State. Sometime back, Government were pursuing a mistaken policy and they were concentrating their attention only on schemes that would produce later. But now they are engaging themselves on schemes that will result in immediate production and immediate return. Government have also taken up many multi-purpose schemes. Madam, we have got so many rivers, the Krishna, the Godavari and other rivers. Instead of preserving the water of these rivers through anicuts and harnessing it to produce more food and power, 75 per cent of the water is allowed to go to the sea, the Bay of Bengal, unused and uncared for, and only 25 per cent of the water is being used. I also want to suggest to the Government that in the districts, there are many good schemes for 'Grow More Food'. By a co-ordination of all these schemes, we can really produce more food. Then, Madam, we have also got so many waste lands. We can cultivate all these waste lands also and get some produce. Some poor people are anxious to cultivate lands and they are not able to secure them. These waste lands can be allotted to the poor people who can cultivate them and produce more food. This applies equally to political sufferers also.

"Then, Madam, I come to the well-subsidy scheme."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"It does not come under Irrigation."

* SRI M. BAPINEEDU:—"Because it also deals with water, I thought I can speak on that. Madam, the well-subsidy scheme requires revision and I hope Government will reconsider the matter. Madam, we have got these big rivers, the Krishna, the Godavari and the Cauvery and we say in our National Song, 'सुखलां सुखलां, मलयज शीतलां' etc.; still we have to beg for food from foreign countries. If only our practical and popular Public Works Minister takes up some more schemes and gets the necessary money from the Finance Department for pushing through those schemes, I am sure we need not be beggars and we need not have to get food from other States. Madam, our Public Works Minister is really a *Jaladhatha* and upon him, we depend for light, water, energy, transport and other things. If only he takes up some of these schemes, I am sure our State need not depend upon other States and foreign countries for food. In my own district, Madam, there is the Kolleru lake which is engaging the attention of so many Engineers and so many Collectors. Of course, so many Engineers and so many Collectors met but still they were not able to do anything practical in regard to the Kolleru lake."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"Which is the district?"

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DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I am sure the hon. Member knows it."

* SRI M. BAPINEEDU:—"You know, Madam, that the Kolleru lake requires immediate attention. There is water everywhere but the water is not properly utilized. They want the dredges to come from foreign countries to utilize this water. Still we are not getting the dredges. One Superintending Engineer comes and proposes one scheme. His successor, another Superintending Engineer, comes and he sponsors another scheme with the result that so far, the Kolleru scheme has not been properly tackled. Then, there is another scheme the Timmaleru Project. The Hon. Minister also spoke about it the other day. It should also be taken up. Madam, some of the taluks in my district such as Chintalapudi—it is in my own constituency, are invaded by chronic floods from the Budameru. The condition in this taluk is worse than the very bad parts in the Rayalaseema. This matter requires the immediate attention of the Government. There are also other lakes such as the Palavagu and the Jalleru which require the attention of the Government. The Hon. Minister visited our district many times and we pointed out to him and told him, 'Give us water and we will give you food'. The Hon. Minister need not be afraid of spending the finances because, later on, he will find it difficult to spend the two crores and odd. You can at once take up a good many of the schemes like the Manimuthar Project. In the West Godavari district, the ryots there join and they spend about Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 on small schemes on their own initiative. It only indicates their anxiety to get these schemes executed. So, if these schemes are taken up by the Government, people will surely come forward and co-operate with the Government and there need not be any fear in the mind of the Government of any of these schemes coming to a standstill."

"Madam, the other day, the Hon. the Finance Minister said that Sales Tax is the *Kamadhenu*. I say it is wrong. Ramapada-sagar Project is the real *Kamadhenu*. Give us the Ramapada-sagar Project which is a multi-purpose Project. It will provide water to five districts from Visakhapatnam up to Nellore. We can get water in all the five districts. Apart from this, we can also get electricity. We, Andhras, will be very thankful to the Hon. Minister if such a project is taken up and completed. Now, there is a general feeling in the Andhra districts that the Andhra districts are being neglected. On the other hand, the Hon. Minister is partial to the Andhras. I just now pointed out that there are so many schemes in the Andhra area which the Government can take up. In the Circars, there are 132 schemes and in Rayalaseema, there are 31 schemes. All these 163 schemes will cost the Government 219 lakhs of rupees. In the Tamilnad also, there are some schemes. (Interruption.) My hon. Friend, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan, may say that I am partial to Andhradesa and that I am not referring to Tamilnad. In Tamilnad also, there are 91 schemes costing Rs. 149 lakhs. The above figures show how the Andhradesa is well taken care of. If all these schemes are pushed through, we can achieve immediate results and get more

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food for our people. Then, with regard to minor irrigation and tank improvement schemes, in the Circars, there are 436 schemes costing Rs. 56 lakhs and in Rayalaseema, there are 204 schemes costing Rs. 17 lakhs. Altogether there are about 640 minor schemes costing Rs. 73 lakhs. Similarly, in Tamilnad, there are 763 minor irrigation and tank improvement schemes costing Rs. 63 lakhs. The Hon. the Public Works Minister is a practical man and he no doubt realises that if all these schemes are carried out, it will produce enough food for our people. We are having food debates here every now and then and if we are to be self-sufficient in food, it is necessary that all these schemes should be taken up and completed. I congratulate the Hon. Minister for the way in which he is carrying on the long-term programmes. I once more request the Hon. the Minister for Public Works, whom I call *Jaladhatha*, to give us water in a systematic way so that large tracts of land can be cultivated. We can use bull-dozers to plough these large tracts of land if only water can be got. If water is preserved through these projects, the ryots can easily take the water through canals and produce more food.

“Madam, I also join in offering our appreciation and congratulations to our Engineers. Our Engineers are well-experienced and well-equipped and the Central Government also have a demand for their services. We are proud to have such Engineers in our State. They are also trying to do their best in pushing through these schemes in a practical way. But, their one defect was that they were not giving proper estimates. For one scheme, the first estimate was for Rs. 2 crores, then it came to Rs. 1.5 crores and then again, it came to Rs. 75 lakhs. Thus, they want to bring down the estimates afterwards. Because the estimate for the Ramapadasagar Project was unreasonable and imaginary, it was found impossible to undertake it. But, now they have become realists and they are giving proper estimates. So, I join in offering my appreciation and congratulation to our Engineers and I am sure the Hon. Minister for Public Works will not fail to take up the many schemes and give us water whenever it is needed.”

3-15 p.m. * JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“Madam Deputy Speaker, Irrigation and Electricity are, I should think, the outstanding achievements of this Government. The Hon. Minister for Public Works while moving the Demand for Irrigation, read out a statement to us and that statement reveals a good record of progress all round throughout these four or five years. He deserves not only our congratulations, but also our gratitude. He will earn the gratitude of the future generations of this State. A good number of Projects, big and small, have been put through, costing about Rs. 40 crores, of which half the amount, i.e., Rs. 20 crores, has been already spent. Is that not a record expenditure for the good of this State and that too for a purpose which will be of lasting benefit to this State and to the future generations? Madam, Deputy Speaker, I fervently hope and earnestly wish that the Hon. Minister for Public Works will come back, after the elections, to the field of his labours

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in order to complete these projects. That is my fervent hope and wish. While I say all this, I must also point out that certain things could have been done in a better manner. I lay special emphasis on minor irrigation works. The Hon. Minister said that there are about 300 small Irrigation works which cost about Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 crores. What I want to say is this: we want big Irrigation works no doubt, but they will take a long time to complete, we have to take them up from a long-range view and we can have the benefit of such works only after a number of years. Just at present we are faced with an acute food situation. In order to meet this situation, we could have increased the number of minor irrigation works; they could be completed more quickly and quicker results also could have been got in the production of more food. That is my observation against the policy that has been pursued so far. We could have had more minor irrigation works and pushed them through more quickly, avoiding if necessary all red-tape and all circuitous ways of dealing with schemes and projects.

“Coming now to my own district, the Hon. Minister said that some ten small schemes costing about Rs. 12 lakhs have been sanctioned for South Kanara. He also said that so far only about Rs. 3 lakhs has been spent. That is too little; it may be that my district is having good rainfall, but where does all the rain water go? It flows down the rivers very quickly and very rapidly into the sea, because there the land strip is only about 25 miles to 60 miles in width sloping from the Western Ghats towards the sea. If all that water is not stopped and put to the best use possible, before it reaches the Arabian Sea, it will be wasted. Just as hon. Gentleman Mr. Bapineedu pointed out that the water of some rivers in the East Coast goes to the Bay of Bengal without being made use of, in my district also, the waters of many rivers go down into the Arabian Sea without being made use of. I do not know how the Government have come to the conclusion that my district of South Kanara is a self-sufficient district. It is wrong to say so; from facts and figures we have found out that every year we have to get 10,000 to 20,000 tons of foodgrains from outside. Does that mean that South Kanara is self-sufficient? It is not. If more minor irrigation works had been undertaken in South Kanara, if a good number of rivers had been bunded up for the cultivation of food crops, my district would have been a surplus district by now. I can give the assurance on the floor of the House that whatever could have been done in my district has not been done. That is my grievance and my complaint. I hope the Hon. Minister when he comes back again to the field of his labours, will remember this and see to it that the district of South Kanara is converted into a surplus district, not only by increasing the number of minor irrigation works there, but by bunding up a good number of rivers, the waters of which could be easily diverted for the cultivation of second and third crops throughout the district.

“Then, Madam, coming to the improvement of tanks for irrigational purposes, it was only last year, when the Hon. Minister visited my place Karkal that we pointed out to him the silting up of the Anikere tank there. It was in the month of April or May

[Janab H. S. Hussain] [9th March 1951]

that he came; and it had dried up. He saw the tank when it had dried up; the fish were dead and kites and vultures were flying overhead to eat up the dead fish and there was no water at all. When we represented the matter to the Minister, he said the matter would be taken up immediately. In fact, Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for the purpose. A year has passed now and yet nothing has been done. If the Minister is pleased to visit the same place now, he will find that the tank is in the same condition in which he saw it last year; April and May are again coming, and if nothing is done, crops in the fields lower down will wither away. No doubt these are small matters, but if all these small matters are taken collectively, they will go a long way towards increasing food production. Their cumulative effect will be great and we can have good results immediately. If we take up the big projects costing crores of rupees, they will take a long time to complete and they will not serve our present needs. Therefore I lay great emphasis on increasing the number of minor irrigation works and the improvement of tanks all over the State. The whole State should be dotted over with minor irrigation works which will produce quicker results and meet our present food situation. As we all know, the food situation in the State is causing the greatest anxiety not only to the Government but to the people as well. We all wish that this difficult food situation should disappear as early as possible, and as the hon. Gentleman Mr. Bapineedu said, I also say 'Give us water and we shall give you more and more food'.

* SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIYAN :—“கனம் சபாநாயகி அவர்களே! இந்த நீர்ப்பாசன மானியம் விவாதத்திற்கு வரும் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் மராமத்து மந்திரி கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுவதற்காகவே நான் பேச எழுந்திருக்கிறேன். அவர்கள் செய்திருக்கும் சேவைக்காக அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகின்ற சந்தர்ப்பத்திலேயும்கூட எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் குறிப்பாக எங்கள் தாலுகாவில் செய்யவேண்டிய சில திட்டங்களைப்பற்றியும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைத்ததுபற்றி நான் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன்.

“குறிப்பாக எங்கள் தென்காசி தாலுகாவில் ஆலங்குளம் திட்டம் நீண்ட நாளாக இருந்து வருகிறது. இதை துரிதமாக முடிப்பதற்கு இலாகா அதிகாரிகளோ, கனம் மந்திரியோ சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தபோதிலும் இன்னும் துரிதமாக நிறைவேற்றித்தரவேண்டும். பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற இந்தக்காலத்தில் இதை பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலையாகவாவது எடுத்து நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரியைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்வதோடுகூட ஊத்துமலை குளங்கள் மிகவும் மெச்சத்தகுந்த முறையில், பார்ப்பதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் வேலைகள் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன என்பதை நான் சந்தோஷத்தோடு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். ரெட்டைக்குளம் என்ற குளத்தில் நடக்கும் வேலை தடைபட்டுக் கிடக்கிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் நமது அரசாங்கமோ, நமது அதிகாரிகளோ கொஞ்சம்கூட பொறுப்பாளி அல்லவென்பதை நான் தெரிவிக்கிறேன். ஆனால் அது திருவிதாங்கூர் சமஸ்தான எல்லைக்குள் இருப்பதால் அவர்கள் அனுமதி கிடைக்காததின்காரணமாக, இந்தப் பெப்பர் தாமரப்படுவதன் காரணமாக அந்த வேலை தாமதப்படுகிறது.

“அடுத்தபடியாக பாப்பாண்கால் சரியான பராமரிப்பு இன்றி அதன் மடைகள் கெட்டு அது துர்ந்துபோய் இருக்கிறது. வெகுசாலமாக நீர்பாசன வசதிக்கு மிக உதவியாக இருந்த அதன் ஆயக்கட்டுகள் எல்லாம் இன்று பாழடைந்து கிடக்கிறது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

9th March 1951] [Sri D. Durairaja Pandiyan]

“எங்கள் தென்காசி தாலுகாவில் திம்மணம்பட்டி கிராமம் விவசாயத் திற்குப் பெயர் போனது. அந்த கிராமத்தில் உள்ள விவசாயிகளைப்போல் மிகக் கடுமையாக உழைக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் வேறு எந்த மாகாணத்திலும் கிடைப்பது என்பதை நான் பெருமையாகச் சொல்லலாம். கோயம்புத்தூரிலும் அவ்வாறு இருக்கலாம். எங்கள் தென்காசி தாலுகாவில் உள்ளவர்கள் அவர்களைவிட மேம்பட்டவர்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்த திம்மணம்பட்டி கிராமத்திற்கு பக்கத்திலுள்ள கடயம் நதியிலிருந்து பாசனத்திற்கு தண்ணீர் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு வசதி இருப்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் அவர்கள் மகஜர் சமர்ப்பித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்போது அங்கே வந்திருந்த பிரதம என்ஜினியரும், எக்சிக்யூடிவ் என்ஜினியரும் அதைப்பார்த்து நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்வதாக அப்போது வாக்களித்தார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக திருநெல்வேலி தாலுகாவில் பல்லிக்கோட்டை கால்வாய் என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அந்தக் கால்வாய் அந்தக் காலத்தில் 30 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கராவுக்கு மேலாக ஆயக்கட்டுகள் உள்ள கல்வாயாக இருந்து இருக்கிறது. தற்காலத்திலோ அது துர்ந்துபோய் கிடக்கிறது. அந்த பல்லிக்கோட்டை கால்வாயை இப்போது வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அந்த 30 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கரா நிலங்களையும் மறுபடியும் பாசனவசதியுள்ளதாகச் செய்யலாமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக நான் ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கனம் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்களும், கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்களும் குற்றாலம் விஜயம் செய்திருந்தபோது தென்காசிக்குப் பக்கத்திலே மேற்குத் தொடர்ச்சி மலையில் கல்லூர் என்ற நதி இருப்பதாகவும் அந்த நதி மேற்குப் பிரதேசமாக ஓடி ஒருவிதப் பிரயோசனமும் இன்றி அரபிக்கடலில் விழுந்து விடுவதாகவும் அதை நமது பக்கத்தில் திருப்பினால் பல ஆயிரக் கணக்கான நிலம் விவசாயம் செய்யமுடியுமென்றும் அதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றும் தென்காசி தாலுகாவிலுள்ள முக்யஸ்தர்கள் கூடி தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டார்கள். அவ்வாறு செய்வதற்கு பல இடையூறுகள் இருப்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். அதற்கு அடுத்த சமஸ்தானத்தின் அனுமதியின்பேரில் அவர்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பின்பேரில் தான் அதை நிறைவேற்றமுடியும். நமது சர்க்காரும் அவர்களுடைய சம்மதத்தைப் பெற முயற்சிகள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதையும் நான் அறிவேன். அதை இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ரூபகப்படுத்தி அதை சீக்கிரமாக வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்போது கிரியார் பரிசீலனை நடந்து வருகிறது. இந்த கல்லூர் திட்டத்தையும் அதோடு சேர்த்து வேலை செய்ய எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் இன்னும் அதிகப்படியாக பயன் தரத்தக்க ஏராள நிலங்கள் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவரமுடியுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இப்போது திருவாங்கூர், கொச்சின், யூனியன் சர்க்காரில் இப்போது கொச்சியின் சர்க்காரும், கொச்சின் சமஸ்தான எம். எல். ஏ. க்களும் கொச்சின் காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டியாரும் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து நமது மாகாணத்துடன் அந்த சமஸ்தானத்தை சேர்த்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு தீர்மானத்தை நிறைவேற்றி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதை அரசியல் ரீதியில் நான் ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்கள் சேருவது அவர்கள் கையில்தான் இருக்கிறதா? அல்லது அவர்களை சேர்த்துக் கொள்வது நம் கையில் தான் இருக்கிறதா என்று எனக்கு ஒன்றும் தெரியாது. திருவாங்கூர் கொச்சின் நம் மாகாணத்தோடு சேர்ந்தால் இப்போது மேற்குத் தொடர்ச்சி மலையிலுள்ள பல பல திட்டங்களை எடுத்து சுலபமாகச் செய்து, அதன் மூலமாக நாம் மத்திய சர்க்காரையே இப்போது போல் நம்பியில்லாமல் உணவு, விஷயத்திலும் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க முடியும் என்பதால்தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். அப்படி அவர்கள் நம்முடன் சேர்ந்துவிட்டால் நாம் அந்த திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்ற இப்போதுபோல் மத்திய சர்க்காரின் அனுமதியை தேடி நிற்கவேண்டிய அவசியமும் இருக்காது என்பதினால் நான் அவைகள் நம் மாகாணத்தோடு சேரவேண்டுமென்று கடவுளைப் பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன்.

[Sri D. Durairaja Pandiyan] [9th March 1951]

“இம்மாதிரி பல லக்ஷக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை செலவு செய்தால்தான் பல சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களை உடனே அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக எங்கள் தாலுகாவிலும், ஆலங்குளத்திலும் பூமி மிகச் செழிப்பு வாய்ந்தது. நல்ல நிலம். சாகுபடிக்கு மற்றெல்லாம் இடம் போதும் விட திருநெல்வேலி பூமிதான் மிகச் செழிப்பு வாய்ந்தது. வளம் நிறைந்தது என்பது விவசாய ரிபோர்டிலிருந்தே நன்றாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஆகையால் அவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய பாசன வசதியை உடனே செய்துகொடுத்தால் அந்த பூமிகள் நன்றாக விளையுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Members of this Government and the Members of this Honourable House must congratulate themselves on the achievements of the department of Irrigation. When we do that, we naturally appreciate and admire the activities of the Hon. Minister in charge of that department. At the same time, we should not also forget the fact that our 16 oz. ration has been reduced to 9 oz. and the rice content of that ration is only about 6 oz. The Hon. Minister in his most elaborate and very beautiful speech has said that he had spent nearly Rs. 50 lakhs on the grow-more-food campaign, the ‘G.M.F.’ I think some two years ago I said on the floor of this House that the ‘G.M.F.’ meant to me ‘Grand Magnificent Failure.’ That is what I feel to-day also, Madam. We have been spending this money no doubt, but the amount we have been spending has been going down the drain, not going towards improving the food production in this State.

3-30 p.m. “ Madam, in this connexion, I must congratulate the Hon. Minister for now trying to sink wells in those areas where water is available. If he had only adopted a similar policy all along we would have been able to produce more food in this State and thereby satisfied the people. Madam, I am also happy to learn that the Hon. Minister has undertaken, or is attempting to spend nearly 40 crores of rupees and out of which he is at present spending nearly 20 crores of rupees for capital undertakings. His department is attempting to divide the schemes into three categories, major schemes, middle-size schemes and short-term schemes. So far as I am concerned, I must only emphasize the point, that there is no use thinking about big projects. Knowing the financial condition of this State, knowing the financial condition of the Government of India and the condition of the money-market in this country, it is no use undertaking some huge projects like the Ramapada-sagar scheme. The hon. Gentleman Mr. Bapineedu, said that this is the ‘Kama dehenu’ of the State. Yes, I agree with him that this is the ‘Kama denu.’ But, how are we going to get this ‘Kama dhenu’ without the money which is urgently required for the purpose?

“ Madam, while concluding his speech, the Hon. Minister referred to three difficulties of his department, namely, technical staff, suitable machinery and finance. With regard to the technical staff, in spite of the four Engineering Colleges in this State we are not able to produce the required engineers and overseers. Therefore, I make a demand at this hour that the Government must start more Engineering and Technical colleges, so that we may get

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more overseers and more engineers for the service of the State. With regard to suitable machinery, we actually eat into our own dollar or sterling resources because of food importation and if we are going to eat into those balances, how are we going to import capital machinery which is urgently required in this country? Therefore, if we want to reduce food imports, we must increase food production in this country. But, in this direction, we have hopelessly failed. The policy of self-sufficiency is, no doubt, there, but what is the use of talking about the policy of self-sufficiency, especially when we know for ourselves that all the schemes we have undertaken have utterly failed because of the continuous failure of monsoons? No doubt we lay the blame at the door of Nature, and misfortune seems to dog the footsteps of all the schemes which the Government have undertaken. What I say is, why not they anticipate that again the monsoon is going to fail and see that they do not spend more money on a sort of running after ‘will-o-the-wisp.’

“ Again, Madam, last year, while speaking under this Demand I requested the Hon. Minister to constitute a department to go into the question of the water wealth of this State. That is an important matter. In other advanced countries, there is a regular department functioning, which actually place a sort of map before the people of the country to show where water is available, and if such informations are similarly given to them, that will not only help the ryots of the State, but also the industrialists of this State. At present, we do not know where water is available. We know this State contains subterranean water sources, particularly in the district which I represent, the South Arcot district, and the adjoining district of North Arcot. They are full of subterranean water sources. If one just walks along the roads in North Arcot or South Arcot, he will find a number of perennial springs. I ask, why not the Government spend more money on improving these water sources. When Government start spending money in order to get out the water wealth in these areas, members representing dry areas get up and say, ‘you are not spending like that for our area’ and so on. I put it to the Hon. Minister to see that the whole State is taken as one unit for this purpose, so that the benefit that would accrue to a particular place in the State will accrue to the whole State ultimately. Therefore, hon. Member Mr. Nagappa should not get up and say, ‘why not spend more money on Rayalaseema’ and it will not be surprising to me if he gets up one day and asks, ‘why not organize a minor port in Rayalaseema?’ That is the way I think, he has been making demands in this House; and even several hon. Members when pressing their claims say ‘what about the Andhra districts, what about Tamil districts, what about Malabar districts’ and so on. Madam, that should not be the attitude we should adopt. But, we should view questions from a different point of view and remember that even if the money is spent in South Arcot, or even if the money is spent in Visakhapatnam, the benefit of such spending is going to accrue to the people of the State as a whole. I only want hon. Members of this House to consider the question from this angle,

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"Again, Madam, there is the question of silt clearance. Silt is a valuable product. If Government are going to spend more money on silt clearance, I think, that money will not be wasted, because the ryots are prepared to buy silt which can be used as manure for their own lands, so that they can try to produce more food in this country. No doubt, tank reconstruction, and silt clearance works are going on in this State, but not to the full satisfaction of the people of the State. I wish the Hon. Minister devotes more attention to this aspect of the question. So far as the question of minor irrigation is concerned, we have been saying times out of number that this must come under the Public Works Department as such, so that they can devote more attention to these works. You know, Madam, at present, the Collectors are our agents for several things. You can imagine the number of legislative enactments we have passed in this very House and all these legislations have got to be implemented. We have not got enough Police; we have not got enough Revenue staff; we have not got so many other things to implement them. Several Acts have almost come into existence as if from a slot machine, from this House and when we find it difficult to get the necessary manpower to implement all these things, what is the use of over working the Collectors. Therefore, I would like the Hon. Minister to see that minor irrigation work is brought under the Public Works Department. Even though at present well-sinking does not come in, I wish this also is brought under the Public Works Department. When I consult the ryots who actually receives the money, he says, the amount of the grant was so much and the amount he actually received was so much. That is, when the amount passes from the department into the hands of the ryot some mystery seems to happen in the middle. That means, money is wasted. So, Madam, why not the Government undertake sinking of wells under their own responsibility. Again, even though they give loans, what happens is, after six months, some officer comes round to see whether there is water in the well or not. The Hon. Minister knows, the monsoons has continuously failed and though the well is sunk deeper and deeper, there is no water. Yet, an order comes to the ryot which says, 'you must return the loan which you have taken.' These are all things, Madam, which the Hon. Minister must look into and see that such things do not happen. Also, this well-sinking scheme should be taken up by the Government themselves.

Then, Madam, there is the question of obtaining the sanction of the Government of India for big schemes. As I said in the beginning, the financial position of the Government of India is such that they cannot, at least for some more years, come to the rescue of this State. After all they view the question from a different angle, they take the whole country together and see which is the most backward State in the Union and they will not think of the Madras State but think of Orissa, Bihar or some other very backward State. Therefore, it is no use looking to the Government of India in respect of big schemes costing crores of rupees, because for schemes costing more than a crore of rupees,

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they have to obtain the sanction of the Government of India. Therefore, I wish the Government undertake smaller schemes, like the Manimuthar project. Here, I must congratulate the Hon. Minister. People have come forward to contribute money for the project, because they know that if they give money, to-morrow they are going to get back several times more. Therefore, if such small schemes are undertaken—forgetting for some time bigger projects like the Ramapadasagar and other river projects—we can improve food production and thereby solve several of the problems facing the State."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, the progress that has been made under irrigation in this State cannot certainly be said to be unsatisfactory and the Hon. Minister for Public Works deserves our congratulations on this. But, I have one or two grievances. One of them is this. I have been requesting the Government many a time in this Assembly and once, I think, at a deputation also, that with regard to the Krishna-Pennar project, there are certain areas which at present are not investigated and which require irrigational facilities and that those areas are in Nellore, Guntur, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts, and I do not know why, so far, the Hon. Minister has not thought it necessary to make a thorough investigation in respect of those areas. It may probably be due to the fact that in the course of a year or two, he thought the project might be sanctioned and so the investigation of those areas might delay the sanctioning of the scheme. If that is so, he can be excused, but I am afraid, under the present financial conditions and on account of other reasons, it is not possible to take up the scheme—probably for another half-a-dozen years. However, in the meanwhile, I would request him to see whether it is not possible at least to make a thorough investigation whether those areas could be irrigated under this project or not. No doubt, at our request he sent the present Chief Engineer for Highways to find out whether it is possible to take water to those areas by what is known as the Korthikananna valley and I am told he has reported to the Government that the scheme is feasible. So, I now make a request to the Hon. Minister to see whether this scheme of taking water through the Korthikananna or by some other ways by which water could be supplied to these areas which require a lot of irrigational facilities, could not be investigated. I may mention in this connexion that most of the dry areas in Vinukonda, Sattenapalle, Narasaraopet, even in Palnad and Ongole in Guntur and Cumbum, Giddalur and Markapur taluks in Kurnool which are very bad areas and in Nellore, areas in Darsi, Podili and Kanigiri taluks could be irrigated under this scheme. So, Madam, these are areas which require irrigational facilities and these should also be irrigated by the project if possible. Coming to my own district, from Maidukur side there is the possibility of bringing the Krishna-Pennar water into Badvel and Siddhout taluks along the road which reaches on one side Porumamilla, and Badvel and Siddhout on the other. Now Badvel needs a lot of irrigational facilities. Although three-fourths of Siddhout taluk is to be submerged under the scheme,

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there is the other one-fourth which could be irrigated under the scheme if water could be taken from one of the valleys along the Nallamalais above mentioned. I therefore, request the Government to see that this part of the scheme is investigated before its execution. It will take at least half-a-dozen years for the Krishna-Pennar project to be finally sanctioned but a thorough investigation of the areas above mentioned cannot take more than a year or two.

3-45
p.m.

"Then, Madam, coming to my own district, I am afraid not much money has been spent on irrigation there. The Hon. Minister referred to the Kanchamala tank and said that there is some technical difficulty with regard to it. But I dare say it can be got over, and I hope he will get over it. Then there are the Veligallu project, the Pullampet project, or the modified Bodanagedda project and Sagileru project costing 30 or 40 lakhs. Then, Goderu project. If this project is taken up it will be beneficial to the people in many ways. For, besides water for irrigation, it will provide water for ordinary daily purposes for men and cattle. As it is, today in summer, cattle do not get water to drink; for water is available only in wells, and so to supply to cattle one has to draw water from the wells. Further if that project is taken up to-day, it will provide work for the people. Then, Madam, there are a number of other smaller works in my district to be taken up; but I do not want to trouble the Hon. Minister with them now.

"But I have to submit here one fact, about which I have spoken on former occasions. I am glad the Congress Government have adopted a different policy with regard to the starting of irrigation projects from that adopted by the previous Governments. The question whether a project would be productive or not has to be viewed in a slightly different way hereafter. We have now only to see whether for the interest on capital sunk in the scheme and for maintenance charges, there is not an equal amount of new wealth produced. Judged from that point of view, I am sure, more irrigation schemes can be taken up, which till now, were viewed as unremunerative. So from the point of view of new wealth created, several abandoned schemes could be taken up as remunerative schemes. I hope Government will revise their irrigation policy in that way.

"Then, Madam, if Government are going to adopt the policy of finding necessary funds for their projects by asking the people of the concerned area to contribute to the projects, I am afraid, in districts like Rayalaseema, no irrigation projects will be possible. As was said by hon. Gentleman Mr. Majid, whatever scheme is taken up, the wealth produced from that ought to go to the whole State. Government should give priority to backward areas where no irrigation facilities exist to-day. From that point of view several schemes in the Ceded Districts should be taken up to-day.

"Here, Madam, I should remind the Hon. Minister about the Gandikota project. It is said that water for that project could not be got from the Krishna-Pennar project. I am one of those who wanted to find out whether water could be got from the

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Krishna-Pennar project, even though it might cost a few lakhs. But we need not wait till the Krishna-Pennar project is sanctioned and taken up, the dam may be constructed in such a way that ultimately the water from the project may be taken to the Gandikota project. In that way, Government may take up the Gandikota project immediately for the waters of Pennar.

"Then, I want to lay stress upon one fact about the Well Subsidy scheme. As I may not get an opportunity to speak on it afterwards I wish to say a few words now here. It may be, there may be some leakage here and there; it may be, there may be some corruption here and there; it may be, here and there, there may be some mismanagement. Why should these affect the scheme? Does that not obtain in other spheres also? After all, it is very useful scheme. If I have time I shall explain in detail how the scheme is very useful."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Not under this Demand."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Any way that scheme has become very important in connection with the production of food. Now, to produce more food, we should not fail to start irrigation schemes, be they small or great. Each scheme benefits only a particular area. The Ramapadasagar project benefits a particular area; the Krishna-Pennar project benefits another particular area and so on. It is only in some cases there may be some conflict between one scheme and another scheme. I am glad the Government are devoting their attention to all projects, small and big. It is good they do so; for, who knows, whether in the next few years we shall have regular rain. Eight ounces or ten ounces or twelve ounces of food is not at all sufficient for our people. Not even sixteen ounces would be enough for them to have two good meals a day."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can speak on food when that Demand is moved."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"I am finishing, Madam. I hope Government will give large irrigation facilities by taking up small as well as big schemes a hundredfold to produce more food."

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I cannot at the outset begin without joining in the chorus of congratulations that have been showered on the Hon. Minister for Irrigation. He has done well, and he has served well and we must also serve. (Several voices: How?) By sincerely helping him by carrying on propaganda for the good work he is doing.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, coming from a district where acute water shortage prevails and where drought has wrought famine, I must thank the Hon. Minister for Public Works for taking into consideration some of the irrigation schemes under Grow More Food programme. I see in the lump sum allotment, provision has been made for some irrigation schemes. I see he is good

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enough to put in the list of schemes for consideration to be taken up this year, the construction of anicut across the Vanniar river in north Salem. Again, I find there is another scheme to be taken up this year in that area, and that is the Marandhahalli-Chinnar reservoir. These two schemes, if taken at once on hand for execution, would serve a double purpose. First of all, they will relieve unemployment, and secondly they will conserve a lot of water now flowing off without being used for any purpose. These two schemes will be a boon to the northern taluks of Salem district. So I request the Hon. Minister to take them up without any delay and try to finish them even this year itself. It is not as if these two schemes require a great number of experts or men of extraordinary engineering talents. They have already been thought out, and even the investigation stage is already over. Only execution has to be taken up.

"Again, Madam, there is another reservoir which is pending construction for a long time. It is put in the list of unproductive schemes; it is one of the reservoirs left out by the British Government on account of its unproductive nature. Now Government have taken up the scheme—the Panchapatti reservoir. For it, the investigation has been started by this Government. Last year an expenditure of Rs. 1,700 was incurred for survey and investigation, and this year, a token grant of Rs. 100 is asked for in the Budget for this scheme. Madam, once this reservoir is constructed I can promise, in four taluks of Salem district, paddy can be grown and the yield will be so much, that after meeting the requirements of the district, there will be surplus to be sent out to two more districts. Madam, people in those taluks are willing to contribute money for the construction of this scheme. If the Government are serious, I undertake to collect contribution from the ryots. If the reservoir is to be constructed, five to seven thousand acres of land can be brought under cultivation. The scheme was given up some years ago as being unproductive; but now, under the Grow More Food scheme it has come in quite handy to be taken up. I hope Government will spend a little more money to complete the investigation and to start the scheme quite earnestly.

4 p.m. "The north of Salem district comprising the Hosur, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri and Harur taluks is an upland tract. Most of the irrigation or other schemes are taken up only in the south. When schemes are taken up for execution in the Salem district in future, it is better that they are diffused over the entire district, preference being given to the backward area. The backward area must be raised to the level of the forward area so that the entire district may prosper. The backward area must not lean on the forward area always for all its requirements. Especially in food production, we must raise the backward area to the level of the forward area.

"In regard to minor irrigation works, I believe the basis of contribution from the local ryots may be adopted. Preference has to be given to the improvement of tanks. In my constituency

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of Dharmapuri and Harur taluks, there are 458 minor irrigation tanks with an ayacut of about 25,000 acres. If only these tanks had been kept at the optimum level of their storage capacity, the taluks would have become self-sufficient and also surplus.

"I urge the Government to sink tube-wells in tank-bed areas to supply water for irrigation. We are sure to strike water in those areas. The subterranean water sources there have not been tapped and there is bound to be a lot of water.

"The Government have excluded Salem district from the Well Subsidy scheme on the ground that it has not got adequate water resources. I believe it is a mistaken ground. There are areas in that district where water can be struck at a higher level and wells dug at a lower cost than in many of the places which are included in the scheme.

"There are certain anicuts in the northern part of the Salem district which are expected to be maintained by some ryots.

(The Deputy Speaker sounded the gong.)

"I request that I may be allowed two or three more minutes."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I will allow one more minute."

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"The maintenance of an anicut is entrusted to a ryot and he is given a grant of forty acres of land for the purpose. He has not been maintaining it in proper condition. It has been in disrepair for about eight years. A suit was filed in the Court to enforce the maintenance of the anicut. It was decreed and the ryot was directed to repair and maintain it in a good condition. He has not taken any steps so far. The other ayacutdars have no right to repair the anicut. The Government should see that it is repaired and kept in good condition.

"The tanks in zamindari areas also were included in the list of tanks to be repaired. Though engineering supervisors have been appointed, they have not been provided with the necessary equipment. The tanks in zamindari areas are in better repair than in ryotwari area in my constituency."

JANAB P. K. MOIDEEN, KUTTY:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, as usual the Hon. Minister for Public Works has given us a succinct survey of the work of the Irrigation Department. In the context of the acute food shortage, naturally that department has assumed an added importance. It is in the fitness of things that that department is in the charge of a Minister who has got the necessary drive and energy.

"After hearing the speech of the Hon. Minister, I am not able to understand whether this Government have got a goal with regard to food production. Our goal must be to get over the food scarcity and make the State self-sufficient. I do not know whether the Government have got a correct estimate of the food deficit of this State. The ex-Chief Minister said in the Legislative Council two days ago that the deficit was about 35 lakhs of tons. But this

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Government have asked the Central Government to supply only 10 lakhs of tons of foodgrains. I request the Hon. Minister to give the correct figure under this Irrigation Demand. If he has not got a correct estimate of the actual deficit, in his attempt to attain self-sufficiency, he may possibly overdo things and there may come a time, similar to the time of the economic depression a few years ago, when the ryots were unable to get even one-tenth of the present price for their produce. In such a situation the State may have to go to the aid of the ryot and subsidize the foodgrains. I request the Hon. Minister to bear this aspect in mind before launching upon the great irrigation schemes that he has in view.

“I am glad that the Irrigation and other departments in the charge of the Hon. Minister for Public Works are doing some substantial work. When he pays such a glowing tribute to the Public Works Department, I must remind him that the old order of things is still continuing. Red-tapism, corruption and mamools are still there. I do not know whether he has taken any steps to minimise red-tapism and eradicate corruption and mamools. I am sure that the benefit derived by the people is not commensurate with the money spent, because the sharing of the money by the contractors and the Engineering Department is still there. I hope the Hon. Minister will take some personal interest to put down the malpractices that are still prevailing.

“As has been said by some hon. Members, we must concentrate more on short-term schemes for increasing food production. In this connexion I must ask him to see that more and more of non-official co-operation is sought for. I suggest that every district should have a food production authority—a small committee consisting of one or two non-officials, the District Collector and the Irrigation Engineer. The non-officials should be actual agriculturists possessing a good deal of agricultural experience, because only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. By associating non-officials, we can do some really good work. The present District Food Production Committees are unwieldy. I know from practical experience that they have not been of as much use as has been anticipated by the Government. The Food Committees have been abolished and I do not know whether the Food Production Committees also are going to be abolished. I do not mind their abolition.

“I urge the Government to give more discretion to the Collector in the matter of sanctioning schemes. I know that there are many schemes whose execution, if rushed through cutting across the barriers of red-tape and administrative, technical and other sanctions, will be of very great benefit. I do not mean to say that these should be completely got rid of; there must be some relaxation. After all the District Collector is an officer in whom the Government have complete trust and he may be given a wider field of discretion. I think the present rule is that he can sanction schemes costing up to Rs. 20,000 and schemes costing above that sum have to go to the Board of Revenue. Everybody knows the result of a scheme going to the Board of Revenue. The

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food production authority which I have suggested must be given a wide discretion regarding small schemes. There are schemes capable of yielding very good results which have not been investigated for want of even conveyance for the engineers.

“In fact we must give the topmost priority to this engineering department—especially the irrigation department. We will have to depend, or rather stand on our own feet in the matter of finding our food. As the Hon. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said the other day, whatever might be our attempts to get imports from other countries, we will have finally to fall back on our own resources. That must be our aim and goal.

“Time and again, and *ad nauseum*, I have been urging on the Hon. Minister and the Government the necessity of harnessing the waters of the Bharata puzha in Malabar. The river is wasting its water into the sea. From Palghat to Ponnani, on both sides of the river you will see the crops withering and fading during normal seasons, while the river is winding its silvery way into the sea. I must ask the Hon. Minister whether he cannot do something in this matter. This is a very serious matter. Malabar is considered to be a highly deficit district. When there is so much water in the Bharata puzha, I do not know why this Government are not putting it to proper use.

“I am told Pykara electricity is going to be extended from Palghat to Ponnani and also from Kozhikode to Ponnani. I am not sure about this, but I understand there is such a scheme to extend it from both sides. If Pykara electricity is extended from Palghat to Ponnani, that will lessen the difficulty in the matter. If some arrangements are made for electricity . . .”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member may speak about electricity when the Electricity Demand is moved.”

JANAB P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY :—“I would request this Government to expedite this matter and see that the waters of Bharata puzha are harnessed.”

SRI P. R. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER :—“கனம் உப அக்ஸிரா சனாதிபதி அவர்களே, மராமத்திலாக மந்திரி கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களால் இச்சபையில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட நீர்பாசன மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் பொருட்டு முன்வந்துள்ளேன். ஏற்கனவே காலையிலிருந்து இந்த சபையில் பேசிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் அனைவரும் மந்திரி அவர்களையும், அவருடைய இலாகாவையும் பாராட்டி பேசியிருக்கின்றார்கள். அதற்குக் காரணம் அவருடைய நேர்மையும், தான் எடுத்த காரியத்தை கூடுமான வரையில் நிறைவேற்றும்படியாக செய்வதும் தான். அவர் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் ஒவ்வொரு திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பித்து ஒரு அறிக்கையை விடுத்திருக்கிறார்.

“எனது ஜில்லா கோவை ஜில்லா. அந்த ஜில்லாவில் அமராவதி நீர் பாசன திட்டத்தை எடுத்து நடத்துவதாக உறுதி அளித்திருப்பதைக்கண்டு நான் என்னுடைய மிகுந்த சந்தோஷத்தையும், நன்றியையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அமராவதி திட்டத்திற்கு உத்தேசமாக இரண்டு கோடியே எழுபத்திரண்டு லட்சம் ரூபாயாகும் என்றும், அந்த திட்டத்தின்படி பலன் பெறுவது சுமார் 15,000 ஏக்கராக்கள் என்றும் இந்த திட்டத்தினால் உருமாலை போட்டை தாலுகாவில் ஒரு பகுதியும், தாராபுரம் தாலுகாவில் ஒரு பகுதியும் பயன்பெறக்கூடுமென்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தார்.

[Sri P. R. Kandaswami Gounder] [9th March 1951]

மாகாண அரசாங்கத்தின் செல்ல நிலை, இந்த திட்டத்தின் முக்கியம், ஆகியவைகளை கவனித்து, மந்திரி அவர்களின் ஆலோசனையின் கீழில் விவசாயிகள் பெட்டர்மெண்ட் பீஸ் முதல் தடவையாக ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூபாய் ரூபாயும், திட்டம் முடிந்தவுடன் வருஷம் 50 ரூபாய் வீதம் நான்கு வருஷங்களில் பாக்கி ரூ. 200 கட்டிவிடுவதாக உறுதி கொடுத்துள்ளார்கள். அதன்படி இது வரையிலும் 5½ லட்சம் ரூபாய்க்கு மேலாக வருஷாடி இருக்கிறது என்பதைக் கேட்டு அரசாங்கமும், சபை அங்கத்தினர்களும் பாராட்டுவார்கள் என்பது எனக்கு தெரிந்ததுதான். இப்பொழுது மாகாண அரசாங்கத்திற்கு பணமில்லாத காரணத்தால் பல சிறுசிறு திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்படாமல் இருக்கின்றன. இதற்கு கோவை ஜில்லா விவசாயிகள் முன் வந்து வழிகாட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் பாராட்டவேண்டிய கடமை நமக்கு ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கோசலராம் அவர்களுடைய மணிமுத்தாள் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது அவர்கள் கொடுத்தது கடன், நாங்கள் கொடுத்தது நன்கொடை என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அறிய வேண்டும். நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தபடி எங்களிடத்தில் பணமிருக்கிறது என்று தெரிவித்தார். அவர் தெரிவித்தது உண்மை. கோவையில் பணமிருப்பது வாஸ்தவம்தான். சில மீல் முழுவதிலுக்கு நிறைய பணம் இருக்கிறது. அதனால் எல்லோரும் பணம் பெற்றார்கள் என்று கருதுகிறார்கள். அப்படி இல்லை என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு இரண்டு கோடி எழுபத்தியெண்ணுட்சம் எஸ்டிமேட். விவசாயிகள் கொடுப்பதாக வாக்களித்தது 4½ லட்சம் ரூபாய் என்பதை நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ L. S. சுரயாளர் அவர்களுக்கு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த திட்டத்தை கனம் மாமத்திலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் எப்ரல் மாநகராதி வார்த்தில் ஆரம்பித்துவைக்க அவசியம் முன் வரவேண்டுமென்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் திருமுத்தி மலையில் உற்பத்தியாகும் பாலார் திட்டத்தை எடுத்து நடத்த உடுமலைப்பேட்டை விவசாய சங்கம் கோரியுள்ளது. ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 300 betterment Fees கொடுக்கவும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டு அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் தெரிவித்துள்ளது. ரூ. 3½ லட்சம்தான் எஸ்டிமேட். அதனால் பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும் நிலம் 3,000 ஏக்கராகவும் என்றும் மதிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த திட்டத்தை எடுத்து நடத்துவதன் மூலம் வருஷம் கணக்காக ஜலக் கஷ்டத்திற்குள்ளாக இருக்கும் உடுமலைப்பேட்டை நகர பொது மக்களுக்கும் சௌகரியம் ஏற்படும். இப்பொழுது வருஷா வருஷம் தோட்டத்துக்கிணத்தில் உள்ள தண்ணீர் விலக்கு வாங்கி வாடகை லாரிகளில் தண்ணீர் கொண்டுவந்து பொது மக்களுக்கு சப்ளை செய்வதும் நின்றுவிடும். இந்த திட்டத்தை அவசியம் கனம் மாமத்திலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் பரிசீலனை செய்து உடனடியாக அமுல் நடத்த முன் வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கடைசிபாக சென்ற பிப்ரவரி மாதத்தில் பொள்ளாச்சி விவசாயிகள் மகாநாட்டில் இரண்டு நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களை வற்புறுத்தியுள்ளார்கள். அவை ஆனியார் திட்டம், பரம்புகுளம் river திட்டமாகும். இந்த திட்டங்களையும் அவசியம் முறையில் பரிசீலனை செய்வேண்டும். அது சாத்தியப்பட்டால் அமுல் செய்யவேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளையும் காலதாமதம் இல்லாமல் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள அரசாங்கத்தையும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு சாத்தியமான முறையில் அபிவிருத்தி வரி கொடுப்பதாக விவசாயிகள் தெரிவித்துள்ளார்கள் என்பதையும் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

“நமது மந்திரி அவர்களை நாம் அனைவரும் பாராட்டினோம். மாமத்திலாகா பிரதம என்ஜினியர் அவர்களையும் மற்ற இஞ்சினியர்களையும் நாம் அவசியம் பாராட்டக் கடவாப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். வெள்ளிநாட்டிலிருந்து சர்வதேச என்ஜினியர்கள் மகாநாட்டிற்கு வந்துள்ள இஞ்சினியர்கள் நம் நாட்டின் இஞ்சினியர்களை நோற்றியும் புகழ்ந்தும் பல இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு மேலும் மேலும் ஊக்கத்தையும் உற்சாகத்தையும் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது நம்முடைய கடமை.

“இன்று காலைமேல் பேசிய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ P. வெங்கட்டராமையர் அவர்கள் அமராவதி திட்டத்தின் மூலம் அஞ்சனிலுள்ள வாய்க்கால்களுக்கு பாசன வசதி குறைவுடும் என்ற பயத்தை மிராத்தூர் உண்பாக்கியுள்ளார்கள்

[Sri P. R. Kandaswami Gounder] 9th March 1951]

என்று சொன்னார். சென்ற அக்டோபரில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள், தஞ்சையில் கலெக்டர் கச்சேரியில் நடந்த ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் இந்த பயத்தை போக்கியுள்ளார் என்பதை தெரியப்படுத்துகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் பயமும் சந்தேகமும் கொள்ளவேண்டியதவசியமில்லை. ஏற்கனவேயுள்ள நீர் பாசன வசதியின் குறைவுபடாது என்ற விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லி உறுதி அளிக்கிறேன்.

“மேலும் ஒருகோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேற்பட்ட திட்டங்களை Central Government-ன் அங்கீகாரம் இல்லாமல் செய்யக்கூடாது என்றிருக்கும் தடையை அவசியம் ஆட்சேபித்ததாகவேண்டும். நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் நான்கு நாள் பற்றுக்குறை அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டேயிருக்கிறது. முதலில் 8 லக்ஷம் டன் உணவு பற்றுக்குறை என்று அரசாங்கம் தெரிவித்தது. இப்பொழுது 10 லக்ஷம் டன் பற்றுக்குறை என்று சொல்ல அரசாங்கம் முன் வந்துள்ளது. அது மட்டுமல்ல, மாஜி பிரதமர் ஸ்ரீ O. P. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் இம்மகாணத்தின் பற்றுக்குறை 35 லட்சம் டன் என்றும் தெரிவித்துள்ளார்கள். ஆகவே அரசாங்கம் நமது உணவு பற்றுக்குறையை பரிசீலனை செய்து சரியான பற்றுக்குறையை வெளிப்படுத்தவேண்டியது அவசியம். இந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கும்பொழுது சிறு சிறு திட்டங்களை நடத்துவதற்கு மாகாண சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகாரம் அவசியம். தேவையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் திட்டத்தையும் அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட திட்டங்களையும் நாமம் நடத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்று Central Government-க்கு தெரிவிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு மாமத்திலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்துள்ள மான்யத்தை முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரித்து, அவனையும் பாராட்டி, எனது வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise on the point of personal explanation. நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கந்தசாமி கௌண்டர் அவர்கள் பேசும்பொழுது நங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் தாங்கள் நன்கொடையாக 45 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுக்கப் போவதாகவும், மணிமுத்தாள் திட்டத்திற்கு நாங்கள் கட்டுகத்தான் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுத்ததாகவும் சொன்னார். நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். அவர்கள் betterment tax மூலமாகத்தான் 45 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள். தவிர நன்கொடையாக கொடுக்கப்போகிறார்களா இல்லையா அல்லது நாங்களும் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயை Betterment Tax ஆக கொடுக்கப் போகிறோமா என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் விளக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The Hon. Minister will explain that. You need not.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Demand. Several hon. Members have congratulated the Hon. the Minister for Public Works. Hon. Members Sri Natesa Chettiyar and Sri Bapineedu congratulated the Hon. Minister as they got something for their districts. The hon. Member Mr. Bapineedu got the Ramapadasagar project.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“Ramapadasagar project does not cover one district.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“I regret to say, Madam, that I am not in a position to congratulate the Hon. Minister, as he has not done anything for the Ramanathapuram district. He has not stated anything about the Ramanathapuram district. But I may congratulate the Hon. Minister on the efficiency, honesty and the thoroughness that he has brought about in the administration

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of the Public Works Department. Unfortunately, though the Hon. Minister was able to do something for all other districts, he has not been able to do anything for Ramanathapuram. Therefore, it appears to me . . . (Interruption.) My district is an unfortunate district." (Sri K. Brahmanandam Reddi : 'Say so.') (Interruptions.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"Hon. Members will please not interrupt."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"I followed the speech of the Hon. Minister with great interest and anxiety. I was sorely disappointed after hearing the speech of the Hon. Minister. The people of my district will also be disappointed if they come to read the speech of the Hon. Minister in the newspapers to-morrow. The hon. Member Mr. Majid was saying that every member was speaking of his own district. It is all very well to approach all problems with an international outlook. But, unfortunately, situated as we are in this world, we have to represent our people, and put forth the views of our constituents. We have necessarily to put forth the views of people of the terribly neglected places like Rayalaseema and Ramanathapuram. I ask the Hon. Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to implement the Kallar scheme, which I had referred to on more than one occasion in this House. If I remember right, I was told that even in the 18th century some expert engineers considered this proposal, and that they came to the conclusion that if this Kallar scheme was put into execution, it would greatly help and irrigate the whole of the Ramanathapuram district."

AN HON. MEMBER :—"Where is that Kallar?"

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"It is on the Travancore border adjoining the Periyar river. I am told so; I have not seen it. If that scheme is investigated and put into execution, it will solve the difficulties of Ramanathapuram in the matter of irrigation. I was also told that the Travancore Government were not agreeable to the proposal."

"The Travancore Government want electricity but we want water. Therefore, I want to know whether the Hon. the Minister for Public Works consulted the Travancore Government in regard to this matter. If the Travancore Government and the Madras Government come to some agreement regarding this scheme, not only the Ramanathapuram district will benefit but the Travancore State also will benefit. So, I would even now request the Hon. Minister to appoint a Committee of Experts consisting of, not non-officials, but of some of the Engineers or retired Engineers and entrust that Committee with the task of investigating whether this scheme is feasible or not. He may entrust to the same Committee or appoint some other Committee to negotiate with the Travancore Government in order to arrive at some agreement with regard to the Kallar Scheme."

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"Even the Hon. the Public Works Minister stated in his speech that the Planning Commission had submitted certain proposals like two-year plan, 15-year plan and so on. But it appears the Kallar Scheme does not find a place in these plans at all. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to consider this scheme although it may cost some crores of rupees. The Planning Commission is appointed by the Central Government. As the Central Government have come forward to help the backward States like Orissa, the Madras Government should help backward districts like Ramanathapuram which should get first preference for any aid. I hope the Central Government will not hesitate to give financial help, if necessary, for the execution of the Kallar Scheme. At the same time, as in the case of the Manimuttar Scheme in Tirunelveli, we are prepared to give loans or even betterment tax if the Government so want. But the slogan and cry from the people of the Ramanathapuram district is 'We want a big irrigation scheme, we want a big irrigation scheme'."

"The Hon. the Minister for Public Works stated that they had a scheme for repair of tanks in the Ramanathapuram and Visakhapatnam districts. He said that the scheme for Visakhapatnam district would cost seven crores of rupees. Of course, I welcome this proposal of the Hon. Minister so far as the Visakhapatnam district is concerned. But I request that the same consideration may be shown to the Ramanathapuram district also. Madam, I am not one of those who say, 'Give me everything and do not give anything to other people'."

"Now, so far as the tank restoration scheme is concerned, one engineer is not able to cope with the work in the Ramanathapuram district. The tanks have not been repaired for several years. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to consider the suggestion of appointing two Engineers in order to complete the work of tank repairs in the Ramanathapuram district. (Janab M. S. Abdul Majid : 'What about Development Board?') It does not come under this Demand. It comes under the Demand 'Revenue'. But when we ask for a Development Board, our main object is the provision of irrigation facilities. It was stated several times by the Government in this House and outside that they were going to constitute a Development Board for the Ramanathapuram district. I think they have constituted it. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam : A special officer has been appointed.) Well, I do not know why the Government have given up the idea of constituting a Development Board. If they constitute a Board consisting of officials and non-officials, they can sit together and evolve a programme for execution of feasible schemes in the unfortunate Ramanathapuram district. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Minister to consider this suggestion. If it does not belong to his portfolio, I request that he may suggest to the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Revenue Minister to constitute a Development Board for the Ramanathapuram district. Our present Chief Minister, the Hon. Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, is a gentleman coming from our district. When he became the Chief Minister of the State, all the people of our district thought that our district was going to become a fortunate district."

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Because he knew the difficulties of our district, we thought that he would arrange to have a big scheme for our district. Even though nothing has been done so far, people still hope that the Hon. Sri Kumaraswami Raja would evolve a scheme for the Ramanathapuram district during his term of office. Though he is not here now, I hope my request will reach to him.

"Madam, I have got very great regard and respect for the Hon. the Minister for Public Works. I can join the other hon. Members who congratulated him, but when I go into details, I am not in a position to do so. Still, I hope he will give me an opportunity of congratulating him at least in the future by sanctioning a big scheme for the Ramanathapuram district. We do not want small minor schemes, but we want a big scheme for our district. No doubt a scheme cannot be formulated immediately but he may make a start in that direction. He may appoint a small committee to evolve feasible schemes. I hope the Hon. the Minister for Public Works will accede to my requests so that I may be able to congratulate him the next time I get an opportunity to speak."

JANAB ABDUL KHADER JAMALI :—"கனம் உபதலைவி அவர்களே, நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் பேசியவுடனே அடுத்து ஒரு துரதிருஷ்ட ஜில்லாவின் ஒரு துரதிருஷ்டமான மெம்பர் என்ற முறையிலே என்னைத் தாங்கள் பேச அழைத்திருக்கிறீர்கள் என்று நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கின்றேன்."

"இன்று இந்தச் சபையில் பல காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர்கள் கனம் மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்களை அதிகம் பாராட்டிப் பேசினார்கள். கனம் ஸ்ரீ சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் சொன்னது போல் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா அங்கத்தினர்கள் எந்த வகையிலும் கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களையோ அவருடைய department-ஐயோ பாராட்டுவதற்கு விரும்பும் பொருத்தமற்றவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்."

"நான்கு, ஐந்து மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் வகைத் திட்டம் சம்பந்தமாக இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் பரமக்குடியில் மிராசதாரர்கள் மகாநாட்டில் 'வைகை' திட்டத்தை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுங்கள்; வேறு பல முன்னேற்றமான ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்து தருகிறேன்' என்று வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்தார். அதன்படி இந்த Budget-ல் ஏதாவது அவர் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவுக்கு செய்திருப்பாராவென்று நங்களெல்லோரும் எதிர்பார்த்த போது அவருடைய budget estimate இலிருந்தும், இன்று காலைப் பிரசுரத்தில் இருந்தும் ஒரு வித நன்மையையும் நாங்கள் பெறவில்லையென்பதை நான் வருத்தத்துடன் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்."

"தன்னுடைய பேச்சின் முடிவில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார் 'இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் தண்ணீர் இல்லை என்கிற காரணத்தால் அங்கு ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியவில்லை' என்று. ஆனால் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் வகையிலுடைய பாசனத்தில் இப்பொழுது நுகரும் இடங்களெல்லாம், மற்ற delta பிரதேசங்களைப்போல், திறப்பு வனம், பரமக்குடி தாலூகாக்களில் நல்ல வளமான நிலம் இருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலங்களெல்லாம் உயர்தர பாசன வசதிக்குக் கொண்டு வர முடியும். இருந்தபேரிலும், சர்க்கார் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் அதிக கிரகத்தை காப்ப அவர்கள் தவறிவிட்டது என்னுடைய வருத்தத்திற்கு மட்டுமல்ல; இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா வாசிகளின் வருத்தத்திற்கே ஆளாகி விட்டார்கள். ஸ்ரீ சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் கூறியபடி இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா வாசிகளில் ஒருவர் இந்த மாகாணத்தின் பிரவாகத்தில் நிலைவராத இருப்பதால், நாங்கள் என்னென்னவோ எங்கள் ஜில்லாவுக்குப் பெறுவோம் என்று கனவு கண்டிருந்தோம். இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவாகி இந்த மாகாணத்தின் பிரதமராக இருக்கிறார் என்ற ஒரு காரணத்திற்காக நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் அவரைப் போய் நெருங்கி, இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவுக்கு பல நன்மையான

9th March 1951] [Janab Abdul Khader Jamali]

காரியங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்த முடியவில்லை. அவரே முன் நின்று தங்களுடைய சொந்த ஜில்லாவின் நன்மைக்காக ஒன்றும் செய்துகொள்ள அவராலேயே முடியவில்லை யென்பதை நினைக்கும்போது எங்களைப் போன்ற அங்கத்தினர்கள் வருத்தப்படாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது.

"இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் செய்ய முற்படுவார்களானால் அதை எல்லோரும் பாராட்டுவார்கள். வகைத் திட்டத்தை அவர் முதலில் கைவிட்டுவிட வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது 13,000 ஏக்கர் நிலத்தை திருமங்கலத்தில் நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்காக இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் செலவில் வகைத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். திருமங்கலம் தாலுகாவில் வகைத் திட்டத்தினால் அதைப் பாசனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருவதைவிட்டு, பெரியாறு தண்ணீரை வகையில் விட்டு, பரமக்குடி, இராமநாதபுரம், முதுகுளத்தூர், சிவகங்கை தாலுகாவில் திருப்புவனம் போன்ற இடங்களுக்கு ஏன் பாசன வசதி செய்து தரக் கூடாதென்று நான்கனம் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களைக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். அவர்கள் 13,000 ஏக்கர் நிலத்தை பாசனத்திற்கு கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறார்கள். அந்த திட்டத்தைக் கைவிட்டு நான் சொல்லுகிறபடி—என்னுடைய ஜில்லா வாசிகள் அனைவரும் சொல்லுகிறபடி—கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் பரிசீலனை செய்வார்களானால், 160,000 ஏக்கருக்கு அவர்கள் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தவர்களாவார்கள் என்பதை நான் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகின்றேன்."

"இப்பொழுது சமீபத்தில் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்த Revenue Board Member அவர்களைச் சந்திக்கும் சந்தர்ப்பம் எனக்குக் கிடைத்தது. அவர்கள் கூட இதே அபிப்பிராயத்தை என்னிடம் தெரிவித்தார்கள். ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் இராமநாதபுரத்தில் செய்வதற்கு ஒன்றும் இல்லை, தண்ணீர் இல்லை, தண்ணீரைப் பாய்ச்சுவதற்கு போதிய நிலம் இல்லை நிலம் வளமாக இல்லை' என்று ஏதாவது சாக்குபோக்கு சொல்வது மக்களிடையே அனாதைத் தன்மை உண்டு என்னுகிறது என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்."

"அத்துடன், பல பெரிய திட்டங்களை விட்டு விட்டு சிறிய திட்டங்களை அவர்கள் மேற்கொள்ள முன் வரவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக, என்னுடைய சொந்த ஜில்லா, திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லா, பெரும்புலவர் தாலுகாவில் சின்னாறு schomo ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. ஆரம்பத்தில் 33 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்க்கு அந்தத் திட்டத்தை estimate எடுத்தார்கள். இது 12 வருஷ காலமாக இந்த மராமத்து இலாகாவில் பரிசீலனையில் இருந்து வருகிறது. பன்னிரண்டு வருஷ காலமாக ஒரு சிறிய திட்டம் அந்த இலாகா பரிசீலனை செய்து இன்னும் கூட முடிவு செய்யவில்லை. சென்ற வருஷம் budget-ல் அதை token ஆய் சேர்த்துக் கொண்டார்கள். இந்த வருஷம் பார்க்கும்போது lump-sum provision-ல் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அந்தத் திட்டத்தைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யவில்லை. மீண்டும் Engineering இலாகாவில் 33 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயிலிருந்து 18 லக்ஷத்திற்குக் குறைக்க முடியுமாவென்று ஆராய்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நத்தை வேகத்தில் போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தது இப்பொழுது ஆமை வேகத்தில் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறதே யொழிய டிடார்ட்மெண்டில் வேறொரு முன்னேற்றமில்லை. இது சம்பந்தமாக துரிதமான முன்னேற்றம் மராமத்து இலாகாவில் இல்லை யென்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

"அது மாதிரியல்ல. அந்த இலாகாவில் அதிக லஞ்சம் நாண்டவமாடுகிறது. இப்பொழுது தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் விருத்தாஜலம் தாலுகாவில் 101 கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு—artesian wells வெட்டுவதற்கு அவர்கள் ரூ. 10 லக்ஷத்தில் போட்ட அந்தத் திட்டம் அமுல் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. யார் யார் பணம் கொடுக்கிறார்களோ, அதிகாரத்திலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு யார் யார் லஞ்சம் கொடுக்கிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்குத்தான் அந்த கிணறு கிடைக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி தெரிவித்து மிராசதாரர்களிடமிருந்து எனக்குப் பல கடிதங்கள் வந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அதற்கு அத்தாட்சி பூராவும் காட்டி என்னை இதை நிறுப்பிக்க முடியும். ஆகவே, லஞ்ச ஊழல் அந்த department-ல் அதிகமாக நிறைந்திருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் இம்மாதிரியான நிலைமையைத் தடுப்பதற்கு உடனடியாகத் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்."

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p.m

[Sri M. D. Thiragaraja Pillai] [9th March 1951]

உற்பத்தியைச் செய்ய வேறுவாக இருக்கும். இப்போது கொறையாறும், பாமையாறும் வடிகால் வசதியின்றி தூர்ந்துபோய் அந்தப் பிரதேசம் பூராவும் வடிகால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. அதைத் தனித்தனியாக சமுத்திரத்திற்குப் போகும்படி செய்தால் அதனால் ஜாஸ்தி உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய வசதிகள் ஏற்படும்.

“அடுத்த படியாக அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதற்காக ஒரு பத்தாயிரம் ஏக்கருக்கு மேல் அங்குள்ள புரம்பு நிலங்கள் அடமானம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலங்கள் புரம்பாக இருந்ததால் அந்த இடங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி, வடிகால் வசதி அந்தப் பத்தாயிரம் ஏக்கருக்கும் இல்லையென்று சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்துகிறேன். ஆகவே அந்தப் பத்தாயிரம் ஏக்கருக்கும் சர்க்கார் பாசன வசதியும் வடிகால் வசதியும் உடனே செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக காவேரி இருக்கிறது. மேஜர் வாய்க்காலில் சுமார் 3 லட்சம் ஏக்கர்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காக நமது சர்க்கார் செலவு செய்யப் போவதாக வாக்களித்திருக்கிறது. அவ்வாறு உள்ள ஏக்கர்களில் சுமார் 9,400 ஏக்கர் வரையிலும் பாசன சாகுபடிக்கு லாயக்கு இல்லாததாக இருக்கிறது. இதை ஜில்லா கலெக்டர்கள் 1950-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல்மீ 10உ உணவு பெருக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு (Food Production Committee) கூட்டத்தில் அவர்களே ஒத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த 94 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்களும் எல்லா வசதிகளும் இருந்தும் பாசன வசதி பூர்ணமாக இல்லாததினாலேயே சாகுபடி செய்ய முடியாமல் கிடக்கிறது. அதற்குப் பூர்ண சாகுபடி செய்ய பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் சுமார் 2 லட்சத்திற்கு மேல் அதன் மூலமாகச் சாகுபடிக்கு நல்ல யளமான நிலங்களைக் கொண்டு வாழமுடியுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதுவும் C.M.P. வாய்க்காலில் மூலம் மேட்டூர் இருக்கிறபடியால் அது நீர்பாசன வசதிக்குத் தடையாக இருக்கிறது. எவ்வளவு ஆயக்கட்டுகள் வழியாகத் தண்ணீர் வரவேண்டுமென்று கட்டியிருக்கிறார்களோ அதன் வழியாக வாய்க்கால் அநேக ஆயக்கட்டுகள் தண்ணீர் குறைந்து அந்த இரண்டு லட்சம் நிலங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாசன வசதி குறைந்து இருக்கிறது. அதில் மூலம் எடுத்து வேலை செய்தால் அந்த ஆயக்கட்டுகள் எல்லாம் சரியாகப் பாசனத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்போது பவானி திட்டத்தின் மூலமாக காவேரியின் தண்ணீர் குறைந்து இந்த C.M.P. கால்வாய்களிலும் குறிப்பிட்ட ஜலம் ஓடமின்றி போய்விட்டால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு விடுமென்ற பயத்தால்தான் அந்த திட்டத்தைத் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா வாசிகள் எதிர்த்தார்கள். அதை உணர்ந்து கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களும், மற்ற என்ஜினியர்களும், உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் அதை ஆராய்ந்து அங்கு நடந்த கூட்டத்தில் அவ்வாறு தஞ்சை ஜில்லா அதனால் பாதிக்கப்படுவது என்று உறுதி கூறியதின் விளைவாக இப்போது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் மிகப் பலர் அதற்கு எதிர்ப்புக் கூறவில்லை. அவர்களும் திருப்தி அடைந்தார்கள். தஞ்சை ஜில்லா வாசிகளுக்கு அளித்த வாக்குறுதியை நிறைவேற்றித் தரும்படி நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்தி என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“I now adjourn the House to 11 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 10th March 1951.

9th March 1951]

APPENDIX 1.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 880 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 9th March 1951, page 448 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 37, Firka Development, dated 10th January 1951.

[Rural Reconstruction—Village Industries—Development—Scheme formulated by the Provincial Firka Development Officer—Orders passed.]

In G.O. Ms. No. 355, Firka Development, dated 16th June 1948, Government approved the reorganization proposals of the Director of Industries and Commerce for the development of Cottage Industries in the firkas selected for Intensive Rural Reconstructions. It was also laid down therein that attention should be concentrated on the development of six basic industries, namely, wood-work, blacksmithy, pottery, tanning and leather goods manufacture, sheet metal work and light metal casting by creating improved production centres under private management through partnership or co-operative societies and that in the firkas where non-official agencies could not be created, Government themselves should undertake the development of these Cottage Industries and continue the units already started under the scheme approved in 1946.

2. It has been found by experience that the scheme referred to in paragraph 1 above is not likely to be useful for the development of village industries in general. The Provincial Firka Development Officer has submitted a comprehensive scheme for the development of village industries. The object of that scheme is to revive the dying village industries like oil-pressing, rice-pounding and to help the villagers to produce their daily requirements for consumption in their own villages, thus helping the villages to become self-sufficient economic units. In order to help the village craftsmen to adopt improved methods of technique, pattern or design and secure raw materials easily it has been proposed (i) to distribute a few models of improved labour-saving tools to enterprising artisans, free of cost after obtaining an undertaking from the recipients that they would not resell the implements but would use them only in their own workshops and (ii) to keep in stock in the villages of the selected areas sufficient quantities of raw materials like oil-seeds, timber for sale to artisans at cost price in all seasons of the year. The Provincial Firka Development Officer has also proposed that a model centre of Village Industries for demonstrating the results achieved by the scheme, for organizing courses of training and for undertaking surveys and researches connected with village industries should be set up. The scheme drawn up by the Provincial Firka Development Officer is given in the annexure to this order.

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3. The Government generally accept the proposals of the Provincial Firka Development Officer. The Government also direct that the Director of Industries and Commerce shall be responsible for the administration of the scheme.

4. Sanction is accorded to the incurring of an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 5 (five) lakhs towards the distribution free of cost of tools and implements to the artisans in the villages of the selected areas. The tools and implements purchased under the original scheme and which have not so far been transferred to private management should also be utilized for distribution to artisans in the selected areas.

5. The Government also sanction an advance of Rs. 12 (twelve) lakhs towards the purchase of raw materials required for distribution to the artisans in the villages of the selected areas. The cost of the raw materials should be recovered in full from the artisans.

6. The Government also approve the proposal of the Provincial Firka Development Officer for setting up a model centre of Village Industries at a convenient place in the Province and accordingly sanction an expenditure of Rs. 1 (one) lakh non-recurring for building and workshop and Rs. 1 (one) lakh recurring per annum for running the centre. The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to submit detailed proposals for setting up the model centre in consultation with the Provincial Firka Development Officer.

7. The Government sanction the employment for a period of one year from the date of appointment, eight technical instructors on Rs. 150—5—200 per mensem each. These instructors will guide the artisans in the selected areas in the use of the improved tools and implements which will be supplied under the scheme approved in the foregoing paragraphs. Each technical instructor will be allowed a lower division clerk on Rs. 45—3—60—2—90 per mensem and a peon on Rs. 18—½ (A)—25 per mensem each. The staff should be employed, as and when necessary, by the Director of Industries and Commerce.

8. Under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby considers that the conditions of service of the technical instructors sanctioned in paragraph 7 above are matters not suitable for regulation by rules.

9. The Government also direct that the Firka Development Officers should be made responsible for the storage and distribution of tools and implements and raw materials and that multi-purpose co-operative societies should be formed in the firkas as early as possible and should be entrusted with procurement and distribution of raw materials to village artisans.

10. The expenditure on various items referred to in the previous paragraphs except that referred to in paragraph 5 above should be debited to the head "42 Co-operation—d. Cottage Industries—H. Post-war Reconstruction—Expenditure from the fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift". The advance of Rs. 12 lakhs (rupees twelve lakhs only) towards the

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purchase of raw materials required for distribution to the artisans and the sale proceeds of raw materials should be accounted for under "Grant XXXIX—Interest-free Advances—Deposits and Advances—Advances not bearing interest—Advances—Repayable—C. Special Advances—E. Other Advances".

11. The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to follow the ordinary treasury and financial procedure in regard to the withdrawal of funds, etc., required for meeting the expenditure connected with the scheme and he should take steps to have funds provided in the current year in due course. Pending provision of funds the Accountant-General is requested to admit the expenditure in audit.

ANNEXURE.

Scheme for Development of Village Industries.

(Prepared by the Provincial Firka Development Officer.)

Preliminary.—At the end of 1946, a scheme to develop 32 specified village industries in 200 centres at a non-recurring cost of 14½ lakhs and recurring cost of 30 lakhs per year was sanctioned by the Government. Under this scheme 43 units were started and implements worth Rs. 1,40,000 were purchased by Government.

In 1948, the proposals of the Director of Industries and Commerce to transfer the implements in the 43 units to private ownership subject to payment of cost in instalments were approved and 13 units have already been ordered to be so transferred.

The transfer of those units to private management is not likely to be of any use for the development of village industries in general and a more comprehensive plan is necessary.

2. *Object.*—The object of the present scheme is to revive the dying village industries like oil-pressing and rice-pounding and to help villagers to produce their daily requirements for consumption in their own villages, thus making the villages self-sufficient economic units. With this object in view, arrangements will be made to supply to village artisans improved implements and raw materials in sufficient quantities.

Food processing industries.

3. *Industries to be developed.*—In order to achieve satisfactory results within a reasonable time, it is necessary that the scheme should confine itself to the development of a few important village industries in selected areas. The first place should be given to food processing industries. It is a matter of common knowledge that village industries of this category help to retain the nutritive value of the food to an extent that cannot be achieved by machine processing, and that further, the wastage in quantity involved in

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machine processing is also avoided to an appreciable extent. It is therefore desirable that every help should be given to make each village self-sufficient in producing articles of food from raw materials locally available. The following industries will be taken up for encouragement in this connexion :—

- (1) Rice-pounding,
- (2) Flour-grinding,
- (3) Oil-pressing,
- (4) Gur-making,
- (5) Bee-keeping,
- (6) Poultry-farming, and
- (7) Dairy.

Agricultural Industries.

The next important category of industries which should be developed in villages include those which help the agriculturist to pursue his basic agricultural occupation. Under this category may be placed—

- (1) Carpentry.
- (2) Smithy, inclusive of sheet-metal work and light metal casting,
- (3) Pottery, and
- (4) Tanning including leather goods manufacture.

Rope, basket and mat-making are also of importance to the agriculturists.

Special Industries.

In addition to the above, the requirements of villagers will have to be chosen wisely and the manufacture of such articles as could easily be produced with advantage in villages taking into account the availability of raw materials, the existence of tradition about production of special articles and climatic and other considerations will have to be encouraged. Paper-making, soap-making, bell-metal work and toy-making come under this category.

4. *Method of development.*—The next question that arises is how the village industries mentioned above could be developed and what shape should the help given by the Government take. These industries are being carried on almost everywhere as part of the undying economy of our villages. But in many cases, the village craftsmen have not made any progress with their technique, patterns, materials or designs. The village craftsmen have also not got the necessary financial resources for securing raw materials and of sufficient stocks to meet their needs during seasons when the raw materials do not become available. The help that could therefore be given to the artisans is—

- (i) to secure for them simple implements which would economize labour and improve efficiency; and
- (ii) to make available for them raw materials likely to be required by them in sufficient quantities at all seasons of the year.

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Under item (i) above, implements like chekkies, denkies, and grinders for rice-pounding and flour-grinding, improved types of ghanies for oil-pressing, metal pan for gur-making, hives for bee-keeping and churners for dairying, simple tools like drills, planes, chisels used in carpentry, furnaces, anvils, tongs, etc., used in smithy and wheels and furnaces for pottery should be supplied to the village artisans. It is very difficult to persuade the artisans in villages to pay for these tools and implements and it is necessary that the Government should distribute a few models of these improved tools and implements to enterprising artisans in villages free of cost, of course, after obtaining an undertaking from them that they would not resell the implements and would use them only in their own workshops. Tools and implements now held in the 30 units formed under the 1946 scheme may be distributed free of cost to deserving artisans or institutions in villages under this scheme.

With reference to item (ii) above, i.e., regarding the provision of raw materials, arrangements should be made to get an adequate stock of timber for carpenters, iron and steel for smiths, clay for potters, oil-seeds for ghanies, etc., throughout the year. The cost of these raw materials may be recovered from the artisans to whom they are supplied from time to time. But the Government should be prepared to make an investment for purchasing these articles and storing them at a central place. It may be mentioned that fairly big metallic sheds have been constructed in many of the selected firkas in the Province and the raw materials purchased for the use of the village industries might conveniently be stored in these sheds.

5. *Financial implications.*—As it would be difficult to implement any scheme in a wide area, it is proposed to start with a compact area of about 50 villages in each district in which the scheme may be implemented. This area may coincide with the firka or centre selected for intensive development under the Firka Development Scheme, if suitable. It is proposed that tools and implements to the value of Rs. 500 may be distributed to the artisans in each village of the selected area after obtaining the undertaking referred to above. At this rate, the value of the tools and implements required for distribution in the 50 selected villages of each district would be Rs. 25,000 and for all the 24 districts in the Province excluding Madras, the total expenditure on this account will be Rs. 6,00,000. As stated above, tools and implements worth about rupees one lakh are available now with the 30 cottage industries units formed under the 1946 scheme which have not yet been made over to private concerns, and this can be diverted for distribution under the new scheme. The balance of expenditure that will have to be incurred for the distribution of tools and implements will be about rupees five lakhs.

As for raw materials, it may be estimated that an investment of Rs. 50,000 would be necessary for each selected area of a district at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for each village. The total investment on account of the 24 districts will be Rs. 12 lakhs. This investment will be entirely recoverable.

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6. *Organization of a model centre.*—It is necessary to have a model centre of village industries at a convenient place in the Province where—

- (a) the results achieved by the scheme may be demonstrated;
- (b) courses of training in village industries could be organized; and
- (c) surveys and researches connected with village industries could be carried on. The centre should have a good library containing literature on village industries and undertake publications on its own account and also have a museum where tools and implements and products of cottage industries might be exhibited. The centre should also run a workshop of its own on model lines and give training to selected candidates in improved processes of production adopted in village industries. A lump-sum non-recurring grant of one lakh of rupees for buildings and workshop and a recurring grant of rupees one lakh per year may be made for organizing this centre.

7. For guiding the artisans in the use of the improved tools and implements, which will be supplied under the scheme, technical instructors would have to be employed at the rate of at least one for a group of three districts. Eight technical instructors of the grade of a Deputy Tahsildar would thus be required for the 24 districts. They should have one peon each to work under them and one clerk would also be necessary.

8. The Firka Development Officers should be made responsible for the storage and distribution of tools and implements and raw materials and no additional expenditure need be incurred for this purpose.

(1)	Expenditure.	Investment to be recovered.
	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
9. Abstract of expenditure and investment of the Scheme—Provision of Implements—		
Non-recurring	5,00,000	..
Raw materials—		
Recurring	..	12,00,000
Model Centre—		
Recurring	1,00,000	..
Non-recurring	1,00,000	..
Staff—		
Recurring	33,900	..
Total	7,33,900	12,00,000

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 890 asked by Sri M. S. Pattabhiramiah (on behalf of Dr. S. Subramanian) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 9th March 1951, page 460 supra.]

(a) Prohibition is enforced by the regular Police in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Nellore and Tanjore. In Guntur a special branch of the Police is in charge of the enforcement of Prohibition Law. The question of entrusting the work to the regular Police staff as part of their normal duties is under consideration.

(b) Only two districts where Prohibition was enforced by the Excise Prohibition Department, viz, Guntur and Nellore were transferred to the Police with effect from 1st May 1948. In Guntur district there was an increase in the detection of Prohibition offences but in Nellore district there was no material change in the number of Prohibition cases detected, after a special branch of the Police took over these two districts from 1st May 1948.

(c) A special branch of the Police was enforcing Prohibition in Salem from 1st October 1946 when Prohibition was reintroduced there until 15th June 1950 when the work was transferred to the regular Police. A statement showing the number of cases detected in Salem district each month from October 1946 to September 1950, is given below :—

Statement showing the number of Prohibition cases detected in the Salem district.

Year and month.	Number of cases detected.	Year and month.	Number of cases detected.
1946—		1948—cont.	
October	114	October	618
November	266	November	407
December	242	December	390
1947—		1949—	
January	305	January	476
February	343	February	336
March	562	March	365
April	480	April	360
May	308	May	543
June	328	June	526
July	446	July	608
August	369	August	553
September	415	September	518
October	447	October	589
November	482	November	534
December	542	December	611
1948—		1950—	
January	657	January	714
February	512	February	662
March	562	March	668
April	514	April	579
May	527	May	687
June	658	June	587
July	881	July	753
August	551	August	632
September	589	September	372

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, the 10th March 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Accumulated Audit Fund collected according to Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 892 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri B. S. Murthy): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the accumulated Audit Fund collected according to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act till December 1950; and

(b) the method of disposal of the accumulated fund?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Health):—“(a) The total amount of audit fund on 1st December 1950 was Rs. 10,62,263-11-9 consisting of the following items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Fixed deposit in banks	3,55,000	0	0
Debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank	5,05,000	0	0
Government securities	1,75,000	0	0
Cash on hand and current account	27,263	11	9
Total	10,62,263	11	9

“(b) The accumulated fund is intended to be spent for meeting the cost on account of pay, travelling allowance, contingencies, leave salary, provident fund, etc., of the departmental audit staff proposed to be appointed under the scheme contemplated under provisions of sections 45 and 69 (2) of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act which will be given effect to after the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, 1949, is enacted into law.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“May I know whether the intention of the Government is to give up the system of allowing private auditors to audit the temple accounts or to have the auditing system provincialized under the new Act?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“The intention of the Government is to give up private auditing, which is now the practice, after the Bill comes into force.”

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RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Since the Association of Private Auditors in India is a recognized institution and since the auditors who get through the examinations conducted by this Association, which are recognized examinations, are really qualified auditors, may I ask whether it is not advisable for the Government to reconsider the matter and allow such qualified auditors to audit the temple accounts, provided of course, the trust is not made to pay more than the amount that is allocated under the Endowment Board's orders? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ It may be a recognized institution. But, this is a somewhat technical matter involving the requirements of the temples, etc. Therefore, the staff connected with the Religious Endowment Board might as well look into this matter and satisfy themselves. Perhaps this will be cheaper as it will be a centralized system of auditing under the Endowment Board.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know when this fund was started? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ In the year 1946 or so, Sir.”

Improvement of tanks in Pudukkottai.

* 893 Q.—**SRI R. NATESAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount allotted to Pudukkottai division talukwar for the improvement of tanks for the years 1948-49 and 1949-50; and

(b) the number of tanks improved in the division talukwar, during these years?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) Direct control over all Minor Irrigation sources in Pudukkottai Division was transferred to the Revenue Department only in the third week of September 1949. Hence the figure for 1948-49 is ‘nil’. As regards 1949-50 six works were selected for attention in Tirumayyam taluk and a sum of Rs. 7,950 was allotted for the purpose. All these works are nearing completion.

“ (b) Excluding the six works in Tirumayyam taluk, no other work was taken up in the remaining two taluks of the division as the detailed investigation of the sources in the area had not been taken up. The Food Production Engineering Staff specially appointed for pushing through Tank Improvement Works in the district have taken up their duties only on 11th August 1950. The investigation of works requiring attention under the Tank Improvement Scheme is in progress.”

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SRI R. NATESAN :—“ As Pudukkottai area is devoid of irrigation facilities, and in view of the fact that there are good springs in many parts of that area, may I know whether the Government would be pleased to sink irrigation wells? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think this question should be addressed to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works.”

Promotion in Government service.

* 894 Q.—**SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN** : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the method adopted by Government in the matter of promotion in Government services; and

(b) whether seniority is considered as a preferential qualification for promotion?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) & (b) Promotions to selection categories or selection grades in a service are made on grounds of merit and ability, seniority being considered only where merit and ability are approximately equal. Promotions to other categories or grades are made in accordance with seniority.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ In view of the fact that most of the Harijans who do not have god-fathers in the various departments find it difficult to get promotions as their merit, ability and efficiency are not recognized by the officers and consequently are thrown out without any promotions, may I request the Government whether they will consider the desirability of applying communal representation so far as Harijans and other backward community people are concerned in order to maintain their proportion in the various jobs concerned? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ While communal representation is observed at the time of initial recruitment, it is not desirable to apply that rule in promotions as other things have got to be considered. I do not accept the premises of the hon. Member that there are no god-fathers for Harijans. As a matter of fact, there are no god-fathers for any body coming from any particular community or religion. I think the existing rule is working very satisfactorily.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ While it is the policy of the Government not to apply communal representation in the matter of promotions, may I ask the Government to prevent any attempt on the part of the officers to put down a minority community members on the verge of being promoted as not being efficient and thereby throw him out and give the chance to a member belonging to any other community? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ No, Sir. As a matter of fact, in the various departments there are quite a large number of minority community people, Christians, Muslims and so on, and also backward community people.

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I do not think any favouritism is shown because somebody belongs to a particular community. So far as the Gazetted posts are concerned, the Public Service Commission are also consulted and we also look into the confidential reports written by a large number of officers who have noted their views about the Officer's ability, efficiency, merit and so on."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, may I know whether the inspection reports and the confidential reports relating to a particular candidate are considered together for assessing efficiency in the matter of promotions? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Inspection report is only a report about the office itself. Confidential reports are usually written in respect of every officer. These reports, which are written half-yearly and maintained in the department are looked into when the question of promotion of those officers is considered."

JANAB P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY :—" May I know whether these promotions are made only on the basis of the confidential reports made by the superior officers and if so, may I know whether it is not unjust and unfair to victimise a person who cannot defend himself against the adverse remarks made by the superior officers? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" In cases where serious remarks are made in the confidential reports of an officer such remarks are communicated to the officer and he can offer his explanation. But, remarks such as, 'he is above average', 'he is below average', 'efficient', 'not efficient' and so on are not generally communicated to the officers concerned. It is not as if the confidential report written by a single officer are taken into consideration. On the other hand, the confidential reports written by a number of officers over a long range of years are taken into consideration. It cannot be that a number of officers will speak either ill or well of a particular officer."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" May I know whether there is any way of getting redress for these officers if their claims are unjustly ignored by their superior officers in the matter of promotion? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir, they can always prefer an appeal to the Government."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" In view of the fact that any uncomplimentary comment made by the superior officers remaining on the file and not communicated to the officer will stand against him so far as promotions are concerned later on and as the concerned person is not given an opportunity to rectify himself, is it not desirable, Sir, to communicate the uncomplimentary comments that may be recorded by the superior officers in the confidential reports from time to time, though complimentary remarks and comments need not necessarily be communicated? "

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I have already said that where a specific serious remark is made against an officer, such remark will be communicated to him, and his explanation will be obtained. But, remarks such as 'below average', 'not efficient', 'not quite up to the mark' and so on, which are neither complimentary nor condemnatory, are not usually communicated to the officer."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" If such mild comments are considered by the Government as not uncomplimentary, will the Government give us an assurance that such comments which are considered by them as mild and which are not communicated to persons concerned, will not be considered as remarks standing against the concerned persons for promotion? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" As I said already, it is not one officer's comments alone that we are going to take into consideration. For instance, if two or three officers have written about a particular person as 'below average' and subsequently some five or six other officers have written about the same person as 'very efficient' in the confidential reports, then probably the remarks of the latter will be taken into consideration in preference to those of the former and the person's case will be decided accordingly."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Except in the case of character and integrity, may I know whether the Government will employ some of the modern methods of psychiatry by using the services of psychiatrists for purposes of testing the efficiency of officers and clerks periodically? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The modern methods of psychiatry suggested by the hon. Member can be adopted to some of the security services as well as for those who are directly recruited. But, when it comes to the question of promotions, I suppose the present method is not working badly."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Is it not a fact that this condition of seniority or merit is being emphasised or used to suit the bias and prejudice of the selecting officers? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" No, Sir. Promotions of the various officers are not made on the report of any one single officer. Suppose it is a question of a Tahsildar being promoted as Deputy Collector. The reports of four or five Collectors in respect of this officer are taken into account, before we decide whether that officer is really fit for promotion."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—" In view of the fact that whenever the question of promotion comes, these confidential reports are looked into, and in view of the fact that the confidential files are written without the knowledge of the person concerned, will the Government be pleased to ask the superior officers whenever they write something against a particular person, to get the explanation of that person? "

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ If the hon. Member's suggestion is accepted, the report will cease to be confidential. Since we want to maintain confidential reports, I suppose the present method is quite satisfactory.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ I suppose it is the policy of the Government to see that those that are entertained by them should improve in their efficiency and that is why these reports are written. If these remarks of the superior officers are kept confidential and private, what chance is there for the person concerned to improve himself and know where he lacks? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ All steps to improve his efficiency are taken and all such remarks which will improve his efficiency are communicated to him, so that they may serve as a sort of incentive for him to keep himself efficient and get the promotion. It is not as though we keep back everything from him.”

11-15
a.m.

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ Wherever adverse remarks have been made in the confidential sheets, is there any procedure adopted to expunge those remarks if the officer concerned has given a satisfactory explanation? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The subsequent reports will show that his work has been satisfactory.”

MR. S. J. FERNANDEZ :—“ Is it not necessary, Sir, that before adverse remarks are made in the confidential sheets, the public servant concerned must be given an opportunity of explaining his position? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Whenever adverse remarks are made in the confidential sheets, they are communicated to the concerned officer and his explanation obtained.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ Since the interval between one promotion and another is not much and since the remarks of the officers on the work of the public servant during his whole service, are not taken into account cumulatively, may I ask whether the Government will adopt some other method in promoting their officers? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ We do take into account sometimes the remarks made about the officer fifteen years, ten years and five years ago, besides examining the latest remarks. Therefore, I do not think that any vindictive policy is being pursued against the public servant.”

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that several juniors have become seniors by promotion, including those people who are not efficient, and so that such people have become indifferent to their work? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ It is quite natural when a man's work is not recognized, he becomes indifferent.

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But it is not in respect of all posts that we follow the principle of 'selection category'. There are posts where seniority alone is considered.”

SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ In view of the fact that there are many Harijan officers, senior in service and with high qualifications, who are not given proper promotion, as the confidential sheets stand in their way of promotion, will the Government discontinue the practice of maintaining confidential sheets in respect of Harijans? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I do not think that the suggestion of the hon. Member can be accepted. It will not be fair to those who really deserve promotion if we say that because one is a Harijan, we need not look into his confidential sheets, we need not consider merit in his case and so on.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Will it not deter unjust condemnation of officers belonging to particular communities, if the Government keep a record of officers who have been in service for long and whose seniority has been overlooked for purposes of promotion? Is it not advisable that the Minister in charge should make it a rule to get information regarding cases of seniority not being recognized? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Whenever a promotion is made, all these things are looked into. The matter is taken up by the Head of the Department concerned. If it is a case of merit or seniority being overlooked in ordering a promotion, the aggrieved person will get his chance next in preference to the person who may be thought of for that promotion.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ In view of the fact that there are a large number of Harijans who have come in by direct recruitment and who continue in the same posts to which they were first recruited, will the Government consider the desirability of relaxing this rule in their favour by means of application of the Communal Government Order especially when the Constitution provides that recruitment of Harijan candidates should be on the basis of population of the particular community? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I am afraid, I cannot accept the hon. Member's suggestion because it will impair the efficiency of the officers. I would request the hon. Member to appeal to the Harijan officers to improve their mettle and prove their worth.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that selection on the basis of merit has created considerable disaffection in the ranks of the services and if so, will the Government take seniority alone into consideration even in respect of selection category posts? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ There will be disaffection only if the cases of all are overlooked because of

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lack of the necessary quantum of merit. That is not the case. Anyway, when there is disaffection in one section, there is also affection in some other section." (Laughter.)

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—"If there is an age-limit prescribed for purposes of promotion, may I know, Sir, whether exemption from such limit will be granted to members of backward communities whenever their promotion is considered?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"There is an age limit for each of the categories. In deserving cases, the heads of departments recommend relaxation of the rule and it is granted."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask, Sir, whether, in the case of an officer whose seniority is overlooked, his representation, if there is provision for any, is disposed of at the highest level, that is, by the Minister in charge of the department or by the Public Service Commission?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"If it is a case of promotion from a non-gazetted post to a gazetted post, the Public Service Commission is invariably consulted. Without consultation, we will not proceed in the matter. Even though there is no provision of appeal to the Public Service Commission in any matter, the head of the department or the Minister concerned may make a reference to the Public Service Commission in order that an impartial judgment may be obtained in the matter."

SRI P. KAKKAN :—"Will the Government consider the question of promotion of Harijan officers more liberally than of others?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"We cannot take such an attitude towards the Harijans. They must improve if they want more promotions."

Lands for grazing and fuel purposes.

* 895 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—"As the hon. Member is not in his place, the answers will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI R. VENKATA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the average extent, compared to population of a village and the nature of lands so set apart for grazing and fuel purposes for the villagers—

(1) in ryotwari areas and

(2) zamindari villages; and

(b) whether any complaints have been received recently from the Chittoor district against the occupation of pasture lands for agricultural purposes; and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) Lands in a village—whether ryotwari or zamindari—are set apart for communal purposes such as grazing, etc., according to the needs of the people residing in the village. If in any village the lands set apart for such purposes are not adequate, it is always open to the residents to apply to the authorities and ask for additional lands being set apart for such purposes. The Government have no ready information as to what extent of land has on an average been set apart in the villages for grazing and other communal purposes with reference to the population.

" (b) No complaints such as those referred to have been received by the Government."

Resolution regarding Birth Control passed at the Women's Conference at Tiruchengodu.

* 896 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolution regarding Birth Control passed at the Women's Conference held at Tiruchengodu on or about the 17th December 1950; and if so, what the contents of the resolution are; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any action in the matter, and if so, what it is?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" (a) The Government have not received the resolution referred to.

" (b) The question do not arise."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have taken any steps in this respect in order to check the growth of population in the State, especially in view of the famine conditions that are prevailing now?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I am very glad that an orthodox man like hon. Member Sri Vedaratnam Pillai is taking a liberal view of the case. The Government have not laid down any policy so far with regard to this matter—birth control and limitation of families. I believe, after the Census figures become available, if it is considered necessary to take steps in this direction, we will see what can be done."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" In view of the fact that the State and the Central Governments are unable to feed the present population of South India, will the Government consider the urgent necessity of introducing birth control measures and checking the growth of population?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" When the Union and the State Governments cannot feed the people of this State, I do not know what can be done in the matter of birth control."

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SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. the Minister with regard to the Government's attitude towards limitation of families, etc., may I ask whether there is any proposal before the Government to open birth control clinics in headquarters hospitals so that they may be available for service to those who desire birth control? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ So far, this aspect of the question has not been considered by the Government and no facilities have been given to headquarters hospitals to open birth control clinics. But if public opinion demands it, we will think about it.”

SRIMATHI K. LAKSHMI AMMAL :—“ பெண்கள் அநேகர் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்று சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ We are painfully aware of the fact that there is opposition from certain sections of the people.” (Laughter.)

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—“ When the Government enforce food control, why should not they have also birth control and introduce such clinics in the headquarters hospitals for doing propaganda in this regard? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ There is opposition from certain sections of the people and therefore, the Government do not want to do anything in the matter. Unless public opinion is strongly in favour of such a step, we will not do anything.”

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—“ How dare does this Hon. Minister stand between men and their wives? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ That is our difficulty. (Laughter.) It is one of the numerous responsibilities that are thrust on the Government.”

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the experience of countries which introduced birth control measures and later on regretted such a step in view of the grave deterioration of population that resulted therefrom? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I am aware of the cases of France and the United Kingdom. They had to regret that they took such a step. This aspect should be borne in mind when we talk of birth control.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Are the Government aware of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi condemned birth control and suggested self-control instead? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Yes, Sir. The superiority of self-control is always recognized by every section of the population. Those who oppose birth control by artificial means advocate self-control.”

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SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ Are the Government aware that mal-nutrition, poverty, etc., are the main causes for more births? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ According to some economists, low standard of living breeds more population.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of permitting women doctors in Government hospitals to advise and help women who approach them for advice on methods of birth control, family planning, etc., especially as the Prime Minister of India has favoured a voluntary check on the growth of population? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ As I said, Sir, the Government have not laid down any policy about it. Perhaps it is too premature now to say anything about it.”

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—“ Is it not a fact that Mahatma Gandhi was emphatically against food control and yet we enforced it? Is it not the duty of the Government to educate the public in the matter of birth control and are the Government aware that there is an overwhelming mass of public opinion in favour of the people being taught the use of contraceptives? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ We need not drag in the name of Mahatma Gandhi here. We are aware that there is some opposition also to this proposal. It is not as though the Government can create public opinion in this matter. It is for the leaders to create public opinion in favour of or against the proposal.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Are the Government aware, Sir, that while there might have been some difficulty in introducing measures for birth control 20 years ago, it is now possible in view of the increasing public opinion in favour of it and also due to shortage of food during the past three or four years, and therefore there is every chance of success for the movement? Though public opinion, which is to be created by our leaders should help the Government in this matter, will the Government take such steps that are within their powers? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, while we recognize that there is a growing volume of public opinion from year to year in favour of it, we are also aware that there is strong opposition to it from certain quarters, especially the Catholics are seriously opposed to birth control by artificial methods though they advocate self-control. I also see from resolutions passed at very many women's conferences that they are opposed to it. Therefore there is difficulty in deciding what the decisive opinion of the public is with regard to this matter. Certainly whatever is the decisive opinion of the public, we are prepared to accept and do the needful.”

11-30
a.m.

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Secondary and Higher grade teachers' training course.

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

(a) the total number of applications received for Secondary and Higher grade teachers' training during the current academic year;

(b) the number of applications received from the Harijans and Backward classes;

(c) the number selected from the total number of applications; and

(d) the number selected out of the applications received from Harijans and Backward classes?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education):—“(a) 37,959 applications were received for Secondary and Higher grade teachers' training in the current academic year.

“(b) 8,991 applications were received from the Harijans and Backward classes.

“(c) 17,651 applications were selected out of the total number of applications received.

“(d) 3,421 applications were selected out of the applications received from Harijans and Backward classes.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister to clause (b) that about 8 thousand and odd applied and, to clause (d) that about 3 thousand and odd were selected, may I know the reason for rejecting such a large number as five thousand?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“That is true, Sir. There was such an overwhelming number of applications, and the authorities had therefore recourse to selection method. When they selected, necessarily those who had qualifications above the required minimum qualifications were alone selected.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“May I know, Sir, whether the figure furnished by the Hon. Minister includes teachers who applied for basic training or not?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The question relates only to Secondary and Higher grade teachers' training.”

Regularization of emergency appointments.

* 898 Q.—SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the G.O. No. 144, Public (Services), dated 18th January 1951, and to state—

(a) the reasons for prescribing an examination fee of Rs. 10 for the 9 (a) (i) candidates who are already in service; and

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(b) whether the Government have received any representations pointing out the anomalies in the Government Order referred to above; and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“A copy^a of G.O. No. 144, Public (Services), dated 18th January 1951, is placed on the table of the House.

“(a) The fee of Rs. 10 prescribed is the usual fee prescribed for Ministerial Services Examinations.

“(b) The Government received some representations in the matter but they considered that the concessions granted in the Government Order were liberal and that they could not be liberalized further.”

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAIDU:—“தயவு செய்து பதிலைத் தமிழில் சொல்லும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

[^a Answers translated by THE HON. SRI M. BAKTAVATSALAM :—G.O. No. 144, Public (Services), dated 18th January 1951 இன் நகல் இச்சபையில் இங்கு வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

(a) Ministerial Service பரிசீலிக்காக சாதாரணமாக ரூ. 10 என்று விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

(b) இதுசம்பந்தமாக சில விண்ணப்பங்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், முன்பு விதிக்கப்பட்ட உத்தரவில் கண்ட வசதிகளை விட அதிகமான வசதிகள் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லையென்று அரசாங்கம் முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறது.]

SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAIDU:—“இப்பொழுது Postal department இல் வைக்கப்படும் பரிசீலிக்கு ரூ. 4 தான் கட்டணம் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதைப்போல முன்னதாகவே service இல் இருக்கும்படியானவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 2, அல்லது ரூ. 1, அல்லது அதாவது இல்லாமல் ஏன் செய்யக்கூடாது என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“I am not aware of what is happening in the Postal department or in the Government of India. For all our examinations Rs. 10 is the minimum fee. We do not see any reason why they should not pay this minimum fee of Rs. 10.”

Scale of pay of peons in Fisheries department.

* 899 Q.—JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount, including the pay, dearness allowance and house rent, which a senior peon in the Fisheries department gets per month;

(b) the total amount, including pay, dearness allowance, etc., which a junior petty yard officer in the same department gets per month; and

(c) the reasons for the disparity in the scales of pay, dearness allowance, etc., between a junior petty yard officer and a senior peon in the same department?

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) The scale of pay a peon is Rs. 18—½ (A)—25 per mensem. The total amount of pay that a senior peon will draw is Rs. 49 per mensem in Madras City, Rs. 47 in municipal towns and Rs. 44 in other places.

“(b) The scale of pay of a petty yard officer is Rs. 25—1—35 per mensem. A junior petty yard officer will draw the same amount as a senior peon.

“(c) The scale of pay of a petty yard officer is higher because his duties are of a more responsible nature.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“May I know, Sir, when these scales were fixed originally?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“As far as I know, it is in force ever since I took charge.”

JANAB MAHIN SHAMNAD :—“May I know whether the pay of the junior petty officer is more than the pay of a peon?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“Yes; it is already furnished in the answer, Sir. The pay of the yard officer is higher.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“May I know, Sir, the exact date when these scales were fixed originally? My suggestion is that they are very ancient rates and they deserve to be revised.”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“I have no information with regard to the exact date when it was introduced. I think, Sir, it must have been there for a fairly long time.”

Grant to the Oriental Manuscripts Library.

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

(a) the amount granted by the Government in the year 1949–50 to the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, for printing and publishing the rare manuscripts in the Library;

(b) the number of books printed and the total expenditure incurred by the Government on printing these books;

(c) the person in charge of printing these books;

(d) whether any advertisement was made in any newspapers, calling for tenders from printers to quote their rates for printing the books, and if so, how many times it was advertised and the number of printers who responded to the advertisement; and

(e) if no advertisement was made, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education) :—“(a) A sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned for the publication of rare manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, during 1949–50.

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(b) Twenty-four works (in 27 volumes) were printed and published and eight works were at various stages of printing during 1949–50. A sum of Rs. 38,568–0–6 was spent for the above work during the year.

(c) The Curator, Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, as Secretary of the Committee and the General Editor of the Series is in charge of the actual printing of these books.

(d) No advertisement calling for tenders was made in the Newspapers. But quotations were called for from 31 local presses which could undertake the work and replies were received from 24 presses. The original quotations received from the various presses were sent to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, for his scrutiny and selection; and the printing work was entrusted to the presses selected by the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

(e) Government Orders sanctioning the scheme for the publication of rare manuscripts were communicated to the Curator, Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, only in the month of September 1949. The time available for printing the books was short, and as it would have involved a considerable delay in calling for tenders through advertisement in papers and in getting the replies from the presses, no advertisement was made in the newspapers.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“May I know, Sir, in what languages these manuscripts were printed, and whether they were supplied to all Municipal and District Board Libraries wherever they are existing in this State?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“They are published in the languages they were originally written, namely, Tamil, Telugu, Arabic, Persian, etc. The district boards and local bodies are not entitled to free-supply of these publications. It is open to them to purchase these books and keep them in their libraries.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“Will the Government consider the desirability of translating some of these important books, from Telugu into Tamil and from Tamil into Telugu and other languages also?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“These hidden treasures in rare manuscripts were kept away from public gaze for centuries and we are trying to publish them now. Of course enterprising authors like my hon. Friend Sri Nagappa can translate them into other languages.” (Laughter.)

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—“Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister to clause (b) that the total expenditure on printing these books was about 38 thousand rupees, may I know whether any part of that amount was recovered by sale of these books, and whether these publications have proved popular and whether people are buying all these publications?”

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, a separate question may be put about the sale of these publications. With regard to the popularity of these books among the public, it was not with a view to popularising them or anything of that sort that this work was taken up. A committee consisting of about 15 members was appointed and they thought that these books were very rare books, and they ought to be printed. We have accepted their recommendations and printed these books. It is for the public to see whether they are popular or merely technical or scientific.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is not desirable to call for tenders even though there might be a little delay, before a final decision is taken to give the work of printing these books to anybody? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ We got offers from 31 local presses and these were sent to the Superintendent, Government Press, and he selected one out of these with reference to the existing market rates. The printing work was given to that press. Even in respect of the electoral rolls we do not call for tenders. It is not generally done. We call for open offers.”

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—“ Sir, if there is no popular demand for the rare and valuable books that have been published by Government, will the Government consider the desirability of reducing the price of these publications or distribute them at nominal rates to persons who are interested in these subjects? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Even as it is they are priced at a very low level. However, if there is need for further reduction we shall consider it and see that they are released to the public.”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ What are the main topics that are dealt with in these rare manuscripts? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ They are mostly technical; some of them are on medical science. They are in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, etc.”

Government hospitals in Kurnool district.

* 901 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Government hospitals in Kurnool district and their bed strength, hospitalwar; and

(b) the number of in-patients actually treated in each of these hospitals during 1949-50?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) & (b) There are 13 Institutions in the Kurnool district of which five are Government hospitals.

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The bed strength and the number of in-patients treated in each of the five Government hospitals during 1949-50 are given below :—

	Bed strength	Total number of in-patients treated.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Headquarters Hospital, Kurnool ..	120	6,424
• 2 Government Hospital, Nandyal ..	33	1,495
3 Do. Banganapalle.	30	466
4 Do. Markapur ..	8	335
5 Do. Peddacheruvu.	6	150

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ In view of the fact that in Kurnool hospital such a large number of in-patients have been treated and the bed strength of the hospital is only 120, will the Government consider the desirability of increasing the bed strength of the Kurnool and Nandyal hospitals? These are most important centres, and poor people find it very difficult to get proper treatment.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, the difficulty is not peculiar to any particular district or region. Whatever is done to improve the conditions in other district headquarters hospitals, will also be done to Nandyal and Kurnool.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know, Sir, what the policy of the Government is in respect of increasing bed strength of the various hospitals, and when was the revision taken up in respect of the hospital in question? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I would request the hon. Member to refer to my Budget speech where I have stated the policy of the Government in respect of increasing the bed strength of hospitals.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the hospitals in Kurnool are not the most neglected hospitals and it is time that the Government gave the hospitals in Kurnool district the same attention that they have given to hospitals in Tiruchirappalli district and other districts in the South? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I do not know, Sir, whether the Kurnool hospital is the most neglected. I suppose there are others which are competing for that honour.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that out of 13 Government institutions 5 hospitals have been provided with beds, may I know, Sir, whether there is any proposal to provide beds for the other hospitals also as there are many in-patients to be treated? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, I do not think that there is any immediate proposal for providing beds in the other hospitals. I would welcome the local philanthropists to come forward for meeting the necessary capital outlay to increase the bed strength.”

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SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ In the hospitals where beds have not been provided, will the Government consider the desirability of at least providing emergency wards with one or two beds for meeting emergencies? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, emergency cases will be taken to the bigger hospitals. ”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I know, Sir, in which districts private philanthropists have been requested to come forward for meeting the capital cost of increasing the bed strength in hospitals? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ In many districts, Sir. In my own district people have come forward to endow for the building, beds, mattresses, etc. ”

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

II.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1951-52.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I want to inform the House that I have allotted five hours for discussing the Irrigation Demand, as I find that there are many hon. Members who want to speak. ”

DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION—cont.

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Demand under Irrigation naturally assumes very great importance in view of the prevailing famine conditions and the continuous failure of monsoons for the last four years. When the Government planned for Irrigation Projects in the past decade and before, they would not have expected the contingency of failure of monsoons. I think that it is safer to say that the Government's main concern should be the immediate care and anxiety for obtaining foodgrains and distributing them and also to build up proper irrigation systems in the State. In this connexion, we are very appreciative of the earnest efforts of this Government and particularly of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works who has done a great deal within the last five years to push up bigger as well as smaller irrigation schemes. In this connexion, let me offer my unqualified felicitations to him for the great work he has been doing for the last five years. ”

“ Sir, when we make further suggestions, it is not as a matter of criticism, but as a matter of suggestion for the consideration of the Government. I shall not take up the time of the House discussing the major irrigation schemes because my speaking here for a minute or two is not going to solve that problem. The major irrigation schemes are expected to increase the food production in the State. But from the speech of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works made yesterday, I do not find any details regarding the progress of taking up the Krishna-Pennar Project. I do not think that it is as stupendous and difficult as the Ramapadasagar Project. I do feel that the Krishna-Pennar Project should not be

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coupled with the Ramapadasagar Project. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) I sincerely trust that the Government will consider these two schemes separately. If both the projects are coupled, there is the danger of our not being able to take up even one project. I am not an expert on financial matters, but I wish to suggest that the Krishna-Pennar project should be taken up piece-meal and a start made immediately. We must start the scheme so that it may be completed after some years. If we had not taken up the Tungabhadra project five years ago, we would not have seen the finishing stages of that project to-day and many financial difficulties would have cropped up even to start the project. I therefore think that the Government should make a start with the Krishna-Pennar project.

“ With regard to minor irrigation schemes, I do not want to go into details except to say that there is no mention of any minor irrigation scheme in the worst drought-affected areas like Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai in the speech of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works. It is true that something is being done. But nothing appreciable has been done. I have been saying for the last 4 years that the Government must bring the Cauvery canal to Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai. I do hope that the Hon. the Minister for Public Works will be able to implement the promise he gave while inaugurating the Cauvery Spinning Mills which is about 25 miles from Tiruchirappalli and 10 miles from Pudukkottai, that he would see that the Cauvery canal was brought as near to Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai as possible. I request him to make a beginning in this regard very soon. ”

“ Then, Madam, may I also appeal to him to extend the Periyar irrigation system down to Melur and Tirupathur. The area between Madurai and Melur was developed because of the Periyar irrigation system and I do hope that the Government will find if possible to extend it still further below Melur up to Tirupathur. ”

“ With regard to the drought-affected districts, the Government have shown some sympathy so far in statements only and they have yet to take up the schemes. I am glad that the Government have in a way begun to implement their promise or irrigational developments in these districts by appointing a Special Officer. I do hope that he will be given the necessary technical assistance and money to push through the schemes. I would also like to draw the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to the necessity for co-ordinating the Grow More Food Schemes, minor irrigation works and repairs to tanks, and also the work of the Special Officer. If these three works are not co-ordinated, I am afraid the Government may not be able to get quick results. Let me not take up the time of the House by repeating all the arguments which I can advance regarding the food crisis. But I may tell the Hon. Minister that the drought conditions in those areas are appalling and famine conditions are actually prevailing in some places. I therefore want to impress

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upon the House the necessity for providing better irrigation facilities in those areas. It would not be out of place if I say that the tube-well scheme which is in use in other areas, is not at all heard of in these areas. I know there are many people who are likely to spend out of their own pockets provided they get the Government machinery to drive in the tube-wells. It would not be out of place, if I mention that there has been no tractor in the several taluks of Ramanathapuram district which is about 140 miles long and 50 miles wide. There is a tractor centre 60 miles from Madurai and it is not possible to get a tractor from that centre in view of the high charge of rent per day. I know the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture is in-charge of this portfolio, but I would request the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to see that all irrigational facilities are provided in these drought affected areas. Madam, Deputy Speaker, I may assure the Hon. Minister that I am not at all exaggerating the famine conditions prevailing in the Tirupathur and Tiruvadanai taluks of Ramanathapuram district. If the Hon. Ministers have not been able to tour this district last month, I do hope that as soon as the Budget Session is over, they will try to take an opportunity to tour this district and see the appalling famine conditions prevailing there. If hundreds of people are not dying, thousands are going to die of starvation after 1st April. I am not repeating just what the ex-Chief Minister said in the other House. I am only mentioning these to show how necessary it is to take up more irrigation schemes in this district.

"Then, Madam, I am anxious that this House should strengthen the hands of the Government in their demands to get more loans from the Government of India for the purpose of pushing through our irrigation schemes in Ramanathapuram, Chittoor, North Arcot and many other districts. The only way in which the Government can solve the problem of finance is to seek more loans from the Government of India. Let this Government make it plain to the Government of India that this House feels that it is certainly possible for the Government of India to give loans to this Government. (Interruption.) Let there not be any talk of Prohibition as it was sufficiently discussed here on more than one occasion. While we should welcome financial assistance by America or the World Bank for major irrigation schemes, the State Governments should get loans for minor irrigation schemes from the Government of India. I request the Government to make it plain to the Government of India that this House feels that all attempts should be made to improve the loan situation in the country which alone will enable us to undertake our irrigation projects which will benefit the people ultimately. In conclusion let me wish the Government good luck in their efforts in this regard."

10th March 1951] [Sri B. Venkatanarayana Reddi]

కనకచేస్తూ ప్రసంగము గావించిరి. వారి ప్రసంగమును పరిశీలించిన ఇది చాలాపు అందరికీకూడా సంతృప్తికరముగనే యున్నదని అందుకు వారిని, ఇతర సభ్యులతోపాటు నేనునూ చూడయ్యేవార్యముగా అభినందించుచున్నాను.

"మన ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లా గురించి ఒక విధమైన భ్రమ ఉన్నదని మేము, ఆ జిల్లా వాసులు, అందరుకూడా చాలామంది అనుకొనుటకు అవకాశము ఏర్పడుచున్నది. నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో రెండు తాలూకాలు మాత్రమే డెప్టా తాలూకాలు అని—ఒకటి కోవూరు తాలూకా, మరొకటి నెల్లూరు తాలూకా. ఈ రెండు తాలూకాలలో కందుతున్న ధాన్యము చాలా శ్రేష్టమైనందువలన రాష్ట్రములో ఉన్న టువంటి ప్రతి జిల్లాలోని ప్రజలకు ఈ ధాన్యముపైన చాలా అభిమానము గలిగి, విశేషంగా ఈ వియ్యాన్నే, వెనుకటి రోజులలో ప్రాప్తవీస్తు ఉండడముచేత నెల్లూరు వేరు అనగానే, ఈ జిల్లా చాలా మంచిస్థితిలో ఉన్నదనే అభిప్రాయము ప్రబలియున్నది. కాని ఇది కేవలము భ్రమ మాత్రమేనని గమనించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరు తున్నాను. నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలోని, కోవూరు, నెల్లూరు ఈ రెండు తాలూకాలు తప్ప తక్కిన 11 తాలూకాలు కూడా చాలాపు రాయలసీమ స్థితిలోనో, లేక కొంతవరకు ఇంతకంటే అద్యాన్న స్థితిలో ఉన్నవనే సంగతి ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించవలసి యున్నది. ఆదేశాకుండా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో ఉన్న టువంటి కందుకూరు డివిజన్లోని 4 తాలూకాలు, గూడూరు డివిజన్లోని 4 తాలూకాలు, హమ్మిభాగము జమీందారీ ప్రాంతము కావడమువల్ల అనేక తరములనుండి ఆప్రాంతములు ఉపేక్ష చేయబడి, ఏలాటి వసతులు లేక, వెనుక పడియున్నవి. ఇటీవల ప్రభుత్వమువారు జమీందారీలన్ని కూడా స్వాధీనము చేసుకొన్నారు గనుక, ఇకముందైననూ, ఆప్రాంతములకు ప్రత్యేకమైన శ్రద్ధ దూపించవలసినది కోరుచున్నాను.

"గూడూరు డివిజన్లో చాలా ప్రయోజనకరముగు చిన్న చిన్నవి 4, 5 స్క్వేము లున్నవి. అందులో వెంకటగిరి తాలూకాలో కొటవాకిలేటి స్క్వేము అని ఒకటి ఉన్నది. అదేకీ ఒక చిన్న అనకట్ట కట్టించినట్లుయితే వెంకటగిరి తాలూకాలో, 40 గ్రామాలకు నీటి పారుదల కాగల అవకాశము ఏర్పడుతుందని మంత్రిగారు గమనించవలసినది కోరు చున్నాను. రెండవది, సూలూరుపేట తాలూకాలో, హముల కాలువ అనేది ఉన్నది. ఆ కాలువకు అనకట్ట కట్టించవలసియున్నది. దానినుండి 10, 12 గ్రామాలకు నీటి పారుదల కాగల అవకాశమున్నది. ఈ అనకట్టకు, ఎస్టిమేటు ప్రకారము, మొత్తము ఖర్చు 4, 5 లక్షలలో, అంతకులోపుగానే అవుతుందిగాని హమ్మిభాగము. కాని దాని వల్ల 7 వేల ఎకరాల ప్రస్తుతము మృగానికి ఉన్న టువంటి భూములకు నీటి పారుదల కాగలదు. మొత్తము 5 లక్షల రూపాయల ఖర్చుతో, 17 వేల ఎకరాల భూమికి పారుదల అగుననే విషయమును చుట్టముగా గమనించి, దీనియందు శ్రద్ధ వహించ వలసినది కోరుచున్నాను.

"గూడూరు తాలూకాలో మామిడికాల్వ అనే స్క్వేము ఉన్నది. అదికూడా చాలా రోజులుగా ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఉపేక్ష చేస్తున్నారు. దానినిగరిగిదిగూడ వార్డు శ్రద్ధ వహించవలసియున్నదని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

"ఇకను మనభాష్యములో ఉన్న టువంటి పెద్ద ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయము వారు చేసిన ప్రసంగమునుబట్టి చూడ, కృష్ణా-తెన్నా రి ప్రాజెక్టు విషయములో, ఇదివరకు వారికి ఉన్న టువంటి ఉత్సాహములేదని, ఇప్పుడు వారికి దానిలో నిరాశ కలిగిందేమో నని అనుకొనవలసియున్నది. ఇదివరలో వారికి దీనిపైన గట్టి అభిప్రాయములు కలిగి, ఇది తప్పనిసరిగా రావలసినదేనని తప్పక కాగలదనే అభిప్రాయము కనుకదూచుండెడిది.

12 noon.

SRI B. VENKATANARAYANA REDDI:—“ఉపాధ్యక్షగారిగు అయ్య,

పర్లిమెంట్లో చాలా మందిగారు Irrigation Demand ను ప్రవహించుచున్నా గత 4, 5 సంవత్సరాలుగా వాళ్ళ యాభిమానము చూసియుంటి క్కీని సంతోషంతో

[Sri K. Rajaram Nayudu] [10th March 1951]

“மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் இப்பொழுதுக்கும் பெரியாறு திட்டத்தை மேலும் விஸ்தரிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு யோசனை கடந்த 30 ஆண்டுகளாக சர்க்காரின் இருந்து வந்தும் இன்னும் அதை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கில்லை. கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் இந்த இலாகாவை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டதி லிருந்து தீவிரமாக யோசனை செய்து அதை பரிசீலனை செய்வதற்காக இஞ்சினியர்களையும், மற்ற சிப்பந்திகளையும் நியமித்து பரிசீலனை முடி ந்து இப்பொழுது எஸ்டிமேட்டுகளும் தயாரிக்கக்கொண்டு வருகின்றனர். அதுவும் சர்க்காரின் அங்கீகாரத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. இதற்கு இடை யில் ஒரு கோடிக்கு மேல் செலவாகும் திட்டங்கள் மத்ய சர்க்காரின் அங்கீகாரம் பெறவேண்டு மென்ற ஒரு உத்திரவின் மேல் இப்பொழுது அதற்கு தயக்கம் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது. மத்ய சர்க்காரின் அனுமதி பண சம்மந்தமாகத்தானிருக்கும். முதலில் எங்கள் பிராந்தியத்திலுள்ள ஜல ங்கள் கூடி, கலெக்டர் தலைமையில் கூட்டம் போட்டு எங்கள் திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றி ஐந்து வருஷத்திற்குள் நஞ்சை ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூபாய் 100-ம், புஞ்சை ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூபாய் 200-ம் அபிவிருத்தி வரி அல்லது **betterment tax** நாங்கள் செலுத்துவதாக கூறினார்கள். ஜனங்கள் அவ்விதம் சம்மதித்து கையெழுத்திட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது மாகாண சர்க்காருக்குக்கும் பண நெருக்கடியை முன்னிட்டு உடனடி யாக இப்பொழுதே அவர்கள் **advance payment** ஆக கொடுத்து விட வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார்கள். அங்குள்ள ஜனங்கள் மற்ற பிராந தியத்திலுள்ளவர்களைப்போல் அல்ல. இந்த திட்டத்தின் மூலம் பலன் பெறக்கூடியவர்கள் பூராவும் கள்ளர்கள். வேறு ஜாதியினர்கள் கிடையாது. மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான வகுப்பினர். முப்பது ஆண்டுகளாக முன்பிருந்த **criminal tribe** வகுப்பினால் கஷ்டப்பட்டவர்கள். ஒரு விவசாயிக்காவது ஐந்து அல்லது ஏக்கருக்கு மேல் நிலம் கிடையாது. படிப்பு வாசனையறிந்தவர்களில், நூறுக்கு ஒருவராவது உத் யோகத்திலிருப்பவர் என்பது கிடையாது. இவ்விதம் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண் டிருக்கும் ஜனங்களுக்கு விவசாயம் ஒன்றுதான் செய்ய முடியும். இதற்கு முன் அவர்களில் பலர் திருட்டுத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டு வந்தார்கள். அதனால்தான் அவர்களுக்கு **criminal tribe** வகுப்பு போடப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதன் பிறகுதான் அவர்களை எவ்வளவோ திருத்தி விவசாயத்திற்கு திருப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு விவசாயத்தில் ஊக்க மளிக்கத் தவறினால் அவர்கள் மீண்டும் ஜன சமுதாயத்திற்கு விரோதமாக விளக் வேறு வழியில் இறங்க ஆரம்பித்து விடுவார்கள் என்றும் அவர்களின் சுற்றுப்புறங்களிலும் கஷ்டம் ஏற்படும் என்பதற்காகவும் இந்த திட்ட த்தை உடனடியாக நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும். இது பல காரணங்களில் ஒன்று.

“அதோடு கூட ஒவ்வொருநாளுக்கும் ஷக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் களை **Kallar Reclamation**-க்கு செலவு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இந்த திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதனால் அந்தப்பணமும் மிச்சமாகும் என்றெல்லாம் முடிவு செய்து இப்பொழுது இந்த வைகை திட்டத்தை திருமங்கலம் தாலுகாவிற்கும் விஸ்தரிப்பது என்று சர்க்கார் அவர்கள் ஏற்பாடு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அந்த ஜனங்களிடம் போய் முன் பணம் கொடுங்கள் என்று கேட்டால் அவர்களால் எவ்விதம் கொடுக்க முடியும். மழை பெய்திருந்தால் பருத்தியும் கடலையும் நன்றாக விளைந்து பணத் தையும் கட்டியிருப்பார்கள். இந்த வருஷம் மழை யில்லாததால் அவர் களுடைய தரதீர்ஷ்டம் சாப்பாட்டிற்கே கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர்களால் முன் பணம் கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை. ஆகவே கடனாக எழுப்பினால் மற்ற ஜனங்கள் கட்டலாம். அதற்காக ஒரு 50 லட்சம், 40 லட்சம் கடன் கொடுங்கள், நாங்கள் திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்கிறோம் என்று சர்க்கார் சொன்னால் உடனே பணக்காரர்கள் மணிமுத்தாள் திட்டத்திற்கு கொடுத்தாற்போல் கொடுக்கலாம் அல்லது **betterment tax-ஐ advance payment** ஆக கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால், இந்த வருஷம் முடியாது. அதற்காக திட்டத்தை தாமதப்படுத்துவதிலும் பிரயோசனமில்லை. முதலில் **Advisory** சர்க்கார் முடிவு செய்தது போல் 1953-ம் வருஷத்திற்குள் இதை முடித்துவிட வேண்டும்.

[10th March 1951] [Sri K. Rajaram Nayudu]

“இந்த திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பேசும்பொழுது இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா 12-15 p.m. முஸ்லீம்களின் பிரதிநிதியும் சபை அங்கத்தினருகளும் இருந்தவரும் நண்பர் ஒருவர் நேற்று மிகவும் உக்கிரமாகவும் காரமாகவும் பேசினார். ஆமாம் தெரியாமல் அவர் கால விடுகிறார் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால் அவர் இருப்பது திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, பிரதிநிதியாக இருப்பது இராம நாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவுக்கு. அதனால் மதுரை ஜில்லாவின் விஷயம் அவருக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இம்மாதிரி அவர் யோசிக்காமல் பேசினால் கஷ்டம் அதிகம் விளையும். சர்க்கார் இந்த திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றினால் தாங்கள் இந்த சர்க்காரை ஸ்தம்பிக்கும்படியாகச் செய்துவிடுவோம் என்றும் இராமநாத புரம் ஜில்லாவின் சார்பாகப் பேசுவதாகவும் கூறினார். அவர் இராமநாத புரம் ஜில்லாவை சரியாக அறியாதவர். எதோ ஒரு நாளைக்கு அந்த ஜில்லா விற்கு செல்லுகிறவர். இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி நன்றாகத் தெரிந்திருக்கிறார் என்றும் சொல்ல முடியாது. இப்பொழுது சர்க்காரை நடத்துபவர்கள் யார்? இம்மாதிரி பூச்சாண்டி காண்பிப்பதற்கு பயப்படுகிற வர்களே அல்ல. எகாதிபத்திய பிரிட்டிஷ் சர்க்காரை ஆட்டிவைத்து நாட்டை விட்டு வெளியே ஓட்டியவர்கள் தான் நமது சர்க்காரை நடத்துகிறார்கள் என்பதை அவர் மறந்துவிட்டார் போலும். எந்த திட்டத்தை முதலில் ஆரம்பித்தாலும் முதலில் அதனுடைய பலாபலனை பரிசீலனை செய்கிறார் கள். அதன் பிறகு அதனால் எந்தப் பிரதேசம் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது, விவ சாயிகளுக்கு எத்தனும் கெடுதல் உண்டா என்பனவையையும் பரிசீலனை செய்கிறார்கள். நாம் எல்லோரும் பெருமைப் படுமபடி நம்முடைய இஞ்சி னியரிங் இலாகா இருந்துவருகிறது. இந்தியாவிலுள்ள பெரிய திட்டமாகிய **Damodar Valley** திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு சென்னையிலுள்ள **Chief Engineer** தான் வேண்டுமென்று மத்ய அரசாங்கம் கடிதம் எழுதிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்பேற்பட்ட நமது **Chief Engineer** இந்த திட்டத்தை பரிசீலனை செய்து ஆட்சேபண்களையெல்லாம் வரவழைத்து இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஏதாவது பாதகம் ஏற்படுமா என்று பல முறை பரிசீலனை செய்தார். அவ்விதம் பரிசீலனை செய்து பாசுத்தத்தில் கண்டிப்பாக இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா விவசாயிகளுக்கு எந்த விதமான பாதகமும் ஏற்படாது என்று முடிவு செய்தார். இப்பொழுது திருவாங்கூர் இராஜ்யம், வழியாகச், சென்று அரபிக் கடலில் அனுவிசியமாகப் பழுப்புக் கொண்டிருக்கும் ஜலத்தை திருப்பிக் கொண்டுவந்து மதுரை விவசாயி களுக்கு உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் இந்த வைகை திட்டம். இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிற்கு கெடுதல் ஏற்படக்கூடிய திட்டம் அல்ல என்றும் முடிவு செய்துவிட்டார்கள். இந்த விஷயம் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா அங்கத்தினர்கள் அனைவருக்கும் தெரியும். மேலும் மேலும் கிளர்ச்சி செய்துகொண்டிருப்பது என்றால் அது பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்தவர்கள் செய்யக்கூடியதல்ல. மாகாண சர்க்காரின் பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்து வரும் ஸ்ரீ பி. எஸ். குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்களும் தமிழ் நாட்டின் கங்கிஸ் கமிட்டி தலைவருமான ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் அவர்களும் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா வாசிகள் தான். இம்மாதிரி இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிற்கு டிராக்டர், ஏற் படும், என்று தெரிந்திருந்தால் இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு அவர்கள் சம்மதித் திருப்பார்களா என்றும் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அப்படியல்லாமல் ‘வாய் புனித்ததோ, மாங்காய் புளித்ததோ’ என்று தவறான முறையில் பேச வேண்டாம். பாடா ஜனங்களாகிய விவசாயிகள் அநேகம் பேர்களிருக்கிறா் கள். இவ்விதம் பேசிவந்தால் அவர்கள் அதை உண்மை என்றே நம்பி சர்க்காரின்மேல் அதிருப்தி கொள்ளுவார்கள். ஆகவே இவ்விதம் அன வசியமாக பேசுவதை நிறுத்திக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று அவரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இன்னும் மேலும் மேலும் தாமதிக்காமல் இந்த திட்டத்தை சீக்கிரம் ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் மத்ய சர்க்காரின் அனுமதி கேட்டுத்தான் இந்த வேலையைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றிருக்கும் தலையை மத்ய சர்க்கார் வாபீஸ் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள இந்த மாகாண சர்க்கார் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் இந்த மாகாண சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

[10th March 1951]

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—
 Madam, Deputy Speaker, before I go to the subject, I will be failing in my duty if I do not offer my thanks to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works. Madam, he has done everything which lies in human possibility and if there is a Department in our Government where something has been done, it is only the Public Works Department. But, the only unfortunate thing is that Nature has not been helpful to him. Any number of schemes may be taken up and any amount of money may be spent with all sincerity on the part of the Minister but unless Nature also co-operates with him, nothing can be done. After hearing the speech of the hon. Member, Mr. Rajaram Naidu, who replied to a remark made by one hon. Member Mr. Jamali yesterday, that our Hon. the Public Works Minister is partial—yesterday, I was not present here and I do not know what happened yesterday—I may say that it is not good to say that our Hon. Minister for Public Works is a partial man. Also one thing I can say that there is no necessity for any Minister to show any partiality towards any district. Ministers are supposed to be impartial and so far as I know, they have been impartial in their administration and especially, the Hon. the Public Works Minister will never be partial to Ramanathapuram or to any other district. Madam, it is really unfortunate that in our State where we have brought the maximum percentage of land under irrigation, we have no rains. Thirty-five per cent of the land in our State has been brought under irrigation and if we take the whole of India into consideration, our State is only second, the first being East Punjab. Further, our State is a State of tanks and channels. Nowhere else in India, there are so many tanks as in the Madras State. But what is the use of having these tanks alone, unless we have water? For the past four years, Madam, monsoon has failed and there is no use levelling charges against Ministers for that. Why not we level charges against ourselves for having no rain? So, it is better to level charges against God than against the Ministers. But, one thing, I should like to point out in this connexion. Even in the year 1946, I suggested a useful major scheme. It might seem rather foolish but what struck me I said and I have to say it again. Madam, such things have happened in this world. Great cities have become deserts due to man-made causes or due to natural causes. If you read history, you will see how the Mahanjo Daro civilization had ended and the city has become a desert, how in Sahara once there was a civilization and how in the Gobi, there was a great city. Now, all these places are deserts. Likewise, Madam, when Nature fails such things happen. But here, Madam, I am afraid Nature has failed for four consecutive years. I do not know what is going to happen in the fifth year. So far as I know, I think it is largely due to some man-made cause. During the last war, the Western Ghats forests were destroyed. On and from that year, monsoons have failed. I think this must have been the chief cause for the failure of the monsoon. Then, what is the remedy?

10th March 1951] [Janab S. A. F. Ibrahim]

We have spent till now, so far as I know, about 500 crores on irrigation. Probably what we have spent and what we are going to spend hereafter will come to about 500 crores. We can only spend money. We cannot bring water. What is the next alternative? Madam, the next alternative is to find out some other source for the water and that perennial source of water should be utilized. In the meanwhile, if the monsoons are favourable, and if our tanks and channels are filled, we will be lucky. You will see. Madam, that every day 500 million cubic feet of water is going to the sea unused. Even in the year, 1946, I suggested—I am not an Engineer but it is only from a common-sense point of view, I suggest—that the Ganges water can be brought right up to Cape Comorin through all the rivers on the way and by opening connecting canals. Our State alone has been spending about 500 crores all these years. The Central Government are also spending money like water. All other States which would also be benefited can afford to contribute some share for this All-India scheme. The major scheme should start from the Ganges and extend up to Cape Comorin, and this scheme should be carried out with the contributions from all the States that are going to be benefited, in addition to the help from the Central Government. This will be a permanent solution which I want to suggest. Of course, it is not in the hands of our Government. Madam, for four years, the monsoon has failed and I think it is going to fail in the future also because never before in the history of this State, monsoon has consecutively failed for four or five years. So, I say it may fail in future also. Even to-day, the Hon. Minister for Public Works may take up this matter into his mind and refer it to the India Government. After all, had we started it soon after the attainment of Swaraj, we would have finished half the work by this time taking into consideration the amounts which have been spent by the State Government and also by the Central Government on these schemes till now. So, Madam, this is my only suggestion.

“ Then, Madam, in some districts, we do not have ample facilities to bore wells and so, I suggest that adequate arrangements may be made to give facilities for boring wells. The rate-payers in different parts of the State and in different districts want to get water from underground and they want facilities to be given to them for boring wells. This matter should be immediately attended to. Then, Madam, we can also get water for cultivation by other means. So far as I know, there is a perennial flow in the Nagamalai hills which is ten miles from Madurai. There is a perennial flow from the top of the Nagamalai hills and if you arrange to bore wells there, I am sure you will find some sort of artesian well there. I am sure that water will be there throughout the year as I know that even in the dry season, water flows from the slopes of the hills and I am sure there must be some source of water in the Nagamalai Hills. I suggest to the Hon. Minister that may be tried also. With these words, Madam, I support the Demand.”

[10th March 1951]

12-30
P.m.**SRI S. K. GOVINDARAJU NAYAGAR:**—

“கனம் உப தலைவியார் அவர்களே, மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த மானியத்தை முழு மனதோடு ஆதரிப்பதுடன் அவர்கள் செய்திருக்கும் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியைப்பற்றி எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களின் மெம்பர்களும் புகழ்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதோடு, ஸ்ரீ சாதாரண அளவிற்கு இந்த நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளெல்லாம் செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவுக்கே செய்து விட்டதாகக் கூட சொன்னார்கள். அவர் சொன்னதுபோல செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் எங்கள் கோரிக்கை. அவ்விதம் செய்துதரும் படித்தில் அதை நாங்கள் வர வேற்போம். ஆனால், இன்றைக்கு செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவானது எல்லா விதத்திலும் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கு ஜில்லா என்பதை நம்முடைய அங்கத்தினர்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்வதேண்டும். சில காலமாக இந்த ஜில்லா விற்கு எந்தவிதமான வசதியும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. சென்ற 5 ஆண்டுகளாக இந்த ஜில்லாவானது பஞ்சத்தினால் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த வசதிகளைக் கூட கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் report-ல் கூட செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவில் கொஞ்சம் கூட விளைவு இல்லை என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“இந்த ஜில்லாவில் செம்பரம்பாக்கம் ஏரியென்றும் புழலேரியென்றும் இரண்டு பெரிய ஏரிகள் இருக்கின்றன. இருந்தாலும்கூட புழலேரியின் ஜலம் விவசாயத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படுவது இல்லை. சென்னைப் பட்டணத்திற்கு தண்ணீர் கொடுப்பதற்காக, அங்கிருந்து விவசாயிகளுடைய நன்மைக்குத் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காமல், புரா ஜலமும் சென்னைக்கு வருகிறது. செம்பரம்பாக்கம் ஏரியிலும் மதுராந்தகம் ஏரியிலும் சரிவர தண்ணீர் வராமல் 5 ஆண்டுகளாக எங்கள் ஜில்லாவானது மிகப் பஞ்ச ஜில்லாவாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால், அவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்துகொடுக்கும்படி நாங்கள் கனம் மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரியவர்களுக்கு சென்ற 5 ஆண்டுகளாக வேண்டிய விண்ணப்பம் போட்டிருக்கிறோம். அவர்களும் இந்த வருஷத்தில் அதை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவதாக உறுதியளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த முறையில் இன்றைக்கு அவைகளைச் சீர்துக்கி அவைகளுக்கு வருகிற வாய்க்கால்களுக்குச் சரிவர repair செய்து கொடுத்தால் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் இரண்டு தாலுக்காக்கள் நல்ல நிலையில் வரும் என்பதை அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அதுமாதிரமல்ல. இப்பொழுது சமுத்திரக் கரையோரங்களில் சிறு சிறு ஊற்றுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் குடி மராமத்துக்காக ஒதுக்கப்படும் சுமார் 50 ஆண்டுகளுக்குமுன்னேயிருந்து இது வரையிலும் அந்த ஊற்று குளங்களுக்கு எந்த விதத்திலும் குடி மராமத்து இல்லாமல் சீர்கெட்ட நிலையில் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளெல்லாம் நல்ல ஊற்று வாய்க்கால்களாக இருந்தும் சரியாய்ச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யாமல் இன்று பாழடைந்திருக்கிறது. அவைகளைத் துருசு செய்து, மராமத்து செய்து, நீர்ப்பாசனத்துக்கு லாயக்காகச் செய்துவிட்டால் சுமார் குறைந்தது 40,000 ஏக்கர்கள் நல்ல நிலையில் பயிரிடுவதற்கு லாயக்குள்ளதாக இருக்கும். அவைகளைக் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனித்து அதற்கேற்ற வழியைத் தேடிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கின்ற ஏரிகள் அநேகமாகத் தூர்ந்து போய், ஆழமில்லாமல் இருக்கின்றன. தண்ணீர் இருக்கின்ற சிறு சிறு நீர்ப்பாசன ஏரிகள் எல்லாம் repair செய்யப்படாமல் அநேகமாகப் பாழடைந்திருக்கிறது. கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்த்தால் அநேக ஏரிகள் இம்மாதிரி சீர்கெட்ட நிலையிலிருக்கிறது. ஜமீன் பிரதேசங்களை நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டும் கூட ஜமீன் கிராமங்களில் இருக்கின்ற ஏரி, குளங்களெல்லாம் தூர்ந்துபோய் பாழடைந்திருக்கின்றன. அவைகளைச் சீர்துக்கி வேண்டியதைச் செய்தால் இன்னும் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி செவ்வனே ஏற்பட்டு அதன் மூலமாக மக்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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“அதோடுகூட, Red Hills தண்ணீரை சைதாப்பேட்டைத் தாலுகாவில் இருக்கின்ற நிலங்களுக்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிக்கு, ஏற்ற காலத்தில் பயிருக்கு ஜலமில்லாமல் வாடியபோது கொஞ்சம் ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு முன்பே ஜல வசதி செய்துகொடுத்திருந்தால் அங்கிருக்கின்ற சுமார் 6,000 ஏக்கர் நிலங்களிலுள்ள பயிர்கள் காப்பாற்றப்பட்டு நல்ல பலன் கிடைத்திருக்கும். ஒரு மாதம் பின்னால் விட்டபடியால் குடியானவர்களுடைய உழைப்பு பாழ்பட்டு அதிலிருந்து வரக்கூடிய நல்ல மகசூலானது கெட்டுவிட்டது. பக்குவமான காலத்தில் கொஞ்சம் முன்னாலேயே ஜலத்தை விட்டிருந்தால், இன்றைக்கு விளைவில்லாமல்போன 6,000 ஏக்கர் நிலம் நல்ல நிலைமையில் வந்து குறைந்தது சைதாப்பேட்டை தாலுக்காவைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் இரண்டுமாத சாப்பாட்டிற்கு உதவியாக இருந்திருக்கும். பயிர்கள் காய்ந்தபிறகு 10 நாள் பொருத்துவிட்டதால் ஜலம் பிரயோஜனமில்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. அங்கிருக்கின்ற விவசாயத்துக்கு நன்மையில்லாமல் போவதைத் தடுக்க கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சீர்துக்கிப் பார்த்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டும்.

“அதோடுகூட, செம்பரம்பாக்கம் ஏரியில் ஜலம் தேங்கிவிட்டால் இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய budget-ல் குறிப்பிட்டபடி சைதாப்பேட்டைத் தாலுக்காவில் அனகாபுத்தூரில் அணை கட்டி, 13 ஏரிகளில் அந்த ஜலத்தை விட்டால், குறைந்தது 6,000, 7,000 ஏக்கர் நிலத்திற்கு ஜலம் பாய்ந்து அதன் மூலமாக மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நன்மை கிடைக்கும். அவற்றையும் இந்த வருஷத்தில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு நன்மையைச் செய்யுமாறு கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை இது துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* **SRI S. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR:**—“Madam Deputy Speaker, I have nothing but praise for the Hon. Minister for Public Works and for the department which has done so much during the past five years. The resume placed by the Hon. Minister before this House shows steady and satisfactory progress in the matter of the development of irrigation in this State. Especially so far as my district of South Arcot is concerned, I must be grateful to him not only on behalf of my constituency but on behalf of the whole district, for the construction of the Ellis Coultly dam which ensures the supply of water for several thousands of acres and also brings under second crop a large extent of land. In fact, the work was begun in the year 1947 and the dam has been completed this year 1951. Unfortunately, however, there are no rains, and therefore the results of this scheme are not to be enjoyed by the people immediately. Still, Madam, this work has been completed, and I am sure that with normal rains or even with a portion of the normal rains, this short-term work will yield good fruits, and people are sure to be benefited by additional production of food.

“Then the Hon. Minister stated that as regards the Sathanur dam, estimates have been received. I am glad to hear that; this is a scheme which will benefit not only South Arcot, it will also benefit the North Arcot district. This is a proposal which involves an expenditure of more than a crore of rupees. The Minister says that he has to obtain the sanction of the Central Government to this scheme, before he starts the work. As was stated by hon. Member Mr. Kandaswami Gounder yesterday, it is not every work that should get the previous sanction of the Central Government. I think small works involving a crore or two can as well be undertaken by this Government themselves. Sathanur dam is likely

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to cost only a crore or so, and I think this Government themselves can take up the work without reference to the Government of India. Otherwise, they will have to address the Government of India and obtain their consent as early as possible, so that there may not be much of delay in undertaking the work.

"The Hon. Minister then stated that there was a proposal or scheme to improve the Manimukthar Nadhi and the tanks under it. It is also a good scheme I know, and the South Arcot district will be largely benefited by it. One more suggestion is that the Sankaraparani river running between the Gingee and Villupuram taluks may have a good number of dams put on it with a view to conserve the water flowing in it. I am sure such dams will benefit irrigation in the surrounding areas; it is only a suggestion that I am making, so that further action may be taken up in the matter.

"I agree, Madam, that short-term plans are more necessary than long-term plans. Long-term plans also are necessary, but the short-term plans are more necessary now because they are able to produce immediate benefit and they can be executed at small cost. Therefore, I submit it is but just and proper that Government have taken necessary steps to complete the short-term schemes earlier.

"Coming to the tank restoration and improvement schemes, I may say this kind of work was undertaken by the Government in 1949. These small schemes will really help the villagers in the remotest parts of the country. It is not known however why some of them are executed by the Public Works department and some by the Minor Irrigation department. As a matter of fact, the Minor Irrigation department is not able to do any appreciable work in this direction. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister to amalgamate both these departments and place the work of improvement and repairs to irrigation tanks under one department only. As was stated by hon. Member Mr. Majid, the Minor Irrigation department is not able to show appreciable progress in the matter of improvements to irrigation tanks. In fact, at the meeting of the Food Production Committee held at Cuddalore on the 5th of this month, the question came up as to what progress had been made so far, and it was found that while the Minor Irrigation department was not able to show much progress, the Public Works department was able to show substantial progress. Therefore, Madam, I think both these departments must be placed under the charge of the Public Works department itself; it is only then that all old tanks will be quickly repaired and put in a condition which will benefit the people.

"I also want to submit that not only the tanks should be repaired, but the channels taking off from rivers should be repaired and the silt accumulated in them should be cleared periodically. No doubt it may be stated that it is the duty of the ryots to attend to this, but the ryots are too poor and they cannot do it at their own cost. It is time that the Government thought of taking up this work of silt clearance periodically and saw to it that these

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channels were kept in proper condition, so that whenever the rains come and there are freshes in the rivers, the benefit of those freshes may be seen immediately in the filling up of the tanks which get a supply of water through these channels.

"The next point I wish to refer to is this: in the South Arcot district, wet crops are raised not only in wet lands, classified as such, but also in dry lands which get water from wells. If we are to improve irrigation by wells, extension of electricity is needed on a large scale. Especially the South Arcot district abounds in a large extent of dry lands where, off and on not paddy but also other food-crops like ragi, etc., are raised by baling out water from wells. It is therefore necessary that power should be supplied to the ryots for lifting water from the wells. Though it is not legitimate to speak about it on this Demand, when there is a separate Electricity demand, I want to request the Hon. Minister to pay his special attention to this important matter of extending electricity to the villages, so that with the help of more pumpsets—which I am sure will be distributed to them—the villagers may be enabled to pump out water from the wells and irrigate their lands. In fact, in the Vriddhachalam taluk, there are a number of wells, both artesian and bore wells, which have been sanctioned by the Government. The Industries department are now digging out the wells. If these wells are intended to bring more land under cultivation, I suggest that such schemes also may be considered as part of the Irrigation Budget. I have heard a complaint made in the House that the Hon. Minister does not treat, in this respect, some districts in the same manner as he does some others; but I submit that before any artesian wells are sunk or irrigation works are started, Government must be assured that all the necessary facilities are there for starting the works, so that they may be taken up and carried to completion, without any difficulty.

"Let me conclude, Madam, by saying that I am very much satisfied with the work done by this department. I congratulate the Hon. Minister on the work that has been done, and I support this Demand."

* **SRI R. THANGAVELU** :—"கனம் சபாநாயகி அவர்களே!, கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த விவசாய மானியத்தை நான் ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகின்றேன். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் நம் மரீகாணத்திலேயே இந்த நீர்ப்பாசன விஷயமாக அநேக நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்து வந்திருப்பதைப் பாராட்டி நம் மாகாணத்திலுள்ள ஜனங்கள் எல்லோரும் அவரை வாழ்த்துகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வாழ்த்துவதை நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு சந்தோஷத்தோடு தெரிவிப்பதுடன், எனது பாராட்டுதலையும், வாழ்த்தையும் அவர்களுக்கு நான் தெரிவிக்கின்றேன்.

"தவிர வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் திருவண்ணாமலைக்கு அருகில் 15 மைல் தூரத்தில் சாத்தனூர் என்னும் ஒரு கிராமம் இருக்கிறது. அந்த கிராமத்திற்கு அருகில் பெண்ணையாறு ஓடுகிறது. அந்தப் பெண்ணையாற்றில் ஒரு அணை கட்டி அந்தப் பெண்ணையாற்று ஜலத்தைச் செங்கம், திருவண்ணாமலை, திருக்கோவிலூர் இந்த மூன்று தாலுக்காவிற்கும் பாயும்படியாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒரு திட்டம் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த திட்டம் வகுத்திருப்பதைப் பற்றி மேற்கண்ட மூன்று தாலுக்கா வாசிகளும் அடையும் மகிழ்ச்சிக்கு அளவேயில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு

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வற்பட்டிருக்கும் சந்தேகமும் எவ்வளவு என்று கொல்லமுடியாது. அவர்கள் அவ்வளவு சந்தேகத்தை அடைந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற காலத்தில் திடீரென்று எதோ காரணத்தினால் திருவண்ணாமலை தாலுகாவில் ஒரு 4, 5 கிராமங்களை மட்டும் இந்த திட்டத்தில் சேர்த்துக் கொண்டு மற்ற கிராமங்களை விலக்கி விட்டிருப்பதாக ஜனங்கள் கேள்விப்பட்டு சொல்ல முடியாத தரக்கத்தில் ஆழ்ந்து இருக்கிறார்கள். திருவண்ணாமலை ஒரு புண்ணியகோத்திரம் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம்தான். இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட புண்ணிய கோத்திரத்திலே எந்தக்காலமும் தண்ணீர் பஞ்சம் அதிகம்தான். யாத்திரிகர்கள் அந்த கோத்திரத்திற்கு வந்து தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் படும் கஷ்டத்தை நீண்ட நாளாகவே இந்த சர்க்கார் அறியும். இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட இந்த கோத்திரத்திற்கு அந்தத் தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டு வந்து யாத்திரிகர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்தால் இந்த சர்க்காருக்கு இப்போது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் புகழோடு இன்னும் நல்ல பெயர் கிடைக்குமென்பதை நான் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தயவு செய்து இந்தப் பெண்ணையாறு திட்டத்திலிருந்து திருவண்ணாமலையை விலக்கி விடாமல் அதையும் சேர்த்துக் கொண்டு காரியங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

12-45 P.M. “தவிரவும் இந்தப் பெண்ணையாற்று நீர்ப்பாசனம் 11 கிராமங்களுக்குப் போகப் போகிறதாகவும், அந்த கிராமத்திலுள்ள நிலச் சவாந்தார்கள் எக்கரா ஒன்றுக்கு 100 ரூபாய் வீதம் சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுக்கும் படியாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒரு திட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் தெரிகிறது. திருவண்ணாமலை வாசிகள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்றால் 100 ரூபாய் அல்ல, 150 ரூபாய் கொடுக்கும்படி கேட்டாலும் நாங்கள் கொடுக்க ரொம்பவும் தயாராகக் காத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். நீங்கள் தயவு செய்து இந்த பெண்ணையாற்று திட்டத்தினால் திருவண்ணாமலையும் நன்மை அடையும் படியாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் போய்ச் சொல்லுங்கள் என்பதாக என்னிடம் ரொம்பவும் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்கள். ஆதலால் நானும் காரணமுள்ள மராமத்து மந்திரி கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களை தயவு செய்து அவசியம் இந்தப் பெண்ணையாற்றுத் தண்ணீரை திருவண்ணாமலையில் போகும்படியாக உடனடியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று ரொம்பப் பணிபுடன் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI R. SUBBA IYER :—“Madam Deputy Speaker, I shall also add my quota of humble appreciation and congratulations to the Hon. Irrigation Minister for the able, sustained and progressive manner in which he—and his Ministry in particular—has been able to discharge his duty during the past four or five years. In fact, in my humble opinion, that is the one Ministry which seems to be working on a planned basis and the results of planning are also visible and evident, so that any amount of encomiums and praises on this particular Ministry would be well-deserved and I submit, would not be out of place or unmerited. Nevertheless, there is no doubt a big gap in the irrigation system of our State, having regard to our food needs and power needs. But, the Hon. Minister could rightly and proudly claim that the progress so far made has not been meagre—in fact it has been substantial. There has been a tendency, noticed during the debate on this particular Demand, for Members to focus the attention of the Government on the deficiency of irrigation projects in each and every district and exhorting the Government to take up particular schemes, short-term or mid-term schemes in every district. It is no doubt natural, having regard to the conditions of drought prevailing in most of our districts in the State and it is

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also natural for hon. Members to draw attention to the needs of their constituencies during the Budget discussion, but there is a danger in this sort of approach to the question. Taking the needs of the State as a whole, instead of frittering or wasting energies, man-power, resources and finances on schemes of doubtful utility spread over a large area, it would be much better, in my humble opinion, to concentrate on one or two major schemes which would be of benefit to the entire State, which would also augment our food resources and relieve us of the ever-recurring food shortage. From that point of view, I should think concentration on the Krishna-Pennar project should have been of immense value, taking the needs of the entire State as a whole. In fact, coming from Chingleput, as I do, it is well-known fact, Madam, that my district in particular is a completely rain-fed district. So far as irrigation sources are concerned, as the hon. Member representing Saidapet-Sriperumbudur, who spoke before me, mentioned, they are only rain-fed tanks and there are only a handful of big tanks having more than a thousand acres of ayacut irrigated by them. Most of them are minor tanks, some are looked after by the Revenue Department, some other tanks are looked after by the Public Works Department. They are all absolutely rain-fed tanks and we have no projects, short-term, mid-term or long-term, worth the name, except for an anicut near Cheyyur which was expected to bring about good results; though in fact it did bring about fair results last year, it failed this year, and barring that, we have no great river or river-canal projects. The conditions of drought prevailing in Chingleput continuously for the last four years, have certainly impressed the necessity of thinking of some big major works which will be of benefit not only to Chingleput but to many other districts. In that connexion, the importance of the Krishna-Pennar project becomes of utmost importance. Living as we do in this drought-ridden and famine-ridden district of Chingleput, we think, Madam, that the fulfilment of this Krishna-Pennar project alone would bring substantial benefit to our district, not only by way of augmenting food, but also by way of bringing the much-needed power also. I wish the Hon. Minister had asked for a token grant in the Budget for taking up this Krishna-Pennar project during this year itself. No doubt, the Hon. Minister has given us an assurance that the Government will do everything in their power to impress upon the Central Government the need to sanction the undertaking of this project. I submit, Madam, that is not enough. As I said, if a token grant had been provided for in the Budget and work on this had been taken up, there would be the assurance that in the coming years, or at least within five years, we would see the benefits of this much-needed scheme.

“Coming to the minor schemes, which the Hon. Irrigation Minister has enumerated, I venture to submit that whatever benefit, or whatever amount of grain that has been produced, in this drought-ridden district of Chingleput, has been only under this well-irrigation scheme.

“I agree with the Hon. Minister when he said that but for this well-subsidy scheme, the food position in our State would have

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been worse. That is perfectly correct and I endorse it fully. In fact, if there is any one scheme or even two schemes, which have aided the Grow More Food Campaign, as it is called in my district in particular, it is this well-subsidy scheme and the scheme of supplying oil engines and pump-sets to agriculturists. Throughout the district, if one cares to learn the conditions or know the facts, he would see that under every subsidy well or under every existing well, the ryot has been able to produce something at least. In fact, it is that produce, that goes a long way to feed the people of the district. As I mentioned, no other scheme has conferred more benefit on our district than the well scheme and the scheme of supplying oil engines and pump sets. We have heard much criticism about this scheme on the floor of this House, that all the amount that has been spent on these schemes, was mis-spent and that the result has not been commensurate with the amount spent and some such thing, but I would venture to submit that the Government should extend the scheme further during the coming years. I am glad to note and I congratulate the Government on their decision to extend this scheme to the next year throughout the district of Chingleput, including some other districts. While on this question of irrigational needs of my district, I should mention that time and again petitions have been presented to the Hon. Minister and to the Government that the scheme of sinking wells in tank beds in a few select places as an experimental measure and baling out water by means of engines, be tried. So far I do not find any proposal in the Budget for the coming years on these lines. I should submit to the Hon. Minister that this might be taken up profitably at least as an experimental measure.

“I would like to mention another fact also in this connexion. An experimental agricultural co-operative society has been formed in Nelvoy village of the Madurantakam taluk, where the mirasdars of the place and the ryots came forward and formed themselves into a co-operative society and co-operative farming is being tried. The Hon. Minister knows very well that there is a perennial supply of water in that particular village. Members of the co-operative society, particularly the directors, have been agitating for the supply of oil engines or pump-sets for baling out this wasted water for raising crops. I am told that the papers are circulating through the various branches of the Government, no department knowing which department is responsible, for this particular business of supplying pump-sets and oil-engines, with the result that this experimental co-operative venture has to sleep and stagnate for want of facilities for baling out water which is perennially there. I wish the Hon. Minister for Irrigation devotes some attention to this matter and satisfies the needs of this particular society and the needs of the ryots there.

“Then, coming to short-term works in my district in particular, no doubt, much satisfactory progress has been made in the matter of repairing minor irrigation tanks. Some time back, an experiment was tried, or initiated by the Government, of transferring all the minor irrigation works to the Public Works Department, but I think, Madam, this has not been completely done. I request

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the Hon. Minister to bestow some attention on this matter and transfer all the minor irrigation schemes in the Chingleput district, which have been taken as the first unit, to the Public Works Department and give them full powers to proceed with all the repairs.

“Madam Deputy Speaker, while on this matter, I should like to mention the needs of the zamindari areas in my district. We all know that zamindaris have been abolished and the estates taken over. No doubt, priority has been given to the irrigation works in zamindari areas. But that work has only just been started. A large number of tanks has to be repaired, and it requires a lot of time and energy to complete them. I request the Hon. Minister to speed up this work of repairs to existing tanks and also the taking up of irrigation works in zamindari areas. Needless to say that the repairing of tanks should be taken up first and done very speedily. I wish this work is done in the coming year itself. 1 p.m.

“In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister for Irrigation, as also that of the Hon. Revenue Minister, whom I now see in the House, to the request of the people of Palayanur village in Madurantakam taluk and I urge that their request be attended to immediately. Madam, this village is being irrigated by a spring channel having its source in the Palar river. This channel is silted up and it requires a lot of money and labour to clear off the silt. It is true Government have cleared off the silt to a certain extent. But I beg to submit it is not enough. That work requires the services of a bull dozer or a dredger, so that it can be done economically, satisfactorily and quickly. If that is done the channel may be used this year itself for raising the short-term crop. Madam, I shall finish soon. Once again I wish to press the need to take up the Krishna-Pennar Project immediately so that the recurring draught condition may not be witnessed hereafter in Chingleput and adjoining districts. Thank you.”

* SRI S. K. PALIYA KUDUMBAR :—“கனம் தலைவி அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது கனம் மராமத்திலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த இந்த மான்யத்தை நான் வாபேற்று அதன்மேல் சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல முன்வந்துள்ளேன். அம்மா, திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் வடபாகம் கோவில்பட்டி, சங்கரன் கோவில் முதலிய இரண்டு இடமும் தண்ணீர் இல்லாத கொடிய பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாக இருக்கின்றன. அங்கே விவசாய வேலைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய குளம் இல்லை. ஒரு சில குளங்களிலிருந்தும் அவைகள் உபயோகமுள்ள நிலைமையிலில்லாமலிருக்கின்றன. மற்ற இடங்களிலெல்லாம் குளங்களே இல்லாமல் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். உடமேற்கோயள்ள சிலகிரியில் விவசாயத்திற்குப் போதுமான நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய குளங்களும், கால்செய்யும் ஆறுகளும் இருக்கின்றன. அது விவசாயத்திற்கு நல்ல இடம். அந்த இடத்தில் வெகு காலமாக நல்ல அரசாட்சி இல்லாத நாகரிகமற்ற ஜமீன் ஆள்கைக்குட்பட்டிருந்தது. அப்படியிருக்கும் பொழுது அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகளைக் கசக்கி, ஒடுக்கிப் பிழிந்து, தண்டித்து வந்ததனால் அவர்களால் சரிவர விவசாயம் செய்ய முடியாமல் தங்களுடைய முதுகைக்கு மேல் கடனாகியாதி விட்டார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நாம் இப்பொழுது விஷம் கொண்ட பாம்பின் வாயிலிருந்து தேரையை விடுவித்து போல்” ஜமீன் ஒழிப்புச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்துள்ளோம். அவர்கள் மேல் இப்பொழுதுள்ள கவர்ன்மென்டார் கருணைகாட்டி அவர்களுடைய நன்மையை உத்தேசித்து அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு நேர்மையான அரசாட்சியைக் கொண்டு வந்துள்ளார்கள்.

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சுமார் 46 மாநிலமாக மாமத்தில்லாமல் ஆறுகள், குளங்கள் முதலியவைகளுக்குச் செய்யப்பட்டு சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யாமலிருந்திருக்கின்றன. அது ஒரு வளம் பொருந்திய பிரதேசம். அது கலாசாஸ்திரவியின் பழம்பட்டுக் கி.கி.விலை. அங்குள்ள விவசாய மக்களுக்குச் சர்க்கார் கருணை கூர்ந்து அங்கு தற்சமயம் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள பஞ்சத்தையப் போக்குவதற்கும் நல்ல உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கும் ஒரு திட்டத்தை அமைத்து உதவி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். சிறு சிறு சிலவில் செய்யக்கூடியவைகளை மாமத்து செய்து சிவகிரி ஜமீன்களிலுள்ள குளங்களுக்கும், கால்வாய்களுக்கும், அணைக்கட்டுகளையும், மண் முதலியவைகளையும் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்து கொடுத்தால் அங்கே 25 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர்களுக்குமேல் 30 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர்கள் வரையில் தஞ்சைகளைக் கிட்டுக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் விவசாயம் செய்து தமிழ் மாகாணத்திலுள்ள பஞ்சத்தையப் போக்குவதில்லாமல். தமிழ் மாகாணத்திலேயே ஒரு வளம் பொருந்திய பிரதேசம் அது. அதனால் அது நல்ல பலனைக் கொடுத்துமென்பதை நான் பப் கவர்ன்மென்ட் சொல்லுகிறேன். நான் 7 வாரமாக இருக்கும் பேர்திலிருந்து இப்பொழுது 54 வாரது வரையிலும் விவசாய ரீதியில் அங்கே கண்ணாய் கந்தையாக விவசாயத்தில் கிட்டு எனைக்கு ஏற்பட்ட கலையுடன் விவசாயத்தை நடத்தி வந்திருக்கிறேன். நான் ஒரு கலையுடன் கந்தையத்தில் கிட்டுக்கான். இப்பொழுதுகூடச் செய்து வருகிற உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கும் திட்டத்திற்காக செவிலி Superintending Engineer ஸ்ரீ சுவந்திராப் அவர்கள் தென் கிழக்கு விஜயம் செய்த பொழுது அவர்கள் சிவகிரி மத்துக்கள் அரவேற்று அவருள்ள நஞ்சை நிலங்களையும், குளங்களையும், கால்வாய்களையும் தெரிவித்து வந்து பார்க்கும் படி ஏற்பாடு செய்தார்கள். அவர்களோடு அவரும் பார்த்துவிட்டு, 'இந்த இடங்களைச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்தால் அந்த இடம் தமிழ் மாகாணத்திலேயே ஒரு பெரிய சிறந்த நல்ல உற்பத்திக்கு லாயக்கான இடம்; இதை அவசியம் செய்யவேண்டும்' என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார். அதனமேல் பெரிய ஆஷைப்பு ஏரி, ராசகங்குப் ஏரி, சின்ன ஆஷைப்பு ஏரி, விஜயரங்கத் தேரி, வலிவில்லி முதலிய 4, 5 குளங்களைச் சென்ற வருஷத்தில் உணவு உற்பத்திக்குச் சிறு மாமத்து செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிய வருகிறது. இன்னும் அந்த இடத்தின் கீழ் சுமார் 25, 30 ஏக்கர்களைக் கிட்டுக்கான். அவைகளுக்கு லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாயில் செலவு செய்து மாமத்து செய்ய வேண்டியதில்லை. ஒரு குளத்திற்குப் பத்தாயிரம், எட்டாயிரம், ஐயாயிரம், நாலாயிரம், இன்னாயிரம் என்று செலவு செய்து மாமத்து செய்தால், அங்கங்கேயுள்ள மடைகளையும், கால்வாய்களையும், சீர்திருத்தம் செய்து, மலைகளிலிருந்துத் தொடர்ச்சியாகப் பாய்ந்துவரும் நன்னீரை அங்கங்கே தடுத்து நிறுத்திக்கொடுத்து, விவசாயிகளுக்கு நல்ல உதவி செய்து கொடுத்தால் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள பஞ்சத்தை அரவே ஒழித்து நாட்டைச் சுபிட்சமடையும்படி செய்யலாம் என்பதை, வெப் வெனிச் சமரச்ச சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“அம்மா, சிவகிரி ரயத்துக்கள் ஒரு தமிழ் நாட்டின் ஜமீன் பிராந்தியத்திலுள்ளவர்களாதலால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு பொழுதுவது வரி வஜா கிடையாது. குளங்கள், கலையங்களுக்கு மாமத்து கிடையாது. அவர்களுக்கு விவசாயக்கருவிகள் வேண்டும்பொழுது கிடையாது. அவர்கள் பல் இன்னவர்களுக்கு ஆஷை தங்கனைய நில மதிப்பிற்கு மேலாகவே கடனாகியாகி விட்டார்கள் என்பதை கவர்னர் விட்டு நான் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்பதை நான் பொம்பலும் வருத்தத்துடன் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“அம்மா, என்டேட் காலத்தில் ரயத்துக்கள் பட்ட கஷ்டங்களைச் சொல்ல முடியாது. பின் விடித்துப்போனால் அது பரிமுதல், மாமடை ஓட்டிப் போனால் அதுவும் பரிமுதல். கலப்பை, உயம், தலை முதலியவைகள் கொண்டுபோனால் அவைகளும் பரிமுதல். விவசாயக்கருவிகள் கொண்டு போனால் அதுவும் பரிமுதல். பாலைகளும், போடுகளும், தெருக்களும் மற்ற இடங்களும் பாரதினம் செய்யப்படும். இந்த நிலமையில் என்னு சிராமத்தில், என்னு ஜில்லாவில், என்னு நாலைக்காலில், என்னு area வில் என்னுடைய குடிகள் பெரிய கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு நம்முடைய கவர்ன்மெண்டார் பொம்பலும் கருணை காட்டி அதிகம் சலுகை காட்டி அவர்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து நாட்டிற்கு

[10th March 1951] [Sri S. K. Paliya Kudumbar]

சுபிட்சத்தைக்கொண்டு வரும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் செய்தால் என்னுடைய area விலுள்ள ரயத்துகளுக்கு விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு உதவியளிப்பதாகும் என்பதை நான் உங்களுக்கு ரூபகமூட்டுகிறேன்.”

“அம்மா, எங்களுடைய ரயத்துக்கள் சிசிக்கக்கூடிய பிரதேசம் ரோடுகள் இல்லாத மலை பிரதேசம். அங்கே அடிக்கடி பிரயாணம் செய்ய முடியாது. எந்த ஆபீசரும், எந்த அதிகாரியும், எந்த மந்திரியும், எந்த புரபர்மென்டு உத்யோகஸ்தரும் அந்த இடத்திற்கு வருவதில்லை. எங்களுடைய சிவகிரி நாடு ஒரு பெரிய என்டேட். 46 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னின்று கவர்னர் குற்றலம் வந்து அங்கிருந்து குதிரை சவாரி செய்து கொண்டு சிவகிரி சேதுராம வர்ம பாண்டியன் ஜமீனுக்கு வந்து அங்குள்ள இடங்களை யெல்லாம் பார்வையிட்டு, அந்த பிரதேசம் ஒரு நல்ல வளம் பொருந்திய நாடு என்று சொல்லி அந்த ஜமீந்தாருக்கு “சீவ நகரதிபதி” என்று பட்டமும் கொடுத்தார். அந்த நாடு அவருடைய ஆட்சிக்குப் பின்னால் பாம்படை ஜமீனாக வராமல் அவருடைய குடும்பத்தாருடையதாவதும், அதற்குத் தகுந்த லாயக்கில்லாதவரும், நிர்வாகத்தைத் தன் கீழ் நடத்தத் தெரியாதவருமான ஒருவரை பீடத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அவர் குடிகளுக்கு எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டங்களையும் இன்னவையையும் விளைவித்து வந்தார். அப்பொழுது எனக்கு அநேகம் ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை நிலம் இருந்தது. அவைகளெல்லாம் இன்று தீர்வை பாக்கிக்காகவும் இன்னும் மற்றவைகளுக்காகவும் பரிமுதல் செய்யப்பட்டு இன்று பத்து ஏக்கர்களுக்கு தான் நான் சொந்தமாக இருக்கிறேன். இதை நான் சத்தியமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். விளைந்தாலும் விளையாவிட்டாலும் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு இவ்வளவு கோட்டை நெல் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அடித்து, பிழிந்து கசக்கி வாங்கி வந்தார்கள். தீர்வை பாக்கிக்காகவும், நெல் பாக்கிக்காகவும் எவ்வளவோ ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை பரிமுதல் செய்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் அந்த ஜமீந்தார் அநேகருடைய நிலங்களை யெல்லாம் கவர்னரம் செய்து கொண்டு விட்டார். இப்பொழுது அவரும் அடியோடு போய் கீழ் நிலமைக்கு வந்து விட்டார். இந்த நிலமையில் எல்லா மெம்பர்களும், கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களும் என்னுடைய பிரார்த்தனை உண்மையானது என்று கருதி இப்பொழுது கொடிய துஷ்ட கொடுங்கோலாட்சியிலிருந்து விடுதலை பெற்ற சிவகிரி ரயத்துக்களுக்கு அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்தி கொடிய பாம்பின் வாயிலிருந்து விடுதலை பெற்ற தேரைமைப்போல் விடுதலையடைந்த ரயத்துகளுக்கு விவசாயத்தில் விருத்தி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், இந்த நிலமையில் கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் காங்கிரஸின் பெயரை நிலை நிறுத்த வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்துடன் சந்தோஷமாக வேலை செய்து வருவதற்கு நான் மகிழ்ச்சியடைந்து அவர் தன் ஆயுள் வரைக்கும் இந்த நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தி வரவேண்டுமென்று அவர் பிரார்த்தித்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ Madam Deputy Speaker”

SRI P. R. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER :—“ Speak in Tamil please.”

* SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ நான் இதனாரும் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினேன். இன்று என்னுடைய நண்பர்கள் தமிழில் பேசும் படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டதால் நான் தமிழில் பேச விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது இந்த நீர்ப்பாசன மான்யத்திலே பேசும்படியான சந்தர்ப்பம் எனக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்னுடைய அதிர்ஷ்ட மென்றே நினைக்கிறேன். நான் நேற்று இங்கு வரவில்லை. ஒரு முக்கியமான விவசாய மகாநாட்டில் கலந்து கொள்ளவேண்டிய காரணத்தினால் இங்கு வாழமுடியாமல் போய்விட்டது. இருந்த போதிலும் நேற்று என்னுடைய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கந்தசாமிக் கவுண்டர் அவர்களும் இன்னும் மற்ற அங்கத்தினர்களும் இந்த நீர்ப்பாசன மான்யத்தைப்பற்றி கனம் மரா

[Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder] [10th March 1951]

மத்து மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு ஆதி கூறினார்கள். நானும் அவர்களால் லோரும் கூறியதைவிட இன்னும் அதிகமாக ஆதி கூற இஷ்டமிருந்த போதிலும் இந்த சபையம் அவ்விதம் ஆதி கூறினால் அவருக்கு அது அஜ்ஜாணமாகப் போய்விடுமென்று சொல்ல முற்படப் போவதில்லை. (சிரிப்பு).

“அவர் ஒரு வினையான். வினையானைப் புகழவேண்டுமென்றால் வேலை முடிவில் தான் புகழவேண்டும். அவர் இந்த நாட்டுக்கு உயர்ந்த வினையான். அவர் இந்த நீர்ப்பாசன இலாகாவில் செய்கின்றும் அரிய சேவையினால் அனை ஒரு பெரிய வினையானென்று பெருமிதத்தோடு நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகையினால் அவருக்குச் சொல்லும்படியான ஆசியை நான் பின்னால் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இதோடு நான் மேற்கொண்டு சொல்லவேண்டிய சில முக்கியமான விஷயங்கள் இருக்கின்றன.

“கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா, அதற்கடுத்தாற்போல் சேலம் ஜில்லா, மிகவும் வரட்சியான, பற்றுக்குறையான ஜில்லாக்கள். மலையாள வாகவுள்ள ஜில்லாக்கள். இதிலே பழைய காலத்திலே பெரிய பெரிய திட்டங்கள் கருதப்பட்டு எண்ணப்பட்டு நிறுத்திவைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. ஆனால், இந்த சர்க்கார் வந்தவுடனே அவைகளையெல்லாம் புது மனோபாவத்தோடு புது policy யோடு வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை எண்ணாமல் ஆலோசனை செய்து பெரிய திட்டங்களையும் sanction செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகளில் முக்கியமான திட்டம் கீழ் பவானித் திட்டம். அது ஒருவாறு முடிவடைந்தபடியாக இருக்கிறது. கீழ் பவானித் திட்டத்தின் காரணமாக புஞ்சைப் பயிர்களுக்கு நீர்ப்பாசனம் பெருவாரியாகவும், சுமார் 7,000 ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கும் உதவுகிறது. இது கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவுக்கு ஒரு பெரிய வாய்ப்பாக இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட கோயமுத்தூர் அதனுடைய நன்மையைப் பூரணமாகப் பெறமுடியவில்லை. ஏனென்றால், கோயமுத்தூரின் ஒரு கோடியில்தான் அது பாய்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதைப் பற்றி நான் ஆலோசனை சொல்லவில்லை. எது கிடைத்தாலும் சந்தோஷம். ஆனால், எங்களுடைய சந்தோஷத்தை மேன்மேலும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்வதற்கும், எங்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களை இன்னும் குறைத்துக் கொள்ளுவதற்கும் பல அரிய பெரிய திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதைத்தான் இங்கு சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“தவிர, பொள்ளாச்சி, உடுமலைப்பேட்டை, தாராபுரம் போன்ற இடங்களுக்கு உதவக்கூடிய இந்த அமராவதித் திட்டம் ஓரளவுக்கு இப்பொழுது உருவாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி எனது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கந்தசாமி கவுண்டர் அவர்கள் நேற்று பேசியிருப்பதைப்பற்றி சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டத்திற்காகப் பொருளுதவி செய்கின்ற முறையில் நம் மாகாணத்திற்கு ஒரு வழிகாட்டியாக இருக்கிற தென்பதை சர்க்கார் பாராட்டுவார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன். அது மட்டும் போதாது. அதனால் 15 லட்சம் ஏக்கர்தான் சாகுபடிக்கு வருகிறது. அதுவும்கூட. இந்த ஜில்லாவில் உடுமலைப்பேட்டையில் ஒரு கோடி, தாராபுரத்தில் கொஞ்சம் பாகத்திற்குத்தான் உதவுகிறது. ஆனால், நெடுநாளாக பஞ்சத்திற்கு ஆகாரமாகவுள்ள இந்த பல்லை, தாராபுரம் தாலாகாக்களில் முக்கியமான பாக்கள் இவைகளினால் cover பண்ணாமலிருப்பதுதான் விசனமாக இருக்கிறது. பல்லை தாலாகாவானது மிகவும் வாய்சியான இடம். இதற்கு யாதொரு கதி விமோசனமும் இல்லை. இதனால், ஜில்லாவின் நடுவில் சென்றுகொண்டு இருக்கும்படியான இந்த நொய்யலாற்றை ஆதியில் நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டமாகவும், கோயமுத்தூர் முனிசிபாலிட்டிக்கு ஜலம் சாலை செய்வதற்கும், மின்சார உற்பத்திக்கும் இருக்கும்படி திட்டத்தை வகுத்தார்கள். சில காரணத்தால் அது மாறுதலாய்விட்டது. அதையும் இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் இன்ஜினீர் புது ஆலோசனை செய்து இன்னும் அதிலிருந்து மின்சாரத்திற்கும் நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கும் வேண்டிய செலாகரியங்களைத் தேடிக்கொடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த நொய்யலாற்றைக்கு ஆதாரமான சிறுவாணி அணையைச் சென்ற வருஷம் உயர்த்தினார்கள். உயர்த்தியும்கூட இன்று விசையத்திற்கு நன்னையிலில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்றால் tunnel இலிருந்துவரும் ஜலம் கணவாயில் விழுந்து மிகளியை வாரிக்கொண்டு வருவதனால் முனிசிபாலிட்டியார் இதற்கு

[10th March 1951] [Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder]

ஆலோசனை செய்கிறார்கள். இதைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்காக மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஏதாவது ஆலோசனை செய்து குழாய் போட்டு மிகளியை வராமல் தடுத்து முனிசிபாலிட்டிக்கு நன்மை செய்து நீர்ப்பாசன செலாகரியத்தையும் செய்வார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன். இது மிகவும் அவசியமான திட்டம். கோயமுத்தூரின் நடுவில் போகக்கூடிய ஆறு இது ஒன்றுதான். இதற்குக் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் வேண்டிய செலாகரியம் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பொள்ளாச்சியில் சிறு சிறு நதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் இந்த ஆளியாறுத் திட்டம்கூட சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஜில்லா உணவு உற்பத்திக் கமிட்டித் தீர்மானத்தில்கூட இந்தத் திட்டம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அதிகாரிகளுடைய கவனத்திற்கும் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இப்படிப்பட்ட திட்டத்தைக்கூட மறுமுறையும் ஆலோசனை செய்வார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன். தவிர, மத்தியப் பிராந்தியமாக இருக்கும் இந்தத் தாராபுரம், பல்லை தாலாகாக்களுக்கும் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி கிடைக்கும்படியான ஒரு முறையைச் சர்க்கார் கண்டு பிடிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகாசத்திலிருந்து மழை இல்லையற்றபோதெல்லாம் பூமியின் அடியில் ஜலம் இருப்பதைப் பூமாதேவியின் உதவியினால்வது ஜலம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது பாணி மகராஜ் சமாசாரம் பத்திரிகையில் பார்த்தோம். அந்த பாணி மகராஜாவை இந்த ஜில்லாவிற்கும் வரவழைத்து தாராபுரம், பல்லை பிரதேசங்களில் பூமியில் நீரோட்டம் இருக்கிறதாவென்று பார்த்தால் தாராபுரம், பல்லைத் தற்கு பூமாதேவியின் ஒரு கைங்கரியத்தினாலும் நன்மை ஏற்படும். மரசு மத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த வரட்சியான ஜில்லாவிற்குத் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கும்படியான வசதியை இம்மாதிரி செய்ய முயற்சிக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் நான் மிகவும் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“தவிர, இன்னும் minor irrigation ஐப் பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த minor irrigation குளங்கள் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் சுமார் 25,000 இருப்பதாக நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பிரசங்கத்திலிருந்து நான் தெரிந்துகொண்டேன். (At this stage the Deputy Speaker sounded the gong to indicate that the hon. Member's time is up.) One minute அம்மா. [சிரிப்பு.] அதில் 7,000 குளங்குட்டைகளைச் செப்பணிவதற்கு 7 டிவிஷன்கள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பிரசங்கத்தைத் திருப்பித்திருப்பிப் பார்த்தேன். கோயமுத்தூருக்கு இம்மாதிரி ஒரு டிவிஷன்கூட இல்லை. மற்ற சில ஜில்லாக்களுக்குப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கோயமுத்தூர் மிகவும் பரிதாபகரமான நிலையில் இவ்விஷயத்தில் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் கோயமுத்தூருக்கு ஒரு டிவிஷனை உண்டாக்கி minor irrigation குளங்களெல்லாம் செப்பணிப்படவேண்டும். இதுதான் என்னுடைய முக்கியமான வேண்டுகோள்.”

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—“Madam Deputy Speaker, I would not have intervened in this debate but for the observations made by some Members of this House about the Ramapadasagar Project. The Hon. Minister for Public Works has absolutely resigned this project and the Krishna-Pennar Project into the hands of the Central Government. I was not present in the House yesterday. I only read the newspaper report of his speech and from that I see that these two projects are left entirely into the hands of the Government of India.

“I plead, though I have pleaded a number of times along with some of my hon. Friends, that we should not leave the Ramapadasagar Project but should press upon the Government of India to give it the topmost priority possible. From a perusal of the report that is put into our hands, we find that the project costs about Rs. 106 crores, and that it will irrigate about 27 lakhs

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p.m.

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of acres and produce about 2½ lakhs k.w. of power. If the project is to be dropped after **spending** about Rs. 60 lakhs on investigation, we would like to know whether it is due to non-feasibility. Non-feasibility does not seem to be the reason, judging from the information that we are able to elicit from the engineering experts. It is only Secretariat note that gave more than necessary importance to the words "despite difficulties". The engineers of this State who have had to do with the project say that it is feasible. If the giving up of the project is due to want of funds, the people of our districts will be only too glad to contribute money either as loan or contribution to cover at least 20 per cent of the cost. The Amaravati Project is estimated to cost about Rs. 272 lakhs and irrigate 15,000 acres. It works out to Rs. 1,800 per acre and the betterment contribution offered by the people is Rs. 100 lakhs."

SRI P. R. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER :—" 145 lakhs."

* SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—" I do not mind even if it is 200 lakhs. It may be argued that the area is totally dry and a famine area. Let me clear the misapprehension that all the land comprised in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur is wet land. Two-thirds of the land is dry, and is subjected to famine conditions like any other area. My point is that under the Ramapadasagar Project the cost of bringing one acre of land under cultivation is about Rs. 300 or 400, which is far less than the cost under some of the other projects, and that therefore the Government should give it the first priority. The Vamsadhara Project in the Visakhapatnam district is estimated to cost about Rs. 7 crores and irrigate 2,50,000 acres. The cost for bringing one acre of land under cultivation works out to Rs. 800. In the case of the Ramapadasagar Project, the people will give more help than in the case of the Amaravati Project or, with apologies to my hon. Friend Mr. K. T. Kosalam, the Manimuthar Project. There will be more help by way of both loan and betterment contribution. If the Government take an over-all picture of the State and give top priority to those schemes which are sure to contribute to greater production of rice, the need for our going to the Central Government with a begging bowl will cease within a few years. Some solicitude is shown to the Krishna-Pennar Project. The hon. Member Raja Muthiah Chettiyar went to the extent of saying that he did not know much about the Ramapadasagar Project and pleaded for giving priority to the Krishna-Pennar Project. I have no quarrel if the latter project is also given priority. I only plead that in no case should the Ramapadasagar be let down, for it is the most potential project and is therefore capable of yielding better results than any of the other projects in view. I gather that competent engineers who came from other countries to attend the session of the International Congress on large dams held in India in January 1951 are of the view that it is a very potential project.

"I would like to suggest the reorganization of the Public Works Department. We have got as many as four Chief Engineers.

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I would not like to interfere with the Chief Engineer for Electricity. Of the three remaining Chief Engineers, one is for irrigation and general and buildings, the other for highways and the third additional. Instead of three Chief Engineers looking after the whole State, I would like to suggest to the Hon. Minister for Public Works to divide the State into three zones and entrust the care of irrigation, highways and buildings in each zone to one Chief Engineer. From a layman's point of view I feel that these branches of Engineering are not so different in nature as cannot be combined in one officer. The acceptance of my suggestion will conduce to the quick execution of projects. The western districts can be grouped into one zone, the southern districts into another zone and the northern districts into yet another zone. The staff also may be divided among the zones. The allotted funds under Civil Works and Irrigation may also be divided according to population and needs and the Chief Engineer of each zone may be asked to spend the amount. Non-technical engineering minor irrigation works which are now entrusted to very inefficient personnel who are not able to render a good account of themselves can be merged in the Public Works and can be entrusted to the zonal chief.

"In conclusion, I urge the Hon. Minister for Public Works not to fail to impress upon the Government of India, when he visits Delhi next time, to give top priority to the Ramapadasagar Project."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

* SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Madam, Deputy Speaker, I also join in the chorus of congratulations and praise to the Hon. Minister, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Only ten minutes are allowed for each hon. Member."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I congratulate the Hon. Minister."

JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—" I rise on a point of order, Madam. Is there quorum?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" There is."

* SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I congratulate the Hon. Minister on his work during the last five years as Public Works Minister. He is one of the most important Congress leaders of the Madras State, having made huge sacrifices. When he was brought into the administrative field, he has shown considerable ability. The most important thing about the Hon. Minister is that he has employed persons whom he considered the best men for his department without any communal distinctions. I know that the whole engineering department in the State has been doing excellent work, and that everybody is perfectly satisfied with his master who is at the helm of affairs."

[10th March 1951]

JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—
“ On a point of order, Madam. I want to know whether there is quorum.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Will the hon. Member please verify the rules regarding quorum before he raises this point of order? ”

* SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ As this is the last budget of the present Ministry, I shall express my opinion that the Hon. the Minister for Public Works will again come as Minister after the elections, whether any other person comes or not. Because the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam is one of the most important leaders of Tamil Nad. I cannot say this with regard to others. I wish of course that he will again take up important portfolios and discharge his duties for the benefit of the people. This is only a personal matter.

“ With regard to the actual work, Madam, I wish to offer certain constructive suggestions. The work done is good, but in my opinion the bigger projects are probably or comparatively less costly than smaller projects. Naturally, there is a clamour from all sides of the State, and from the representatives of all districts that their districts should be given special attention. To oblige these people, the Hon. Minister had to take up even smaller schemes at some corner and spend money on them. Taking the State as a whole, I think it is better economy to devote more attention to bigger projects than to smaller ones. Why has there not been proportionate good to the people? Why has there not been enough production of food in the State? It is because smaller projects, when executed, depend upon rainfall, and when Nature frowns, the legislators, Hon. Ministers, and the people become helpless. The great rivers, namely, Tungabhadra, Godavari, Krishna and Pennar, are perennial, and any projects constructed on them will be of permanent value. They will supply water always, and there will be no difficulty for water. I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to this aspect of the question.

“ The more important rivers are in Andhra districts. In Tamil Nad of course there are rivers like Bhavani, Cauvery, etc. The chief problem of the Madras State is to see that all these waters, which are now going into the sea without being useful to the people, are harnessed and utilized for the good of the State. Special attention must be bestowed on connecting all these rivers together, e.g., Godavari with Krishna, Krishna with Tungabhadra and Tungabhadra with Pennar. If all these rivers are linked together, as in a chain, not only the Andhra area, but the whole of the Madras State will be flowing with milk and honey, and there will be plenty of food. There will be no water difficulty. Now, we are all beggars at the door of America or any other country for food, in spite of the excellent work that the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam has been able to do during his full term of five years. Whatever may be the expense, whatever may be the trouble, and whatever may be the amount of correspondence that has to be carried on with the Central Government, these schemes ought to be taken up. This is my suggestion.

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“ I would also ask the Hon. Minister to appoint a Special Chief Engineer for the Andhra area. Andhra State is sure to come earlier than we expect. When Andhra State comes into being, we must have everything ready. As has been pointed out by you in your speech, Madam, we must get things ready for the coming in of the Andhra State. So I would urge upon the Government to have a Chief Engineer separately for the Andhra State. When I had the honour of being the Chairman of the Water-supply and Drainage Committee of the Madars State, we recommended unanimously that there should be two Public Health Chief Engineers, i.e., Sanitary Engineers, one for the Andhra Circle and the other for the Madras Circle. Similarly, I request the Hon. Minister to appoint Chief Engineers for Irrigation and Electricity separately for the Andhra State. This is a very useful and practical proposition. I also request that a separate Inspector-General of Police should be appointed for the Andhra State to tackle the Communist problem much more successfully. In some departments, except Finance, there may be bifurcation. There need not, however, be a separate Minister, but there should be separate heads of departments for the Andhra State. This is what I want to urge upon the Government.

“ Madam, coming to my own district, I must say that I find little has been done. The State has no doubt been benefited by the Hon. Minister's ability and his steady work. But so far as my constituency and my surroundings are concerned, I do not see any visible sign of any help that my people got from the Madras Government. There is the very important project, namely, the Pulichintala Project, for which plans and estimates were already prepared. That is a productive project. It will cost about Rs. 40 crores.”

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI :—“ On a point of information, Madam. May I know which area that project will benefit? ”

* SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 40 crores, and the project will irrigate about six or eight lakhs of acres. A second crop also can be raised. Parts of Guntur district and parts of Krishna district will be benefited. Of course, the Hyderabad area also will now be benefited if the project is constructed with their help also. It was conceived in those days not for the benefit of the Hyderabad State but for the benefit of Guntur and Krishna districts only. This project has to be taken up immediately, because this is a productive project. I may also tell this House that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar preferred the Mettur Project to this project. Therefore, I say that this project should be taken up now. There are also several small schemes which have to be taken up in the backward portions of the Krishna district, namely, Muneru Project and Anumachipalli Tank Scheme. In the Anumachipalli tank, water is obtained from a bund on the Paleru constructed in the Nizam's area. The Hyderabad Government are taking water without doing anything to the tank, and this Government also are collecting water tax from people without doing anything to the tank. The matter has

[N. Govindaswami Nayudu] [10th March 1951]

வரவேண்டியது அவசியம். அதைச் செய்தால் தற்சமயம் உள்ள உணவு நெருக்கடியை சமாளிக்க முடியும். அதாவது, இப்பொழுது மின்சாரவழியிலும், ஆயில் எஞ்சின்கள் மூலமாகவும் கிணற்றிலிருந்து தண்ணீரை மேலே கொண்டுவந்தால் இந்த உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தை சற்றேறக்குறைய சமாளிக்கக்கூடும். இப்பொழுது hire purchase என்ற திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியிருந்தபோதிலும் அது தாமதப்படாமல் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இப்பொழுது அநேகம் இடங்களில் தண்ணீர் வசதி இருக்கிறது. அவ்விடங்களில் தண்ணீரை வெளியில் கொண்டுவராததால் உணவு உற்பத்தியில் காலதாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது. அதனால் செங்கற்பட்டு, வட ஆற்காடு, தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாக்கள் எப்பொழுதும் பஞ்சமாக இருக்கின்றன. அதோடு அங்கு அநேகம் பயிரிடக்கூடிய இடங்கள் மேட்டு பூமியாக இருப்பதால் அங்கே தண்ணீர் வசதி கிடையாது. ஆகையால் கிருஷ்ண-பெண்ணூர் திட்டத்தினமூலம் ஒரு கால்வாயை அந்த வழியாகக் கொண்டுவரும்படி ஏற்பாடுசெய்தால் அங்குள்ள பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கிவிடலாம். அதனால் அந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் பல ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் பயிராகும். அதற்கும் ஒரு திட்டமிருப்பதாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. ஆனால் அந்தவிதமான ஒரு திட்டம் இருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்பதே எனக்கு சரிவரத் தெரியவில்லை. அவை எனக்கு சரியாகத் தெரியவேண்டும். அவ்விதமான திட்டம் ஒன்று இல்லாமலிருந்தால் அதைக் கொண்டுவர முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும்.

3 p.m. “நம் நாட்டில் ஜீவநதிகள் பல இருக்கின்றன. இந்த ஜீவநதிகளை கொண்டு நம்முடைய பஞ்சத்தைத் தவிர்க்கமுடியும். இதைப்பற்றி சில சமயம் நான் கேட்டபோது அது அசாத்தியம் என்று இஞ்சினியர்கள் சொல்லுவதாக கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி சொன்னார். ஆனால், மனிதனால் ஆகாத காரியம் ஒன்றுமில்லை. அதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமானாலும் நம்மால் செய்யமுடியும் என்பதை திடமான நம்பிக்கையாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவிற்காக கிருஷ்ண பெண்ணூரானது பூண்டி வழியாகவும், திருர், செம்பரப்பாக்கம் வழியாகவும் வருகிறது. அவ்விதம் கொண்டுவரும்பொழுது மேட்டிலிருக்கும் வழியாகவும் வருகிறது. திறுக்கொண்டுவருவது எளிதாகும். இப்பொழுது கிருஷ்ண பெண்ணூரில் தண்ணீர் மட்டம் சமுத்திர மட்டத்திற்கு மேல் 800 அடி உயரத்திலிருப்பதால், அதாவது மேட்டில் தண்ணீர் இருப்பதால், அதை கீழே பள்ளத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு கஷ்டம் ஒன்றுமில்லை. இதை முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும். இதில் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஊக்கமாக வேலை செய்தால் கட்டாயம் கொண்டுவரமுடியும். இப்பொழுது ரஷ்யாபோன்ற இடங்களில் பத்து நிமிஷங்களிலும், அரைமணி நேரத்திலும் கிணறுகளை வெட்டுவதற்கு பதிலாக கருவிமூலம் தண்ணீரை வெளிவரசெய்ய திட்டம் போட்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. அதை ஏன் நாமும் செய்யக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

“இந்தநாட்டில் இப்பொழுது கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு மானியம் பல இடங்களில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுவருகின்றன. அந்த மானியத்தை வாங்கும் காலத்தில் பல கஷ்டங்களையும், பல தடைகளையும் அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் கிணறு மானியம் கொடுப்பதில் முன்னேற்றமிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அல்லிக்குடி என்ற கிராமத்தில் சுமார் நூறு கிணறுகளிருக்கின்றன. அங்கே subsidy கொடுக்கிற காலத்தில் யாரோ ஒருவர் தப்பிதம் செய்திருக்கலாம். அதற்காக எல்லோருக்கும் கொடுக்காமலிருப்பது சரியல்ல. பழய கிணற்றிற்காக வாங்கி சரிவர ரிப்பேர் செய்யவில்லை என்பதற்காக புள்ளக்கிணறு எடுக்க மறுக்கப்படுகிறது. அம்மாதிரி சொல்வது சரியல்ல. அது முறையுமல்ல தப்பு செய்திருக்கலாம். அந்த தப்பிதத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு உற்பத்தியில் தடைசெய்வதென்பது கூடாது. இப்பொழுது எவ்வளவொரு கிணறுகளிருக்கின்றன. மனிதனுடைய முயற்சிக்கு மேம்பட்டு பஞ்சம் இல்லை. மனிதனுடைய முயற்சியான சரியாக இல்லை. மனிதன் சரியாக முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் இந்த பஞ்சத்தை நீக்கிவிடலாம்.

“ஆகவே, இந்த கிருஷ்ண-பெண்ணூர் திட்டத்தை இந்த மூன்று ஜில்லாக்களாகிய செங்கற்பட்டு, வட ஆற்காடு தென்னாற்காடுகளுக்கும்

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கொண்டு வருவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முயற்சி எடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு வழியையும் சொல்லிவிட்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, we are grateful to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works for having detailed to us the policy and programme of the Government on this subject of irrigation ever since the popular Ministry came into being in the year 1946. I may at once state that the Hon. the Minister in charge has indeed done very well and that he richly deserves the compliments that were paid to him by every section of the House. I also want to seize this opportunity to express my satisfaction at the way in which the Engineers, high and low, have been conducting themselves with regard to this department. I do not wish to enter into a controversy regarding the feasibility and the potentialities of the Ramapadasagar Project. Those who know better about it have dealt with the subject in detail. But it is my purpose now to lay stress on the Krishna-Pennar Project. If the figures given by the Hon. the Minister for Public Works in his speech are correct, the Krishna-Pennar Project benefits 12 lakhs of acres and costs 75 to 80 crores of rupees. While that is so, according to the figures given by the Hon. Minister himself, the Ramapadasagar Project costs 106 crores of rupees and he says that it will benefit 27 lakhs of acres and that the electric energy that will be generated will be about 250 K.W. If we take into consideration the Krishna-Pennar Project, apart from its vast potentialities, there will be no regional discrimination. No man in Tamil Nad will be able to say that this is a very big scheme costing crores and crores of rupees but benefiting only a particular region. On the other hand, this scheme benefits both Tamil Nad and Andhra and more so in Andhra, the Rayalaseema districts, where there is famine all the time.

“But, Madam, one sentence in the speech of the Hon. Minister has filled my heart with misgivings. He has said—

‘If and when the Government of India are able to obtain foreign assistance for going ahead with this plan, then we hope to be able to take up for execution some of these schemes and particularly the biggest ones, the Ramapadasagar and the Krishna-Pennar.’

Here I wish to state this. If really the Government are very keen about the matter, a betterment fee can be levied, as has been suggested by some hon. Members. If each of the ryots gives Rs. 100 per acre, we can get 40 crores of rupees for this Project. Leaving out of account some poor people who will not be able to contribute—I am talking of contributions and not of loans—the Government can get not less than 30 crores of rupees. If they collect this amount and earmark it to Krishna-Pennar Fund and with that fund approach the Government of India, then I ask whether the Government of India will be able to say, ‘No’ because no other State in India would have done this? So, instead of keeping quiet and saying that we may await for the Government of India to allot some amount, I would earnestly request the Hon. the Public Works Minister to start this. Let us spend a couple of lakhs of rupees for getting this contribution. If there is proper response from the people, let us think about it. Even if this money does not

[Sri K. Brahmanandam Reddi] [10th March 1951]

"Further, with regard to this very Project, there is the Korthi Kanama Scheme. I wish to emphasize that in particular. That scheme which is connected with Krishna-Pennar, will benefit my taluk and the God-forsaken areas of Nellore district. I think the Hon. Minister has visited these areas, namely, Podili, Darisi, Vinukonda, etc. In lighter vein, we say that these areas were given by Ravana to his sister Surpanaka, because they are barren areas where the people are very poor and have no food."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I think Ravana lived not in those parts but in the southernmost part."

* SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"I know that this scheme would mean tunnelling about 12 or 15 miles of Nallamalai Hills and that it might cost some crores of rupees. But I submit that the backwardness of that particular tract which is more backward than the oft-said Rayalaseema really calls for attention. The tunnelling-up of 12 to 15 miles of Nallamalai Hills will be a very gigantic effort, probably the first of its kind in the entire world, and let this State have the credit of having a scheme like that. Also the indirect benefits that may accrue from this scheme are innumerable. Therefore, I would earnestly appeal to the Government to concentrate on this matter."

"Coming to my own area, there is a scheme—of course, I do not want to crowd the Hon. Minister's memory with so many details because my hon. Friends have laid stress on several projects in the entire State—but I wish to tell him this much. The Naguluru Scheme—the Hon. the Minister for Public Works has himself visited the spot—is one costing only about 5 lakhs of rupees and benefiting 700 acres of land. I wish to state on the floor of this House that the ryots are willing to contribute Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per acre, which means a total contribution of about 1½ lakhs of rupees. If the people are to contribute 1½ lakhs of rupees out of the total cost of the scheme of 5 lakhs of rupees, then the scheme can be taken up. I only wish to submit to the Hon. the Public Works Minister that this scheme may be sanctioned immediately because everything is ready, only the Government sanction is needed. If it is pushed through, it will benefit Palnad taluk in which this Government have not done a single bit in this direction. I wish to mention that there is another scheme in the same taluk called 'Pilleru Scheme' for which also the ryots are willing to contribute more than Rs. 100 per acre. It is a small scheme costing 1½ lakhs of rupees and benefiting 100 acres of land. I request the Government to sanction this scheme also."

SRI B. ANANTACHAR:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, permit me to jump into these irrigation projects, tanks and rivers. The Tungabhadra is two miles away from my place. There is a beautiful tank constructed there. I wish the hon. Members a chance of visiting this place. It is beautiful, it is coming up nicely and quickly. Of course, there was a time when owing to unforeseen circumstances and for reasons beyond control, it was delayed for a very short while. Now it is proceeding at an accelerated speed and is coming up very nicely. And some villages, at least 2 if not 3, are to be submerged this year. That is a sore point. Representing

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the particular constituency and those two particular villages, I feel unhappy just for a moment but ultimately forgetting this small individual self and having heard that we must live for the betterment of mankind and of Madras State and of other surrounding districts, let me congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Public Works on his efforts to see that it is coming up, because many hon. Friends thought that the Project was not coming at all and many others even doubted its utility. There were other people who tried to delay it and created all sorts of hindrances and hurdles to lessen the speed of the construction of this dam. Ultimately, the Government through the Hon. the Minister for Public Works have been very clever at getting recognition. We have heard in our College days of the prize-winner in the hurdle race. Because the Hon. Minister has overcome all hurdles, he deserves only first prize, and from all sides of the House praise has been heaped upon him. Let me add one bouquet to all the garlands of flowers that have been offered to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works.

"But in spite of this happiness, I find something like annoying misery which is growing in the constituency which I have the honour or misfortune to represent. I think about 36 or 37 villages will go under water, and 25,000 people will be displaced. They will have to leave their homes, bag and baggage. Some will have to leave by May 1951 and some others, I am sure, by May or June 1952. They have to flee. Even if there was a stay or injunction order of a Court, the water will spread (laughter) and the houses will be submerged under water. Therefore no man, no woman or no children can live there. That is the state to which we have ultimately been driven. I only appeal to the Government to be very generous and very liberal in the matter of the rehabilitation schemes. Of course something has been done; but there is a complaint that it is not full, it is not equitable and just and it is never generous. Everything seems to be a business proposition and nothing more. This is the first time when this kind of rehabilitation scheme has been taken up by this Government. Well, it has been planned wisely, but not generously. Therefore I plead that there might be some generous elements in this matter of rehabilitation scheme. People give their best rightly or wrongly. Even if they were living in the dirty sheds, they were happy. Now they will have to go to strange places and live in stranger surroundings and circumstances and woods and areas unknown to them (laughter) probably with very little means of living. They have to get fresh lands under cultivation. (Interruption.) Here is a Friend who says that there must be a free grant of 5 acres of land."

"The second aspect of Tungabhadra Project is, what are the plans for the area beyond the water-spread. There are cluster of villages beyond the water. Is there anything like a plan for developing the industries or irrigation wells? Is there any scheme for a chain of wells, tube wells—or by whatever name you may call these wells as I am not charmed by any particular type of well? I only wish that there must be a chain of small well schemes. The Government must subsidise these well schemes so that the people may use the water for small industries and for irrigation purposes."

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"The other point of this Tungabhadra Project is that we are accused of being soft to Mysore. Mysore is damming the Tunga and the Bhadra. (At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.) Mr. Speaker, I was just referring to the damming of the Tunga and the Bhadra by Mysore. (Laughter.) Mysore has been damming not only these rivers but also Chikka Hagari. Wherever there is a possibility for damming, Mysore immediately steps in. The impression in the country is that we have been keeping quiet and we have been allowing some of these things to be taken up by the Mysore State. We should not allow such things to happen hereafter. I am told that in a site about 6 miles from the north-west corner of Bellary, very near Arsikere and a very old historic place called Uchchangidurga, the Mysore State is planning to construct a dam. If this is done with the consent of the Government of Madras, there can be absolutely no objection, as we are sure that our interests will be quite safe. On the other hand, if it is done unwittingly by Mysore State or clandestinely by somebody else, we have to be very careful. That is why I appeal to the Hon. Minister for Public Works to take stock of these small things, small rivers, small streamlets which are sought to be dammed by Mysore State for the benefit of that State thus depriving us of similar benefits. Probably, the same might be so constructed that they would benefit the Mysore State as well as the adjoining areas of our State.

"Well, there are then the tank improvement schemes. Of the five schemes in Bellary district, I think three are projects and two are tank schemes. I suggest that repair and restoration of tanks should be taken up on a liberal scale. These are cheap, and yield quick results. Ordinarily, they are not like big Projects. So, let me repeat once again that the Hon. Minister for Revenue has unhappily said that this subsidy to the sinking of wells will hereafter be stopped to the Ceded Districts including Bellary. Well, it is unfortunate that it should be so. Wells were the only things through which we benefited easily. Through well-irrigation, there were many benefits. If the Government stop their subsidies for sinking more wells, I am sorry it will be unfortunate indeed. I suggest that the Government may grant subsidies for sinking deeper wells for a longer period. This will really improve our food production also.

"With regard to the other aspects of the Tungabhadra scheme, there are many areas which are now not receiving a good supply of water, as they are at the tail-end or as the canals are badly maintained or are in a bad state of repair or the canals are silted up. Therefore the restoration of these canal-schemes must be taken up immediately for execution. Silt-clearing work of these canals has also to be taken up. The Government should take steps to widen and deepen these canals as I am sure these will yield quick results. In this connexion, I would like to mention that Basavanna canal which was newly constructed is sought to irrigate about 2,000 acres. This is really good. There are so many other subsidiary canals. The Government should take steps to improve these canals as well, so that the lands lying under the ayacut may be brought under irrigation. Many thanks, Sir."

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* SRI R. VENKATA REDDI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, very many hon. Members have been congratulating the Hon. the Public Works Minister on the very effective schemes and policies pursued by him with regard to irrigation during his regime of three or four years. I, for my part, am unable to join in that chorus of congratulations and the reasons are these. The problem of irrigation is one directly and very intimately connected with the production of foodgrains. The foremost problem that is agitating not only our State, but also the whole of India, is the problem of production of more foodgrains. Taking that as the test, the food problem, in spite of the three or four years of irrigation policies adumbrated by this Government, has been going from bad to worse. Almost as a confession of failure, the Government have completely reversed their consistent policy of rationing and procurement. The sad feature of this food policy will become clear if we only see how they have been gradually reducing the rate of rations from 16 ounces to 12 ounces, 12 ounces to 10 ounces and later on to 8 and 6 ounces. This shows that eventually they have become unable to cope up with the situation and supply foodgrains for all the people, and that is why they have done away with rural rationing at a time when the people require the Government's help most. We have been warning for some years now that rural rationing and procurement are policies which are directly contrary to the Grow More Food scheme and the food-production scheme of this Government. Of course, several schemes have been taken up and taken up in pursuance of the policy of the Central Government which has been adumbrated by them, viz., self-sufficiency by the beginning of 1951 or by the end of 1951. In pursuance of that policy, they have been making a lot of contributions for improving irrigation facilities, in all the States. As a result of that, our Government also have been taking up several programmes. But unfortunately, as I have already submitted, they have not been able to achieve any measure of success. The only result of irrigation policies ought to be the success in improving the present food situation of the country. They have not done anything in this regard. Not only that, they have signally failed to achieve any measure of success.

"Again, there has been one insistent demand from our district as regards the irrigation schemes. There is no irrigation scheme worth the name that will benefit the district which is a deficit district. On the other hand, we have been urging for several years both in the District Councils as well as on the floor of this august Assembly to remove this great handicap that has been imposed unjustly on some of the districts, viz., the Palar Basin restrictions which are working very seriously against not only the food-production schemes but also against the irrigation schemes that can be started in the district. My Hon. Friend, the Minister for Public Works, Sri Bhaktavatsalam, visited this district sometime back. During that visit, several villagers have impressed upon him the unjust hardship that is caused to them by these restrictions on the villagers which stand against the agricultural improvement of the district. In fact, Palar is a river which does not even flow through the entire Chittoor district. It starts from Mysore, touches Kuppam, flows through North Arcot and Chingleput districts. The restrictions, called the Palar Basin restrictions, say that

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ஆந்திர ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு அதிகத் தொகை கொடுத்திருப்பதைப்பற்றி நான் ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. எந்த இடத்தில் சொற்ப செலவில் அதிக தானியம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு வசதி இருக்கிறதோ அந்த மாதிரி அவர்கள் அதைப் பார்த்துக் கொடுத்தால் ஆட்சேபமே இல்லை. ஒன்று பாஷாவாரி பிரதேசமாக அவர்கள் பிரித்து ஒவ்வொரு பிரதேசத்திற்கும் ஒதுக்கியிருந்தால் அது 'பாஷாவாரிப் பிரதேசம்' என்ற பெயரில் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லலாம். அப்படியில்லாமல் பாஷாவாரிப் பிரதேசத்தை இரண்டுபகுதியாக பிரித்து ஒரு இடத்தில் "ராயல்சீமா" என்றும், இன்னொரு இடத்தில் "சர்க்கார்" என்றும் பிரித்து, தனித்தனியாக கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒருக்கால் அது வறண்ட பிரதேசம் என்பதற்காக அப்படிச் செய்திருப்பார்களானால், அதேமாதிரி தமிழ் நாட்டிலும் வறண்ட பிரதேசங்கள் இராமநாதபுரம், மதுரை போன்ற இடங்களில் இருக்கின்றதே, அந்த மாதிரி இந்த ஜில்லாக்களையும் தனியாகப் பிரித்து அதற்கும் ஒரு பகுதி ஒதுக்கியிருக்கலாம். அப்படி ஆந்திரப் பிரதேசத்திற்கு அதிகப் பணம் இரண்டு தலைப்புகளில் கொடுத்திருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்று விளக்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Demand—Irrigation—has been given the first place in the discussion on the various Demands in the Budget and you, Sir, have been good enough to give six hours for discussion on this. The importance of this Demand is thus very well realized by you and also by hon. Members of this House.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Thirty-six Members have taken part in the discussion.”

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ As many as thirty-six hon. Members have participated in the discussion and I could see the anxiety of several other hon. Members to participate in it. This only shows that vital importance is attached to the development of irrigation in this State which is essentially agricultural. Development of wealth depends upon the development of agriculture in the State. That is how hon. Members representing the several districts pleaded when they urged the taking up of this scheme or that scheme. I am really gratified by the keen interest that has been evinced by them in this important question of agricultural development. I am very grateful to the hon. Members of this House for the appreciation they have expressed in general for the progress we have made in irrigation development. Several Members have congratulated me. But I was happier when I saw that two or three hon. Members of this House could not congratulate me or had to withhold their congratulations. I was really feeling happier because if all hon. Members without exception should offer their congratulations to me, I would indeed feel embarrassed. I do not see personal congratulations, because I do not claim any personal achievements in the matter. But I do want hon. Members to understand the difficulties the Government have to face in carrying out their programme, whether it is long-term or short-term. I do want hon. Members to appreciate the earnestness of the Government who are doing their best in promoting the prosperity of the people.

The hon. Member, Sri R. V. Swaminathan, the Muslim Member from Ramanathapuram and the hon. Member from Chittoor (Sri R. Venkata Reddi) expressed disappointment and said

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that nothing had been done for their districts. (Sri S. Nagappa : 'Also Kurnool'.) It is not the case with Kurnool. I can show several schemes that have been taken up in Kurnool under the Grow More Food campaign. My hon. Friend, Sri Nagappa, cannot be satisfied with anything that has been done. He will say that even the Tungabhadra Project, about which the hon. Member from Hospet spoke so eloquently has been given to them by Sir Arthur Hope. In this connexion, I must say one thing before I pass on to another topic. Hon. Members are aware that the hon. Member from Hospet is a very genial host. He has invited hon. Members of this House to pay a visit to the Tungabhadra Project—dam site—and see the works there. I endorse that invitation from Sri Anantachar and hope that hon. Members will accept it and pay a visit to Hospet to see the works which will be not only interesting but also educative. He made a reference to the question of rehabilitation. Sir, we have taken up the work of rehabilitation. For as many as 25,000 persons belonging to the areas that are to be submerged, we are arranging to open two camps and also arranging for several other facilities for their rehabilitation. The Government have been giving special importance to this aspect of the question. We are paying compensation to them for the lands and other properties that they may have to give up consequent on submersion. I could claim that we have been quite liberal in our dealings, although whatever we are able to do might not satisfy those who stand affected. As the hon. Member from Hospet said, it is unavoidable that some people have to suffer in the interests of a larger number of people. It cannot be helped. The other day, I saw a news that in some country where there were no rains and where rains were badly wanted, they threw dried ice on the clouds and got heavy rains. We tried to do the same thing here sometimes back but we could not secure dried ice. Where there were rains on account of this action, the rains affected the lands of somebody else who did not require water and he went to the Court and sought an injunction, claiming perhaps his own fundamental rights. Sometimes it cannot be helped. The Government have all sympathies for the people living not only in the Tungabhadra Project area but also in the Lower Bhavani and the Malampuzha areas. We are doing our best to rehabilitate all people affected, besides paying them reasonable compensation. Whatever we pay, that is again the poor tax-payer's money; we cannot be too liberal in this matter too.

About the Ramanathapuram district, my hon. Friend, Sri Swaminathan has been pleading year after year during the discussion on the Budget, that that district is very backward. It is true that that district, as has been pointed out by me in my speech yesterday, is very poor from the point of view of resources in the matter of irrigation. But, it is not right to say as the Hon. Muslim Member from Ramanathapuram said that nothing has been done in that district. We have been concentrating in that district in the matter of tank improvements. There are large zamindari areas in that district. We have spent the bulk of the amount provided for tank improvements in that district. For that district we have sanctioned tank works which would cost Rs. 40,84,059.

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Out of these sanctioned works 57 tanks have already been completed and 33 supply channels have also been completed. Other works numbering about seven have also been completed. There are other tank works in progress. The additional acreage that could be brought under cultivation on account of these irrigation improvements that have been sanctioned is estimated to be 44,485 acres. It is true that there are no big rivers that could be harnessed in that district. It is not an easy matter to get the waters that are available elsewhere in some rivers to that particular district. If it is possible we would be happy to do it. We should certainly do our very best to bring water from wherever it is available.

"I heard, Sir, that in a tract in the United States where there is only half an inch of rain once in six years, they have brought water from a distance of 800 miles with the co-operation of the people. Now that dry area is very fertile. People there used to say that: 'In a neighbouring area if you want water you have to pray to God if rains fail, but in this area if you want water you have only to open the tap'. If it is practicable we have also to do like that, wherever water is needed and whatever be the distance. But we have also to see how far it would be practicable. Sir, some hon. Member said that nothing is impossible of achievement. I am not so sure about it. Of course man has ingenuity and we would use all that ingenuity. We have plenty of that in our State and we shall do our very best. But we cannot achieve what is absolutely impossible."

* SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Sir, on a point of information. The Hon. Minister has not given any details about the Government scheme of rehabilitation of these unfortunate people. As regards the Tungabhadra Project my Hon. Friend said that about 25 thousand people are to be rehabilitated. Likewise there are hundreds and thousands of people in the Lower Bhavani Project area who are to be rehabilitated. They were given all hopes and promises."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let not the hon. Member make a speech."

* SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" I am just giving details to make the point more clear to the Hon. Minister. These people were promised five acres of land each and that too in the deforested areas, in the out of the way and God-forsaken place. I want the Government to approach this problem with a heart and a feeling of sympathy for these unfortunate people. If they are rehabilitated properly millions of people will be benefited."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member wanted information; but he is making a request to the Government."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I can assure the hon. Member at once that we are attending to the needs of these unfortunate people of the Lower Bhavani Project and certainly the same facilities that we extend to the people of the Tungabhadra Project area would be extended to these people also. If the hon. Member can go to my chamber on Monday or

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Tuesday, I can give him other particulars relating to the rehabilitation proposals that have already been decided by Government and that are to be carried out."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" I want only the details."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I can give him the information if he goes to my chamber or puts a question."

"Sir, I was mentioning that we should certainly do whatever we could to bring water to places where there is no water. But there are certain difficulties which could not be got over. The hon. Member Raja of Chettinad speaking this forenoon again reiterated his plea that the waters of the Cauvery should be taken over to Ramanathapuram. Even last year I said that that would depend upon the availability of water in the Cauvery. Even in respect of two schemes in the Tiruchirappalli district whose investigation has been completed, we have to examine whether there would be water available and that is how these schemes are being delayed. The Cauvery has been fully harnessed. There is very little water remaining. But still as soon as Pudukkottai was merged we immediately decided to take the waters of the Cauvery to Pudukkottai to whatever extent it was available. The Olavayal scheme is in progress and it would irrigate about four to five thousand acres. That is all the water that is available from the Cauvery. Of course if some years ago this question had been taken up, they could have got more, but, there were other difficulties. Pudukkottai was then a separate State. If it had been taken up before some of the other schemes were taken up, it might have been possible to take more of the waters of the Cauvery to Pudukkottai and other areas."

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member Raja of Chettinad also suggested that the waters of the Periyar may be extended beyond Melur and up to Thiruppattur. Even here the waters that are available have been fully harnessed. This year and last year there was so much difficulty in regulating water from the Periyar lake in order to save all the standing crops under the registered ayacuts. That is also not practicable."

"The hon. Member Sri Swaminathan said that the Kallar river could be brought over to the Ramanathapuram district. That river as the hon. Member himself pointed out is running in the Travancore-Cochin State. That Government are not interested in irrigation development from out of that river. When I had a talk with the Hon. Chief Minister of Travancore Government sometime back, I understood that they were interested in power development. They have not taken any decision yet as to the scheme they should formulate and at this stage we cannot proceed with any kind of investigation. If the Travancore Government are interested only in power development and if they should have their power house within their area, it would not be practicable for us to take the water that would be released after the generation of power through a long tunnel to our area. That is one practical difficulty. Perhaps, if the Travancore Government would be good enough to hand over

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the whole river to us and leave us to develop irrigation and power in our region and give them power then it might be possible. But even then I cannot assure the hon. Member who is so much interested in the development of the area whether it would be possible to take that water to those areas in Ramanathapuram or Madurai districts. But I can assure the hon. Member that we will certainly do our best if that comes to fruition. Apart from this, Sir, the Chief Engineer is examining the possibility of harnessing a resource which is available elsewhere—at the Shencottah gap. He has been examining whether he could harness the water for the use of the Ramanathapuram district. This also needs examination and I cannot tell the hon. Members offhand whether anything would be possible this way.

"Then, Sir, there is another Kallar that has been mentioned by one hon. Member from Tirumelveli. That is another river that is running in the Travancore State. When the suggestion was made I asked my officers to go to Travancore, and have a preliminary discussion. I discussed this also with the concerned Minister. On examination it has not been found to be quite practicable. However, this will be examined further. That is a scheme which was suggested for benefiting the area of Tenkasi taluk.

"Sir, the hon. Muslim Member from Ramanathapuram was indeed very bitter in his observations. He is perhaps interested both in the constituency which he has chosen to represent and also in his own native district of Tiruchirappalli. He first pleaded for his own constituency. He said that he was pressing for so many schemes but not one of them was taken up for the Ramanathapuram district. Sir, he has been attending this Assembly regularly and he has not chosen to discuss any of those schemes so far, with me. I am not aware what were the schemes suggested by him. Sir, he also made a very sweeping observation that there is corruption prevalent everywhere in this Department. If officers are so corrupt I am, unable to understand why he did choose to discuss it with some officers only, and that too with some subordinate officers. These valuable schemes which he wants the Government to take up, if he had come and discussed with me, I could have examined how far it would be practicable to take them up. Then, Sir, he made a reference about the Vaigai Scheme that has been on the anvil. He issued a warning to this Government about the agitation that has been set up. I was closely listening to him, and if what I refer to is not correct, I would like to be corrected by the hon. Member. He said, Sir, that this Vaigai Scheme could benefit only about 13 thousand acres. If this was given up 160,000 acres could be benefited in Ramanathapuram district. I am unable to understand how a scheme which could benefit only 13,000 acres—it is not even 13,000 acres, it is only 11,000 acres—a backward area in Tirumangalam taluk in the Madurai district—if that is given up, how can the waters that would be sufficient for only 11,000 acres could benefit Ramanathapuram, which is further off, to the extent of 160,000 acres. I am afraid the hon. Member, who belongs to Tiruchirappalli and who has been acquainting himself with conditions of Ramanathapuram district only for the last two or three years, is not fully aware of the conditions of the various schemes

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and their possibilities. He has perhaps talked to a few people and gathered some hasty impressions and conveyed them to this House. There has been an agitation, I know, to which the hon. Member referred. The point made out by certain persons in Ramanathapuram is that if we construct a reservoir for Vaigai and conserve the water that is to be taken to Tirumangalam taluk the existing Vaigai irrigation in the Ramanathapuram district would be affected. That was the representation which I have received. As stated by the hon. Member I did explain several times, to a conference of ryots in Paramakudi and also to a number of representatives that the existing interests in the Ramanathapuram district would in no way be affected. Government are not interested in robbing Peter and paying Paul. We do want to develop irrigation, we do want to bring new land under cultivation. What is our interest in depriving existing interests in the Vaigai ayacut in the Ramanathapuram district and benefit certain other people elsewhere at the cost of more than two crores of rupees when we are so much hard put to find necessary finances for carrying out our programme? As pointed out by the hon. Member from Tirumangalam, under the Vaigai Scheme it is the waters of Periyar, although it is called the Vagai Scheme, that are now going into the Arabian Sea, that are proposed to be harnessed for the purpose of the Vaigai Scheme. The proposal is to conserve that water, get it through the present Periyar reservoir and then take it, store it and then bring that water for irrigation. The people of Tirumangalam have been agitating for it all along. The water will irrigate to the extent of 11,000 acres. This is the scheme, Sir. This is a very old scheme. Sir, it is an agitation, an interested agitation, set up by some interested persons who seek to misguide and exploit the innocent ryots. This kind of agitation is not in regard to Vaigai Scheme only. We do have this kind of opposition and obstruction in several other places. The hon. Member warned this Government about the consequences of this agitation. Sir, I shall not warn anybody. But I shall put it to the hon. Members, Sir, including that hon. Member, that it is this kind of agitation and obstruction that would hamper the progress of irrigational development. All of us are eager to do our best. Whenever we take up a scheme, we thoroughly investigate, and that does take time about which there has been complaint, and see that no existing interests are affected. That is the case with reference to several other schemes we are taking up over the tributaries of the Cauvery. There is of course a tinge of selfishness and selfishness leads to fear—If there is any possible risk of my losing anything, let not others have anything. That is the fear expressed by some landlords in the Tanjore district. We have assured them more than once that, whether it is the Lower Bhavani or whether it is the Amaravati reservoir, it is the surplus water that would be available that would be harnessed for the purpose of new irrigation schemes and that the existing interests under Cauvery irrigation in the Tanjore district would in no way be affected. Sir, we are no doubt anxious to take up this Vaigai Scheme. It is ready for sanction. But there is the other difficulty, namely, the finding of necessary finance. Therefore, I have been telling the people, although I know their economic

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also. Sometimes these officers with the best of intentions become victims of these factions. It is a kind of rope-walking or wire-walking and all of them are not adepts in that. I have been advising the officers to steer clear of these factions and do the right thing and render justice whatever be the complaint or whatever be the request from this or that individual or personality.

4-16 P.m. " Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Moideen Kutty, suggested that for purposes of consultation in the matter of irrigational development an unwieldy Food Production Committee was no good and that one or two non-officials might be consulted in each district. Sir, I do not think that this suggestion would be accepted by other hon. Members of the House. Limiting the representation to one or two non-officials would not mean that they would necessarily have a full and complete view of the district. They may belong to a particular taluk and there will be complaints that other taluks are not represented. Sir, in addition to the food committees, we have formed Irrigation committees which meet once in six months. These committees consist of representatives from the Legislature and also non-official representatives appointed by the Government. These committees send their recommendations to the Government. Government propose to appoint also a district planning committee for each district and I hope that ultimately all other committees that are now existing would be merged in this district planning committee. This committee would meet under the presidency of the District Collector and it would consider various questions of development that affect the district.

" Then, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Majid made a very eloquent speech as usual. I do enjoy his speeches. But, Sir, I would like to tell him at once that rhetoric is there for relaxation but it will not help us to get the things which we want. He described the Grow More Food Campaign as 'a grand magnificent failure.' It reads well. People will enjoy it. People like to hear such rhetoric and those people who read the reports also enjoy it. But, Sir, that does not help us—anyone of us—to achieve the things that we want. The hon. Member prefaced it by saying that under this Grow More Food Campaign, there was a provision for the expenditure of only fifty lakhs of rupees. I am afraid either the hon. Member did not listen to me when I spoke yesterday or I was not quite audible to him. That figure of fifty lakhs referred to by me was a reference to the total expenditure under the Grow More Food Campaign during the previous regime. Immediately after the war and during the war, they could not take up many of the schemes under the Grow More Food Campaign. I said that during the previous regime, before the Congress Ministry came into office only as much as fifty lakhs was spent on the Grow More Food Programme. As a matter of fact, Sir, I explained yesterday that under the Grow More Food Programme, we have spent four crores of rupees and these schemes benefit 2½ lakhs of acres. Again, Sir, under tank improvement scheme, we have taken up as many as 1,528 schemes. We have spent already up to the end of this year 155 lakhs of rupees and we have provided another 150 lakhs of rupees for the budget year on tank improvement. The hon. Member from Chittoor complained that these Grow More Food

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schemes have brought no results. One other hon. Member said, I think it is hon. Gentleman, Mr. Majid, that we should have anticipated continuous failure of the monsoon. It is no good merely telling members of the Government that we should have anticipated failure of the monsoon. I do want hon. Members, Mr. Majid and Mr. Venkatanarayana Reddi, to give us some valuable suggestions as to how to anticipate failure of the monsoon not only for five years but even for ten years and how to frame suitable schemes. Sir, how can the Government defy failure of the monsoon? Sir, additional acreage has been brought under cultivation under the Grow More Food Scheme. As I said the other day, but for the Grow More Food Schemes, the position must have been still worse. I would only suggest to the hon. Members that they should go and contact some ryots who are interested and who stand to benefit by this Grow More Food programme. For instance, go to the ryots of the Ramanathapuram district. They would tell the hon. Members that there was not a drop of water in the tanks but still how happy and how prospective they feel now on account of some of these tanks being repaired under the Grow More Food Scheme. One friend from the Ramanathapuram district told me yesterday that if only the monsoon had not failed, they could have been more or less self-sufficient, because he said they had very fertile lands in the Ramanathapuram district and their agriculturists were hard-working. Therefore, Sir, this Government should not be blamed for the failure of the monsoon. These tanks and these irrigation works are ready to receive the water whenever there is water.

" I come next to the question raised by hon. Member, Sardar Vedaratnam Pillai, that we need not have given regionwar the expenditure incurred on the various schemes. In the first place, I would like to tell the House that so far as Grow More Food Scheme and Tank Improvement Scheme are concerned, we do not look into the regions and wherever there is possibility, we do take up that work. Then, Sir, the hon. Member from Nandyal mentioned that there must have been more equitable allotment of grants. I am unable to understand what he meant by grants. There are no grants and we do not allot money districtwar or regionwar. We only investigate the possibilities in the various areas, rather in every district and wherever the schemes come up ready for sanction, we do sanction them and ultimately we give you the results as to the expenditure incurred in the various areas. We have no linguistic considerations in this matter. These schemes, whether small schemes or big, wherever they may be, particularly if they are areas that have been neglected so far, we do take up all these schemes if they are ready.

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take up those schemes and we have been telling the people in the dry areas that there is greater possibility in the delta areas. That is why we took up those schemes in the Delta areas and produced results which benefited the whole State. For some years, there has been one Executive Engineer who was solely devoted for the investigation of the several schemes in the Krishna Delta. So, Sir, in the Krishna district, we have taken up a number of schemes. Perhaps the hon. Member is not aware of these. He did mention certain dry areas in his district and we shall certainly look into the matter. Again, Sir, hon. Member, Sardar Vedaratnam Pillai, asked why we should put Circars and Rayalaseema separately in the matter of irrigation. Sir, if we simply put Andhra districts, then, the representatives of the Rayalaseema area would say that nothing has been done in their area. Therefore, Sir, I classified the Andhra districts into two categories, the Circar districts and the Rayalaseema districts. One hon. Member from Visakhapatnam and one hon. Member from Guntur said that there are certain areas in Andhra district which are as bad as Rayalaseema, but we cannot go on classifying into so many divisions. So, we have made rough and broad divisions and we have given the statistics accordingly.

"Sir, hon. Member, Mr. Majid, pleaded for more engineering colleges. I would like to tell him that I have recently met the students of the Anantapur, Kakinada and Guindy Engineering Colleges. They are already getting anxious whether all of them can get employment and whether all of them can be absorbed when they get out of the colleges. As I explained yesterday, the position has been eased in the matter of staff, and it is not practicable to start more engineering colleges because even for the existing engineering colleges, we have to find money to do certain necessary construction of buildings such as laboratories and libraries. I think in the Anantapur Engineering College, very valuable books have been provided in the library. Because there is no proper accommodation, the books have been covered by tarpaulin so that they may not be spoiled. So, we have to construct more buildings even in the existing engineering colleges. Sir, I do not think it is necessary from the point of view of the requirements of our State to go on starting more and more engineering colleges.

"So far as tapping of underground water is concerned, we are trying to experiment on tube wells and after seeing the results, we shall extend the scheme. And, people need have no fear as to the availability of underground water. Under the Well-subsidy scheme, several wells have been sunk already. Hon. Member from Hospet wants more wells in his own area and he is so sure of the resources underground. But, as I have pointed out, Sir, an elaborate underground survey is not necessary.

"Then, Sir, there was another suggestion made by hon. Members that minor irrigation works must be transferred from the Revenue Department to the Public Works Department. It is no doubt a compliment to the Public Works Department. Though hon. Members are anxious that minor irrigation works should be transferred to the Public Works Department, it is not a practicable

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proposition. The hon. Member from Chingleput said that all minor irrigation works in Chingleput should be transferred. Even that we could not do. But, we are trying in selected areas in the district. We have taken only the Palar Basin in Chingleput district. Some hon. Members suggested that both major and minor irrigation works should be taken up by the Public Works Department but we are afraid that if the minor irrigation works are to be transferred to the Public Works Department, we might require much more staff. And that would mean additional cost. Therefore, we have to examine the question very carefully before we accept the proposal.

"The hon. Member from Cuddapah who has been earnestly pleading for the taking up of the Krishna-Pennar Project, suggested that we must have a very comprehensive investigation of the project, so that all the areas that he suggested could be covered by that project when it is taken up. He also remarked that if there is a prospect of our taking up the project presently, we need not put it off pending a comprehensive survey. He asked: 'If however it would take six years or so, why should you not examine the whole thing?' The hon. Member, Mr. Brahmanandam Reddi, also put in a plea on behalf of his own constituency for extending the benefits of the Krishna-Pennar through the Korthi Kanuma canal. Sir, as far as I have seen, that extension means the construction of a tunnel for over 25 miles which would cost about Rs. 25 crores. But then they say that the capacity of the tunnel should also be increased according to the acreage that is intended to be brought under cultivation; that if it is to be 2 lakhs of acres, it must have a certain capacity and if it is to be 4 lakhs of acres, it should have an additional capacity, which might necessarily mean additional cost. These are the hurdles that present themselves on the face. But I would like to assure the hon. Member from Cuddapah that it is only a preliminary investigation that has been done. There is scope for expansion of the scheme because there is plenty of water available even after giving the full share to Hyderabad. Nothing has been finalized yet, but it is being examined, whether it could be taken up in stages, whether the first stage could be taken up now, which might not cost very much—the first stage consisting of the construction of two reservoirs over Krishna and the Pennar wherefrom power could be produced and some channels also could be taken which might also readily benefit second crop irrigation in areas like the Krishna Delta immediately without waiting for development. I think, Sir, I did not give any deliberately gloomy picture either about the Krishna-Pennar Project or about the Ramapadasagar Project; I only pointed out that we could not take up these projects without definite aid from the Government of India. That is a matter which cannot be ignored. On this occasion, I do welcome the offer by several representatives here that they would help by contribution of betterment fee. The hon. Member from Rajahmundry also made an offer that he would collect 20 per cent of the cost of the Ramapadasagar Project. I do not welcome this offer, but I would like to tell the hon. Member from Rajahmundry that there is no need to compare one scheme with another, particularly one

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big scheme with a smaller scheme. Comparisons are generally odious. What is the meaning of comparing, for instance, the Ramapadasagar Project with the Amaravathi Reservoir in Coimbatore? The Amaravathi Reservoir not only benefits existing irrigation but also helps to bring in new land under cultivation. There, the people have come forward with a contribution of Rs. 100 per acre and they have also promised an ultimate betterment fee of Rs. 300 per acre. In the case of the Manimuthar Project, not only a new area of about 20,000 acres but also the existing irrigation area of about 70,000 to 80,000 acres will be benefited. We are taking up a large number of schemes in the Tamil, Telugu and West Coast areas. These are all mid-term schemes costing about a crore or so, while schemes like the Ramapadasagar, etc., cost several crores. Even there we do expect some contribution from the people; but with the contribution of the people alone, we cannot venture to start it. I said just now that regarding the Vaigai Scheme and certain other schemes in Malabar and in the Andhra area, I pleaded with the Government of India that they need not insist on their prior approval, that they might leave it to us to find ways and means and allow us to proceed with them. I cannot however say the same thing about the big schemes which cost several crores of rupees. I can however assure the hon. Members and the House that we are doing our very best, that we have impressed on the Government of India the urgent need of taking up these two big schemes as early as possible and they have been good enough to accept our suggestion to include them in their Planning Programme. As regards the Krishna-Pennar Project or the Ramapadasagar Project, there is no question of dropping the schemes altogether, as observed by some hon. Members. We have been pleading with the Government of India; even recently when I visited Delhi, I discussed this with the authorities concerned; we expect to have further discussion with the Planning Commission very shortly regarding the schemes that have been put in the programme. I therefore hope it will be possible for us to take up these schemes at the earliest possible time.

Again, I would like to tell the House that there need not be any sense of conflict between the Krishna-Pennar Project and the Ramapadasagar Project or between the big and the small projects. Some Members pleaded for taking up small projects while others pleaded for taking up bigger projects. We do need both the big and the small projects. It is not merely for attaining self-sufficiency in food that we need them; for securing economic development in the State we do need the big and small schemes. Within the shortest possible time, there should be the maximum development of the wealth of the country and that can be achieved only by taking up both the big and the small schemes.

"The hon. Member from Cuddapah said, on the question of contribution, that the poor areas should not be expected to contribute; but as long as the law relating to private property is there, there are people who own lands and there are hundreds of people who do not own lands; we propose to get contribution from those who own property and those who stand to gain considerably by way of unearned increment. If we spend money on a project,

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they must be prepared to make a contribution towards the cost of such project. We have not been insisting on such contributions before, but we do insist on it now in order to facilitate the Government to take up several schemes which we are anxious to take up in the interests of the public.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member from Nandyal mentioned that, although we have now given up the productivity test, certain schemes are not taken up. I would like to tell him that although we may not look to the return in terms of revenue accruing therefrom—which was being insisted on in the past—still there must be a limit. Suppose for benefiting 200 acres, you have to spend about Rs. 5 lakhs, can anybody ask 'Well, water is available only for irrigating 200 acres, but still, what does it matter if the scheme is costly, you must be prepared to spend that amount and take up the scheme'? I do not think it will be right to spend any amount without regard to the benefits that would accrue, not necessarily directly, but indirectly also. Two schemes were taken up before the Congress Ministry came in, one in the Tiruchirappalli and another in the Kurnool district; but I found later that the ayacut had not developed even substantially and the money that had been spent was not justified. We must therefore put a limit somewhere, although as a matter of fact we have been examining schemes in the dry areas with as much sympathy as possible.

"The hon. Member Mr. Moideen Kutty raised another question, and it has got to be seriously considered, now that he has raised it. He said: 'There is the question of self-sufficiency; have you any idea about it? If you take up several schemes and if there is to be over-production of food, what is to happen?' He is expressing the anxiety of several landlords who fear that the present price level may not stand for long and that when there is more production, prices may go down. Let me point out to the hon. Member what is happening in the United States of America. People who have visited that country have told me that they have seen heaps of foodgrains on the roadside just as we see blue metal and gravel put on the roadside here. They produce in plenty but still they are not satisfied with it; they go on building more and more dams; they go on exploiting more and more irrigation sources. Irrigation sources, wherever we find them, have to be tapped in order to develop the wealth of the country. We need not worry ourselves about the price; if the prices fall down, they must fall down in the interests of the consumers. If prices fall down, we must also be able to make cultivation cheap or less costly. Therefore I say we must not worry ourselves about the price. Even after we reach self-sufficiency in the matter of food, we must continue to develop all the available resources in this State of ours, for the development of the wealth of the State and for raising the standard of living of the common men.

"Mr. Moideen Kutty also referred to red tapism. I should like to tell him that however much we may dislike red tapism, it is necessary to some extent. We cannot avoid it absolutely in the interests of the people for whom we plead that this should go. It

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is easy to talk of red tapism; but certain examinations of the question and consequent delays are unavoidable. Still, I would assure the hon. Member, that Government are as anxious as hon. Members of this House, to avoid delays and to expedite the investigation and sanction of the schemes.

"The hon. Member from Malabar who moved the cut motion said that certain taluks in Malabar, Ernad and Walluvanad, were not being attended to. The Kanhirapuzha Scheme which we propose to take up is a scheme in Walluvanad taluk. There are schemes in Ernad which we are preparing and hope to take up. No part of any district is neglected provided there is some possibility of the scheme coming to a fruition. Mr. Moideen Kutty referred to the possibility of developing the Bharathapuzha. This river has a number of tributaries such as the Kanhirapuzha, the Malampuzha, Mangalava and the Walayar. Schemes in respect of these are getting ready and we hope to take them up soon. One scheme is already in progress. All these schemes are for harnessing the waters of the rivers falling into the Bharathapuzha, and if that is done, then there will not be much water left over. I am also told that if we take up harnessing this water, it may be that we will have to submerge some very valuable land that would be brought under cultivation by some of the schemes now on the anvil. We shall, however, examine the suggestion further.

"Then, Sir, several hon. Members referred to particular schemes in their own areas. The hon. Chief Whip referred to his own projects the Tamilleru, the Jalleru and the Kolleru. If I do not mention any scheme referred to by any hon. Member, I ask him not to misunderstand that we are not taking it up. The Tamilleru we are taking up. The other schemes have all been examined, although I am not able to mention just now the exact position.

"As regards Malabar and South Kanara, some hon. Members complained that there was no special division there. Several schemes in South Kanara and Malabar have been investigated. Formerly there was only one Executive Engineer, for both the districts, but now one is in exclusive charge of South Kanara. I would therefore assure hon. Members that there has been no neglect of any area in the matter of investigation of all possible schemes that could be taken up.

"Reference was also made to drainage difficulties. Only some four or five years back Government realized the need for taking up drainage. In the Tanjore district, under the Cauvery division, we are taking up a major scheme, and in the Krishna delta also we are taking up a major scheme. There are drainage difficulties in various other areas which were referred to by Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar and by the Members from Guntur and Godavari districts. Government are fully alive to this problem. We have issued instructions to our officers, particularly in the Krishna and Godavari deltas that all minor drainage schemes must be taken up and carried out every year under 'improvements.' That of course can be done only during the closure period. The ryots must co-operate with the authorities in enabling them to take up these

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schemes during the closure period. When I visited those areas, I put it to the ryots whether they would extend the closure period; some agreed, but others would not agree. As I said, the ryots must co-operate with the authorities and enable them to extend the closure period. Whatever could be done during the closure period will be done. At the same time, other major schemes under 'drainage' will also be taken up, and they are being taken up.

"Then, Sir, reference was made to kudimaramath. The hon. Member from Tanjore suggested that some levy could be made. As hon. Members are aware, there is provision in the new Panchayat Act that we passed recently, that the panchayats could make a levy for the purpose of clearing channels in their own local areas. There will also be a provision for this purpose in the Irrigation Bill which we propose to introduce in the next session of the Assembly.

"The hon. Member from Coimbatore referred to the difficulties in regard to Siruvani Scheme and several other difficulties were also referred to by other hon. Members, but I can assure them that all these things will be examined.

"The hon. Member from Tiruvannamalai referred to the Sathanur scheme. We hope to take it up presently, but the only thing that stands in the way is finance. The hon. Member suggested that there should be realignment of the channel in order to benefit Tiruvannamalai town. I would like to tell the hon. Member that this is essentially an irrigation scheme and if the diversion would be costlier, we would not venture on the proposal.

"Sir, hon. Members should have been moved by the very touching speech of the hon. Member, Mr. Paliu Kudumban. He pathetically pleaded for the improvement of tanks in zamin areas in the Tirunelveli district and particularly in the Sivagiri zamin area. I may assure him that the Food Production division has been looking into the matter and I would like to tell him that it will be further examined and whatever could be done will be done. Both in Koilpatti and Sankarankoil taluks, several schemes have been taken up for examination.

"Then, my hon. Friend, Mr. Karayalar, is very much interested in the Giriyar project. There was some delay in the taking up of investigation on account of obtaining the consent of the Travancore Government and it has since been obtained. Even on a preliminary examination, it looks as if there is the possibility of developing that scheme and it is being examined. He referred also to the construction of a reservoir in the Vaipar which will benefit the ryots in Koilpatti taluk, and that is also being examined.

"Reference was made to the Vamasadhara scheme. I made reference to it when I moved the Demand yesterday. I am aware that it is a scheme which has good possibilities. Detailed investigation is being done and as soon as the investigation is over, we shall take it up.

"For all these schemes, it is finance that stands in the way. I am happy to note that several hon. Members do appreciate the

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need for helping the Government with financial aid and they have given the Government the assurance that they would secure the necessary aid from the ryots concerned. With that aid and with the possibility of aid which I do expect to get from the Government of India, I do trust we shall be able to take up several of the schemes.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member from Rajahmundry made another suggestion which was more or less endorsed by the hon. Member from Vijayavada, that the Public Works Department should be reorganized; that there must be Chief Engineers for various areas; and the hon. Member, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, pleaded for a separate Chief Engineer who would look after all branches in the Andhra districts. Sometime back, there was a proposal whether the Highways department could be amalgamated with the Public Works Department and the Government took a decision that there need not be such an amalgamation and that the Highways department should function separately from the Public Works Department which is concerned with irrigation and buildings. On the face of it, I do not think it is a practicable proposal which could be accepted by the Government. I do not also think that it would serve any better purpose. The hon. Member, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, I think, pleaded not only for a Chief Engineer for the Andhra districts, but for an Andhra Chief Engineer for the Andhra districts. Of course, I have been trying my best to post Andhra officers to Andhra areas so far as my department is concerned, but, Sir, there are exigencies of service and there are rules of service, according to which we cannot promote for purposes of posting officers in the Andhra districts for instance, a junior Superintending Engineer as a Chief Engineer, because the State functions as a whole. Therefore, I am afraid, it is not practicable to accept the suggestion made by these hon. Members."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—"I did not say that Andhras should be appointed, though I would like it."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"Even then, there is difficulty. For instance there is the Electricity department, there is the Irrigation department and there is the Highways department and these are different organizations which require special equipment. On the face of it, it does not look possible. Then, I cannot off-hand give any views on this matter, but I can only say that it is not such an easy proposition."

"Mr. Kaleswara Rao also referred to the Palichintala scheme. I have already answered in reply to questions in this House that this is being examined. We are also examining another scheme to tide over the water shortage; in Godavari we could have small schemes which would augment water-supply. But I do hope we shall be able to take up these two big projects, viz., the Krishna and the Godavari, before long."

"Then, reference was made to Budameru and other schemes. I have mentioned some of the schemes yesterday and I could tell hon. Members once again that I have been examining these schemes."

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"The hon. Member, Mr. Venkataratnam referred to East Godavari and certain other hon. Members said that nothing had been done in East Godavari. I think I said that such schemes as Koringa and Yeleru schemes are being made ready to be taken up and we are also examining them. We are also looking to drainage grievances."

"Then, Sir, other suggestions have also been made by hon. Members and I would assure all hon. Members that all their suggestions will be very carefully examined and we shall see what could be done."

"With these few words—not few words, but I have spoken very long—I must thank you, Sir, for the indulgence you have shown me and you were good enough to give as much as 7 hours for this Demand, may I request the hon. Member who moved the cut motion to withdraw it?"

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his elaborate and exhaustive reply to the debate, the Hon. Minister made it absolutely clear that he has taken note of all the suggestions made by hon. Members of this House, on this side and on the other side, and has shown his earnestness to meet them and put them into practice as far as it lies in his power. Since he has shown earnestness in his reply, I very gladly withdraw the cut motion I have moved."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"Sir, the Hon. Minister stated that the Central Government asked this Government not to take up schemes costing more than a crore of rupees without their previous consultation and he also stated that he has requested the Central Government to exempt seven schemes. I would like to know whether the Government of India agreed to this exemption and whether there is any chance of getting exemption for these seven schemes. In this connexion, may I also ask the Hon. Minister whether in the list of big schemes which he has submitted to the Planning Commission he has included the Kallar scheme which will be of great benefit to the Ramanathapuram district and whether the Hon. Minister has started preliminary investigation in regard to the scheme?"

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"In regard to that, Sir, I do not know how we could include the Kallar scheme without knowing anything about the scheme in the planning programme which we have submitted to the Government of India? Even in regard to investigation, unless the Travancore Government agree to hand over the whole river to us, it is not possible to take up investigation. I wish to have further discussion on this with the Travancore Government and unless they agree, it will not be possible to proceed further with the scheme. Then, in regard to the insistence on prior approval of schemes costing over a crore of rupees, the Government of India do insist on such prior approval. Although they are giving no aid, they insist on such prior approval because they are interested in the financial position of the whole

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country. Whatever capital expenditure or whatever loan we may require, we could secure it only through the Government of India. And, the Government of India do take into account the overall position not only of this State but of all the States and they have told us that we should not commit ourselves to additional burdens without their concurrence and previous consultation. But, I have put it to them when I had discussion with them last month that they should agree to seven schemes—three in Andhra, one in Malabar and three in Tamil districts—and that they should waive the insistence on their prior approval in regard to at least these seven schemes, so that it can be left to us and we can take them up, because they are almost ready to be sanctioned and taken up. I have not yet heard from the Government of India in the matter. Among these seven schemes, if I remember aright, Gandikota is one; though I do not exactly remember, perhaps Budameru and Uppiteru are the other schemes in Andhra districts."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"What are those in Tamilnad?"

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"They are the Vaigai scheme, Amaravathi reservoir and the Sathanur project; and the Kanhirapuzha in Malabar."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—"Sir, the Hon. Minister referred to all the irrigation works that are going on in all the districts. Though the Cauveri water is very near us—that is Mettur in Salem district—fortunately or unfortunately, we do not get any benefit from that river. Recently the Government had a plan to dig a channel to take the Mettur water to some portions of the Salem district. I do not know in what stage the canal is and whether there is any possibility of taking the Cauveri water anywhere near the Salem district. I remember the late Mr. Satyamurthi saying that even the Ganges water could be brought to this State if only there was a will."

MR. SPEAKER :—"It was not Mr. Satyamurthi who said it; it was Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—"Whatever it may be, if the Government have a will, they can do it. That is why, I ask the Hon. Minister whether there is any possibility of taking the Cauveri water to the Salem district to the benefit of the ryots of the district?"

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"Sir, the hon. Member is only a representative of the Salem urban area and that is perhaps why he is not aware of what is being done very near his place. A canal is being excavated and the work is in progress. We hope to complete the scheme and that will give water to about 27,000 acres in Tiruchengode taluk. And, water in the Mettur reservoir is very limited and we cannot take it even for one additional acre. Then, so far as Salem is concerned, there are other schemes which are under examination. I referred to them

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yesterday and they are the Krishnagiri and Toppayar schemes, which are ready. We hope to take up the schemes with the co-operation of the ryots who have agreed to make advance contributions."

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—"I am sorry, Sir, the Hon. Minister has not referred to the standing and ancient agitation for the removal of the so-called Palar-basin rules which are illogical, irrational and inhuman."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"I am sorry, Sir, I forgot to refer to the Palar-basin rules. In fact, I did want to refer to the question and I referred to it in the other House. In 1930 or 1931 there was an agitation on the part of the ryots in the Palar-basin that they were not getting adequate water-supply. Then a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials, including experts, was appointed to go into the question. That Committee came to the conclusion that the Palar-basin was already overburdened and that it could not bear any further extension of irrigation. So, those rules were framed. Under the rules, within a thousand feet of an irrigation source, there cannot be a new irrigation source created. Palar means, Palar and other tributaries like Melattar and Ponnai. Further, it was also laid down that there could be no longer any conversion of dry lands in the area into wet lands. These restrictions are there in the interests of existing irrigation. We have been examining now and then how far we could relax these rules. We have also issued orders that if the Executive Engineer is satisfied that there is sufficient water for existing irrigation and some water over and above that, then the Collector might permit expansion of irrigation. We are only anxious that any action we may take should not affect existing irrigation interests. I may assure the hon. Member however, that we shall examine the matter further and see what can be done."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,20,900 under Demand VIII—Irrigation'."

The motion was carried and the Grant was made.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 12th March 1951.

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

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

2. Notification issued with G.O. No. 378, Home, dated 31st January 1951, regarding exemption of certain vehicles from payment of tax.

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3. Notification issued with G.O. No. 188, Home, dated 17th January 1951, regarding reduction in the rate of tax on propaganda van M.D.I. 387 belonging to the District Board, Chittoor.

4. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4727, Home, dated 6th November 1950, regarding certain lorries of Coorg engaged in transport of rice to Malabar during the period from 1st April to 15th May 1950, exempted from payment of tax.

5. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4288, Home, dated 3rd October 1950, regarding exemption of certain vehicles of the United Nations Children Emergency Fund from payment of tax.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 898 asked by Sri N. Govindaswami Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 10th March 1951, page 529 supra.]

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

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

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

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

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

3. All the temporary persons who are successful in the special examinations will be regularly appointed in the concerned offices only after those selected on the results of the regular examinations including those held in 1950 and allotted to those offices have been appointed. In other words only vacancies which remain after appointing those successful in the regular examinations should be filled by those who succeed in the special examinations. If all

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the candidates belonging to the latter category are not absorbed in the first instance, those that still remain to be absorbed should be absorbed in future vacancies, the future estimates being proportionately curtailed for this purpose.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) The examination of the S.S.L.C. standard will be held in all the district headquarters so that difficulty may not be experienced in finding the necessary accommodation and in arranging for supervision, etc. The examination of the B.A. standard will be held only at Madras. The Collectors of the districts will, as usual, be addressed to make the necessary arrangements.

(vi) Rupees 10, which is the application fee for the Ministerial Services examinations held by the Commission, will be prescribed for the special examinations also of both the standards.

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months from the date of appointment for the work connected with the special competitive examination to be conducted for the regularization of the services of certain temporary ministerial staff in Government service:—

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

One Superintendent on Rs. 140—10—240—20—400.

Eight lower division clerks on Rs. 45—3—60—2—90.

One typist on Rs. 45—3—60—2—90.

Two peons on Rs. 18—1/2 (A)—25.

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

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

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Chief Secretary.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 12th March 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Total production of paddy expected in East Godavari district.

* 902 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri B. S. Murthy): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the total production of paddy expected in the East Godavari district this year;

(b) the extent of the damage due to the recent floods; and

(c) the target of procurement expected?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“(a) 327,000 tons of rice, but the estimate is only tentative;

“(b) 6,275 tons of rice.

“(c) 85,000 tons of rice.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know the procedure the Government are adopting as regards procurement; is it the levy system or the ordinary procurement system?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“East Godavari district is under the old intensive procurement system.”

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Yes, Sir; that is the idea; we are now making arrangements to despatch foodgrains to the rural derationed areas according to certain estimates we have on hand."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the complaint that we hear is that the target of 85,000 tons has been put too high. May I know what are the prospects of the target figure being reached?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"I think the prospect is fairly good, and I do not think we have over-estimated that figure."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, will the Hon. Food Minister deny the statement that I am making to-day, that no foodgrains have been sent to Tiruppattur taluk of Ramanathapuram district and no grain shop or relief shop has been opened there even after 2½ months have elapsed after derationing has been introduced in the rural areas?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"I was myself in Ramanathapuram district a few days back, and what I heard from the Collector of that district was that three taluks there were chiefly affected by difficulty in getting rations. These three taluks I happened to visit; and generally, the report was, distribution was going on as fast as possible. Of course, the opening of the relief shops depends upon the difficulty experienced in getting food in different areas. If there is any difficulty in the particular area mentioned by the hon. Member, I am sure the Collector will attend to it early."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, out of the 85,000 tons, may I know how many tons will be despatched to the other districts? May I know whether the Collector expects that quantity to be procured, and also whether the District Food Committee has accepted that figure?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"The target was fixed in consultation with the Collector, and it remains to be seen how far it will be possible to reach that target. But anyhow it is not advisable now, or it is not possible now, to say whether we will be getting that quantity fixed as target by us."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Sir, since despite the assurances and reassurances of the Government that relief shops will be opened in derationed areas nothing has been done so far, may I inquire, whether Government does not think it necessary to open relief shops in non-surplus areas, as poor people are forced to purchase rice in blackmarket there?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Relief shops are opened to give relief, where grain is not available. It is not possible to open relief shops in surplus areas where grains are available easily and where people can purchase grain in the open market."

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SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Are Government satisfied that after this procurement is over and after what is sent out, out of that procured quantity, the balance available will be sufficient to maintain the entire population of this district?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Yes, Sir. It is only based upon this, namely, that after whatever is procured and is expected to be sent out to needy areas, sufficient quantity will be retained in the district itself, that this district is declared to be a surplus district."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I understood from the heads of certain districts that even though there is very urgent necessity in their districts to open relief shops or ration shops, they are unable to do it because of the paucity of stock allotted to them; so, may I know, in view of the conditions prevailing in the rural areas, whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to see that in those areas, stock is made available for the purpose of giving relief?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Exactly; we get weekly reports from the Collectors asking for certain quantities of stock to be sent and so on, and we make arrangements to send them as and when we receive stocks from surplus districts or from outside. These weekly reports are meant to keep Government informed of the deficiency or otherwise of stock in areas, and with that we are trying to meet the situation as best as we can."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement of the number of relief shops that have been opened in the various deficit districts and taluks; and also, may I ask him to tell us whether it is a fact they have decided not to introduce ration in municipalities in surplus areas, and if so, what are the reasons for such a wholesome decision?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Sir, the opening of relief shops is in progress. It is true when hon. Members ask for the information regarding the number of relief shops opened in certain areas, we have to comply with the request. But, Sir, I have already given hon. Members an idea of where the relief shops are to be opened in the first instance, and further, we have left certain discretion to the Collectors themselves to open relief shops wherever they are urgently required. So any figures I may give now may not be complete. So I think at a later stage we may furnish this information. With regard to rationing in surplus districts, it is true Government have now come to a decision that there is no need to introduce statutory rationing in municipal towns in surplus districts, because we think it is not necessary."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am afraid we are going away from the main question."

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SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“ Will Government be pleased to study the effect of derationing and the effect of abandonment of procurement in deficit districts on the production in those areas? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ This is a bigger question, away from the main question, which I am not in a position to reply at present. The main question is concerned with East Godavari district, the amount of foodgrains produced and so on.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Sir, it is not away from the main question. It arises in regard to the point of view expressed by the Hon. Minister for Food on the question of rationing that is now under discussion. Sir, is it not a fact that East Godavari district is a surplus district, and in view of that can I not ask him, whether statutory rationing has or has not been introduced in any of the municipal towns in that district? So, Sir, I submit, this question is absolutely germane to the main question.”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, I was only referring to the question put by hon. Member Mr. Varadachari.”

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“ Sir, I only asked a simple question. We have now reverted to the policy of derationing and abandonment of procurement in deficit areas. I asked, will Government study the reaction of this policy on the production in those districts? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI G. SANYASI RAO :—“ May I know the number of paddy bags exported to Visakhapatnam district from East Godavari district every year? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ If it is necessary, it is generally done.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Sir, in view of the reported news that American wheat will not come to India, will the Hon. Minister for Food agree with me regarding the necessity for procurement in the surplus areas being made very efficient? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes, Sir, long before we expected any grain from America we have taken that point into consideration that as far as possible our surplus districts must be able to supply as much grain as possible to the deficit areas; and that is why we are still retaining the intensive procurement scheme in the surplus districts.”

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ Sir, in view of the statement made by the Hon. Minister just now that necessary quantities of foodgrains are being despatched to derationed areas, may I ask him, whether it is not a fact that even after derationing has been introduced, famine conditions are threatening in several

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parts of Coimbatore, as no sufficient quantity of foodgrain has been despatched to Coimbatore; so much so the Collector is unable to open any relief shops for want of necessary supplies? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ It is not so.

We are still watching, as I said, the situation every week; and if the Collector of Coimbatore wants further supplies or the opening of shops further, it is for him to make the suggestion and we will meet the situation.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ As the price paid for paddy is much below the price of the alternative produce which the agriculturists can grow in the land and as there is no sufficient inducement for the landlord or the cultivator to intensify his cultivation of paddy and also to part with his entire surplus foodgrain, will the Government consider urgently—within a week—the necessity for announcing and giving a bonus for the delivery of foodgrains? ” 11-1 a.m.

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ That question has been considered several times and we have given it up as being impractical at present. It is not possible just in the middle of the procurement season to talk about increasing the price. That will defeat the very object of procuring the utmost quantity of grain which the Members have in view and our organization also will not be in a position to work.”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—“ Sir, I rise on a point of order. When the main question relates strictly to the production and procurement of paddy in East Godavari district, are hon. Members at liberty to put supplementary questions on State-wide procurement, purchase from America, offer of bonus and all that? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ They are not at liberty to do so.”

SRI M. PALLAM RAJU :—“ Is it not a fact that, though the Collector has assured only 50,000 tons, 26,000 tons of rice has already been despatched from the first crop in the East Godavari district and as Godavari is failing us this year, may I request the Government to stop further despatches from the district? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ There need not be any anxiety. As I have already said, the requirements of the district will be taken care of first. At the same time people in surplus districts must be generous and send as much foodgrains as possible to deficit areas to meet the present situation.”

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THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) The Government have at present no proposal to take over all private forests in the State. They have, however, under consideration a proposal to amend the Madras Forest Act, 1882, to effect better control over private forests, prescribe working plans for their exploitation and take over any private forest the working of which does not conform to approved working plans.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“May I know the reasons which prompt the Government to take over private forests?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“They have been over-exploited and almost ruined.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“How do the Government propose to control disafforestation either for fuel or other purposes?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“Evidently my hon. Friend did not hear the last portion of my answer. I said that the Government wanted to take over any private forest, the working of which did not conform to approved working plans.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“Are the Government aware that in the Attapadi Valley of Malabar district one Mr. Mannarghat Mooppil Nair, who owns extensive forests, has been teasing and rackrenting his tenants taking advantage of his ownership of the forests even after the abolition of zamindaris?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“I do not know how this supplementary question arises out of the main question. Teasing by individuals is possible even after private forests are taken over by the Government. Teasing of employees cannot be a valid reason for taking over private forests. We propose to take over private forests only when they are not properly worked and not for the landlord's sin of ill-treating his employees.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“Is it a fact that the Zamindar of Chellapalli has allowed a number of persons to cut trees in his forests and is making a huge profit? Have the Government received any complaints and what action have they taken on them?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“This question must be put to the Hon. Minister for Revenue. It is a zamindari forest area not yet taken over by the Government. I may, however, say that some complaints have been received by the Government. They are under consideration and some steps will be taken.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“May I know whether the rules made under the Preservation of Private Forests Act do not provide that trees can be cut only in a limited portion of the forests?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“Such a provision is there. But the Act is a bit defective and we are not able to

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control effectively. So, we propose to amend the Act to take power to provide for the proper working of coupes and regeneration and to take over any private forest, the working of which does not conform to approved working plans.”

Allotment of yarn to master-weavers.

* 904 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN (on behalf of Sri N. Govindaswami Nayadu) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have stated in their Memorandum No. 226, Development, dated 8th October 1949, that master-weavers should be licensed “to enable them to get yarn direct from mills” and that Collectors have been given necessary instructions; and

(b) whether it is a fact that no direct allotment from mills has been given to any master-weaver so far, and if so, why the orders of the Government have been neglected and what action the Government have taken or propose to take against those responsible for the negligence?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“(a) Yes, but these orders were intended only for licensing such of the master-weavers who could purchase the free yarn available with the mills, to draw such free yarn direct from mills.

“(b) These master-weaver licensees are not eligible for any direct allotment from mills and the question of Government Orders being neglected or of taking action against the persons responsible for negligence does not arise.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“While I agree with the Hon. Minister that licensing of master-weavers may perpetuate the abuse, may I suggest to him to consider the advisability of issuing the red ration card in favour of the individual weaver to obtain the specified quantity of yarn direct from the mill without several intermediaries and appointing an efficient staff in his department to check up the actual distribution?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“It is a very good suggestion. But it is not practical to allow weavers to get yarn direct from the mill.”

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SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ Why is the distribution of yarn by the mills direct to the weavers not feasible? Can not the mills do the distribution through their respective agents if such a condition is imposed on the mills? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ I think the present system of distribution is quite correct. No deviation is necessary now.”

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ In view of several complaints that the prevalence of blackmarketing all over the State is due to the existence of middlemen for distribution, will the Government see that all these middlemen are abolished? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ Blackmarketing is not with the middlemen; it is only with the weavers. Because we are not able to supply adequate yarn, weavers do blackmarketing.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ In view of the statement of the Hon. Minister that distribution by the mill direct to the weaver is not practical, may I suggest to him to try this system on a small scale for a month or two in any one mill of his own choice, call for a report and then judge whether the scheme is feasible or not? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ That experiment was tried with the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. There was a lot of complaints and so we had to revert to the old system.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றையதினம் நெசவாளர்களுக்கு தங்கள் தொழிலுக்கு வேண்டிய நூலை கிடைக்காமல் இருக்கும்படிது weavers பிளாக் மார்க்கெட் செய்வது உண்மையா என்று கேட்கிறேன்? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ அதையேதான் நானும் பதில் சொன்னேன்.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ In the present context of things, there is no necessity for the concessions shown to the master-weavers and the distribution of yarn through master-weavers may be stopped immediately.”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ The free yarn sale by the mills has been stopped. Therefore this question does not arise.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ May I ask the Hon. Minister for Industries whether the Government are satisfied that the mill-owners are behaving properly? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ I have not received any complaint so far. If any complaint is received, I will enquire.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ If the allegation of the Hon. Minister that weavers are selling in the blackmarket is true, why should not the Government give to certain weavers their quota for two or three months by rotation? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ It is not practical.”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—“ May I know why only a few master-weavers get yarn direct from the mills and a large number of them do not? What is the cause for this discrimination? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ Master-weavers who were getting yarn directly from the mills in 1942-43 are allowed to get directly even now. Master-weavers in 1949 were allowed to get directly from the mills one-third of the yarn produced by them. That has been stopped now.”

Officers retrenched due to the derationing in rural areas.

* 905 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) how many officers have been removed on account of the abolition of rural rationing in this State; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the question of utilizing them in any service, and if so, how?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ (a) No reduction in staff consequent on the abolition of rural rationing in this State has so far been made. However the question of reduction of the staff is under the active consideration of the Government.

“ (b) Persons drafted to the Civil Supplies Department from the regular Departments will, on the abolition of the posts in the Civil Supplies Department, revert to their parent departments. As regards ‘outsiders’ the question is under consideration.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I know whether the Government have disbanded the staff employed on rural rationing after the abolition of rural rationing? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I have replied that the matter is under consideration. For the present the staff continues.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ In view of the answer that none of the rural rationing staff has been retrenched, am I to understand that only very few people were employed on rural rationing and that the abolition of rural rationing does not therefore affect them in any way? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ It is going to affect some people. The matter is under consideration.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ In view of the serious situation that has arisen now on account of derationing rural areas and the growing feeling urging the Government to reintroduce rural rationing, will the Government retain the staff

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in service till they decide to reintroduce rural rationing and utilize their services in the opening and supervision of foodgrain relief shops? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Relief shops may not require such a large staff. That is why we are considering whether it is necessary to retain the present staff or reduce the strength wherever possible to avoid unnecessary expenditure to the Government."

11-30 SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" Are the Government aware of the fact that the whole Food Department, with its top-heavy administration, is costing the Government very heavily, and, if so, would it not be better, especially after the abolition of rural rationing, to retrench the staff as quickly as possible? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Though rural rationing has been abolished, still the work of the department has not decreased in any way. On the contrary, it requires more vigilance and more work on the part of the department. The work has now increased."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know what is the work of the Firka Supply Officer and Taluk Supply Officer in the villages, and the District Supply Officer in the district even after the abolition of rural rationing? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The District Supply Officer and the Taluk Supply Officer have to continue anyhow. It is only the Firka Supply Officers who are directly concerned with the rural rationing. Their position has to be considered now."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" Will the Government consider the advisability of reintroducing rural rationing? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" It is too early to say anything about it."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that rural rationing officers in the mufassal, especially the subordinate officers, being afraid of prospective disbandment and consequent loss of lucrative trade they have been carrying on while rural rationing was in force, have allied themselves with vested interests and are creating an artificial agitation against the abolition of rural rationing in the State? "

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" In view of the abolition of rural rationing only recently, may I ask the Hon. Minister to do everything possible to see that it is a success? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" With the co-operation of everybody we hope to make it a success."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI :—" Sir, consequent on the abolition of rural rationing and the creation of zones for the free movement of millets, may I ask what is the actual proposal before Government, regarding millets, to feed deficit areas? "

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MR. SPEAKER :—" This supplementary does not arise out of the main question."

Differentiation in the distribution of yarn.

* 906 Q.—SRI M. KANNIAPPAN (on behalf of Sri N. Govindaswami Nayudu) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that no differentiation is made by the Government between licensees and no-quota licensees in yarn allotments and that both are given direct mill allotments?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" Yes, no differentiation is made in the matter of allotments between the regular licensees and no-quota licensees, but both are not getting allotments direct from mills."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question No. 907 will be taken up later."

Representations from the Rice Mill-owners' Association.

* 908 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Rice Mill-owners' Association, Tanjore district, regarding the increase in the milling charge and if so, what it is;

(b) whether the Government have received any resolution passed at their meeting held on or about the 18th December 1950 at Nagapattinam and if so, what it is; and

(c) what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" (a) No.

" (b) A copy of the resolution 2 passed by the Association on 17th December 1950 at Mayuram has been received by the Government. The request made in the resolution is that the wages statutorily notified by the Government for labourers in rice mills should be kept in abeyance until hulling charges are fixed in consultation with the Association and that till then the miller should be allowed to pay the workers at the existing rates.

" (c) This has been forwarded to Commissioner of Labour, who will send up proposals if he considers that any action is called for."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" What are the wages that are being paid by the rice mill owners? Have the Government accepted the mill owner's recommendation to keep in abeyance the decision of the Government regarding minimum wages of workers? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" It is for the Commissioner of Labour to look into the matter. So, the matter has been referred to him."

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SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that the giving of paddy by Government to the millers has done considerable harm to the milling of paddy due to the mischief of mill owners? May I request Government to sell paddy? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is only making a request to the Government. It is not a supplementary question.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ May I know, Sir, what are the wages fixed by the Government, and if the mill owners do not want these wages to be brought into force, what are their alternative suggestions to meet the demands of the workers? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Of course the amount which the Government proposed was higher than the wages now being paid by the mill owners. So, naturally, they are not willing to pay a higher rate than what they now pay. That is why they have made this request, and the matter is being examined.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ May I ask the Hon. Minister, Sir, to consider the desirability of abolishing the rice mills with a view to increasing food production? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I do not know how can rice mills be abolished by a mere stroke of the pen.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ Are the Government aware that if the milling charge is not enhanced, the price of bran is indirectly increased, and that the increased price of bran affects the cattle owners? Have the Government any proposal to fix the price of bran in the near future? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This supplementary question does not arise out of the main question.”

Non-supply of rice in Balijipeta.

* 907 Q.—SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the people of Balijipeta (Kavarapet), Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district, are reduced to starvation since rice is not available in the ration shops for the past many weeks; and

(b) what action has been taken to rush stocks to these starving people?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ (a) Yes; a petition to that effect was received by Government on 17th November 1950.

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“ (b) The allegation that the people of Balijipeta (Kavarapet) were reduced to starvation since rice was not available in the ration shops for several weeks is not true. Both rice and other grains were in fact issued to the cardholders from both the ration shops in the village during all the weeks from 7th October 1950 to 25th November 1950 except during the week ending 4th November 1950. During the excepted week, rice was not issued from one of the two shops, viz., Kavarapet ‘ A ’ shop but wheat was issued. The other shop, however, issued all grains including rice. There was no doubt difficulty in finding stocks but steps were taken to rush supplies from Tanjore to the extent possible.”

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware that rice was rushed to the place only after he took the initiative to meet the demands of the people, not only in that place, but also in the surrounding areas of the Ponneri taluk? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes, Sir. When it was pointed out to us, naturally we saw to it that these people did not go without rice. But, for one week, as has already been admitted, there was no rice in one of the shops.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ May I ask whether the Hon. Minister is prepared to enlighten the House on the question whether stocks were issued to the ration shops and regular ration was issued to the cardholders during the period mentioned by the Hon. Minister, namely, from 7th October 1950 to 25th November 1950? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ The stock was available in these two shops. The presumption is they were issued to cardholders.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Questions are over.”

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received a message, dated the 1st March 1951, from His Excellency the Governor of Madras—

‘ In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1) read with Article 199 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1951, and in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 207, I also recommend to that Assembly the consideration of the said Bill.’ ”

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III.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—VOTING OF DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS—cont.

DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,99,71,800 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous ’.

“ The Demand which I have the honour to move, namely, ‘ District Administration and Miscellaneous ’, covers a vast variety of topics and in fact contains a cross section of Government’s progressive activities. On the static side it is concerned with the day-to-day district administration, namely, the maintenance of the vast army of officials who man the district, both the gazetted and the non-gazetted branches. To this vast army of officials must be added the still vaster number of village officers, the headmen, the karnams and the village menials on whom the entire system of land revenue collection and administration in this State rests. In addition to this static side of the Demand are various aspects of nation-building activity, such as the schemes for colonisation for military personnel and for landless poor, the expenditure from funds for village reconstruction and for supervision of food production schemes, the responsibility for the development of the so-called Backward tracts, namely, the Agency areas in the East and West Godavari districts and Visakhapatnam as also the administration of the Amindivi and Laccadive Islands. Under the head ‘ Miscellaneous ’ the Demand is also concerned with State Broadcasting, with provision of the Accommodation Controller and his establishment for controlling rents and for regulating and leasing of houses, and the provision of a village responsibility scheme for guarding railways in those areas where railways are vulnerable to attack.

“ Whether on the static or on the progressive side, I think, this Government can look back with satisfaction on a record of achievement not merely in the last year but in the last four or five years which any State may well be proud to have sponsored. In addition to the main line of activity described above, this State has gone all out for a great reform of land revenue by the replacement of the obsolete zamindari system by a new alignment with the ryotwari system. This great reform which was effected by legislation in 1947 and 1948 and completed by executive action in 1949 and 1950 and the full fruits of which will be realized only in the next two decades, has been the signal landmark of achievement in this direction. The first Act of Rent Reduction was intended to give immediate relief and provide for the reduction of rents paid by tenants in the Zamindari Estates to the level of the rates obtaining in the adjacent ryotwari villages. A Special Officer was appointed, whose duty it was to make comparison of

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the 22,000 odd villages affected by the Act with similar villages in the ryotwari tract adjacent and to work out the correct ratio of reduction that was applicable to the zamindari rents. The actual reduction was made effective by a further provision that once the rents had been notified in the official gazettes, it was only the Government and not the landholder who should be able to collect the reduced rents. Retaining a small percentage for the cost of collection, the Government paid the balance after deducting any dues owing to it, such as peshkash, to the landholder. This great reform gave immediate relief to one-third of the ryots in the State and the extent of the relief was a 45.1 per cent reduction of the total rental paid by them, amounting to about Rs. 1.62 crores. The measure was naturally not very popular with the landlords who have taken out writs in the High Court questioning the validity of the Act and of the reduction in their income effected thereunder. This was followed up by the Zamindari Abolition Act which provided for Government taking over the estates and for an elaborate machinery to assess the compensation payable to the zamindar for the loss of his rights. This Act also provided for the establishment of a Director of Settlements and his staff, who would be concerned with the survey and settlement on ryotwari lines of the land comprised in the estates taken over. This process is expected to take anything from six to ten years, but it will mean that at the end of the process the zamindari tenant will have not only an accurate record of his patta holding but fixity of tenure under the ryotwari system. The greatness of this boon to a tenant who had been paying exorbitant rents to a capricious and exacting landholder cannot be overestimated. The Madras State has the unique distinction of being the first State to complete this reform promised by the party that now is in power throughout India. The process of taking over these estates in three batches for the sake of convenience has just been completed in January 1951. Only the inam estates remain and are proposed to be taken over in March-April of this year leaving for the present the so-called 1936 whole inam village to the last. (These are at present excluded from the scope of the Abolition Act.) Such of the staff already working in the estates, as are suitable, have been absorbed in the staff administering these areas under Government and their pay and pensionary privileges are being refixed. In this connexion it may also be mentioned that the absorption of the displaced staff consequent on the merger of Banganapalle, Pudukkottai and Sandur States in the State of Madras has been attended to and those unsuitable are either retired, or discharged from service on pension or compensation for loss of career. Though the assurance given by this Government to the Government of India related to the absorption of permanent employees only, cases of temporary servants with long service were also considered sympathetically.

“ I may now deal with another topic which this Government views with some satisfaction: that is the scheme for the Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. This scheme was introduced in Chingleput and North Arcot districts with effect from

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1st October 1949, in Anantapur, Chittoor, Bellary and Tirunelveli with effect from 1st January 1950 and in South Arcot, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Srikakulam, Ramanathapuram and Visakhapatnam with effect from 15th August 1950. In these districts the District Magistrate (Judicial) has direct control over the Sub-divisional Magistrates who replace the former Subdivisional Magistrates, who were all Deputy Collectors. The District Collector becomes the executive Additional District Magistrate. The main problem arising therefrom has been the fact that in the 12 districts where the scheme has been introduced, 13 posts of Revenue Divisional Officers, 24 posts of Additional First-class Magistrates, 10 posts of Deputy Tahsildars and 93 posts of Stationary Sub-Magistrates have to be retrenched. If the scheme is introduced in the entire State the total reduction would involve 30 Revenue Divisional Officers, 38 Deputy Tahsildars and 192 Stationary Sub-Magistrates and also consequentially several posts in the lower staff. Various measures have been concerted to try and absorb the men thus thrown out of their present offices, the most important being the amendment to the Commercial Taxes Subordinate Service Rules to provide for recruitment by transfer of men from the Revenue Department as Assistant Commercial Tax Officers and Deputy Commercial Tax Officers. Another method suggested by the Board of Revenue has been to revert all inefficient men from the Rationing Department to their parent department and appoint only regular Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars who have been affected by the Scheme of Separation. It is hoped that some of the displaced men will be absorbed as Assistant Inspectors of Labour. This scheme, the benefits of which are too well-known to need reiteration at this juncture, is one of the landmarks in the administration of this State during the last two years.

“Side by side with this has been the attempt to effect retrenchment as a result of the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee. The Board of Revenue, which was instructed to effect a reduction of at least 8 to 10 per cent in expenditure on staff, was able to effect a net savings of Rs. 7,869 per annum in its own office but considered that effecting similar petty economies in the district establishment staff would result in an over-all loss of efficiency. This proposal was therefore not pressed by Government. The Government have more than once considered the question of abolishing the Board of Revenue as a measure of retrenchment. But on a close examination of the various functions attended to by the Board, the Government have come to the conclusion that it was not possible to administer efficiently the whole of the manifold activities of the Revenue Department by a single head of a department such as the Inspector-General of Police or the Director of Public Instruction and that, though the four Commissioners of the Board worked independently in respect of their particular portfolios they had collective responsibility as a Board for various matters which were full Board subjects; and there was no greater expense to the State by their

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being designated as a Board, rather than as individual Commissioners for Land Revenue, Commercial Taxes, Civil Supplies or Settlement of Estates. It was also felt that the Board was a proper medium for the formulation of policy in respect of district administration on the revenue side and that this valuable function would be lost to Government if the Board was abolished. However, this question of its abolition has been included in the terms of reference to the Land Revenue Reforms Committee constituted by the Government in May 1950. However, it may be of interest to state that Madhya Bharat has already introduced a Board of Revenue instead of Commissioners, and that Uttar Pradesh are examining the question of starting one.

“I will now touch on the question of what this Government has done in the matter of land assignment. In 1949, the Government lifted the ban on permanent assignment of lands and issued general instructions regarding the policy of the Government in regard to assignment. The main features were, that land under the disposal of the Government should be assigned in the following order of priority:—

- (i) political sufferers;
- (ii) ex-servicemen of World War II who do not possess more than 5 acres of wet or 10 acres of dry land;
- (iii) landless poor persons (this includes Harijans and Backward Classes).’

Special concessions were shown to political sufferers and landless poor, and certain restrictions were imposed on the alienation of the land thus assigned. Land tax also was not to be collected for the first three years in respect of lands which were virgin soil. Water-rate was however to be charged for such lands. Each political sufferer is eligible for 5 acres of wet or 10 acres of dry, irrespective of other lands owned by him. As a result of the generosity of these terms a large number of applications were received and Government has been doing its best to dispose of these applications. Certain special difficulties were experienced. These were mainly, the tendency to choose communal poramboke land in preference to unassessed wastes, the delay in obtaining certificates from District Congress Committees about the applicant's political status and the fact that the land applied for by a political sufferer was very often under sivoijama of either a landless poor person or an ex-service man. Very often lands were chosen in the foreshore of tanks to which the Public Works Department had technical objection. Despite these and many other similar difficulties, Collectors have been dealing with these applications with sympathy and expedition. Already nearly 9,000 political sufferers have been assigned lands, out of 21,000 applications received, and 4,000 cases have been rejected. Very often there have been conflicts between the political sufferer who has been assigned land and a sivoijamadar not entitled to the same who refused to vacate. In several cases suits have been filed. On the whole the policy of helping the landless to secure lands has been consistently adhered to. In this connexion may be mentioned the attempt to put up

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large scale colonization schemes where there are compact blocks of land on a co-operative basis, intended for ex-servicemen and landless poor who have an agricultural bias. They are admitted as members of Land Colonization Co-operative Societies. Ten such societies are now functioning with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5.74 lakhs. The provision of Rs. 53,600 made in the Budget Estimate, 1951-52, represents the amount proposed to be spent on land reclamation, sinking of wells, construction of temporary houses, free grant for purchase of bulls, etc.

“ While on this subject it is convenient to refer to the steps taken by Government for the implementation of a ten-year plan for the amelioration of the condition of Hill Tribes in the Agency tracts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. Government have appointed a Special Agency Development Officer of the grade of a Collector with a team of experts from the various departments to help to draw up a comprehensive plan for the amelioration of the Hill Tribes. This comprehensive plan is expected to be ready in the course of April. Similar in character to these schemes are the Wynaad and Araku Valley Colonization schemes. In the Wynaad Colonization Scheme where the attempt is being made to overcome the disinclination to cultivate lands which are sparsely cultivated owing to the prevalence of malaria and black-water fever, the initial work done has been the carrying out of necessary anti-malarial operations. A dispensary has been opened at Ambalavoyal and it has since been converted into a regular Hospital and an Agricultural Farm has been set up to investigate the best variety of crops suitable for the area. The offices and staff have been accommodated in temporary buildings and in 16 Nissen huts. From February 1948 onwards, 2,176 colonists including ex-servicemen, existing pattadars, sivoijamadars and aboriginal tribes were settled, up to December 1950. Advances of various kinds have been granted to them for land reclamation, hut building, agricultural operations and for wells and septic latrines. The Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund has placed at the disposal of the Collectors the sum of Rs. 11 lakhs odd for settling 750 ex-servicemen in this scheme. Ultimately it is expected to work up to 3,000 colonists producing 11,000 tons of goodgrains. The Araku Valley Scheme relates to the reclamation and colonization of an area of 5,000 acres in the Araku Valley in the Visakhapatnam Agency. Apart from departmental cultivation of 625 acres and the construction of an experimental farm on 100 acres, surplus land is being allotted to hill-men on temporary lease of 5 acres each. Experimental cultivation of cinchona, pyrethrum and new strains suitable for the locality are carried on by the Agricultural department. Malaria has been controlled and an irrigation scheme called the Jilda Vagu Scheme has been completed. A protected water-supply from the Jilda Vagu Waterfalls is being projected. The lands have been returned to previous owners subject to the condition that they should cultivate the entire area each year.

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“ Another matter in which we can legitimately lay claim to a large measure of success is Rural Broadcasting. The Government have taken special steps to provide increased facilities to the rural areas. As the broadcasting facilities in this State were inadequate to meet the growing requirements of the various language areas, Vijayavada Station in the Telugu area and another station at Kozhikode for the benefit of the Malayalam-speaking people were opened. A scheme of research for the assembling of cheap sets capable of receiving all the medium and short wave stations was sanctioned in order to increase listening-in facilities for the people in the rural areas. As this proved a success, the Government have so far launched two schemes for assembling community sets departmentally. Thus it will be seen that this State is markedly ahead of several States in this matter.

“ I have said enough to show that the Government have taken energetic action to push through reforms which are calculated to benefit the ryot, improve his economic status and contribute to his happiness. On the other hand, the Government have, through the Revenue Department, maintained District Administration at an efficient level and kept up the tradition of the efficient collection of land revenue. In a democratic era, it has impressed on all its officers the necessity to keep in close touch with the leaders of public opinion and to be courteous and considerate in their dealings with the general public. It is perhaps unfortunate that there has been a considerable amount of bribery and corruption among the subordinate grades of the revenue staff. This is the direct result of the introduction of various forms of control, as well as the grant of different kinds of subsidy and loans. Both these give ample scope for the corrupt official to feather his nest. But Government have established a Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, which enquires into all grave cases of corruption by officers drawing above Rs. 150 salary, and is according deterrent punishments such as dismissal or compulsory retirement in proved cases of corruption. It has continued the tradition of co-ordinating all departmental activities through the various heads of departments in the district under the supervision of the Collector. The Government are also alive to the necessity for introducing reforms into the present system of land revenue administration and for this purpose have appointed the Land Revenue Reforms Committee, the first report of which relating to land tenures and connected problems has already been submitted to Government. The final report is expected in April and Government will carefully consider the several recommendations and evolve a uniform land policy for the entire State and make some attempt to produce a Land Revenue Code. Finally, the Government have been keenly alive to the unfortunate consequences of the failure for the fourth year of the north-east monsoon and the hardships that have resulted thereby. Government are about to issue a comprehensive set of instructions for land revenue remission both for wet and dry crops. They have also well in hand measures for meeting any shortage

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of fodder. They have also taken steps to meet a situation that may arise due to the scarcity of water in several districts. Lastly in a related matter, namely the hardship caused to weavers by the scarcity of yarn, Government have also taken steps to provide cash doles limited for two weeks to the indigent, sick and destitute among the weavers and to refer the able-bodied among them to *ad hoc* relief works opened in the vicinity, which should provide them with the means of earning their livelihood. These and all the other related activities referred to by me earlier will show that the Demand which I have the honour to move is one which is fully justified by the measures taken by this Government."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,99,71,800 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.'

" I fix four hours for this Demand and ten minutes for each hon. Member."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

' That the allotment of Rs. 5,99,71,800 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" Sir, the Hon. Minister said that this Demand is one which deals with an omnibus subject and one can bring in anything under this Demand. I do not know whether any aspect of the administration can be excluded from the consideration of this Demand. In any case, I shall confine myself to some of the salient features of the administration of the districts. It is true that we have a Government here and this Government can certainly not carry on their administration without the help and co-operation of the officers in the various districts, who are looking after the various departments of administration. The most important of them is the Collectorate. With the separation of the judiciary from the executive in twelve districts of this State, we have brought into existence a new service, that is, the District Magistrates who are different from the District Collectors. The work of the District Collector in those districts, that is prior to the separation, was of a very onerous nature. The District Collector used to be both an executive officer and a judicial officer. Now that separation has been brought about in twelve districts, he has to look after other departments than the Magisterial department. Sir, with the advent of independence, and with the retirement of some of the able and efficient European civilians, we had to depend upon those officers who were available at that time. This has also resulted in promoting people from the lower cadre of service to higher cadres. This process has been going on to the extent that one who was practically a Tahsildar yesterday was compelled to take up the responsibility of administering the whole district. That being the case, we must be prepared to face the disadvantages

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that are likely to follow such rapid promotions. The Indian Civil Service men who had the training, ability and capacity of their own, are very badly missed in this State at the present time when we have to depend upon those people who originally belonged to lower services in the districts. It may be true that they have had experience of having been head clerks or having been Tahsildars and so on. But, certainly, they do not have that capacity, ability and standard of efficiency which were generally associated with the civilian officers of those times. It is really unfortunate that we have to face such a situation and have to carry on the administration of the districts with people who were promoted from lower cadres. While I say this, I must also say that some of these officers who have thus been promoted, have risen to the occasion and are doing their best to discharge their duties very well. But, unfortunately, that is not the case with all of them. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government should see that they institute some really efficient service. We have got All-India examinations for the selection of Indian Administrative Service people. Some of these Indian Administrative Service Officers are really able and efficient people and I am sure that they will cope up with the situation. I am, however, afraid that the qualifications and experience of these people and the training that these people are given are not enough. Something should be done to see that the scope of this training is widened so that these people may be sent to some foreign countries for a certain period to acquire training in methods of administration. At present, as soon as these people pass their B.A. or M.A. Degree examination, they go through the prescribed course of training and immediately afterwards, they are recruited as Deputy Collectors or are brought to the Secretariat over the heads of so many people who may be already working in those places. I earnestly suggest that this Government should address the Government of India in the matter and request them to institute an efficient service which should in no way be inferior to the erstwhile Indian Civil Service. This is very essential for strengthening the services and administration, as I am sure, that it is really these people who are responsible to the Government for the administration in the various districts. If they are not strong, if they are not honest, if they are not reliable, if they are not efficient, if they are not men with wide knowledge, if they are not men who can exercise their discretion in a remarkable manner and if they are not men who can easily understand the problems of the average citizens living in the districts, then I am afraid, the administration will suffer. I know the very many disabilities under which these officers have been working in the districts. I should also mention that we are hearing lots of complaints about delay and indiscretion on the part of the Collectors, because they have been pitched on to a type of work, which they would never have dreamt of dealing with. These officers should be trained to see that there is no corruption in the various districts to which they may be posted. These gentlemen are not generally in a position to take quick decisions and have been struggling very hard on account of the fact that they do not have that much of

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experience, wide outlook and other qualities which the Indian Civil Service men had. The Government of India and our Government should take steps to see that really well-trained people are turned out for the administration of the various districts. I think that it is better even if these people are sent out to foreign countries to get the requisite experience, as was done in the case of the Indian Civil Service people.

"Now, coming to the lower cadre services, I think the Board of Revenue is in charge of the promotion of these people from the lower cadres to higher cadres. Even in this matter, we hear lots of complaints that favouritism is shown to a set of people on communal considerations and so on. It is true that these District Collectors send up names to the Revenue Board, i.e., a list of persons who, in their opinion, are mature for promotion from either Deputy Tahsildar to Tahsildar, or from Tahsildar to Deputy Collector, or in some cases from Deputy Collector to Collector. In all these matters, I think it is very much better that those gentlemen who are sitting at the helm of affairs mete out equal justice to all people without showing any favouritism to any one community. If the Secretary is a Christian or if he is a Non-Brahman, or if he is a Brahman or if he is a Muslim and he puts up the names of his own community people overlooking the claims of so many people who really deserve to be promoted, then the services will suffer and the administration will also suffer in the long run. I hope the selection officer, who is entrusted with the responsible job of promoting the officers, will not be allowed to show any favouritism on communal considerations. (The Hon. Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raju: 'He will forget the community.') The Hon. Chief Minister is quite right in saying that he will forget the community to which he belongs for the time being, and I hope such officers will be guided only by the particulars and record of service of the various officers that are placed before them. I do not have only the interests of the minority communities in view, when I am making this suggestion. If we want to earn a good name and if we want to earn a name that we will always be just, we must instruct these officers to be impartial. I am sure the Hon. Minister who knows these things only too well, will take adequate steps to tone up the administration in a satisfactory way. He should also see that these officers discharge their duties without communal and other considerations which are not quite germane to fair administration.

"Under this Demand, we are considering Broadcasting also. We must do everything to see that this department is really made useful to the community at large. I do not know whether it is not time for us to see that the State Government have something to do with that department. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) Of course, this subject is an All-India subject, and is being controlled from above. In this connexion I should say that the gentlemen in Delhi know very little about the actual requirements of this State, the languages to be employed in Broadcasting and who the people are that are to be helped.

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"It is true, Madam, that we are becoming highly music-minded. I am afraid there is too much prominence given to music by the Radio authorities. I feel the time allotted for this must be considerably lessened so that the time thus saved can be utilized for the education of the people. I do not say that music should altogether go but more importance should be given to subjects which will help to educate the people.

"Then, I shall come to the misuse of loud-speakers. I think this is a subject dealt with by the Police Department. Loud-speakers are installed not only in shops and coffee hotels but in theatres also. I find these are always at work from morning till evening announcing something or the other. I know that in Tiruchirappalli, a certain theatre has a loud-speaker which is a regular nuisance to the people living in the neighbourhood. It creates such a loud noise that it reaches a radius of two miles, disturbing prayers and disturbing sleep. This nuisance must be checked.

"Madam, rural reconstruction also comes under this Demand. So far as grants for this are concerned, the Government of India are very tardy. They must come out with more assistance to the State Government. There are villages which do not get good water; there are villages which have no good roads. All these cannot be attended to unless there is finance. The State is already suffering from loss of revenues. The Government of India must, therefore, come forward and help the State to go ahead with their rural reconstruction plans.

"Regarding the separation of judiciary from the executive, the Hon. the Minister was good enough to tell us that he had made arrangements to absorb all those who had to be thrown out of employment on account of the reform. I am sure that there will be no heart-burning anywhere.

"So far as the Board of Revenue is concerned, it is a very old question whether it should be retained or abolished. I take a fifty-fifty stand in the matter. (Sri K. T. Kosalram: 'It means no opinion.') I know that the institution is really useful and so I want it to stay. At the same time, I find that it is a very costly one and so it should go. I am sure that the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Minister for Revenue will give their earnest attention to this question and decide what is best in the circumstances.

"Finally, Madam, a word about the Rayalaseema Development Board. It is true that the Board has been functioning for a long time. But I am afraid it has not proved useful to the people of Rayalaseema. The area has not improved. The condition of the people has not improved. The Hon. Gentleman, the Minister for Revenue comes from Rayalaseema. I appeal to him and to the Chief Minister to give more financial help to the Board so that it may prove useful to the people of the Ceded Districts. It is a well-known fact that these districts are very backward in this State and they require more help from the State. The Government must help to improve the condition of the people in those districts. With these words, Madam, I move my cut motion."

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DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the allotment of Rs. 5,99,71,800 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Madam, Deputy Speaker, when the Irrigation Demand was under discussion, almost all hon. Members and particularly, the Members of the party in power, vied with one another in complimenting the Hon. the Minister in charge of the Department. But in this Demand, I find that the epidemic has started from the Hon. the Minister for Revenue himself. (Laughter.) He started patting on his back and on the back of his own Department. I really do not know whether he or his Department deserves so much of compliment or patting.

" Madam, at the outset, I would like to make a reference to the Madras Estates Abolition Act. The Hon. the Minister said that it was a boon conferred on the people. His predecessor who piloted the Bill on the floor of this House has said times without number that he was ushering in a millennium. I am asking the hon. Members of this House, where is that millennium? The Government have created confusion and the confusion has become worse confounded in those areas which are called zamindaris. Unauthorized occupation is taking place day in and day out. When the representatives of zamindars tell the Minister, ' Sir, you have not taken over these areas; you have not notified these areas but even before that unauthorized occupation is going on', the Minister says, ' what can I do when people are trying to take the law into their own hands? ' He says ' Vo tho chalthai hai, chalne tho ' in his beautiful Urdu. This is what is happening in the zamindaris. The Hon. the Minister for Public Works was saying that he was renovating several tanks in the zamindari areas taken over by the Government. But unfortunately, tanks in those areas which have not been taken over by the Government, either for reasons of suits pending before the High Court or other reasons, have not been attended to and the people who cultivate their lands with water from these tanks are undergoing considerable hardship. This matter must be looked into by the Government.

" About the settlement officers, the Hon. the Minister for Revenue had a good word to say. But I, for my part, feel till the doomsday no settlement is going to take place. Nothing seems to have been done actually so far. I find suffering not only among the zamindars but also among the people occupying these zamindaris.

" Coming to the question of ' Grow More Food ', the Hon. the Minister for Irrigation, Hon. Sri Bhaktavatsalam, was almost falling foul on me for the reason that I said that the Grow More Food Campaign was a grand magnificent failure. He said that I was indulging in rhetoric. I do not know whether the Minister read the report of the Reserve Bank of India in this matter. The Reserve Bank is the highest authority in this land that can speak with authority on the financial and economic effects of the several policies and programmes of this Government. It has said in clear terms that the Grow More Food campaign has failed in this country.

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I have to bring this fact to the notice of the Hon. the Minister for Revenue and also to the notice of the Hon. the Minister for Irrigation who was angry with me the other day. The only result of this scheme, so far as I could see, is the veritable disafforestation that is taking place day in and day out in this State. Due to scarcity of firewood, barks of trees are removed and at times, the whole tree is cut. The forests are going out of existence. Perhaps divine powers have been affected by this veritable vandalism and, therefore, we have not had rains for the last four years. We talk of Vanamahotsavam. What I would like to impress upon the Ministers is the necessity of Vanarakshakam. Let us preserve the existing trees. Let us preserve the trees which actually brought us rain in the past and made the people happy and contented. What do we see to-day? Trees are cut. What are the Collectors doing? They do nothing to prevent large scale felling of trees.

" Then, Madam, as I said while speaking on the previous Demand, well-sinking must be undertaken by the Government themselves. It is no use leaving it to the people. The Government have now changed their policy in regard to sinking of wells. They say that wells should be sunk only in those places where water is available in plenty. This is not enough. The whole work must be taken up by the Government.

" With regard to the resettlement of demobilized personnel, I must say that there is more unsettlement than resettlement. The Hon. the Minister was reading a list in which he has given highest priority to political sufferers in the matter of aid. I am not quarrelling with him. All that I say is that the demobilized persons are people who have served the country in the past though under a foreign Government. They have sacrificed considerably. Whenever they go and settle on lands allotted to them by the Government, the Collector follows them and says : ' You please vacate the land and hand it over to so and so, a political sufferer '. Madam, this is more than unfair and more than unreasonable. I would plead with the Minister that he should not unsettle people who have already settled down.

" Next, I come to village officers. The precise status of the village officers in the administrative set up of the State has so far been not defined. Times without number, representations were made to the Minister for Revenue. Times without number, deputations waited on the Minister to see that the status of the village officers was raised. But till now, I find that nothing has been done. The Government have increased the pay and dearness allowance in respect of every other category of service in the State. The allowances payable to the village officers remain practically the same as before. They continue to draw the ridiculously meagre pay they were drawing before. Madam, you are aware the village officers are almost the keystone of the administrative structure. They are the people who help the administration to be carried on successfully. They are the persons who prepare the valuable statistics required for administrative purposes. Whether it is food control or any other control, the Government rely only

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on the statistics prepared by these officers. But they are not prepared to help these poor officers. Even that dearness allowance they promised when procurement rules were in operation, they have not given. On the other hand, these officers are treated worse than menials. When we ask the Government to increase their salary, they say: 'they are only honorary workers or part-time workers'. At the same time, if we say, 'please allow them to take up some other work, some part-time work', they come down upon the officers and say, 'you have got rules and regulations governing your service.'

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"I ask the Hon. Minister whether they are really Government servants or not. If they are and if they are valuable assets to the administration of this State, is it not the duty and responsibility of this Government to keep them happy? I say, Madam we are not keeping them happy. On the other hand, insults after insults are heaped on them. Even on the floor of this House, the Hon. Member, Sri A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, condemned the very organization of village officers in the State. You know, Madam, when the Village Panchayats Bill was on the anvil of this Legislature, they have eliminated the village officers from having anything to do with the Panchayats. I ask, without the help of the village officers, whether the administration of the Village Panchayat could be carried on? They are people who have a fund of knowledge and experience in the village. Again Madam, you are aware there is a wave of anti-social activity spreading all over the State in spite of the best efforts the Government are making to prevent it. How many of these village officers have lost their lives in preventing these activities raising their heads in this State. They are the people who can give the Government valuable information. If the Government are not going to keep them happy, I am sure their administration will not be successful in this State. Therefore, I plead with all the earnestness I can command and with all the vehemence I can command that Government must seriously consider the question of revising the salary and allowances of these officers and treat them as other regular Government servants are treated.

"Again, Madam there is this question of the Laccadive and Amindivi islands. The Hon. Minister said that the Government had done wonderfully well in respect of these islands. But, I say they are the blackspots. There are no roads, no schools, no hospitals. People there are living almost in a barbarous state. If this Government really want to help the backward areas they must see that more amenities are provided for the people living in those islands. People there are living in a backward condition. Government must do things to improve their lot.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, people at present require more pumps and pumpsets. I know by giving more pumps and pumpsets the Government are actually helping the food production. Supply of pumps is almost the lifeblood of food production at present. I would therefore plead with the Government to see that

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more pumps and pumpsets are supplied so that people, in areas where there is water, could erect these pumpsets and cultivate the lands available and thus produce more food. Now pumps and pumpsets are not supplied to the extent required. Therefore people are undergoing considerable hardships.

"Again, Madam, a new caste has arisen in this State, namely the Members of the Legislature. If we go to any District Collector or his officers, they ask whether we belong to the Ministerialist side or not. The fact whether one belongs to the Ministerialist side or not has got an effect on these people. This is something which is really bad. Administration must be kept away from such influences. I do not say that we should not have the right to advise the Collectors. Let us have that right. But let that be done in a manner that fairplay and reasonableness are not in any way affected.

"There is again the question of travelling allowances for these Collectors. At present the travelling allowance allowed is not sufficient. Once upon a time it was 12 annas per mile. Now it has been reduced to 9 annas and further reduced to 6 annas a mile. If the Government want to extract more work out of them, the Government must see to it that these officers are kept happy. Unless they are kept happy the Government cannot expect better administration in the State."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, Madras has always been proud of its efficient revenue administration which is the basic part of the administration of a State. We were proud that the army of Non-gazetted Officers, who fill the rank and file of the district administration with the Collector of the district at the head, have been able to discharge their duties, which are varied and which are entrusted to them, in an efficient manner. Even now when we are under an emergency they have carried on their duties sufficiently well. No doubt the Hon. Minister for Revenue has paid a tribute to the services the Government are getting from these paid officials in the district, high and low. But I should like to enter a very strong plea on their behalf in view of the increase in the cost of living and in view of the fact that the salaries and emoluments including the allowances for the low paid staff in the district administration have not been increased sufficiently to meet the increased cost of living. I am very well aware of the increase in the house allowance that has been announced in the budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister. That is a meagre increase and insufficient. I request the Government earnestly to reconsider the matter and grant to the non-gazetted officers more remuneration and allowances. I know the Hon. Minister for Revenue will content himself by saying that the Government have no money however much we may sympathise with them. These words will not satisfy the army of non-gazetted officers on whom the Government rely for the efficient carrying on of the administration of the State. I do sincerely hope that the needs of

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these Government servants will receive the attention of the Government. I can even say that in an emergency like this it will not be out of place to draw from the Revenue Reserve Fund to meet the needs of these servants. This fund has been built up to some extent on account of the toil of these non-gazetted officers of this State. I do feel strongly in this matter and I do hope that the loyalty of these people will not be strained any further in this matter. When I mentioned this to the Hon. the Finance Minister he intervened and said that he would do it on the eve of the elections. I say it would be very much out of grace if the Government did it now, a month or two before the election. If the Government did it now, these servants would feel that the Government have realized the importance of the work done by them and also the good work they have done.

“Madam Deputy Speaker, I want to say a word about the Collectors and the highly paid officials. The Collector is the glorified head of the district to-day. I call him a glorified head because he is nothing but a glorified head to-day. He is not able to enjoy the status that is necessary for a Collector with a meagre salary of Rs. 850 a month, with children to be educated in the medical college, in the engineering college, or in some other college and with the rent he has to pay for the bungalow. I say, Madam, these bungalows are Government buildings. At least these bungalows should be given them free of rent. The Collector should be given a car owned by the Government, for it is impossible for him to buy one himself. In the olden days Government were giving an advance equal to four months' salary of the Collector. Now it is not enough even to purchase the tyres. It is therefore necessary that the Government should provide a car and give allowances to the officers to meet the cost of petrol and other expenses. That should be the way to get a more efficient discharge of the work by the Collectors. Even with regard to the Divisional Officer if the Government want him to go round and discharge his duties satisfactorily, he requires a car. Considering the drought and food famine if he is to discharge his duty efficiently and supervise the work of food distribution, a car is very essential. I do hope that all these important Government officers will be provided at least with a jeep if they cannot be provided with a car and thus enabled to do their work efficiently. I am not suggesting this for the sake of lavishness. I will be the last person to do so. I am suggesting all these for work being carried out more efficiently in the districts.

“In regard to these Collectors, I would like the Government to just remember the great prestige that was attached to the office of the Collector some 20 or 30 years ago. Let them also just imagine what is the position of the Collector to-day. It is the Collector to whom the Government must look to, to get many things done. I hope the Government would respect the Collector's opinion on many matters and that they will not throw it to the winds. I am making a weighty suggestion. If I should be wrong, I may be corrected. We have been told repeatedly that the Collectors have

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no place in the counsels of the Government. In reality all suggestions and recommendations of the Collector are turned down at the Government level. If more occasions like this arise, the Collectors lose their stamina and respect and the Government will not be enhancing the prestige of the office of the Collector on whom the Government rely for so many things to be done in the district. In those days the Collector could get done many items of work on behalf of the Government. As a matter of fact at the Ministerial level, they have only to allocate the work and leave the work to be carried out by these Collectors. I need hardly remind the Hon. Minister for Revenue who has taken such a real liking for the Revenue Department and who himself feels that the Revenue Department in this State deserved encouragement, about these things.

“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I have always been feeling that the Board of Revenue is necessary. If the Collectors are raised in their status and dignity, the Board of Revenue should be strict in matters relating to disciplinary action against those Collectors who may not come up to the standard and see that they get efficient work from the Collectors. In regard to promotions also it is necessary to see that efficient men alone are promoted and the Board's recommendation should have great weight in the matter. I hope the dignity and the status of the Board of Revenue would be kept up. Otherwise, the usefulness of the institution will be lost. Persons like us may be tempted to say that it need not exist. But if it should exist it should be given the highest status. The status could be given not by words but by respecting the advice, wherever it is, irrespective of any representation that might be made to the Government by any particular individual. I am not here to say anything about the obligation of higher officers.

“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I understand a special officer by name Mr. Gorwal, from the Government of India, has just now come here to enquire into the question of possible reduction in the number of officers now employed by this State. While I have no objection to supernumerary officers being sent home, I hope, it will be possible for the Government to get the retention of the Board of Revenue and such other offices which are necessary for the work that lies ahead of us.

“One other thing on which I want to say a few words is this. I understood from the hon. Member Janab Abdul Hameed Khan that Broadcasting comes under this head. It remains to be seen how far the All-India Radio can satisfy the needs of this State. But I would like to tell the State Government that it is absolutely essential that they should see that the All-India Radio in all its activities does things properly and in an impartial manner. I shall not now go into the question of favouritism one way or the other that is practised openly by the All-India Radio. I have no hesitation in claiming that I am enemy No. 1 of the All-India Radio, as far as this State is concerned. I should not take up the time of

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the House except to say that I have been distressed to learn that the All-India Radio station at Tiruchirappalli which is now mostly a Tamil station, after the opening of the Vijayavada station, has not been catering to the needs of the Tamil area. I do sincerely hope that the work of the All-India Radio at Tiruchirappalli will improve and that they will cater to the needs of the population in the Tamil districts just as Vijayavada and Kozhikode would cater to the needs of the people of those areas. I am sorry to learn that the quality of the music that is dispensed through the All-India Radio at Tiruchirappalli is not to the liking of the people in the Tamil area. The percentage of Tamil in music programmes has gone down in recent times.

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"I do hope that the Hon. Minister will call for the statistics for the last year—I do not expect the Hon. Minister to give me a reply now, for I am giving this as a suggestion only—and see whether the position has improved since. My own view is that it should have improved after the establishment of radio stations at Vijayavada and Kozhikode. I may even ask whether the people would like to hear Tamil music being put through the Vijayavada station and Telugu music being put through the Tiruchirappalli station? While I have no objection to make the Madras station cosmopolitan, I have been asking that Madras station should cater in the proportion of 40 per cent to Tamil language, 40 per cent to Telugu language and 20 per cent to all other languages, after the establishment of radio stations at Vijayavada and Kozhikode. I only want to see that there is no Tamil-Telugu question in this, and that there is proper distribution of the various performances and use of the All-India Radio. I am also anxious that the Madras Government should have a proper say in this matter.

"Madam, I have also to entreat the Hon. Minister to enquire into the matter whether the Advisory Committee is meeting periodically and making suggestions. I have a very great doubt that they are periodically meeting with a proper agenda and discussing the matters relating to the suggestions being put forth by them from time to time. If they are not working properly, I would request the Government to reconstitute the committee without me and see that it functions properly.

"I also want to give one warning in the matter of using the All-India Radio during the coming elections. Many people would like to use it. There may not be anti-Congress people. They may not talk against the party in power or the party that is likely to come into power. But they may be against certain individuals. Half-a-dozen people may stand in six constituencies and one of them may use the radio to attack one individual opposite. Please imagine and don't ask me 'Who that one is?' The elections are going to be held under adult franchise and the Government will have to utilize the services of the All-India Radio. I therefore request the Government to see that they have more say in this respect."

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* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am very sorry to have to differ from the previous speaker, the hon. Gentleman, Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad. I would agree with him on any one of the other points that he has said, but not on the question of All-India Radio. I will have to emphatically protest against the narrow outlook that he has been showing in the speech that he has made. Music is music whatever be the language that is used as a vehicle for it. All *kritis* are composed in no other language than Sanskrit or Telugu. All the musicians including Sri Thyagaraja, Swati Tirunal, Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Poochi Srinivasa Ayyangar and others composed *kritis* wholly in Telugu, because they found the Telugu language so well fitted to be used as a vehicle for all *ragas*, *swaras* and *thalas*. Such being the case, to simply preach against a language in the matter of music is a very shortsighted policy, in my opinion. Of course, the revered father of Raja Muthiah Chettiyar was also an exponent of this sort of view and it was in those days that the agitation Tamil Isai was started. Even musicians belonging to Tamilnad and whose mother-tongue is Tamil are, perforce, compelled to use Telugu and even now they are using it and we cannot escape it in any performance."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Hear Ariyakudi Ramanuja Ayyangar."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Yes, I know and have been hearing his music also on the radio and in the kacheris. He cannot shine in any performance if he recites songs in any other language. So, Madam, his view that a certain percentage or a higher percentage of performances should be given to Tamil is absolutely not correct. It is wrong for people to be faddists about the language in music performances. I am sorry I have had to waste my time on a small matter."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"No, you have spent the time usefully."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Madam, the Hon. Minister touched upon the Rent Reduction Act in his speech supporting the Demand that he has made. The Rent Reduction Act was part of a policy to convert all zamindari areas into ryotwari areas and in so doing the Government somehow or other lost sight of the vital principle and the policy underlying the legislation that was undertaken and what was not found in the original Bill was introduced in the Rent Reduction Bill in the Select Committee by a provision to make grain rents reduced in areas where grain rents were prevailing. The ryots were expecting the ryotwari system to be introduced wholesale. But the Rent Reduction Act perpetuates the collection of grain rents in these abnormal times and it falls heavily on the poor ryots. What happened was that even in estates which for centuries had not been collecting the grain at all, the rent was fixed in grain but collected in cash alone and even so it was treated as if it were an area where grain rents were in

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vogue. Even the commuted value of grain that was collected during all these centuries was so small that nobody made a great howl about it. But recently after the prices have begun to rise, people have been agitating for the abolition of grain rents. Yet instead of giving up the existing policy of collecting the grain rent in cash, the provision for the collection of grain rent was somehow or other introduced in the Bill, of course in a reduced proportion. But what is this reduced proportion? In the Chettinad estate in Chittoor, in about 200 villages, grain rent varying from 150 to 200 rupees per acre per crop or per year is being sought to be collected as arrears for the three faslis 1357, 1358 and 1359. And while in fasli 1360 the Collector has been pleased to give remission, the ryot is asked to pay by coercive measures all the arrears due for the three faslis 1357, 1358 and 1359 in grain and so much so he is called upon to pay 600 to 700 rupees per acre and the rent being crop-war, not even yearly, it changes according to the nature of the crop or the season in which it is grown. I therefore submit that the arrears should not be collected especially when drought is raging in the district and when the people have no food. They have no grain to sell and pay the rent and it is a pity that the Government should simply keep quiet. It is said that some legislation is coming for redressing their grievances in regard to commutation. But that is not what is wanted just now. In Chittoor, in nearly 300 villages, arrears for the three faslis at the rate of 250 to 300 rupees are being collected by coercive measures. The demand is that it should be immediately stopped. If the Government want to compensate the landlord, let them collect the rent and pay the landlords. If the Government want to amend the Bill, let them fix the commutation on the pre-war rates of prices of grain. One of these two must be done as the people are crying hoarse. It is well known that the Revenue Officers, Tahsildars and karnams are collecting the arrears from the ryots by force. Their cattle are being attached and their stocks are being snatched away. They are running away from their homes. Therefore, let the Government take courage in both hands and stop this kind of collection. At least let the poor ryots be allowed to pay the arrears of rents in instalments, spread over the whole period up to the date of final settlement. This can be done by the Government and I hope the Government will do the needful in the matter immediately.

“Then, Madam, the Hon. Minister has also touched upon the separation of judiciary and the economy in expenditure that has been made and it is foreseeable now. There is no doubt that it is a very advantageous system and I fully endorse that view. But, in the matter of District Magistrates, I would suggest to the Government that there is no need for the appointment of a District Magistrate for each district separately. There is absolutely no work for him to do. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government may appoint a Sessions Judge as the District Magistrate. His business will be simply to inspect the First-class Magistrates' Courts and other Sub-Magistrates' Courts and there will be no

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other work for him except the administrative and supervisory work. The Sessions Judge normally hears appeals from the First-class Magistrates. Therefore, there is no need for the existence of separate District Magistrates and a Sessions Judge will suffice for the purpose. There is no need to amend any law. A Sessions Judge can be appointed as the District Magistrate and the whole work can be done by him. I also understand that from May next one District Magistrate is going to act for two districts.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR :—“Three districts.”

* SRI K. VARADACHARI :—“It is a very very, unwise arrangement to make the people go from one district to another district. At present the people are only going 10 or 20 or 30 miles. Now with the proposed arrangement, they will have to go 100 to 250 miles. There is no need for this and a Sessions Judge can be appointed and the whole bother done away with. There is no work for the District Magistrate to do except the administrative and supervisory work over the First-class Magistrates and the Sub-Magistrates. I would, therefore, suggest that a Sessions Judge may be appointed as the District Magistrate instead of appointing a separate District Magistrate.

“Then, Madam, in the matter of supply of pump-sets and 1 p.m. *tulkavi* loans, I find that the system which was in vogue several years ago has not worked properly in the emergency in which we are placed. The applications are not disposed of quickly and it takes months and in some cases years for anybody to get a loan for a pump-set either by hire or for purchase. Then, the system of issue of loans is also anti-diluvian and does not meet the present situation. The poor ryots may want some loans to reclaim their lands and if loans are not given to them in time, there is no use. Again in the matter of supply of these tractors, there is great delay. For instance, if a political sufferer or any other poor person has got ten acres of dry land, he cannot cultivate the land unless the land is reclaimed, for which purpose he wants tractors. For supplying these tractors, security is demanded. If you cannot give him a loan and if you ask him to give additional security, where can he find additional security except his own land? So, what is the meaning of your asking him to give his own land as security? In a way, you are compelling the poor man or the political sufferer to part with his land. Only if you give the loans at once, he can reclaim the land and produce more food.

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to-day but year after year when this Demand comes, namely, that since the Hon. Ministers are interfering too much in the affairs of the districts, the tone of the District Administration is going down rapidly? (Interruption.) Yes, we are tired of repeating it year after year, yet, there is not hope as long as these Gentlemen sit in the Treasury Benches. Madam, only the other day, the sister of the President of the Indian Republic speaking in Bihar Legislative Assembly said that right from Patna up to Delhi, there is not only corruption but there is nothing like administration worth the name. Perhaps, I may be permitted to say this that there is not only corruption from Cape Comerín up to Delhi but there is no administration worth the name. I would like to call the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue as the Commander-in-Chief or Chief-of-Staff, because he has got an army of officers under him, both gazetted and non-gazetted. The Hon. Minister has transformed himself into a Commander-in-Chief. It is not a mere assertion, because to-day nothing can happen in the districts without his consent. For instance, in the district of Bellary, can anything happen without the consent of the Hon. the Minister in charge of Land Revenue? Again, can anything happen in the district of Nellore without the consent of the Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi? Similarly can anything happen in the district of Guntur without the consent of the Hon. Sri Chandramouli? No. Everybody knows it and the Hon. Minister themselves know it. In the matter of granting of bus routes or in the matter of transfer of District Officers such as District Supply Officers or Collectors or in the matter of granting of permits or any other matter, these Hon. Ministers have a say and an effective say, particularly in their respective districts. Then how can we have a better tone in the District Administration? Can there be District Administration, I ask, with such interference? I wait for a reply. Is it not a fact that in the matter of election to co-operative societies, in the matter of elections to municipalities or in the matter of appointment of even peons in some departments, these Hon. Ministers have interfered very effectively in their own respective districts and perhaps in other districts also? Madam, it is a sorry tale. As it is, it is very difficult to explain. So, I will give you a few suggestions. I have given those suggestions even last year also when this Demand came up. Hon. Ministers may refer to it if they want. Every day, about sixty people approach the Hon. Ministers. For what purpose? If statistics are taken, the purposes will be known. It is for asking the Hon. Ministers to interfere with the District Administration. They are not coming here to present any petitions of grievances or to present any appeals on revenue matters but they are coming here to request the Hon. Minister to interfere with the District Administration. There are records to prove my statement. But, every petition that is presented in the Hon. Minister's room every day or night—and perhaps in the house also—is to request the Hon. Minister to interfere with the District Administration. There is no use stating that they are not doing it. So, in order to ~~stop~~ all these things, I may give a few suggestions. We have

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about twelve or thirteen Ministers with certain portfolios but they are trying to interfere with each other's portfolio, especially in matters relating to their own districts. Instead of having this system of portfolios for each Minister, I will suggest a better plan. Straightaway, let us have the districts divided among the twelve or thirteen Ministers. Previously we had 25 districts and fortunately, we have now 26 districts. If it is not possible, we may perhaps divide some other district also into two districts for this purpose. I understand that there is already a suggestion to have Ongole as a separate district. My suggestion is that all these 26 districts may be divided among the thirteen Ministers each getting two districts, so that they will be in special charge of those two districts, for all matters, law and order, industries, commerce, education and everything. If it is done so, they will not waste their time in interfering with other districts. My hon. Friend, Mr. Majid, tells me that even there, there is a difficulty. That difficulty is quite clear. That is the difficulty regarding community. Suppose a particular Collector belongs to a certain community. He will not directly approach the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue, but he will approach a Minister in the Cabinet who belongs to his own community, even though he is not in charge of the portfolio. A person or officer belonging to a particular community will approach the Minister concerned through a Minister belonging to his own community who is represented in the Cabinet. So, to avoid even this difficulty, I have got a ready made solution. I suggest that the Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi should be in charge of all persons belonging to the Reddi community. Wherever they may be, whether living in the Ramapathapuram district or Tiruchirappalli district, if the persons belonging to that community want anything, whether it is a matter pertaining to the co-operative department or any other department, they should approach the particular Minister belonging to their community who will be in charge of all matters, so far as they are concerned. This will avoid persons approaching a wrong Minister and in a wrong way."

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JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ I am sorry, Madam, the hon. Gentleman in charge of the division of portfolios, is not here. Whenever he comes to attend a function, he comes with a ready-made speech expounding a thesis on any subject. I was fortunate the other day to be present at a function where he read a speech on House Construction. It was a thesis which could be read at an Engineers' Conference at Geneva. I am sorry he is not present here now and we are wasting our time and energy on this most important subject. The subject of the division of portfolios is a very important one because every day, the Hon. Ministers are wasting their time in interfering with each other's portfolio and in interfering with the District Administration with the result that the tone of the District Administration has gone down. So, is it not really necessary that the Hon. the Chief Minister should be here so that he may reallocate the portfolios? Similarly, there are several other communities.”

AN HON. MEMBER :—“ There are Muslims also.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Let Muslims be left to themselves or Muslims may be looked after by the Minister who will be in charge of other minorities. Madam, to-day, the whole District Administration has gone down and it can never come up to the level at which we want it to be. It can never come up to that level unless there is a diametrically opposite change in the mental attitude of the Hon. Ministers. I am sorry, Madam, I have to make this remark and I hope that my suggestion about the division of portfolios will be given effect to on the basis I have suggested.

“ There is one other thing, Madam. There is the discretionary grant of Collectors. I do not know whether it is in existence throughout the State. But, in some districts, the District Collectors and district officials, for very good cause according to their conception, go about and collect funds and use those funds for the construction of palatial buildings for officers' clubs. It is high time that it is stopped. They are collecting funds and improperly using those funds for the construction of official clubs using their pet names.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member's time is over. The hon. Member Sri K. T. Kosalam will now speak.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker கனம் ரொலின்பு, மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த மானியத்தை, நண்பர் மஜீத் அவர்கள் சொன்னமாதிரி, ஒவ்வொரு மெம்பரின்மீதும் அவர்கள் னுடைய இலாகா வைப்பதற்குப் புகழ்ந்து பேசக்கூடிய நிலையில் இல்லையென்பதை தெரிந்துகொண்டுதான் அவர் தன்னைப்பற்றி தானே புகழ்ந்துகொண்டாரோ என்று தெரிகிறது.

“ நண்பர் சலாம் அவர்கள் பல குற்றச்சாட்டுகளை அவருடைய இலாகாமிது சாட்டினார். ஆனால் அவர் சொல்லியவற்றிற்கு நேர்மாறாக இப்போது தமிழ்நாட்டில் இருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் உங்கள் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டியது அவசியமாகிறது. அவர் ஆந்திர தேசத்தில் குண்டரிலும்,

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மற்ற ஆந்திர ஜில்லாக்களிலும் அன்றாடம் ஜில்லா நிர்வாகத்தில் மந்திரிகள் குறுக்கிட்டு தாங்கள் என்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறார்களோ அதையெல்லாம் செய்துவருவதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் தமிழ்நாட்டில் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். மந்திரிமார்களும், காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும், சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களும் இங்கே உத்தரவுகளைப் போடுகிறார்களே தவிர அங்கே யுள்ள அதிகாரிகள் மந்திரிமார்கள் எந்த எண்ணத்தில் அந்த உத்தரவைப் போட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை உறந்து அந்தக் காலத்தில் நடந்துவந்ததைப் போலவே ஜஸ்டிஸ் பார்டி ஆட்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்களோ, ஜமீந்தார்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்களோ அவைகளையேதான் செய்து வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் இந்தச் சபையில் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. உண்மையில் மந்திரிமார்கள் தலையிட்டு அந்த அதிகாரிகளை நீ இப்படித் தான் செய்யவேண்டும். நான் இந்த நோக்கத்துடன் தான் உத்தரவு போட்டேன் என்று தலையிடுவதால் ஒன்றும் கெட்டுப் போகவில்லையென்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். அது இல்லாமல் இன்று தமிழ்நாட்டில் அதிகாரிகள் தங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல் நடந்து வருகிறார்கள் என்று நான் வருத்தத்தோடு சொல்லுகிறேன். அதனால் இன்று இந்த ஜில்லா நிர்வாகத்தில் மக்களுக்கு அதிகமான அதிருப்தி வளர்ந்து வருகிறது. உண்மை: பொது மக்களுக்கு இந்த நிர்வாகத்தின்மீது அதிருப்தி ஏற்பட்டு வருவதைப் போலவே என்.ஜி.ஓ.-களுக்கும் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின்மீதே அதிருப்தி ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இப்போது ஜில்லாக்களின் நிர்வாகம் மிகக் கேவலமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறதென்றே சொல்லவேண்டும். கனம் ரொலின்பு, மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய பொறுப்பு மிக அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. ஜில்லாக்களுடைய நிர்வாகத்தை ஒழுங்குபடுத்த வேண்டுமென்று 4 வருஷங்களாகவே நாங்கள் சொல்லி வருகிறோம். பொதுத் தேர்தலுக்கு இன்னும் ஒரு 8 மாத காலங்களே இருக்கின்றன. இப்போதாவது ஜில்லா நிர்வாகத்தை சீர்ப்படுத்த வேண்டியது நிர்வாக மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கடமையாகும். பொது மக்கள் இன்று கலெக்டருக்கோ, தாலுக்காருக்கோ, அல்லது வேறு எந்த அதிகாரிகளோ எவ்விதமான முக்கிய வேண்டுகோள் சொன்னாலும் அல்லது மனுக்கள் எழுதினாலும் அதற்கு எந்தவிதமான பதிலும் பொதுமக்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பதில்லையென்பதை நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. உண்மையில் அவர்கள் சொல்லக்கூடிய விண்ணப்பங்களின் பேரில் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் சரி, எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாவிட்டாலும் சரி அதற்கு ஏதாவது reply அந்தப் பொது மக்களுக்கு அனுப்பினால் அவர்கள் திருப்தி அடைவார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் அதிகாரத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. அதனால் நாம் சொல்லும் ஒவ்வொரு விஷயங்களும் அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்கு வருகிறது என்ற திருப்தி அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும். நண்பர் சலாம் அவர்கள் ஆந்திர தேசத்தில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தலையிட்டுக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று குற்றம் சாட்டினார்கள். நான் சொல்லுகிறேன் அது கூட தேவலைபோல் இருக்கிறது. தமிழ்நாட்டில் மந்திரிமார்கள் என்ன உத்தரவிட்டாலும், அரசாங்கம் அவர்களை என்ன செய்யச் சொல்லி தாக்கீது அனுப்பினாலும் அவர்கள் முன்போலவே இவைகளைக் கவனிக்காது ஜஸ்டிஸ் களிடம் ஆட்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்களோ, ஜமீந்தார்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்களோ அவைகளையேதான் இந்த அதிகாரிகள் நிறைவேற்றிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் மிக வருத்தத்தோடு சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. உண்மையில் அதிகாரிகளின் பிரமோஷனை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள், அந்த ஜஸ்டிஸ் களிடம் ஆட்கள் பணக் காரர்கள். அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறபடியேதான் பிரமோஷன்கள் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன. இதை நிரூபிக்க நான் சுயமாக இருக்கிறேன். நீங்கள் வேண்டுமானால், மந்திரிகளைக் கொண்ட கமிட்டியை அல்லது அந்த அதிகாரிகளைக்கொண்ட தினர்களைக் கொண்ட கமிட்டியை அல்லது அந்த அதிகாரிகளைக்கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டியையோ அமையுங்கள். எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்தால் நான் சொன்னவைகளை நிரூபிக்க முடியும். நிரூபிக்கவும் நான் தயாராக இருக்கிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் தான் நிர்வாகம் நடக்கிறது. இன்னும் நண்பர் மஜீத் அவர்கள் கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள். உண்மையில் அந்த கிராம அதிகாரிகளெல்லாம் அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகள்தான் அல்லது அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகள்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [12th March 1951]

அல்லயென்றே நமது அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் தெளிவு படுத்தவில்லை. அவர்களை இன்னும் இரண்டுங்கட்டான் நிலையிலேயே வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏன்னைக் கேட்டால் இந்த கிராம அதிகாரிகள் ஸ்கீமையே மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டுமென்றுதான் சொல்லுவேன். அவர்களுக்கு சம்பளத்தை சரியாக நிர்ணயித்து, உங்களுக்குச் சம்பளம்தான் அதிகம் கொடுக்கிறோம். அதைத் தவிர அலவன்ஸ் வேறும் வருகிறது. நீங்கள் தப்பாக இனி லஞ்சம் முதலியவைகள் வாங்கக்கூடாது என்று திட்டமாக சொல்லி அவர்களுக்கு வகை செய்திருக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு இந்த பட்ஜெட்டிலும் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. காங்கிரஸ் காரர்கள் இந்தச் சபையில் பா முறை இந்த கிராம அதிகாரிகள் நிலைமையை ஒருவகையாக நிர்ணயிங்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறார்கள்.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ அவர்களுக்கு அது காதில் விழுந்தால்தானே ! செவிடன் காதில் ஊதிய சங்குதான்.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ ஆம். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் எவ்வளவு சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தபோதிலும் ஒன்றும் பயனில்லை. நண்பர் சாமி நாதன் அவர்கள் சொல்வதைப்போல் செவிடன் காதில் ஊதிய சங்காகத் தான் இருக்கிறது. அது உண்மைதான்.”

“இனம் அபாலிஷன் செய்துவிட்டோம். ஜமீன்தாரி முறையை ஒழித்துவிட்டோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஒரு கோடியே 60 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் தள்ளி ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்துவிட்டோமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் நாங்குநேரியில் 10 பங்கு இனம் நிலம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த rent reduction சட்டத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான பிரயோசனமும் இல்லாது. அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே ஜமீன்தார்களாக இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் அது இனம் நிலமில்லை. பண்ணை நிலம் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஜனங்களால் ஒன்றும் கிளர்ச்சி செய்ய முடியவில்லை. அதிகாரிகளும் அந்த ஜமீன்தார்கள் சொல்லுவது படியே நடப்பதால் எந்தவிதமான பயனையும் ஜனங்கள் அடையமுடியாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியே ஹைகோர்ட்டுக்குச் சென்றாலும் அங்கேயும் ஜமீன்தார்கள் மகன் இருக்கிறான். இனம்தார்கள் மகன் இருக்கிறான். சட்டத்திற்குப் புதியதொரு வியாக்யானம் கொடுத்து அதை செல்லுபடியாகாது செய்துவிடுகிறான். அது பண்ணைநிலமென்று சொல்லி அதனால் அது பாதிக்காது செய்துவிடுகிறான். அதனால் உடனே சட்டத்திலுள்ள சிக்கலை விலக்கி ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பண்ணை நிலம் என்றால் என்ன என்பதையும் சரியாக தெளிவு படுத்தவேண்டும். இப்போது அரசாங்கம் என்ன நன்மையை ஜனங்களுக்குச் செய்தாலும் அது பொது ஜனங்களுக்குத் தெரியாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்து விளக்கிச் சொல்லுவதும் கிடையாது. கலைக்குக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்தினால் கிராம அதிகாரிகளமூலம் தான் தம்பட்டம் போட்டு அந்தச் செய்தியை அறிவிக்கும்படி சொல்லி விடுகிறார்கள். உண்மையில் அப்படி நடப்பதும் இல்லை. கிராம அதிகாரிகளும் அவ்வாறு செய்வது கிடையாது. ஆகவே ஜனங்களுக்கு இது தெரியாது போய்விடுகிறது. நான் என்ன சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் நாம் என்ன செய்தாலும் அதை அச்சிட்டு நோட்டீஸ்மூலம் அதை கிராமங்களுக்கு விநியோகம் செய்யவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் என்ன organization இருக்கிறதோ அவைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் இந்த விஷயத்தை தெரியப்படுத்தவேண்டும். பொதுமக்கள் மூலமாக அதைப் பிரசாரம் செய்யவேண்டும். நாம் சட்டத்தை செய்துவிட்டால் மாதிரிப் போதாது. ஏனென்றால் நமது அதிகாரிகள் அவைகளை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்ற ஆவல் அந்தவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள்.”

“இப்போது 1936-ம் வருஷ இனம்களுக்கு ஒன்றாகவும், மற்ற இனம்களுக்கு ஒன்றாகவும் இருப்பது சரியல்ல. 1936-ம் வருஷ இனம்களையும் ஒழித்து விடுவாமென்று ஸ்ரீ காளா வெங்கட்டராவ் அவர்கள் உறுதிமொழி கூறினார்கள். அதையே கனம் சீதாராம் ரெட்டி அவர்களும் செய்து முடிப்பதாக வாக்குறுதி அளித்தார்கள். ஆனால் அது வெறும் பேச்சாகவே இருக்கிறது.”

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இந்த நாட்டில் ஒரு பெரிய அராஜகத்தை ஏற்படுத்திவிடக்கூடிய நிலையில் அது சென்றுகொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு இடத்திற்கு ஒரு வரி, மற்றொரு இடத்திற்கு ஒரு வரியாக இருப்பதைப் பார்க்கிறபோது மக்களுக்கு ரத்தக்கொதிப்பு ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்தச் சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்கும், மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் நான் இப்போது சொல்லுகிறேன். நாய்டில் இந்த அராஜகத்தன்மை வளராது உடனேயே 1936-ம் வருஷத்திய இனம்களையும் சட்டத்தில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கப் போகிறேன் மென்று பிரகடனப் படுத்தினீர்கள். ஆனால் நூற்றுக்கு 20 பேருக்குக்கூட நிலம் கொடுத்தபடியிலே அந்த அரசியல் தியாகிகள் அரசாங்கத்தாரை தங்களுக்கு நிலம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்பார்களா? இல்லை. சுமமாய் இருந்த சங்கை ஊதிக் கெடுத்தானும் ஆண்டி என்ற ரீதியில் அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லி எல்லோருடைய ஏச்சுக்கும் ஆளாக்கினார்களே தவிர அவர்களில் 100-க்கு 20 பேருக்குக்கூட நிலம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. கொடுக்க முடியவில்லையென்றவது சொல்லிவிடலாம். ஸ்ரீ ஈ. வே. ராமசாமி நாயக்கட்தான் அரசியல் தியாகி என்று தனக்கும் காலஞ்சென்ற தன் மனைவி நாகம்மாளுக்கும் 20 ஏக்கர் நிலம் சேலம் ஏற்காடு, மலை பிரதேசத்தில் தரவேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பம் செய்துகொண்டார். அவருக்கு 20 ஏக்கரா கொடுக்காவிட்டாலும் 10 ஏக்கராவாவது கொடுத்திருந்தால் இன்று அவர் நம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எதிராக பிரசாரம் செய்யாமல் திருப்தி அடைந்திருப்பார். அது இல்லாததால் அவருடைய ஏச்சு மொழிக்கும், துஷ்பிரசாரத்திற்கும் நாம் இப்போது ஆளாக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.”

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should be made to the Central Government that the broadcasting station at Kozhikode should be allowed to continue as such without being reduced to the status of a relaying station, about which certain reports have appeared in the press.

"So far as yarn is concerned, thousands of fisherfolk in Malabar are suffering on account of its scarcity. Some immediate relief should be afforded to them and an adequate supply of yarn should be made.

"The Hon. Minister was referring to corruption which is rampant in the various departments. One of the contributory causes for corruption is discontent among the subordinate staff. The sufferings of the non-gazetted officers are not taken notice of by the Government. I may refer to one instance to show how these poor people are suffering in some municipal towns like Cannanore and Tellicherry. Non-gazetted officers there are not given any house-rent allowance, even though the cost of living in those places is as high as in Kozhikode. On the arbitrary ground that the population of these towns does not exceed 30,000, house rent allowance is denied to the non-gazetted officers there, though, as I said, the cost of living there is as high as that in Kozhikode and Palghat, where house-rent allowance is given. This is a matter on which I understand representations have already been made to the Government but relief has not been given. It is the cost of living that should be the criterion for giving or denying the house-rent allowance to non-gazetted officers and not the population of the town. I request that the Minister should examine this question and give some relief to the non-gazetted officers of Cannanore and Tellicherry, by sanctioning house-rent allowance.

"Then, the present miserable condition of the people of the Amindivi and Laccadive islands deserve the attention of Government. Even last year, if I remember aright, the hon. Leader of the Muslim League party had occasion to refer to the sufferings and disabilities of these people. They are practically in the position of some aboriginal tribes who are not taken notice of by anybody. They are not allowed to have a civilized existence. The fundamental rights, of which so much is being talked, do not seem to have any application to these people. They have no civilized system of administration there, there is no compulsory education there and no amenities are afforded to them which will conduce to civilized existence. As a matter of fact, a very primitive state of things prevails in these islands, and even after the advent of Independence, people continue to live there under the same old conditions. Certain sections of people there are not allowed to carry on certain kinds of avocations; one section is not permitted to have the privilege of building boats and carrying on trade with the main land in their boats. If they do it, another section goes and destroys those boats. There are two sections there,—the Melacharas and the Koyas? The Melacharas are not permitted to construct any boats or carry goods to the mainland; if they do that, the other section destroys the boats. An attempt was made to build boats, but under some old ante-diluvian

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regulation, these people were prevented from carrying on the work, and even now they are not permitted to carry goods to the mainland. These primitive old-time restrictions are still in existence even after the advent of Independence. I think, Madam, the earlier an enquiry is made into these matters and relief is given to these people, the better.

"So far as judicial administration is concerned, I think the Laccadives people may be allowed to go to the Malabar district and the people of the Amindivi islands may go to South Kanara. I think for purposes of election, these people have been included in the electoral rolls for Malabar and South Kanara; I suggest for judicial purposes also, they may be tacked on to Malabar and South Kanara.

"With regard to the establishment of a regular steamer service between Kozhikode and Mangalore and the Laccadives and Amindivi islands, there must be some prompt and immediate arrangement made. The poor people have to come and go in country crafts and on occasions when there are storms, many of them lose their lives. Whenever people start from the islands for the mainland, they have no knowledge as to when they can return. The result is that they are not able to sell their goods in the mainland and they have to barter their goods for others which they may require. All these matters require the immediate attention of Government. These people should either be considered as aboriginal tribes or scheduled tribes and some special concession and special amenities should be made available to them if they are to lead an ordinary civilized citizen's life. There is also no arrangement at present there for keeping law and order and no arrangement for giving medical relief. Recently there was a smallpox epidemic there and several people died before they could get any medical relief. Such a state of things prevails, Madam, under a civilized administration and after the advent of Independence in this country; that it should be so, speaks volumes for our sins of omission and commission in respect of thousands of these countrymen of ours."

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—"Madam Deputy Speaker, I wish to make a few remarks on the District Administration and hope that the Government will not take them amiss, because I am putting them forward with the best of intentions. I feel like many other hon. Members who have spoken in this House to-day, that our district administration is deteriorating from day to day. I do not say, it is due to the changeover—I am not so cynical as that—but with a little stiffness and sternness from the centre—when I say centre I mean from the Madras Government—things might take a better turn. No doubt, Madam, Friends have expressed a forlorn desire to revive the old Indian Civil Service. We may not

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revive the Indian Civil Service, with all its traditions, but I for one, would like to keep up the efficiency of the Indian Civil Service. It is not for the magic in the name; it is not for the stiffneckedness which they were assuming, but because there is some efficiency in the man which is born out of one consideration and that is, he has never known how to bend. The man recruited straight from the college is told that he is going to be a Collector. He has not risen from the clerk's post; he has not stretched his hand for every small thing as a clerk does for this or that; but he comes forward as a Collector straight knowing that his service is guaranteed and he knows that he is marked for administration and so keeps up the traditions of a Collector. I should request the Hon. Minister for Revenue to improve the status of the Collector, because there is need for such improvement in the status of the Collectors, and make them the Collectors that they are to be. As mere rent-gatherer, the word Collector is a bad name, but the proper name should have been 'Administrator.' In the olden days the East India Company meant them to be rent-gatherers from the mere mercantile point of view. You will do well to change the name over from the Collector to the Administrator and then tell him that he need not care for even the highest man in the land and be swayed by this or that recommendation. I know and it will not be contradicted when I say that some conscientious Collectors have told me—no doubt, it is against the rules—that they have been pulled this way or that way. It was pathetically said. They are very honest and very straight forward and it is a pity that even such men should have been forced to confess to some people that they are being swayed too much by such influences. Even a small man goes and says things against the Collector simply because he has some influence. I say, Madam, such things should not be allowed to go on. I do not want to go into greater details, but leave it with the suggestion to the Hon. Minister and to the Government that they should give the Collector the position that is meant for him.

"The second point in regard to district administration I would like to mention is that the Collectors must be chosen and not merely promoted. I would request the Government that, as far as possible, they should not promote Deputy Collectors as Collectors. I do not mean to say that all Deputy Collectors are bad. The idea in the mind of the Government of the past was that past experience will stand in good stead. I think that is a very wrong notion. The Collectors should be chosen not merely for efficiency, but also for tact. Imagine, Madam, a Collector sitting at a recent Firka Development meeting, where a beggar-like man came wearing old rags, and indulging in a bit of humour saying 'Oh! Gandhi cap, ཁོ་མོ་, ཁོ་མོ་ take your seat.' Such miserable exhibition of humour stinks in the nostrils of the public. One should avoid such humour. Here, I may cite another instance, when Mr. Kudva . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"Is the hon. Member addressing the Minister?"

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SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—"I am addressing the Chair too."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The Chair too. The hon. Member should address only the Chair."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—"Yes, I shall address the Chair, Madam. Recently, when Mr. Kudva, went into the district to enquire into the famine conditions there, a man got up to give his tale of woe. He was telling the Board Member, how fodder was getting scarce. Suddenly, the Collector who was standing by his side, said 'shut up' to that man. That man happened to be no less a person than the President of the Panchayat Board. At a public meeting, imagine the Collector—and he is a Collector, Madam—using such an expression as 'shut up' to a Panchayat Board President. It is really objectionable and I do not want to say anything more than that. It is not good to disclose names, but that does not matter. Mr. Kudva, Madam, had no business to keep quiet then. As a higher officer, he should have pulled up the Collector in the presence of the entire gathering and said, it is not democratic; it is not proper or it is not decent language and more than that, it is not fitting that a Collector should use such language. I have seen nearly twenty Collectors in my life and also moved closely with them in various capacities. They were very good Collectors. Whatever you may say against the Europeans, they were taught one thing, Madam. They were taught not to let loose their tongue. When they grow angry with you, they will simply bite their tongue, cut short the conversation, rise up and shake hands with you. That is the way they dispose of you; they never indulge in unbecoming language; they will never show temper. Therefore, Madam, I would request the Government to impress upon the Collectors the need for being polite to the public, because our Republic is yet tender and you have to go a long way off."

"Another small thing which I would like to suggest to the Government, Madam, is this. There is now a two-way traffic in Government correspondence and there is a lot of waste of public time. For instance, a petition is sent to a Minister, a copy of it is sent to the Board of Revenue, another copy to the Collector, another to the Deputy Collector and yet another to the Tahsildar. Poor fellows, our Indians, are yet in the habit of sending copies to all the concerned people. Now, what happens is, all these things go back to the Collector's office; from there, they are sent to the Deputy Collector's office; then they go to the Tahsildar's office, then to the Revenue Inspector and finally to the karnam. Karnam is the pivotal head of the Government and he can damn a man if he likes. What I suggest is, whenever a petition is sent, do not send it to all the various officers. When it comes to the Minister, I suggest that the Minister could send it direct to the Revenue Inspector and let the Board of Revenue, instead of sending it through the various officers, send it direct to the Revenue Inspector of the locality; or even collect all those papers that go to the Collector and then send them straight to the Revenue Inspector concerned. Then, when the papers ascend all the galaxy of

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officials, at every stage they have to go through the Revenue Inspector, the Tal'sildar, and the Deputy Collector. I ask, where is the necessity for the papers to descend gradually through six long months and another six months again to ascend and ultimately the poor petitioner receives a reply long after he forgot his application, saying 'there is no reason for the Government to reconsider the matter'. That leaves a sort of bitterness in the mind of the applicant. I therefore suggest that this delay may be avoided or reduced.

"Then, Madam, there is another matter to which I would like to refer and that is, too much work is thrust upon the Collectors, apart from the regular work they have to administer. Why do the Government entrust all silly jobs to the Collector and ask him to sell tickets, as if the Collector is a ticket collector fit to go and induce and coax blackmarketers to purchase tickets costing Rs. 100 each for this and that purpose—it may be a welfare fund, or the Prime Minister's fund or some other Minister's fund? Why should the Collector compromise his position by ordering the sale of such tickets, himself keeping an account of the fund? I know recently some of the Collectors did so. I ask, why should the Collector go on such a miserable purpose of begging the blackmarketer and ask him to purchase a ticket costing Rs. 100? I do not see any reason why Government should ask all these big guns to go and wait on the parlour of some blackmarketers and compromise their position with them. Then, if a blackmarketer purchases a hundred-rupee ticket, that means the Collector will have to wink at or turn his back to the blackmarketer or say 'I will not prosecute him' and so on in common parlance. So, Madam, there is a lot of improvement called for in district administration. I am glad you have given me this much of time. I thank you for it."

JANAB P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, probably this Hon'ble House would have no difficulty in agreeing with me when I say that there has been a progressive deterioration in the various departments of administration in this State, especially of late. The reasons for it, as far as I can see, are many, not one or two. The first reason, I think, is certainly the very low salary that is paid to the clerical staff of the various departments and especially now that the cost of living has considerably increased, it is not possible for a small clerk with a family to make both ends meet on the meagre salary that is paid to the staff. In fact, I think, as the Hon. Minister has mentioned, there is a vast army of clerks and officers in the various districts. I think, the number can be very profitably reduced and if only the Government have a mind they can reduce the number and increase the salary, so that we will have more efficiency.

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p.m. "There is another reason which I want to refer to, and that is the very low standard of education that unfortunately has set in in this country. Even a Matriculate or a School Final of former days is better than the present-day Graduate. Now, young boys, who pass out as S.S.L.C., I see while away their time sitting at the desk; their standard of education, I must regretfully say, is far below that

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of even a third form student years back. Then, there is another reason, to which I must refer, though, Madam Deputy Speaker, you will not agree, and if I were to mention that, I am afraid, my colleague, the Begum Sahiba will take up the cudgels for it. I refer to the advent of women in these departments. I leave it there, because we have no other course, as the Constitution also says no citizen shall on grounds only of sex be subject to any disability, liability, restriction, etc."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Talking of facts is allowed."

JANAB P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTY:—"Facts, though unpleasant, we have to say."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Is it inefficiency or corruption that the hon. Member is referring to?"

JANAB P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTI:—"Inefficiency, to be quite outspoken."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"It may be so, as they are new to the job."

JANAB P. K. MOIDEEN KUTTI:—"It is due to the advent of members of the fair sex to these departments."

"There is also another factor for this. In fact, various officers have told me they are being bothered with the visits, too frequent visits, I may say, of our Ministers to the districts. Many officers have told me that these visits interfere with their work; it hampers them from attending to their work; almost every day one Minister or the other is visiting, and they have to attend to him. Therefore, I would request this Government to see that efficient young men are taken for the staff in the various departments of the Government."

Another important factor I want to refer here is the plight of certain sections in the district of Malabar. Unfortunately the position is, one section,—I need not mention the name of the section—it is only a section of the community which dominates in the various departments of the Government. I want this Government to see that communal justice is done in this matter. In fact, I have nothing to complain about that particular community; but in the interests of communal justice, I plead that Government should see that the various communities are employed in the departments of the Government. One important matter I want to refer in this connection is, that as far as Muslims are concerned, in Malabar, we form one-third of the population in the district. On the basis of communal representation, unfortunately, we get only about seven per cent of the jobs. I think, Madam, there is some sort of zonal or regional representation now in force in the matter of Services, in respect of West Coast, Andhra and Tamil. But when it comes to Malabar, unfortunately, though the Muslims form one-third of the population, in the matter of Services, the communal rule, that is, the seven per cent, is applied. In fact, so far as Malabar district is concerned, in the field of administration we ought to have one-third share in the various departments. But

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wherever you go in the district of Malabar, you will find a particular community dominating, or monopolising the show as it were. I would request, even at this late hour that justice be done in the matter.

"Then, Madam, reference was made to, a subtle move, I must call it, in certain quarters to abolish or do away with the Radio Station at Kozhikode. I understand that that radio station is dominated by the Travancore people, who have absolutely no interest in retaining that station in Kozhikode; and the move, I understand, is to make it a sort of appendage or relaying station. So, I want this Government to urge upon the Government of India the absolute necessity of retaining that station at Kozhikode, and also see that as far as possible people from Malabar are posted to it.

"Then, Madam Deputy Speaker, I find, that in the matter of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, Malabar district has been rather relegated to be the last of the third batch. I really do not understand the reason for that. I hope the Hon. Minister will explain why Malabar has been put in the last batch. Then, very glowing tributes were paid by some of my colleagues on the floor of this House this morning to the admirable work done by the village officers. It is rather too late in the day to plead on behalf of these gentlemen. I am glad Mr. Kosalam gave us a true picture about them. I must say, in Mr. Majid, they had a very able advocate pleading a very weak cause. For, now that the Panchayat Act has been passed, I would request Government to see that even in the matter of collection of land revenue, the officers to be appointed under that Act are entrusted with this work, and thus do away with this last vestige of British Imperialism in this country and save the villagers from the harassment and clutches of these officers. With these words, Madam, I finish my speech."

SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL :—"Deputy Speaker, అమ్మగారు, జిల్లా ఆర్టిస్టిక్ డిమాండులో విజిన్కి సంబంధించిన విషయములనుకూడా చెప్పి యున్నారు కనుక విజిన్కి సంబంధించిన విషయముల గురించి నేను తెలుగులో మాట్లాడుచున్నాను.

"విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా, సూర్య గోదావరి జిల్లాలలోని విజిన్ ప్రాంతములలో సరి అయినటువంటి రాకపోక సౌకర్యములు, రోడ్లు లేనందున ప్రజలు చాలా ఇబ్బందులకు గురి అవుతున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో ఉన్న గూడెం Agency విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా అంత పెద్దది 18 వేల చదరపు మైళ్ల వైశాల్యమున్న ప్రాంతము. ఇంత పెద్ద ప్రాంతాన్ని ఒక తాలూకాగా గీసి విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా కలెక్టరు గారే పరిపాలన సాగించడంవలన ప్రజలకు చాలా కష్టముగా ఉన్నది.

"Gudem Agency లో 10 నుంచి 15 వరకు రహదారి బంగళాలు ఉన్నాయి. అదేవైబర్స్ పరిపాలనా కాలంలో ఇక్కడ వారు సంవత్సరానికి రెండు క్యార్యాయాలు ఈ Agency ప్రాంతాలలో tour చేసి, ప్రజల కష్ట సుఖములను పరీక్షించుకూ ఉంటే వారు. కానీ, ఇప్పుడు మన ప్రభుత్వమువారుగాని, మనకు స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చి నాడుగు సంవత్సరములైనప్పటికీ, వారి ఉద్యోగులుగాని Agency ప్రాంతాలలో tour చేసి, అప్పగింపులు అక్కడఉన్న రహదారి బంగళాలలో బసచేసి, అచ్చటి ప్రజల కష్ట సుఖములను గమనించుటలేదు. ఈ బంగళాలు సామాన్యముగా చేయబడేటటువంటి annual

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repairs కూడా లేకుండా ఉన్నవి. మర్నతులు, జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ మా Agency ప్రాంతాలకు రాకపోవడంచేత ఇతర శాఖల అధికారులకూడా అక్కడకు రావలసివేదు. ఇందువల్ల ప్రజల కష్టసుఖాలను తెలుసుకొని, వారి ఇబ్బందులను తొలగించేవారు ఎవ్వరూ లేకుండా ఉన్నారు. Agency ప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రజల చాలా ఆమాయకులు, చదువురానివారు. వారిలో నూటికి ఒకరైనా School final పరీక్ష వరకు చదువు కొనినవారైనా ఉండరు. అటువంటి సందర్భాలలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు వారిపై శ్రద్ధ వహించి వారి కష్టసుఖాలను తెలుసుకొనకపోతే ఈ అనాగరికులగు కొండజాతులవారు అధివృద్ధి అగుట ఎట్లా తెలియటంలేదు. ఇటువంటి ఆశ్రద్ధ లేకుండా చేయడం విషయమై కొన్ని విషయాలను మనవి చేస్తాను. అందుకు ముందుగా చేయవలసిన విషయమేమంటే Agency ప్రాంతాలను ఒక తాలూకాగా కాకుండా ఒక revenue division గా ఏర్పాటుచేసి, Agency ప్రజల కష్టసుఖములను తెలుసుకొని, వారి ఇబ్బందులను తొలగించుటకు ఒక ప్రత్యేక శాఖను ఏర్పాటు చేయవలెను. ఈ విధంగా ఒక separate administration ను ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి విన్నవించుచున్నాను.

"కోర్టు వ్యవహారాలు విషయంలో Agency ప్రజలకు చాలా అసౌకర్యముగా ఉన్నది. అనేక సందర్భాలలో 100, 150 మైళ్లు కాలినడకన నడిచి, వాయిదా రోజుకు Agency ప్రాంత ప్రజలు కోర్టుకు రావలసి వస్తోంది. ఇంత కష్టపడినప్పినా, ఆ రోజున చాలా మరొక రోజుకు వాయిదా పడుతుంది. తిరిగి ఈ 100, 150 మైళ్లు దూరము కాలినడకన పోవలసియున్నది. అసగా రావటానికి 8 రోజులు, పోవటానికి 9 రోజులు వీరు నడుస్తూఉండాలి. ఇది చాలా శోభనీయమైన విషయంగా ఉంది. ఈ ప్రజలు ఎక్కో ఇబ్బందులకు గురికావలసియున్నది. కాబట్టి ఈ Agency ప్రాంతంలోనే ప్రత్యేకంగా కోర్టులు ఏర్పాటుచేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వము వారికి విన్నవించుచున్నాను.

"ఈ Agency ప్రాంతాలలో వైద్య సౌకర్యములులేవు. గూడెం Agency ప్రాంతంలో నాలుగు ఆసుపత్రులు ఉన్నాయి. అనేక వేల చదరపు మైళ్ల వైశాల్యము ఉన్నటువంటి ఈ Agency ప్రాంతంలో నాలుగు hospitals ఎంతమాత్రము సరిపోవు. మలేరియా, స్యూమెనియా, black water fever మొదలగు వ్యాధులకల్ల అనేక ఇంటి ప్రజలు మృతిపొందుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి ప్రతి పది మైళ్లకు ఒక dispensary ని ఏర్పాటుచేసి డాక్టర్లకు జీవ కార్యాలను ఇప్పించి వారు గ్రామాలకుపోయి, రోగులను మందులనిచ్చి ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి విన్నవించుచున్నాను. Agency ప్రాంతాలలో మలేరియా చాలా ప్రబలముగా ఉన్నది. కాబట్టి అక్కడ ప్రత్యేకంగా మలేరియా దిహద్దుమందును ఏర్పాటుచేసి, తరుచు D.D.T. spray చేయిస్తూ ఉండవలసినదని విన్నవించుచున్నాను.

"Agency ప్రజల విద్యాభివృద్ధికిగాను, ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో 10, 15 మైళ్లకు ఏర్పాటుచేసి అచ్చట బాలరుకు ఉచిత విద్యా, రోజున ఖసత్తులు కలుగజేయవలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

"Agency ప్రాంతాలలో అనేక జలాశయములు ఉన్నాయి. అనేక కొండజాతులు కాలువలు ఉన్నాయి. ఈ జలాశయాలను వాగుచేయించి కట్టలు చేయించినట్లయితే ఎంతో విస్తీర్ణమైన సాగుభూమిని ఏర్పాటు చేసుకోవచ్చును. అంతే కాకుండా ఈ Agency ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రత్యేకంగా agricultural department ను ఏర్పాటుచేసి, వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికిగాను propaganda చేయించినట్లయితే చాలాది

[Sri P. Kakkan]

[12th March 1951]

தெரியும். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது ஏதோ ஜந்து ஏக்கர் நஞ்சையும், பத்து ஏக்கர் புஞ்சையும் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் கொடுக்கும்பொழுது மேடு பள்ளமுள்ளதாகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு ஆயிரம் இரண்டாயிரம் என்று செலவு செய்து பயிர் செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இவ்விதமிருக்கும்பொழுது தியாகிகளுக்கு 5 ஏக்கர், 10 ஏக்கர் என்று கேலியாக சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள். இதற்கு நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால் கண்ணியமான முறையில் அபசாங்கம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த பிரச்சனை நெடுநாளாக இருந்து வருகின்றன. இன்னும் இரண்டு வருஷம், ஒரு வருஷம், ஆறு மாதம் என்று கடத்திக்கொண்டு போவதில் நல்லது அல்ல. கீழ் இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகள் மனது வைத்தால் மூன்று மாதத்திற்குள் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கும் பிரச்சனையை தீர்த்துவிடலாம். இவ்விதம் இரண்டு, மூன்று வருஷங்கள் கடத்திக்கொண்டேபோனால் இன்னும் கேலிக்கூத்தாக பேசுவது அதிகரிக்கும். இப்பொழுதோ காங்கிரஸ் தொண்டர்களை கலெக்டர்கள் அவமரியாதையாக நடத்திவருகின்றார்கள். ஆட்சிற்குள் அழைத்து உட்காரச்சொல்வது கிடையாது. இவ்விதம் மதிப்புக்குரிய தலைவர்களையும், தேசத்தொண்டர்களையும், காங்கிரஸ் தியாகிகளையும் மதிப்பாகவே நடத்துவதில்லை. நிலம் கொடுக்கும் விஷயமாக உதாரணமாக மதுரையில் ஒரு கலெக்டர் Mr. அருள் அவர்கள் இதே வேலையாக ஒரு மாதம் தன்னுடைய ஜில்லாவில் Tour செய்து தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்து வந்தார். அதைப்போலவே ஒவ்வொரு கலெக்டரும் தன்னுடைய ஜில்லாவில் இதே வேலையாக ஒரு மாதம் Tour செய்து வந்தால் தியாகிகளுக்கு உடனடியாக நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்துவிடலாம். அதன் மேல் தியாகிகள் இழிவான பேச்சுக்களைக் கேட்கவேண்டியதவசியமிருக்காது என்பதை கணம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ முக்யமான இன்னொரு விஷயத்தை இந்த ஜில்லா நிர்வாகம் சம்பந்தமாக சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நிலம் acquire செய்யும் விஷயமாக பேபர்கள் எவ்வளவோ காலம் ரிவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களிடமும், தாசில் தார்களிடமும் காலதாமதமாகிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அதேகம் தடவைகளில் ஆறு மாதம், ஒரு வருஷம், இரண்டு வருஷங்கூட காலதாமதம் ஏற்படுகின்றன. காலதாமதமாவதைப் பார்த்தால் நிலம் கேட்ட ஹரிஜனத்தின் காலங்கூட முடிந்துவிடும் போல் தோன்றுகிறது. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் குடிதண்ணீர் கொண்டு வெட்ட வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் சீக்கிரத்தில் நிலத்தை acquire செய்து கிணறு வெட்டுவதே கிடையாது. இதற்கு இடை யூராக ஏதாவது சட்டங்கள் குறுக்கே நின்றால் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் அதற்கு ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்து கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் நிலங்களை acquire செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ இன்னும் உணவு உற்பத்திக்காக ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்திருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கும் தியாகிகளுக்கும் நிலம் கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் சண்டையை மூட்டிவிடுகின்றார்கள். ஹரிஜன் நிலம் கேட்டால் அதற்கு ஏதாவது ஆட்சேபணையெச்சொல்லி தியாகிகளுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் வேண்டுமென்றால் அவைகள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமானவைகளென்றும் ஆட்சேபணைகளைக் கிளப்பிவிட்டு சண்டையை மூட்டிவிடுகின்றார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த இரண்டு பேர்களும் ஒத்துழைக்காமலிருக்கும்படியாக சில ஆபீசர்கள் சில இடங்களில் வேலை செய்து வருகின்றார்கள். ஆகவே அதிகமாக உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு நல்ல முறையில் கீழ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் நடந்து கொள்ளும்படியாக தக்க உத்தரவு கணம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் போடுவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“ இன்னும் கோழி வளர்ப்பு திட்டத்தில் சில ரூபாய்களை செலவு செய்வதாக ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த கோழி வளர்ப்பு திட்டம் ஜில்லா தோறும் தாலுகாவின் முக்கிய இடங்களில் ஜனங்களுக்கு காண்பிக்கும்படியாக ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். ஆகவே தாலுகா தோறும் கோழி வளர்ப்புத் திட்டத்தை முக்கியமாக நடத்தி ஜனங்களுக்குக் காண்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[12th March 1951]

[Sri P. Kakkan]

“ இன்னும் மாடு வளர்ப்பதிலும் சுவளம் செலுத்தி Breeding bull-களை ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகா தோறும் வைத்து ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் ஜனங்களுக்கு காண்பித்து வந்தால் மாடுகளை விருத்தி செய்வதற்கு நல்லதாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

JANAB JAFFAR MOHIDEEN :- محترم نائب صدر صاحب

” سیر آنریبل منسٹر جو ڈمانڈ پر جس پیمانے پر تقریر کی ہے وہ قابل مبارک باد ہے۔ میں اپنے ضلع انڈیپور کے متعلق کہہ رہا ہوں آزاد دی مل گئی اور حکومت پر صیغہ کے لئے ڈسٹرکٹ کمیٹیاں بنائی گئیں جس سے نہ ہم کو کھانے کو کھانا ہے نہ پہننے کو کپڑا ہے۔ حکومت نے ریشمنگ نکالکر اپنی ذمہ داری سے سبکدوش ہو گئے۔ جس وقت ڈسٹرکٹ کمیٹیوں سے رزلوشن حکومت کو بھیجئے اسکا کچھ نتیجہ نہیں نکلتا ہے۔ انڈیپور میرے مونسپل حدود کے اندر جو ریشمنگ ایڈریسری کمیٹی ہے وہ برائے نام کی ہے۔ سبب یہ کہ جب ملٹ کارڈ (Rice-eater) کرنا ہو تو یہ کمیٹی کے بس سے باہر ہے کیونکہ ریشمنگ آفیسر کہتا ہے یہ میرا کام ہے میرے کروٹوں ایسی کمیٹیاں رہنے سے عام کی گیا خدمت کرسکتی ہیں۔ کہوے کا کنٹرول نکالا گیا مگر حال میں انڈیپور میں جس وقت (Mettur, Biray) مل اور لانگ گلات آیا تو ڈیلرس کو انسپکٹر (Textile) نے حکم دیا کہ تم کو فروڈ ریشن کارڈ پر دو دو کر گپڑا دیا جائے یہ دو گر گپڑا کس کو پڑتا ہے اور یہ کونسا قانون ہے (Weavers) کو ماہ میرے ایک آدھا ہڈل نکالا ملتا ہے اس سے انکے گذر اوقات کیسے پر سکتے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ انسپکٹر (checking) کو جاتے ہیں چونکہ وہ تاکا ایکٹ دو دن میں ختم ہو جاتا ہے اور انسپکٹر صاحب امکو Idle loom; inactive doom کر کے اسکا کارڈ کیانسل کر دیتے ہیں۔ کہاں کا بتائے یہ قانون اور انصاف ہے۔ رعیت کو (cart tyres) نہیں ملتے ہیں جو اثرات والے ہیں انہوں کو ملتے ہیں املي رعایا جو (tax-payers) ہیں ان میں بہت بل چل اور بیہوشی پیدا ہو گئی ہے (Transport) کا خدا حافظ جب (route) کے لئے (apply) کرتے ہیں تو جس آفسی کے اثرات ہیں وہ ہیں اس کمیٹی (route) سے حاصل کر لیتا ہے۔ اسے بہت سے روز مار رہا ہے اس قانون تو بالکل اچھا ہے مگر اس پر کوئی عمل نہیں کرتا۔ اب یہ ہو گیا ہے کہ جس کی لائی اسکی بھگت میں کھارشی ہے کہ جب کمیٹیوں میں کچھ کر کے کی طاعت نہیں تو انکو

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p.m.

[Janab Jaffar Mohideen] [12th March 1951]

برخواست کیا جائے ابتدائی علم اور محنت و علاج کی بہت بری
حالت ہے جب عام لوگوں میں زندہ دلی نہیں ہے تو حکومت
کسی طرح سے بھی برقرار نہیں رہ سکتی —

حکومت لاکھ چاہے تو کیا ہوتا ہے

“دی ہوتا ہے جو منظور خدا ہوتا ہے” *

* SRI G. SANYASI RAO :—“ఉపాధ్యక్షులారా ఆహ్లా, రాష్ట్ర పరిపాలనలో, జిల్లా పరిపాలన చాలా ముఖ్యమైనటువంటిది. జిల్లా పరిపాలనయొక్క మంచి చెడ్డలనుబట్టియే, ప్రజలు, రాష్ట్ర పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా ఉన్నదో, అక్రమంగా ఉన్నదో నిర్ణయిస్తారు. కాబట్టి, ప్రజలు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వముపట్ల నుముఖంగా ఉండాలంటే జిల్లా పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా ఉండాలి. జిల్లా పరిపాలన సరిగా ఉండుటకు జిల్లా కలెక్టరు గారియొక్క శ్రద్ధ, సమర్థత ప్రధానంశము. జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారు ప్రిక్టుగా ఉన్నట్లయితే జిల్లాలోని అన్ని శాఖల పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా నడుపబడుతుంది. మాటవరుసకు ఈనాడు తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా పరిపాలన ఎట్లు జరుగుచున్నదో గమనించ గోరైనాను. ఇప్పటి ఆ జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారు ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు, చాలా సమర్థుడు; చాలా ప్రిక్టుగా ఉంటారు. పరిపాలనలో అవకతవకలను ఆయన సహించడు. ఎక్కడైనా, అక్రమ వ్యాపారాలు జరుగుతున్నాయన్నా, కాగితాలు నడవటంలేదన్నా, వసూలు జరుపటంలో సుస్తీ కనుపిస్తున్నా, ఆ అధికారిని ఆయన వెంటనే సస్పెండ్ చేసివేస్తాడు. ఆయన అనేక సందర్భాలలో C.I.D. వర పనిచేసి, అక్రమాలను చేస్తున్నవారిని పట్టుకొని శిక్షిస్తున్నాడు. ఇటువంటి న్యాయమైనటువంటి, సమర్థతతో కూడిన పరిపాలనవలన, జిల్లా అంతటా, క్రింద ఉద్యోగస్తులు గడగడలాడుతున్నారు. ఇదివరకువర పక్షలను ఆలశ్యము చేయడం, డబ్బు యిస్తేనేకాని పనిచేయకపోవడం అనే దుర్మార్గాలు చాలా వరకు తగ్గిపోయాయని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ కలెక్టరుగారు వచ్చి కొద్ది మాసాలు అయినప్పటికీ, పరిపాలనను ఇంత సమర్థతతో కొనసాగిస్తున్నారంటే, కలెక్టరుగారి యొక్క సమర్థతవైతనే జిల్లా పరిపాలన ఆధారపడి ఉంటుందనుటలో ఎటువంటి సందేహములేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అదేమిస్తేయిగా అన్ని జిల్లాలలోని కలెక్టర్లు వ్యవహరించినట్లయితే లంచగొండితనము నిర్మూలించుడుతుంది. తేవర్లు ఆలశ్యము అవటానికి అవకాశము ఉండదు. ప్రజలకు విశేష ఉపయోగంగా ఉంటుంది. కాబట్టి అన్ని జిల్లాలలోని పరిపాలనకూడా తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా పరిపాలనవలనే జరిగేట్లు చూడ విలసిలదని అన్ని జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లకు తాఖీదులివ్వమని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఆ విధంగా పరిపాలన జరిగినాడే సామాన్య ప్రజలకు అన్యాయము జరుగదు. డబ్బుతో అవసరంలేకుండా పని జరిగే అవకాశము ఉంటుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ నాడు జిల్లాలోని, తాబూకా ఆఫీసులలో చాలా అక్రమాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఇవివరలో ఒక పోలీసు డిపార్టుమెంటులోని ఉద్యోగిలే హచ్చు లంచాలు తీసుకొంటుండే వారనే అనుమానేవారము. పోలీసు డిపార్టుమెంటులో చాలా వరకు తగ్గినది. కాని ఇప్పుడు రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటువారిపై లంచగొండితనపు ఫిర్యాదులు ఎక్కువగా వస్తున్నాయి. జిల్లాలలోని రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు ఆఫీసులు విశేషంగా అభివృద్ధి అయిపోయినాయి. మామూలుగాఉండే తహశీల్దారు మొదలైన అధికారిలతోపాటు, F.S.O. లు, T.S.O. లు, D.S.O. లు మొదలైన అధికారుల సంఖ్య విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయింది. ఉద్యోగస్తుల సంఖ్య పెరిగిపోయినకొద్దీ,

[12th March 1951] [Sri G. Sanyasi Rao]

స్వలాభపరుల సంఖ్య పెరిగిపోతోంది. లంచగొండితనము హచ్చిపోతోంది. ప్రతి చిన్న పనికికూడా ప్రజలు లంచము ఇవ్వవలసి వస్తోంది. వందలదార పెళ్ళి (sugar permit ల) దగ్గరనుంచి, లోన్ దరఖాస్తుల దగ్గరనుంచి, ప్రతి సామాన్య విషయానికి కూడా డబ్బు దూపిస్తేనేకాని పనులు జరుగుతులేదు. ఈ విపరీత పరిస్థితుల వలన ఈనాడు ప్రజాసామన్యము, ప్రభుత్వమువారిని నిందిస్తున్నారని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అయితే కొంతమంది మంచి (honest) ఉద్యోగస్తులు లేక పోలేదు. వారి సంఖ్య తక్కువ. న్యాయముగా పనిచేసే ఉద్యోగస్తులకు న్యాయము జరుగుతులేదు. జిల్లా పరిపాలనమీదనే రాష్ట్రపరిపాలన మంచిచెడ్డ ఆధారపడి ఉంటాయి అని రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు గమనించి, లంచగొండితన నిర్మూలనానికి విశేష కృషి జరుగునట్లు చూడవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను.

“హరిజనాభివృద్ధికి ఒక కోటి రూపాయలు ఇవ్వవలసి తీరాయిందియున్నారు. హరిజనులను అభివృద్ధిపరచడానికే హిందూసంఘం అభివృద్ధిచెందదని, తలదాచుకోవటానికి ఇట్లులేని హరిజనులకు గృహసహతి కలుగలేయవలెనని, వారికి నివేశ స్థలములు ఇవ్వవలెనని నాయకులు ప్రభుత్వమువారు వార్తా పత్రికలద్వారా, వేదికలమీదనుంచి వెప్పడం వింటున్నాము. కాని అనుకున్నంత త్వరగా పనులు జరుగులేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. హరిజనులవద్దనుంచి వచ్చిన వేలాదినివేశస్థలాల పిటిషన్లు ఆఫీసులలో నిలబడిపోయి యుంటున్నాయి. భూమి ఎక్వయరు చేయబడుతులేదు. ఈ పరిస్థితులను గమనిస్తే ప్రజలలో, ప్రభుత్వమువారు హరిజనులపట్ల శ్రద్ధవహించటంలేదనే అనుమానము కలుగుతోంది. ఉదాహరణంగా పెదరామభద్రపురం గ్రామంలోని హరిజనుల పరిస్థితులను గురించి మనవిచేస్తాను. 1949 వ సంవత్సరములో వచ్చిన తుపానువల్ల లాండ్లవనది పొంగి పెదరామభద్రపురంలోని ఆందరి యిట్లు కొట్టుకొనిపోయినవి. స్థలములు ఏటిలో కలిసిపోయి పాడై పోయినాయి. అవకాశమువున్నవారందరూ స్వంత డబ్బులూ స్థలములను కొని ఇండ్లు కట్టుకొన్నారు. అక్కడి హరిజనులు తిరిగి ఇండ్లుకట్టుకునే సోమతగలవారుకాదు. ఈనాడు వారు ఇట్లులేక వెల్లక్రింద కాలక్షేపం చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని గౌరవనీయులగు శ్రీ గోపాల రెడ్డి గారు స్వయంగాచూచి తెలుసుకొన్నారు. వారికమ్మలు కలెక్టరుగారైనటువంటి వి.కె. రావుగారుకూడా స్వయంకుగా చూచినారు. ఈ పరిస్థితులు, స్థానిక రెవిన్యూ డివిజన్ ఆఫీసరుగారికి, తహశీల్దారు గారికి, ఇతర రెవిన్యూ ఉద్యోగస్తులకు తెలిసినటువంటివే. హరిజనులు ఆ గ్రామంలో పడుచున్న కష్టాలను వారు స్వయంగా చూచారు. వీరికి నివేశ స్థలాలను ఇవ్వడం చాలా అర్హెంటు విషయమని వారికి తెలుసును. అయినప్పటికీకూడా పనులు జరగటం లేదంటే చాలా శోచనీయమైనసంగతి. శ్రీమద ఉద్యోగస్తులు స్వలాభవేషతో తెట్లు చూస్తూ అడ్డంకులవలన అవకతవకా వ్రాతలవలన పెదరామభద్రపురంలోని హరిజనులకు ఇంతవరకు స్థలములనిచ్చే కార్యక్రమము కొనసాగలేదు. ప్రజలలో అసంతృప్తి పెరిగి పోతోంది. ఇటువంటి అక్రమమును నిరోధిస్తేనేకాని ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న దుష్పరిస్థితకొలగి సుపరిపాలన నెలకొల్పేమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ డిమాండు మొత్తములో, కలెక్టర్లకు డిస్క్రిమినరీ గ్రాంటులుగా ఇచ్చేటందుకు కొంత మొత్తమును చేర్చియున్నారు. ఈ డిమాండు క్రింద ఉన్న ఆరు కోట్ల రూపాయలలో ఏ కొద్ది మొత్తమూ మాత్రమే డిస్క్రిమినరీ గ్రాంటుల క్రింద ఉండి ఉంటుంది. ఈ కొద్దిపాటి మొత్తమునైనా కలెక్టర్లు ఏ బి విధంగా ఖర్చు చేస్తున్నారో తెలియదు. కాబట్టి ఏ ఏ జిల్లాలలో, ఏ ఏ పనికి ఎంతోత డబ్బు ఇచ్చినది? ఎంత ఖర్చు చేసినది? వివరముగా బట్టెములో చూపించినట్లయితే చాగుంటుందని

[Sri G. Sanyasi Rao] [12th March 1951]

మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ గ్రాంటులు, గ్రామ చావడం కట్టడానికి, చిన్న చిన్న నీటి వసతులు ఏర్పాటుచేయడానికి, మంచినీటి వాపులు త్రవ్వించడానికి, ఇతర వసతులు కలిగించడానికి ఏర్పాటుచేయబడిన మొత్తం. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ మొత్తమును కలెక్టర్లు వివిధంగా ఖర్చుచేస్తున్నారో తెలియటంలేదు.

“జమీందారీలను ప్రభుత్వమువారు రద్దుచేశారు. శిస్తును తగ్గించటానికి, రైతులకు ఇదివరలో ఉండే ఇబ్బందులను తొలగించటానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా గవర్నమెంటువారు సబ్సిడీని ఏర్పాటుచేశారు. కాని ఈ సబ్సిడీ సరిగా పనిచేయడమైనట్లు కనిపించుట లేదు. వీరు శిస్తు వసూలుచేయడంతప్ప ఇతర పనులు చేస్తున్నట్లు కనపించుటలేదు. ఈ శాఖలోని ఉద్యోగులు, రైతులకు ఉపకారంచేయడంకన్న, పూర్వపు జమీందారులకు సహాయపడుతున్నారు. బంజర్లు, పొరంబోకులు, జమీందారులు అన్యాయము చేస్తుంటే వీరు విమోచయింతులేదు. వెముడు జమీందారులవంటివారు హైకోర్టులో స్టే ఆర్డర్లుపొంది బంజర్లను, పొరంబోకులను దుర్వినియోగించేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయాలను రైతులు, జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారికి, తహశీల్దారుగారికి విన్నవించుచున్నా వనులు జరుగటంలేదు. ఈ విషయాల ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించి, రైతులకు ఉపకారం చేయవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఎక్స్‌క్యూటివ్ జడ్జియరీలను విభజించినాము. ఇది చాలా మంచి విధానమని మనము తలచి దానిని అమలుపరచినాము. కాని అనుకూలమైన ఉపయోగము ఈ సంస్కరణవల్ల కలుగుటంలేదని మనవి చేయవలసివచ్చిందలకు విచారకరంగా ఉన్నది. కారణమేమనగా ఈ విధానాన్ని అమలుచేయు సందర్భంలో ఎలమంచిలో ఉండేటటువంటి సబ్-మిజిస్ట్రేటు కచేరీని, వసీపట్నానికి మార్చివేసినారు. దీనివల్ల చిన్న కేసుల వారందరు సరిసీపట్నానికి వెళ్లవలసి వస్తోంది. ఇక వసీపట్నం కోర్టులో కేసుల సంఖ్య పెరిగి విడుదలవటంలేదు. చాలా ప్రొహిబిషన్ కేసులు, ఇంకా పెండింగుగా ఉన్నవి. తాలూకానుంచి తాలూకాకు కేసు విచారణలకై పార్టీలు తిరుగుతున్నారే కాని ప్రజలెరిగిపోయి తాయిదాలమీద వాయిదాలుపడుతున్నాయి. దీనివల్ల పార్టీలు ముఖ్యముగా సామాన్యప్రజలు హెచ్చు కష్టనష్టాలకు గురికావలసివస్తోందని వారు బాధ పడుతున్నారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయాలనుగురించి రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వము వారికి తెప్పకుంటే వారు ఇది హైకోర్టు వారికి సంబంధించిన విషయమంటారు. హైకోర్టు వారికి తెప్పకుంటే వీధిజస్టిస్ గారు దీనిలో మాకేమీ సంబంధంలేదంటారు. ఈ విధానానికి అర్థమేమో నాకు అర్థమవటంలేదు. కాబట్టి ప్రజల ఇబ్బందులను గుర్తించ తాలూకా తాలూకాకు కచేరీలు మరల ఏర్పాటుచేయించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“మినిస్ట్రీయల్ అను హంశంక్రింద కొంత వైకము కేటాయించారు. దీనిని రైల్వే గార్డులకు, సబ్సిడీ నూతులు మొదలైన పనులకు ఖర్చుచేయవలసినట్లు బడ్జెటులో తెలియజేశారు. ఈ మొత్తము ఇదివరలో సరిగా ఖర్చుచేయబడుచున్నట్లు కనపించుట లేదు. ముఖ్యంగా రైల్వే గార్డులకుగాను ఇవ్వవలసిన డబ్బు ఆ గార్డులకు సక్రమంగా ముట్టడంలేదు. ఈ గార్డులు రాత్రి సమయాలందు రైల్వేరైనులవద్ద కాపలాకాయాలి. చాలా కష్టమైనపని కాని వారికి రావలసిన డబ్బు సరిగా రావటంలేదు. ఇందువలన వారిలో ఆసంతృప్తిగా ఉన్నది. ఇక ముందైన పనులు సరిగా జరిగేటట్లు దూడగోర్రాను.

“రాష్ట్ర పరిపాలనా సౌక్యము జిల్లా పరిపాలనపై ఆధారపడి ఉంటుందని మనము వారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. జిల్లా పరిపాలనకు తద్వారా రాష్ట్ర పరిపాలనకు గ్రామ

[12th March 1951] [Sri G. Sanyasi Rao]

పరిపాలన వునది. ఈ గ్రామ పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా ఉండాలంటే అది చాలావరకు గ్రామాధికారులపై ఆధారపడి ఉంటుంది. గ్రామాధికారులు గ్రామ పరిపాలనకు మూలాధారము. ఇటువంటి గ్రామాధికారులు ఈ నాడు చాలా ఆగౌరవపడుతున్నారు. వారిలో ఆసంతృప్తి హెచ్చుగావున్నది. డిపార్టుమెంటుల సంఖ్య పెరిగినకొద్దీ గ్రామాధికారులు చేయవలసిన పనులు పెరిగిపోతోంది. వారి విధులు ఎక్కువఅయిపోతున్నాయి. కానివారికి ఇచ్చే జీతము జమీందారీ ప్రాంతములలో పది, పన్నెండు రూపాయలు మాత్రమే. సామాన్యమైన కూలీ రోజుకు, రూపాయి, రూపాయన్నర చొప్పున నెలకు ముప్పది, నలువది రూపాయలవరకు సంపాదించుకొంటున్నారు. దీనికి తోడు రెవిన్యూ ఉద్యోగిగనులు, ఇతర శాఖల అధికారులు వారిని చాలా ఆగౌరవ పరుస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయాలన్నింటిని ఈ గ్రామాధికారులు వారి సంఘాలద్వారా ప్రభుత్వమువారి దృష్టికి తీసుకొనివచ్చినారు. అయినప్పటికీ వారికి జరిగే ఆగౌరవము తగ్గటమలేదు. దీనికి తోడు గ్రామాధికారులను ముందుగానే విచారణకుపూర్వము సస్పెండుచేసే అధికారాలను రెవిన్యూ ఉద్యోగులకు ఇస్తూ ఒక బిల్లు లేదలచినట్లు తెలుస్తోంది. ఇది గ్రామాధికారులను మరింత అంతోళన పరుస్తుంది. ఇది వారికి ‘గోరుతుట్టుమీద గోకటిపోటు’ వలె ఉన్నది. ఈ సస్పెండింగు పవర్సు రెవిన్యూ వారికి ఇవ్వవలసే గ్రామాధికారుల జీతాలు హెచ్చుచేసిన తరువాత ఆలోచించవచ్చును కాని, అంతవరకు ఈ బిల్లును పాస్ చేయవద్దని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. గ్రామాధికారులు ఆసంతృప్తిపెందితే గ్రామ పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా పోగదు. గ్రామాధికారులు పరిపాలనకువునది. వారిని ఆగౌరవ పరచడంవలన పరిపాలనా సౌక్యతం చెబ్బిలింతుందిగాని వేరుప్రయోజనం జరుగదు. ప్రభుత్వ కార్యక్రమముల జయోపాయములు వారిపై ఆధారపడి ఉన్నది. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు రెవిన్యూ అధికారులకు సస్పెండింగు పవర్సు ఇస్తూ లేదలచిన అమెండింగు బిల్లు ఆపుచేయుమని మరల కోరుచున్నాను.

“జిల్లా పరిపాలన నుపరిపాలనగా మారాలంటే కూర్చు గోదావరి జిల్లా కలెక్టరు గారివరకు, ఇతర జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లుగూడా ప్రవర్తించేటట్లు చూడవలసినదని, అభిధానంగా చేసినట్లయితే, లంచగొండితనము రూపుమాపిపోతుందని మనవిచేస్తూ యీ డిమాండును విలపరస్సూ ఇంతటితో విరిమిస్తున్నాను.”

[Sri M. Kanniyappan] [12th March 1951]

தபாலப் பார்த்து உடனடியாக காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் மூன்றுமணி நேரம் கழித்து அந்தத் தபால் எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் 'இன்னும் இரண்டு மாதகாலம் ஆகும்; இப்பொழுது முடியாது' என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். இந்தவிதமாக நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பு இன்றையதினம் இருப்பதைக்கண்டு நான் வருந்துகின்றேன். உண்மையில் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்கிறார்களா, தீமை செய்கிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தால் நல்லதொன்றும் மக்களுக்குச் செய்யப்படவில்லையென்றுதான் இந்த விஷயத்தில் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகின்றேன்.

“அதுமட்டுமல்ல, ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மக்கள் தங்களுக்குச் சேவைசெய்வதற்காகத்தான் vote கொடுத்து நம்மை பிரதிநிதிகளாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். தப்பு தவறுகள் செய்யும்பொது அதை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு மக்களுக்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. அங்கிருக்கின்ற கீழ்த்தர அதிகாரிகள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், 'என்ன, சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களை இடருக்கொண்டு வந்துவிட்டால் காரியங்களைச் சாதித்துக் கொண்டுவரலாமென்ற எண்ணமா? அவ்விதமொன்றும் முடியாது' என்று சொல்லி மிரட்டுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமை எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் இருக்கிறது. தப்பு தவறுகள் சில இடங்களில் இருந்தால் கனம் மந்திரியாரிடத்தில் சென்று சொன்னால், அவர்கள் எழுதினாலும்கூட அந்தக் கீழ்த்தர அதிகாரிகள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், 'அவர்களா வேலைசெய்கிறார்கள்? நாங்களல்லவா வேலை செய்கிறோம். நீங்கள் அங்கு சென்றதால் உங்கள் காரியங்கள் கவனிக்கப்பட முடியாது' என்று தாழ்மையாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். 'மஞ்சள் பெட்டிக்கு ஒட்டு போட்டீர்களே. அவர்களா வந்து வேலைசெய்கிறார்கள்?' என்று சொல்லி அவர்கள் செய்யவேண்டிய காரியம், நாங்கள் செய்ய வேண்டிய காரியம் என்று அவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பனத்தைப் பற்றிக்கின்ற முறையில், இந்த அராங்கத்தைக் குறைகூறும் முறையில், இன்றையதினம் நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறதென்று மக்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நானும் சொல்லுகிறேன். இதை இல்லையென்று மறுக்கமுடியாது. இம்மாதிரியான எண்ணங்கள் இந்த அதிகாரிகளின் மனதில் இருக்கின்றன. இதை மாற்றவேண்டும், இல்லாவிட்டால் உண்மையில் நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன் மக்களுடைய ஆட்சியாக இருக்குமானால் மக்களுடைய நன்மைக்கு விரோதமாக எந்த அதிகாரிகள் செய்தாலும் அவர்கள் அந்த இடத்திலிருந்து அகற்றப்படவேண்டும். இல்லையானால் மக்கள் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். இன்றையதினம் அதை உத்தேசித்துநான் நம்முடைய நிர்வாகம் ரொம்பவும் மந்தமாக இருக்கிறது. பழைய முறையையேதான் இன்றையதினம் கையாளுகிறார்கள். அதை மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கனம் மந்திரியவர்களைக்கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

“அதைப்போலவே, இன்றையதினம் அரசியல் தியாகிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்காக நிலம் கொடுக்கும் பிரச்சனையைப் பார்த்தால் மூன்று வருடகாலமாகியிருந்தும் அதிக வேகத்தில் இல்லாமல் குறைந்த அளவில் தான் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. உடனே முனடி வைத்தால் காரியங்களைச் சாதிக்கமுடியும். Collectorலிருந்து கீழ்த்தர சிப்பந்திகள் வரை இந்த அரசியல் தியாகிகளிடம் ஒரு வேற்றுமையான எண்ணம் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லவிரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு மனுபோட்டால் உடனே அந்த மனுவுக்கு விரோதமாக கிராம அதிகாரிகள் சென்று எங்கேயோ இருக்கின்ற தியாகி ஒருவன் இந்தக்கிராமத்திலிருக்கும் நிலத்திற்கு மனுப் போட்டிருக்கிறான். உடனே இதற்கு எதிரிடையாக ஒரு மனுவை எழுதி அனுப்பினால் நாங்கள் உனக்கு உதந்தையாக இருக்கிறோம்' என்று அவர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றே தவறுதலாக மக்களிடத்தில் சொல்லி தியாகிகளுக்கு விரோதமான காரியத்தை அங்கு இருக்கின்ற தாசில்தார், அங்கிருக்கின்ற கணக்குப்பிள்ளை இன்னும் மற்றவர்களும் இந்தக் காரியத்தில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரியான அதிகாரிகளின் நியாயமற்ற செயல்களைப்பற்றி தியாகிகளிடமிருந்து அநேக கடிதங்கள் எனக்கு வந்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அனுப்பியுமிருக்கிறேன்.

“மேலும், தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய நிலத்தைப் பார்த்தால் புள்ளமும் மேடுமாக இருக்கிறது. சீர்திருத்த முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறது.

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சீர்திருத்தவேண்டுமென்றால் பணம் இல்லை; பணம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் போதுமான வசதி இருக்கிறதா என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். தியாகிகள் நாட்டிற்காகப் பாடுபட்டவர்கள்; தங்களுடைய எல்லா சொத்தையும் குறிந்தவர்கள், இன்றைய தினம் அந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு ஒரு உபயோகமில்லாத நிலத்தைக் கொடுத்து இதைப் பயிர் செய்; இதுதான் உனக்கு சன்மானம் என்று சொல்லி, சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வதற்கு 2,000 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் தேவையென்றால் அந்தத் தியாகியினுடைய நிலை என்ன ஆகும். உடனடியாக நிலம் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் அதற்குத் தகுந்த உதவியளிப்பதற்கு அதிகாரிகளுக்கு தக்கவிதமான உத்தரவு அளிக்கவேண்டும. போன வருஷம் budget-ல் கூட தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பது சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு அதிகாரியை நியமித்து உடனே கவனிக்கப்படும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதிகாரியை நியமித்தார்கள். பணத்தையும் செலவு செய்தார்கள். ஆனால், இன்றைய தினம் ஒருவிதமான நன்மையும் செய்யப்படவில்லையென்று நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“அதைப்போலவே இன்றைய தினம் வீடுகட்டும் திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. வீடு கட்டும் திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் உண்மையில் மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். மிகவும் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். நேற்றைய தினம் கூட ஹரிஜன மக்கள் அதிகமாகக் கூடியிருந்த இடத்தில் கனம் ஸ்ரீ முனுசாமிப் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் தலைமையில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மக்கள் கூடி வீடு இல்லாத நிலைமையை எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். நாங்கள் சொன்னோம், இன்று மக்கள் அரசாங்கம் நடக்கிறது. அது கவனிக்கும் என்று சொன்னோம். இந்த விஷயத்தில் மிகவும் கவனம் செலுத்தி வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய அந்த விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கத்தார் உடனடியாகத் தாமதமின்றி கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[Sri B. Satyanarayana Raju] [12th March 1951]

తాలూకాకు రోవడం చాలా కష్టముగాయన్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇట్లు చేయడము వల్ల, కొన్ని Court లు వీనివేయబడి, అందువలనగా ప్రభుత్వానికి కొంత డబ్బు మిగులుతుందనే భావనచే ఇట్లు చేసినారు. కాని వాస్తవముగా దీనినుండి ప్రజలకు లేనిపోని కష్టాలు కలుగుచున్నవి. అనేక prohibition cases లు, ఒకటికూడా విచారించక, అన్నియు వాయిదాగా వేయబడుచున్నవి. ఇందువలన ఆ cases లకు సంబంధించినవారు సమాధుల దూరపు గ్రామాలనుండి వచ్చి పోవలసి వస్తున్నది. ఇంకొకటాకుండా ఈ Sub-Magistrates' Courts కు fix చేసినటువంటి centres కూడా సరికాలేవు. వారి ఇష్టమువచ్చినట్లు, ఎవరో ఒక influential member మరెవరో ఫలానా తాలూకాలో ఎక్కడ పనియందునని, అక్కడ centre fix చేసిన వాగుండునని, వెప్పినంత మాత్రముననే, అటువంటి centres ను, ఎక్కడ చాలా దూరమునంటి, పనిలేనటువంటి తాలూకాలను centres గా fix చేసిగొన్నారు. ఇందువల్ల ఎంతటి తాలూకా ప్రజలకు, చాలామందికి వచ్చిపోవుటకు చాలా కష్టముగాయిండును. కనుక, ఏ తాలూకాలో అయితే, ఎక్కడ పనియందునో, అటువంటి చోట్లనే centres fix చేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మనవిచేయచున్నాను.

“అంతే కాకుండా, పరిపాలన సరిగా జరుగవలెనంటే, ఉద్యోగస్తులకు తృప్తి కరము జీతములియ్యవలసియుండును. Revenue Department లో, ఉద్యోగస్తులకు జీతములు తక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి. ముఖ్యముగా village officers కు జీతములు చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్నవి. ఈ village officers గ్రామ పరిపాలనకును తద్వారా జిల్లా పరిపాలనకును ఎంతో ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి, అవసరమైనటువంటి ఉద్యోగస్తులు. గ్రామములు వీరు సరిగా చూస్తేనేగాని, లేకపోతే జిల్లా పరిపాలన వాగుండును. కాబట్టి, ఈ ఉద్యోగస్తులకు తగిన జీతములు ఇవ్వవలెనని కోరుతూ. ఇంతటి తో వినిమించుకొంటున్నాను.”

3-45 p.m. JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, the general complaint in the district is that the Collector and his subordinates do not verify the correctness of the reports of their subordinate officers. They take the report of their subordinates as gospel truth. When the Government, or the Board of Revenue call for a report from a district officer, he calls for a report from the karnam or the Revenue Inspector, and reproduces that report in his report to the Government or the Board of Revenue. So the report that ultimately reaches the Government or the Board is the report prepared by the karnam or the Revenue Inspector. If a person is admitted in the hospital, he has to pay hospital charges depending upon his income. The doctor calls for a report about the patient's income from the Tahsildar. The Tahsildar calls for a report from the karnam or the Revenue Inspector and passes it on to the doctor as though it is his report. Even though the patient may not have any income, hospital charges are collected on the basis of the income report sent by the Tahsildar. If the patient makes a representation to the doctor, he says that he is guided by the report of the Tahsildar. When the Tahsildar is approached, he says that he is guided by the report of the karnam or Revenue Inspector. The karnam and Revenue Inspector are local people who may be amenable to influence by those inimical to the patient. To take action depending merely on the report of the karnam or Revenue Inspector is a very dangerous thing.”

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* SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the Demand for District Administration and Miscellaneous moved by the Hon. Minister for Revenue. In supporting the Demand, I would like to make a few observations for the consideration of the Hon. Minister.

“It is gratifying to note that most of the officials have adjusted themselves to the changed conditions due to the advent of freedom, and have begun to understand their responsibility in the proper perspective and act as servants of the people. It is a pity that some officials, who must have derived benefit during the British regime and who have deep-rooted affection and sympathy, still continue to think that the Britisher, who has gone for ever, is likely to come back and lose no opportunity to malign this Government. Though such officials are few, they are able to do effective anti-Government propaganda throughout the country. They are exploiting for their nefarious purpose the worst famine that we are experiencing in food and yarn. If the district officers behave a bit tactfully, answer questions a bit politely and take the people into confidence, I am sure things would be far better. When the people and their representatives make any representation to them with regard to the rigours of procurement or any other matter, they reply: ‘We have no power or responsibility, we cannot do anything. The Government are not interested in giving us yarn or food. You all voted for the Congress and you represent to the Congress Government.’ They shift the responsibility for the present difficulties to some Minister or other. They do not at all think that they form part of the Government and that they are as much responsible for the proper running of the administration as the Ministers.

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was Rs. 30 per bag. After derationing, there is supposed to be free movement and naturally the price must come down. On the other hand, due to the attitude of the authorities, the price has gone up. The price of rice ranges between Rs. 85 and Rs. 90 per bag and the price of cholam is Rs. 65 per bag. This is due not to the lack of sympathy on the part of the Government or their policy but to the manner in which the local officers administer that policy. The man-in-the-street suffers. The district officers say that the Government and not they deserve to be cursed for the increased cost of living and the high price of foodstuffs.

“With regard to yarn allotment, it is surprising to note that still there are certain officers who cannot differentiate between count and count. In Salem district there are a number of areas in which only particular varieties of yarn are needed. But unfortunately the Control Officers are regularly allotting unsuitable varieties in spite of numerous representations against it. There is no use of complaining that the weavers are selling yarn in black-market. What can the weavers do with the unwanted varieties except to sell them in black-market in areas where they are urgently needed? With a little more care and interest in administration, the district officers could maintain the prestige of the Government high. If to-day the Government are in the bad books of the people and the people indulge in loose talk against the Government, I say with great confidence that it is due not to any inherent defect in the Government policies but to the non-co-operation of certain district officials. I do not accuse all the officials. There are certain officials who have not yet adjusted themselves to the environment. They think that the Ministers must obey and carry out their instructions and that they need not carry out the instructions of the Government. With a whipping from the Government, I think the district services can be made to carry out the instructions of the Government in letter and spirit, take an active interest in the advancement of the welfare of the people and maintain the prestige of the Government high.

“With these words, I support the Demand.”

* SRI B. PERUMAL NAYUDU :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, this morning the hon. Member for Chittoor, Sri K. Varadachari, drew a harrowing picture of the working of the Rent Reduction Act in his district. Coming to my area, it is a matter for gratification that the rents have been reduced to the level of the highest ryotwari rates prevailing in the district. But that will not do. It would have been better if the rents had been reduced to the level of the rates prevailing in the ryotwari areas in the neighbourhood. Such a reduction would have benefited the peasantry a good deal and averted dissatisfaction among them.

“I now turn to kist remission. There is a village called Pidur in Nellore district. The tenants and zamindar of that place fought about kist remission and went up to the High Court. The High Court judgment was in favour of the tenants and it said that kist remission was not merely a matter for discretion but that the

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tenants were entitled to it by right. The principle of that judgment does not seem to be observed now. It is better that the Government instruct their officers to follow that principle. That principle should be followed not only for the fasli 1360 but also the previous faslis since the Government took over the administration into their hands.

“Coming to the separation of the judiciary from the executive, I must confess to a sense of disappointment at the way in which it is implemented. My hon. Friend Sri B. Satyanarayana Raju referred to some defects. In my constituency of Kandukur in Nellore district, it is proposed to reduce the Stationary Sub-Magistrates' Courts from 14 to 8. These courts deal with second-class cases and the people involved are mostly the poor classes. As a result of reduction in the number of courts, there will be anarchy and confusion and the Communists will seize the opportunity to create another situation in the area. (At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

“The Government will do well to reconsider all these questions 4 p.m. and take the public into their confidence. They should find proper solutions for all these problems. Especially in the matter of criminal justice, they must see to the interests of the people. I wish the Government would consider all these aspects in the proper perspective and do the needful.

“Coming to the cut motion of which I have given notice, namely, the constitution of the Ongole district, I wish to point out that this is not any unusual matter, much less a novel matter. There are precedents for this. In the olden days the administration was carried on according to the exigencies of the times. Guntur district was separated from Krishna, Godavari was constituted into two districts, namely, East Godavari and West Godavari, Ramnathapuram was separated from Madurai district and Chittoor was separated from North Arcot district. According to the exigencies of the times, in the olden days, districts were bifurcated. I wish to say that if Ongole is constituted into a separate district, it will make a handy and sizable district. It will have a population of 12 lakhs and an area of about 6,000 square miles. Why I want a separate Ongole district is this. Kandukur division, as it is, consists of four taluks, and its population is about four lakhs. These taluks were mainly zamindari areas. The zamindar of Venkatagiri was one of the principal proprietors of the area. Ongole has a population according to the census of three lakhs. Vinukonda has more than 1½ lakhs. Markapur division has two taluks, namely, Markapur and Cumbum. The population of this division is about 2½ lakhs. With a population of 12 lakhs and an area of 6,000 square miles, the new district can be brought into being. I may be asked where is the need for a new district. I say, Sir, that Nellore district extends from Arambakkam to Tanguturu, a distance of 150 miles on the coast. In the interior it extends to 70 miles. In the old Venkatagiri estate, Kocherlakota village was a fairly good centre, having a number of villages and tanks

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round about it. It is seven miles away from Markapur. Let the Government consider the difficulties of the people in going to the headquarters at Nellore and representing their grievances. Even for coming to Kandukur divisional headquarters, the villagers have to perform a journey of 70 miles. This question of constituting a separate district was taken up some 20 years before. But, somehow the proposal was dropped owing to the opposition of the Venkatagiri zamindar, who said that his zamin in the Nellore district should not be bifurcated."

MR. SPEAKER :—"As the hon. Member's time is up, he will please resume his seat. The hon. Member Sri N. Annamalai Pillai will now speak."

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் ஜில்லா நிர்வாகம் பற்றிய நிலைமையை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிற சமயத்தில் நானும் கனம் ரெவின்யூ, மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கும், சர்க்காரினுடைய கவனத்திற்கும் முக்கியமாக நிலவாரி வஜா செய்வது பற்றிய விஷயத்தைக் கொண்டு விரும்புகின்றேன். சென்ற நான்கு வருஷங்களாக பருவ மழை பெய்யாமல் பஞ்சத்தினால் ஜனங்கள் வாடிவதங்கி கொண்டிருக்கிறதோடல்லாமல், அந்த ஜனங்கள் தங்கள் ஊர், இருப்பிடம் முதலியவைகளை விட்டே பல தேசங்களுக்கு ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் தெரியப் படுத்துகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் நில வரியை வஜா செய்வதைப் பற்றி சர்க்கார் முன்பு யோசித்து வந்த முடிவிலிருந்து மீண்டும் இப்போது கூடுமான வரையில் நில வரியை வசூலிப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருப்பதாக நான் கேள்விப்படுகின்றேன். 4 அணு பலிதமாக இருந்தால் அந்த நிலத்திற்கு வரியை வசூல் செய்யலாம் என்று சர்க்கார் உத்திரவிட்டிருப்பதாகக் கேள்விப்பட்டேன். அது உண்மையானால் நான் சர்க்கார் அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு ஒரு உண்மையைக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். இப்போது கிராமந்திரங்கனில் எந்த நிலத்தில் பலிதமாகாலும், பலிதமாகாவிட்டாலும் அதற்கு 4 அணு பலிதம் என்று எழுதுவது பழங்கால வழக்கமாக இருந்து வருகிறது. நிலத்தில் பாஷ்பாடு உழைத்து ஒரு அணு பலிதமில்லாமல்கூட போனால் அங்கே இருக்கிற கணக்குப்பிள்ளை, பட்டாமணியம், ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் அந்த நிலத்தில் 4 அணு பலிதம் என்று எழுதுவது சர்வ சாதாரண வழக்கமாகும். குறிப்பாக எனது ஜில்லா, வடஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவைப் பற்றி நான் ஒன்றும் அதிகமாகச் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. எங்கள் ஜில்லா ரொம்ப பிரபலமான ஜில்லா; பஞ்சத்தில் எப்போதும் மூழ்கிக் கிடப்பதில் என்றும் பிரபலமான ஜில்லாதான். இன்றைக்கு எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஜனங்கள் குடிப்பதற்குக் கூட தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் திண்டாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் 4 அணு பலிதமுள்ள நிலத்திற்கு வரியை வசூல் செய்யுங்கள் என்று உத்திரவு இட்டால், நான் மேலே சொன்னபடி நிலத்தில் ஒரு அணு கூட பலிதமில்லாமல் இருந்தும் 4 அணு பலிதமென்று அதிகாரிகளால் கணக்கு எழுதப்பட்டிருப்பதால் அந்த விளைவு அற்ற நிலங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் கூட வரி வசூல் செய்யும் கோர நிலைமை ஏற்படும். ஆகையால் உண்மையில் அந்த நிலத்தில் 4 அணு பலிதம் ஏற்பட்டதா என்று கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் விசாரித்து வரி வஜா செய்ய வேண்டும். 4 அணுவிற்கு மேல் பலிதமுள்ள நிலத்திற்கு வரி வசூலிப்பதில் எந்த விதமான ஆகேஷனையும் கிடையாது. ஏனென்றால் இப்போது விளைவேயில்லாத நிலங்களுக்குக் கூட 4 அணு பலிதமென்று எழுதுவது ஆபீசர்களின் வழக்கமாக இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. அரசாங்க உத்திரவில் 4 அணு பலிதமாயிருந்தால்தான் வரி வசூலிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், 3 அணு பலிதமாயிருந்தால்கூட வரி வசூலிக்க வேண்டாமென்று தெரியப் படுத்தியிருப்பதாக நான் கேள்விப்பட்டேன். இப்போது அதிகாரிகள் எந்த விளையாத நிலத்திற்கும் 4 அணு பலிதமென்று எழுதியிருப்பதால்

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கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் உண்மையில் எந்த நிலத்திற்கு வரி வசூலிக்கலாமென்று தீர் விசாரித்து வரி விதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

"மேலும் தற்போது அதிகாரிகள் பொதுமக்களுடன் ஒத்துழைப்பது கிடையாது. ஒரு சில அதிகாரிகள் ஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களை உணர்ந்து இந்த சமயத்தில் ஜனங்களுக்கு நாம் எதேனும் உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். பெரும்பாலான அதிகாரிகள் இன்று, 'மாட்டை மேய்த்தானும் : கோலைப் போட்டானும் : பரப்பாத்தியம்மா, மாடு வந்தது. பார்த்துக்கொள்', என்ற ஒரு பழமொழிப்படி உத்தியோகம் பார்க்கிறார்களே தவிர பொறுப்பாக ஜனங்கள் இன்று செத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களே, அவர்களை எப்படி காப்பாற்றுவது என்று சற்று கூட யோசனை செய்து வேலை செய்வது கிடையாது. ஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்க துரிதமாக வேலை செய்வது கிடையாது. கனம் ரெவின்யூ, மந்திரி அவர்களும், மற்றும் இங்குள்ள அதிகாரிகளும் எவ்வளவு சீக்கிரம் ஒரு காரியம் நடக்கவேண்டுமென்று உத்திரவிடுகிறார்களோ, அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு தாமதமாகத்தான் இன்று அந்த அதிகாரிகள் வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் ஜனங்கள் பரிதபிக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மைக்காக நாம் காமதேனுவைப் போல மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தோம். ஜனங்கள் கையில் நால்காசு சேர்த்துக் கொண்டு சுகமாக வாழ்வதற்கு இந்தச் சட்டம் மிக உதவியாக அமைந்திருக்கிறது. ஜனங்கள் எல்லோரும் இந்தச் சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்ததற்காக நம்மைப் புகழ்ந்து கொண்டாட வேண்டியதற்கு மாறாக நம்மை இன்று தூற்றுப்படியாக இன்று நம் மதுவிலக்கு அதிகாரிகள் வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அதிகாரிகளிடே மனமாற்றம் ஏற்படாத வரையில் நாம் என்ன நல்ல காரியம் செய்தாலும் அதனால் எந்த விதமான பலனும் ஏற்படாது. இப்போது எந்தக் காரியத்தை எடுத்தும் கொண்டாலும் ஒரு வருஷம் ஆகிறது. ஆறு மாதம் ஆகிறது. உதாரணமாக ஒன்று சொல்லுகின்றேன். அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். எனது ஜில்லாவிலே தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்து இரண்டு வருஷம் ஆகிவிட்டது. இரண்டு வருஷங்கள் ஆகியும் இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ பேருக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்தபாடிಲ್ಲ. ஏதேன் ஒன்றிரண்டு பேருக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கலாம். இதையெல்லாம் உடனடியாக கவனித்து அவர்களுக்குச் சீக்கிரமாக நிலம் கொடுக்கும்படி செய்தால் அந்தத் தியாகிகளெல்லாம் அந்த நிலத்தில் வேலை செய்வார்கள். எனக்கு இப்போது நிலம் கொடுத்து இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தப் பஞ்சகாலத்தில் நானும் ஏதாவது பயிர் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக சோளம், கேழ்வரகு விதைத்துக்கொண்டேன். அதே மாதிரி மற்றத் தியாகிகளுக்கும் நிலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால் அவர்களும் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்குப் பிரயோசனமாக இருந்திருக்கும். அம்மாதிரி கொடுக்கப்படாததால் இன்று எத்தனையோ தேசத் தியாகிகள் இந்தச் சர்க்காரை தாடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையைச் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து அதை நீக்க உடனே தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [12th March 1951]

ஆசிரியர்களுக்காக வரவேண்டுமென்றால் 2 வ. ப. பள்ளிகள் பயிற்சி பெறவேண்டுமென்று சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் பயிற்சி கொடுப்பதற்குப் போதுமான அவை ஆசிரியர் போதனா முறைப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் கிடைப்பது.

“சர்க்கார் ணறு வெட்டி மானியம் கொடுத்ததைப் பற்றி பலர் பலவிதமாகப் பேசினார்கள். ஆனால் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். நாட்டில் நிறைய கிணறு வெட்டுவதில் சர்க்கார் நல்ல உதவி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று. அம்மாதிரி ஏராளமான பண உதவி செய்து அதிகமாகக் கிணறுகள் வெட்டச் செய்து பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலத்தை இப்போது ஜனங்கள் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். சில மெம்பர்கள் கிணறு வெட்டப் பணம் கொடுத்தது எல்லாம் வீண என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் அது தவறாகும். நான்கூட சர்க்காரிடம் 500 ரூபாய் மானியம் பெற்று, மேலே கொஞ்சம் பணம் போட்டு கிணறு வெட்டியிருக்கிறேன். வேண்டுமானால் யார் வந்து வேண்டுமென்றாலும் பார்க்கலாம். இன்னும் என்னைப்போலவே பலர் மானியம் பெற்றுக் கிணறு வெட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இந்த உதவி மிக அவசியமானது என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“இப்போது நிராம கணக்குப்பிள்ளை, மணியக்காரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் சம்பளம் மிகக் குறைவு. அவர்களை சர்க்கார் ஊழியர்களாகவோ, அல்லது சர்க்கார் ஊழியர்கள் இல்லாமலன்றோ நிர்ணயிக்கவில்லை. அவர்களுக்குச் சம்பளத்தை அதிகம் கொடுக்காவிட்டாலும் காலநிலைமையை உத்தேசித்துக் கொஞ்சம் அலுவலசையாவது அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் இந்தக் கணக்குப்பிள்ளை, மணியக்காரர்களுக்கு அந்த உத்தியோகத்தைத் தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமே தெரியாது. மேலும் இதே வேலை அவர்களுக்கு காலே முதல் மாலை வரைச் சரியாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் எவ்வித கிளர்ச்சி செய்யாமல் அவர்கள் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தி அவர்களிடம் நல்லமுறையில் வேலை வாங்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் லஞ்சம் வாங்காதிருக்க வழி செய்யவேண்டும். இதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அவர்களுடைய சேவைதான் சர்க்காருக்கு முக்கியமானது.

“பதிவு இல்லாத கெஜட் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அவர்கள் சமீபத்தில்கூட சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். அப்போது பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்த கனம் ஓ.பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் அந்த என்.ஜி.ஓ. களுடைய விஷயத்தை அனுதாபத்தோடு கவனிப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். இப்போது மேலும் மேலும் பஞ்ச நிலைமை அதிகரித்து வருகிறது. முன்பு ஒரு படி அரிசி 1 ரூபாய், 1½ ரூபாய்க்கு பிளாக் மார்க் கட்டிலே கிடைத்து வந்தது. இப்போதோ 1½ ரூபாய், 1½ ரூபாயாகக் கொண்டு வந்தது. இந்த நிலைமையில் அந்த ஆபீசர்களை சட்டத்தினாலும், அதிகாரத்தினாலும் அழுத்திப் போடாமல் அவர்கள் விஷயத்திலேயும் கொஞ்சம் காரணயத்தோடு நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

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1 m. MR. SPEAKER:—“I want to call the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue to reply at 4-20 p.m. So, the hon. Member Sri R. Natesan may kindly finish his speech within five minutes.”

* SRI R. NATESAN:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்துள்ள இந்த ஜில்லா மானிய கோரிக்கையை ஆதரித்து சிலவார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். கடந்த நான்கு வருஷங்களாக புதுக்கோட்டையில் பருவமழை தவிரியதால் மக்கள் மிகுந்த கஷ்டமடைந்து வருகிறார்கள். பசிக்கொடுமையால் மக்கள் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதால் சர்க்கார் செய்துவரும் நன்மைகளையும் கூட அவர்கள் வரவேற்க முடியாத நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“கிணறு வெட்டும் திட்டத்தில் புதுக்கோட்டையில் மிகவும் நன்மைகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிகுந்த அனுசூலம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

[Sri R. Natesan] 12th March 1951]

டிருப்பதால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கிணறு வெட்டும் திட்டத்தை புதுக்கோட்டை பிராந்தியத்திற்கு இன்னும் ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு நீடித்து அது அங்கே அன்வகிக்கும்படி செய்யும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“புதுக்கோட்டை சமஸ்தானம் சென்னை மாகாணத்துடன் ஒரேணந்த பொழுது அதை ஒரு தனி ஜில்லாவாக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டதற்கு அவ் விதமே செய்வோம் என்று வாக்குறுதி அளித்தார்கள். மதயசர்க்காரின் அந்த வாக்குறுதி என்ன ஆயிற்று என்று தெரியவில்லை. புதுக்கோட்டை நகரில் கட்டிட வசதிகள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கின்றன. புதுக்கோட்டை ஒரு தனி சமஸ்தானமாக இருந்தபடியால் அதை ஒரு தனி ஜில்லாவின் தலைநகராகக் காட்டிப் பல மக்கள் அதிருப்தியடைவார்கள். கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் சமீபத்தில் புதுக்கோட்டைக்கு வந்திருந்தபொழுது இதைப் பற்றி கேட்டதற்கு ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரியும்போது தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள புதுக்கோட்டையும் ஒரு தனி ஜில்லாவாகிவிடும் என்று வாக்குறுதியளித்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது அதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக உலவால் வாய்க்கால் பிராந்தியத்தில் சுமார் 3,000, 4,000 ஏக்கர்களுக்கு காவேரி தண்ணீர் கொண்டுவரப்போகிறார்கள். அங்கே ஆயிரக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகள் உழுவதற்கு நிலம் வேண்டுமென்று வேண்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கையில் திருச்சி ஜில்லா தியாகிகளுக்கு அங்கே நிலம் வழங்கப்போவதாகக் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதுதான். அவர்களுக்கு திருச்சியிலேயே வேறு இடங்களில் கொடுக்கலாம். அந்த விதமில்லாமல் புதுக்கோட்டையில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மக்கள் விவசாயம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நிலம் கேட்கும்போது அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்காமல் சுமார் 70, 80 மைலுக்கு அப்பாலுள்ள திருச்சி தியாகிகளுக்கு அங்கே நிலம் கொடுப்பது என்றால் அவர்களால் எவ்விதம் புதுக்கோட்டையில் வந்து பயிரிட முடியும்? அவர்களால் குத்தகைக்குதான் விட முடியும். அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கோ அல்லது புதுக்கோட்டைக்கோ நன்மை ஏற்படாது. அதை உணர்ந்து கவனிக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இப்போது ஆலங்குடி தாலுகா ஆபீசை புதுக்கோட்டைக்கு மாற்றிவிட்டார்கள். கடந்த நூறு வருஷங்களுக்கு மிகவும் ஆலங்குடி தாலுகா ஆபீஸ் ஆலங்குடியில் இருந்தது. சமஸ்தானம் சிறிய சமஸ்தானமாக இருந்தாலும் வருமானம் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருந்தாலும் ஆலங்குடி தாலுகா ஆபீஸ் ஆலங்குடியில்தான் இருந்தது. அதற்குக்காரணம் ஆலங்குடி டவுன் தாலுகாவின் மத்தியில் இருப்பதானது. ஆனால் புதுக்கோட்டை நகரம் ஆலங்குடி தாலுகாவின் மேல்கோடியிலிருக்கிறது. ஆலங்குடியிலுள்ள மக்கள் தாலுகா ஆபீசுக்கு வருவதற்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டதற்கு திருச்சி ஜில்லா கலெக்டரைக் கேட்டு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்கிறேன் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதற்குப்பின் ஒரு மாதம் கழிந்து எனக்கு ஒரு கடிதம் வந்தது. ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் ஆலங்குடி தாலுகா ஆபீசை புதுக்கோட்டையை விட்டு ஆலங்குடிக்கு மாற்ற முடியாது என்று தெரிவித்திருப்பதாக எனக்கு எழுதியிருந்தார். ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் ஏன் அப்படி எழுதினார் என்பது புரியவில்லை. கலெக்டர் நிர்வாகம் என்பது ஒரு பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த நிர்வாகம்தான். அது வாஸ்தவம்தான். கலெக்டர் என்றால் ஒரு பொழுதும் தப்பு செய்யமாட்டார்கள் என்பதுதான். கலெக்டர்களும் தப்பு செய்யத்தான் தெரிடும். ஆகையினால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அங்கு நேரடியாக விஜயம்செய்து மக்கள் அனுபவிப்பதை நேரிடப் பார்த்து புதுக்கோட்டையிலிருந்து ஆலங்குடி தாலுகா ஆபீசை ஆலங்குடிக்கு மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find that 20 hon. Members of this House have taken part in the debate on this important Demand. The one thing that has been prominent in all the remarks that have been made and the criticisms offered is the anxiety on the part of every hon.

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Member to see that the district administration is strong and useful to the public. Certain hon. Members made some caustic comments, but I take it that their intention was good. I take it that their anxiety was to see that the administration was good and strong. Sir, the anxiety of the Government is equally great. We know how important it is that the administration in the districts must be strong, above suspicion and one which works for the good of the people. That is what we have been striving for and I take it that the hon. Members offered their criticisms with that intention.

“The hon. Member from Guntur Janab Mohamed Abdul Salam, as usual, was very caustic in his criticisms. He attributed certain personal interests to various Hon. Ministers in the various districts and he asked a question and paused for a reply which I did not want to give at that time. He asked, ‘Is anything being done in Bellary district without the knowledge of myself? Is anything being done in Guntur without the knowledge of the Hon. Sri Chandramouli and so on and so forth.’ Sir, let me take this opportunity to tell Janab Mohamed Abdul Salam that there were quite a lot of things which happened in my district which I did not know. Let him believe me when I say that. I know what is happening in my Department and perhaps something that happens in a few other Departments where the matter is of importance. After all, I represent five taluks of that district which is my constituency. Is there anything wrong if my constituents expect me to know what is happening in my constituency? I do not think there is anything wrong in it. Coming from a district, if one knows what is happening in that district, I do not think there is anything wrong about it, but it would be wrong if I or any other Hon. Minister did something which could be considered to be wrong. So, as regards the fact that I or any other Hon. Minister interested himself in his own district, I claim there is nothing wrong about it so long as nothing wrong is done and so long as I take interest in the welfare of my constituents just like every other hon. Member of this House.

“Another suggestion that the hon. Gentleman made was that the district might be divided up and entrusted community-wise to Hon. Ministers and that the Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi might be entrusted with the community of Reddis and so on. I quite see how the hon. Gentleman’s mind works. He has been accustomed to think on communal lines himself though I thought he had shed that mentality after this country attained independence. Even now I take this opportunity to tell him that he must shed this communal mentality. It is wrong; we cannot run an administration that way. Let me assure him that none of us run the administration that way. It is quite possible for people who are jaundiced to look at everybody with their own colour, but let me assure him that we do not function that way nor do we propose to function that way. I can also assure him that if we begin to function that way, we will not be here. People in a democracy will not

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SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"On a point of information, Sir. Will the Government consider the feasibility of reverting to the old system of manyams or melwaram grants of lands to these village officers?"

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The hon. Member has already experience of the system of manyams. He must be aware of the lot of complaints about manyams given to the political sufferers. Even now we are not able to find adequate lands."

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"What about melwaram grants?"

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is a question which we have referred to the Land Revenue Reforms Committee. I do not want to forestall the decision or recommendation of that Committee and I am sure the hon. Member will agree with me that it would not be proper for us to take any decision on this matter when we have referred it to a competent Committee."

"Another issue that has been generally raised is the question of assignment of lands to political sufferers. Some of the hon. Members have complained that the pace of assignment has not been as quick as it ought to be. They have also complained about the difficulties they find in the matter of getting information. One hon. Member, I believe the Member coming from Visakhapatnam, complained that they had not been given good lands but had been given whichever lands the Collector chose. He wanted that they must be given lands which they wanted. Sir, this is a very difficult matter. In one breath it has been asked that this assignment of lands should be speeded up and that delay has caused a lot of frustration and complaint. In another breath some of the hon. Members have said, 'Nobody asked for these lands; Government offered them and so some of these people have been applying for them and they feel that delay is causing unnecessary trouble and humiliation.'"

4-30 p.m. "Sir, I have spoken to various people whenever I have gone to the various districts and I know that several of them are very bitter about the delay. They have also told me about the difficulties they find even after assignment, arising from claims being put up by people who are alleged to be landless or really landless and sometimes it is also said that some people have been able to secure certain papers which go to show that the land was occupied prior to a particular date and these political sufferers have challenged the genuineness of these certificates and thus there have been innumerable difficulties. As I have said in my introductory speech, in spite of all these difficulties we have been able to assign lands to about 9,000 applicants. I do claim this as very good progress and I am sure that unless the district authorities co-operated with us, this would not have been possible. The fact that there have been a few complaints here and there make some of the hon. Members feel that nothing has been done; but it is not so. As a matter of

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fact, from the figures furnished by me, it would be clear that out of the 21,000 applicants, nearly 9,000 applicants have been assigned lands and 4,000 applicants have been rejected. I am sure the district authorities will do their best to help these people. It may, however, be not possible for these district authorities to give that land which is particularly wanted by these people. To expedite this matter, the Government have instructed the Collectors to check up and see that these people are given lands wherever such lands are available. Sir, I know the hardship that is likely to be caused to these people in not getting the lands that they exactly want. But I also want those people to look at the matter from the Government's point of view and realize our difficulties in securing lands. It is well-known that every available piece of land has been occupied and is being cultivated. We are, however, trying our best to give all the lands that are available. I would like to plead with those people who are impatient to have some patience and co-operate with the Government and with district authorities and help in the expeditious disposal of these applications. I may take this occasion to assure those people who have been impressing on the Government that the district authorities should be very co-operative, that those officers are doing their best. From the reports that I have been receiving from some of these Collectors—I am receiving monthly reports from these officers—I learn that there has been very good progress. With the possibility of some of the lands being made available from the areas that we have taken over from some of the zamindars, the solution of this problem, may perhaps be greatly accelerated. I only want to plead with the hon. Members to have some patience and to be as helpful as possible to the Government in this matter. Let them not grow impatient in this matter."

"Coming to some of the remarks of the hon. Gentleman, Janab Abdul Hameed Khan from Kurnool, I noted that he was very critical of the Collectors and some district administrators who have been promoted. Of course, he did not condemn all of them. He said that some of them have risen to the occasion. I think that is what he said of them. The hon. Gentleman from Kurnool said that all of them have not come up to a high standard. He was deploring their inefficiency and lack of that standard of efficiency that was there sometime ago. He suggested that these new Indian Administrative Service people that we are getting from the Centre and who are posted to the various places should get training in methods of administration and, if necessary, they should be sent abroad for such training. Perhaps, it is not known to some of the hon. Members that these Indian Administrative Service people, before they are posted to the various places, are given intensive training in a special establishment that is there for the purpose. Once they are recruited, they are given very intensive training in administration and also given proper advice in various matters. After coming to the States to which they are allotted, they are again given some intensive training. So far as our State is concerned, I may inform the hon. Members that in addition to

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the same kind of training and the same rigorous training and for the same duration as the old I.C.S. officers; we have also added for these I.A.S. officers subjects like labour welfare and social security and a few more like that, which will go to make the officer much more efficient and useful to the people whom he has to serve. So, I would like to take this occasion to assure the hon. Gentleman, Janab Abdul Hameed Khan who is not in the House just now, that the Government are aware of the need for first-class training to be given to these officers and also the need to see that they are people who are well-equipped mentally and physically. We have given them every opportunity. So there is no need to feel despondent about the future of our district administration.

"I would also like to say that I have had opportunities of going to the various districts and seeing the work of the various Collectors about whom certain things have been said here. I should say this much to their credit that they have done fairly well. It may be that some of them may not have come up to a standard expected by some people. I know their difficulties. I also know the difficulties mentioned by some hon. Members about their salaries and emoluments. They have also difficulties in keeping up to a certain standard. In fact, I think it was the Raja Saheb of Chettinad, who said that the Government must give them free house, free car, free driver, and I think he also said, free petrol. (Laughter.) Sir, I would like to say that I am one of those who have been feeling that our officers who are in charge of district administration must be kept above all these difficulties. As a matter of fact, I took up this question some time after taking up the portfolio of Revenue, so that our District Collectors may be kept as free as possible from some of these small worries. In fact there was some difficulty about bringing up their salaries to the level of Rs. 1,000 as we had to take up this question with the Government of India. The Government of India somehow felt that there must be a sort of uniformity so far as the Collectors' salaries are concerned. They wanted to fix Rs. 800 while we suggested Rs. 1,000. There was lot of correspondence on this subject between us and the Government of India. I am simply bringing this matter to the notice of the hon. Members to show how anxious this Government have been to see that our District Officers are kept above such small worries, about which the hon. Members have expressed their anxiety. As a matter of fact, we are giving them certain facilities. Recently orders have been passed to the effect that every District Collector's bungalow is to be furnished at Government cost with certain minimum furniture for the drawing room and for a few other things like that which would help him to maintain his status and dignity. I really appreciate the interest and anxiety expressed by some hon. Members when they tried to impress upon the Government the need for keeping up the standard and status of these district officers and I thank them for the various suggestions that they have made in this matter.

"Certain remarks were made about broadcasting by some hon. Members from Malabar. Particularly, there was a feeling that

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the Kozhikode station was being used merely as a relay station and that it should not be used like that and it must be made permanent. Also, some anxiety was expressed about the future of that particular station. I can only tell those hon. Members that their comments will be noted and suitable action taken in the matter.

"The hon. Gentleman, Janab Hameed Khan said that the Rayalaseema Development Board has not been as useful as he wanted it to be. He complained that roads were bad and there had been no improvement at all. It is true, Sir, that we were not able to achieve all that we would have wished. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the Rayalaseema Development Board has been able to secure certain amenities and funds for the improvement of the economic condition of these districts. Let me assure the hon. Members that every effort is being made to make that institution much more useful and to secure more funds for the economic development of that area.

"Then, the hon. Gentleman, Janab Abdul Majid made a remark—and I think my hon. Friend, Sri Kosalam said the same thing—that, while other hon. Members congratulated the Minister for Public Works when he moved his Demand, it was unusual that the Minister for Revenue started congratulating himself. I believe there is nothing wrong in congratulating oneself if he has done a good thing. (Laughter.) I think the only comment was that I need not have done that and not that I did not deserve it. (Laughter.) Anyway I take it that way.

"The hon. Gentleman, Janab Abdul Majid, when taking about settlement operations said that the people may have to wait till doomsday. I think we need not wait so long. (Laughter.) As I said, this settlement operation is not an easy thing. We have to organize parties. I can tell the hon. Members of this House that we have been progressing fairly well in this matter. Without proper survey, there cannot be any material for settlement operations to go on. Now I can assure the hon. Members of this House that we have got sufficient material for the existing staff to go ahead with the settlement operations. We have sufficient material from the Survey Department. The staff connected with this work are working with full efficiency. We are trying to find out ways and means of completing these operations as quickly as possible and all possible delay will be avoided.

"There was another remark by some hon. Members that the Reserve Bank has made certain remarks about the Grow More Food Schemes of the Madras State. I think it was hon. Gentleman, Janab Abdul Majid who referred to this point. If I remember right, he was referring to the January report of the Reserve Bank, a copy of which I had occasion to read recently. If that was so, I should like to inform the hon. Gentleman that that remark was about Bombay and not Madras. (Laughter.) I am sure that there was no comment so far as this State was concerned and all those remarks related to Bombay. But, it is quite possible that

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some of the remarks that have been made about the Grow More Food Scheme in Bombay may apply to us. As a matter of fact, this evening there is going to be a conference with the representatives of the Government of India. The Government of India propose to give subsidies only for schemes which are sure to give maximum benefits. In view of this, we may perhaps have to realign our policy with regard to Grow More Food Scheme, so that we may fall in line with the standards set up by the Government of India. These matters will be discussed this evening. I think we may have to meet Mr. Dattar Singh very soon about this new policy.

4-16 P.m. "The same hon. Member spoke about Vanamahotsavam and wanted Vanarakshakam instead. He asked what the Collectors were doing. He must have heard, Sir, other hon. Members who said that the Collectors were overworked. So, in one breath we say that the Collectors should not be loaded with more work. In another, we say that they are not doing anything. I would like to point out, Sir, that these are matters that can be dealt with successfully only with public co-operation. Our people must develop public conscience. They must understand that trees have been grown and public buildings were erected at the expense of the public. The money was given by the public. There must be a realization on their part that it is public property that they want to destroy. So, there is a duty cast upon one and all of us—legislators, collectors, tahsildars and others—to preserve these properties. Then alone, we will be able to progress. It is not always possible to ask the policemen and the revenue authorities to keep a watch over these trees all the twenty-four hours. We must help the people to develop what is called public conscience, as I have already said. It is necessary that the people should be educated to understand the importance of public properties, the value of public properties and the need for their proper upkeep.

"Sir, the Raja of Chettinad pleaded for more emoluments for the non-gazetted officers and even suggested that there would be nothing wrong if the Government drew some money from the revenue reserve fund of the State to meet such commitments. This is a subject on which there has been quite a lot of discussion in this House and my Hon. Colleague, Sri Gopala Reddi, has also replied to criticisms by hon. Members. I have nothing to add to what has been said already on this subject by him. He may, however, deal with this again when he comes before this House with another Demand shortly.

"My hon. Friend, Sri K. Varadachari from Chittoor, spoke about the Rent Reduction Act and grain rents and said that the legislation that the Government thought of undertaking should apply to arrears of rent also. We shall take care to see that when the legislation is taken up it applies to arrears of rent also.

"Another suggestion made by the same hon. Member was that Sessions Judges might be appointed as District Magistrates under the scheme of separation of Judiciary from the Executive. This is

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not a new suggestion. It has already been examined fully and it is not possible to accept the suggestion for the reason that our scheme does not contemplate any amendment to the existing statutes. The Criminal Procedure Code requires a District Magistrate as well as a Sessions Judge and gives distinct functions to each of them. For example, a Sessions Judge cannot take cognizance of any offence except on committal by a Magistrate. It is not, therefore, possible to unify these two offices without recourse to the onerous task of amending not only the Criminal Procedure Code but hundreds of other Acts. If we had launched on this stupendous task, it would have taken us years to get the benefit of this important reform. Indeed the Committee of Experts on whose recommendations our scheme is based has fully examined this suggestion and found it impracticable.

"The hon. Member from Malabar, Janab Moideen Kutty, made a very serious charge that with the coming in of women, the quality of work and the efficiency in departments have greatly deteriorated. Let me avail myself of this occasion to say that the Government do not think alike with him. It may be the hon. Member's personal opinion. But the Government do not subscribe to this view that their entry into service has contributed to inefficiency. I think it has added cheer to the departments. (Laughter.) (Janab P. K. Mideen Kutty : 'Only cheer'.)

"My hon. Friend, Sri Kosalram raised the question of 1936 inams and said that there has been a promise to bring in legislation, that there had been a lot of delay in doing so and that we must speedily proceed with it. He must be aware, Sir, that under Sections 9 and 10 of the Abolition Act, enquiries have been going on. We must have a picture as to what the 1936 inams are, how many such inams there are and so on. It is not possible to undertake legislation unless we have a full picture of it. I may assure him that as soon as possible, the legislation will be brought forward.

"He also mentioned about an application for assignment of lands received by the Government from Sri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker. I see from the files that the Collector of Salem had made a reference to this Government on 3rd November 1948 in the matter. The reference was made after the application had been placed before the District Advisory Committee. The Collector asked the Government whether he could be assigned land or not and, of course, the grounds on which the application was made were that he was also a political sufferer. The Government told the Collector that Sri Ramaswami Naicker could not be given the land because of his association with the Black Shirt movement and for various other reasons. It was also felt that the Communists who were also political sufferers might also claim lands if this case was entertained. That is all the position and it is true that he made an application.

"The hon. Member, Janab Seethi, referred to certain difficulties experienced by people living in the Amindivi and Laccadive

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Islands and said that they must be provided with proper amenities. Sir, under the Constitution, all the laws of the Union and of the State apply to these islands also, excepting, of course, those laws which have been specifically said to be not applicable, in view of the special conditions prevailing there. There is no need to worry about this and all amenities we enjoy are enjoyed by those people also.

"The hon. Member, Sri Raghavayya, from Nellore, said that Collectors must be chosen and not promoted. Sir, they are chosen before promotion. The Collector's post is a selection post. The records of individuals are examined. Their behaviour, conduct and capacity are duly taken into account. They are promoted only after being chosen.

"He said that selling of tickets was taxing them. I do not know what exactly he was referring to when he said this. The Collectors are not expected to sell any tickets nor are they interested in selling tickets. It is possible that there has been some misconception about the whole matter. Let me take this occasion to tell the House that we do not expect the Collectors to sell tickets and we have told them on one occasion also that they should not sell tickets.

"The hon. Gentleman, Janab Moideen Kutty, again said that the frequent visits of Ministers to districts were one of the causes for the progressive deterioration in the standard of administration in the districts. Let me say this on behalf of the Ministers that no Minister is anxious to go to any particular place. Our difficulty has been that we are pestered actually with requests every morning to go to a particular place. It is good that the hon. Member has expressed the feeling entertained in his district. I can only tell him that no Minister is anxious to visit a place unless he is wanted there. It is true that sometimes we have to visit a certain place in connexion with administrative work. But we don't undertake tours for pleasure.

"The same Member regretted that Malabar was chosen last for effecting separation of Judiciary from the Executive. After all, Sir, some district has to come last when we undertake a reform which extends to the whole State. When we take it up in three batches, one batch is bound to come last. There is no design or dislike when we say that Malabar is to be taken up last. Some districts have to be in the third batch and perhaps Malabar is also there. That is all.

"Then, I shall deal with a few remarks made by hon. Members about the Agency areas. It was said that a report had been sent to the Government by the Special Development Officer, Sri Malayappan, and that the Government should take very early steps to implement his recommendations. Sir, there is shortly going to be a meeting of a committee constituted under the Constitution and I am sure that the various suggestions made by the Special Officer will be considered by it and every effort made to bring the Agency areas to the level of other areas.

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"Certain remarks were made about remission of land revenue, particularly by the hon. Member from North Arcot. He said that it was usual to assess every crop as four annas crop and that there must be a re-assessment based on a re-examination of the evaluation of the crops. Sir, it cannot be done now. The ajmaish can take place only when the crop is on the land and we took care to give early instructions to the Collector to see that ajmaish was done in good time. The report of the Collector has been based upon reports from karnams, Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars after a few sample inspections of the crops made by them. I do not think that there has been a deliberate attempt to boost the outturn of the crop and I would point out that the Government have been more than liberal in the matter of remission of land revenue.

"Lastly, Sir, the hon. Member from Nellore, wanted that a new district should be carved out with Ongole as headquarters. So also, the hon. Member from Pudukkottai wanted Pudukkottai to be made a separate district or the present district headquarters should be shifted to Pudukkottai. As regards carving out of new districts, it is not possible under the present circumstances to do anything. It is very expensive. Besides, it will involve splitting up of areas from Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool districts. After all, the administrative difficulty now experienced is not very much.

"One has to look at it from the point of view of the mounting cost of the district administration. As it is, it is costing us a good lot and the hon. Members have been urging that we should effect some retrenchment, save some money and spend the least on district administration. At the same time, they want us to bifurcate the districts. We cannot have the luxury of carving out more districts at present as it will cost us more and enormous amounts for building offices and quarters for the Collector as also the Sub-Collectors. I do not think this is the opportune time for it. So the Government cannot accept the suggestion.

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MR. SPEAKER:—"As the hon. Member, Janab Abdul Hameed Khan is not in his seat the cut motion moved by him is treated as not pressed. I shall put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,99,71,800 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE REQUISITIONED LAND (CONTINUANCE OF POWERS)
(MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1951.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I beg leave to introduce the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1951, * and move—

'That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

"Sir, in moving this Bill I want to make clear the urgency of the measure so that the House can appreciate the necessity for this Bill. During the last war the Central Government and the State Government were requisitioning property, both movable and immovable, whenever they found it necessary so to do for securing the defence of the country, for public safety and the maintenance of public order and for the efficient prosecution of the war and to maintain the supplies and services essential to the life of the community. Such requisitions were made under the Defence of India Rules. These rules ceased to be in force on 30th September 1946 but the lands and buildings which had been requisitioned under these rules continued to be subject to requisition on that date. The Government of India accordingly enacted a Central Act called the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947. Under that Act the lands and buildings already under requisition can either be derequisitioned if they are no longer required for Government purposes or acquired if they are required permanently for such purposes. Section 1, sub-section (3) as adopted and modified will be in force only up to 31st March 1951. The Government accordingly, that is, this Government, addressed the Government of India as early as September 1950 and explained that the work connected with the derequisitioning and acquisitioning under the Act so far as this State was concerned would not be completed before 31st March 1951 and requested the Government of India to take steps to extend the life of the Act for a further period of one year from April 1951. In their letter, dated 13th January 1951 the Government of India stated that they were introducing legislation for extending the life of the Act beyond March 1951 only in respect of immovable properties requisitioned for the purposes of the Union Government.

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary, dated 2nd March 1951, at pages 55 and 56.

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They suggested that this Government may undertake similar legislation in respect of property requisitioned and held for the purposes of the State Government. It has accordingly become very necessary that suitable legislation in this behalf should be undertaken immediately and the necessary amending Bill passed by both the Houses of Legislature and made into law before 31st March 1951.

"In order that the legality of derequisition or acquisition made after that date under the particular Act may not be questioned, this Bill is necessary. As hon. Members will observe, the amending Bill is a short one consisting of only two clauses. Clause 2 lays down that the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947, will continue to apply to requisition of property for the said purpose till the 1st of April 1952 that is one year beyond March 1951. In fact the Bill seeks to continue the life of the Central Act for a period of one year because the Government of India are extending the date of the Act. The Bill is a minor one and I hope it is not controversial.

"Just for the information of the House I should like to add, I secured the necessary information from the Board of Revenue about the number of properties still under requisition. There are still 96 cases of immovable property held by this Government. They are situated in four districts, namely, Malabar, Visakhapatnam, Coimbatore and Madras. They are mostly lands and not buildings. I hope the House will pass the Bill in view of the detailed explanation I have given."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

That the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once."

* SRI M. V. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I understood what the Hon. Minister has said about the necessity for extending the life of the provisions of the Act which he feels will be out of date on 31st March 1951, he referred to the immovable properties lying in Coimbatore and elsewhere. I would like to inform the House through you, Sir, that the Government of India and also this State have been occupying the lands in Coimbatore and other districts for such a long time that it is working great hardship on the owners of these lands. There are so many people who have been applying for land for house construction. The town of Coimbatore is extending so fast that it is highly necessary that this Government as well as the Central Government should think about this and close the chapter of this Act at an early date. I hope that the Hon. Minister would impress on the Government of India the necessity of removing this Act and the restrictions on land not only in Coimbatore but in other districts also."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"I oppose this Bill, Sir, and also the tendency on the part of this Government to control this State by such emergency measures. We know what the persons who are in power now promised at the time of the election. In

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spite of the promises, it seems to me, they have inherited all the Acts that were promulgated during the time of the Advisers and not even a single Act has been repealed. It is possible that the Hon. Minister is very anxious to have this Bill enacted into law before 1st April 1951. The Hon. Minister stated that there were only a few cases still pending settlement. The Government could have got these lands in the normal course of business or even by applying the existing laws. There is no point in extending the life of Acts passed by the previous regime and using the provisions of those Acts saying: 'The owner has no business to talk about the terms, he has no business to talk about his own requirements of the land. We have taken it and we do not want to give possession of the land to the owners till we finish our work'. The Hon. Minister has not explained to us the purpose to which these requisitioned properties are put to. Are they lying waste or vacant or are they occupied by Mills or factories or are they being used by the Military? He did not also inform the House whether the owners approached the Government for the release of the lands. He only said 'that is an urgent matter. The Central Government is not pleased to extend it. So you extend the life of the provisions of this Act'. The Central Government has asked the Hon. Minister to approach this House and so he had done it. There is no point in such a pleading. Is it not possible for the Government to go to a Court of Law to acquire these properties or approach the owners and see that they get these on reasonable terms? After all the owners will be only anxious to lease or sell them provided they get proper price for them. We do not know whether the Government approached the owners. Only when they fail to get the lands on lease or for sale they can think of enforcing these hard sections. Sir, we have seen how the Government have been anxious to extend the life of every Act passed by the Advisers. Let the Hon. Minister cite one instance in which he is not still continuing to use the Acts passed by the Advisers. Even to-day the Public Safety Acts and other Acts are being continued and made more strict than they were during the time of the Advisers. I therefore request the Hon. Minister to go into these hard cases of persons who may require the land back and take lands that are only very essential and use the provisions of this Bill only when they fail to get the lands by negotiation."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Sir, as I said, so far as Coimbatore is concerned there is no land which is under requisition. The buildings have only to be derequisitioned. I may tell the hon. Member from Guntur that these have not been requisitioned by us, by this Government . . ."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" The Government want to continue the requisition, is it not? I want to make it quite clear that I never made a mistake. The Government are not going to take the sites now. They want to continue them even after April 1st. When there was necessity they were taken by the Government. At least now let the Government negotiate with the

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owners and take them for lease or purchase them outright. But let not this Government use powers which were condemned in the past by the Members of the Government."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Perhaps, Sir, I thought there would have been no difficulty at all after what I had explained. As I said, the Government are not taking any new building under this Act. We want only the time to derequisition these buildings and such of those buildings that are wanted for Governmental purpose only will be taken over by the Government paying adequate compensation. If the hon. Member looks at the Act he will find there is adequate provision for a liberal compensation to such of the people whose properties are going to be acquired and so far as other lands are concerned, even now the owners are getting a decent lease amount. It is not as though the Government have taken the lands and are not paying adequate lease amount."

"Further, it is not only this State that is extending the life of the Act. I have information that Bombay has just a similar Bill and also West Bengal. In fact in West Bengal they want to extend the life of the Act for four years because they have got quite a good number of cases of derequisition and acquisition. Therefore they are extending the life of the Act for four years. In Bombay it is to be for one year. The Government of India are extending the Act for a period of one year."

"Sir, I can assure the hon. Members that Government do not want to use the powers that are to be vested in the Government by the House under this Bill for any purpose other than the purpose that I have mentioned, namely, to see that we quickly derequisition such of the property we do not want and acquire such properties as are wanted by paying proper compensation."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
'That the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once.'

The motion was carried.

Clauses 2 and 1 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I move—

'That the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment Bill), 1951, be passed into law.'

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1951, be passed into law.'

* SRI R. SUBBA AYYAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. 5-15
Minister in charge of the Bill mentioned that in respect of requisi- p.m.
tioned property they are giving very liberal compensation. In fact

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I know extensive lands have been taken on requisition in Gummudi-pundi of Ponneri taluk during the war under the Defence of India Rules. They are yet to be derequisitioned. The liberal compensation referred to by the Hon. Minister is, if I remember right Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per acre of wet land. If that is liberal compensation, I should like to learn what liberality means in the Government dictionary. I would ask the Hon. Minister to exert all his influence with the Government of India and see that these large extents of land are derequisitioned. The owners are anxious to cultivate the land. In these places there are large extents of land available even outside the barbed wire fencing.

"The tenants are not allowed to cultivate and they have been making complaints. Even with regard to compensation, they have been requesting the authorities on innumerable occasions to give them liberal compensation. I therefore request the Hon. Minister to bestow some attention on this matter and see that the tenants get not only liberal compensation for the past years, but that their lands also are released early so that they can raise crops and be contented."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, the hon. Member is referring to some of the lands requisitioned by the Government of India. As I said already, even the Government of India are extending the period by only one year because they are anxious that acquisition or derequisition is done expeditiously."

"Sir, when I mentioned 'liberally', I mentioned the provisions of the Act as they have been passed because I had occasion to study the Act this morning and I found that the rules in regard to compensation are quite liberal."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1951, be passed into law.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I now adjourn the House till to-morrow 11 o'clock."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 13th March 1951.

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SRI M. G. NATESAN CHETTIYAR :—“ Yes, Sir, my question is regarding procurement only.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question relates to Kothapatnam in Srikakulam district and the hon. Member is referring to ‘ various areas ’.”

SRI M. G. NATESAN CHETTIYAR :—“ I am confining myself to the place referred to in the question. In spite of the assurances that over-procurement is not done, may I know, Sir, what the reasons are for such complaints and whether the Government have at any time investigated into these complaints fully? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes, Sir, the officers have been given instructions not to harass the people, but procure according to the principles laid down by the Government.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ Arising out of the answer ‘ no ’ given by the Hon. Minister to question (b), may I know, Sir, whether the crops have not failed or if they have partially failed whether the Government officials have taken only such quantities of paddy as the ryots were able to give? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes, Sir. The question is whether the crops have completely failed due to the failure of the monsoon. And I said that there has been partial failure and that the Government have taken into consideration such partial failure in certain areas and left them without procurement.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ May I know, Sir, whether these relief shops have been given to the regular merchant class or to the labour classes who generally want the rations? If the Government have allotted them to the merchant class, will the Government consider the desirability of allotting such shops in future to the poor labour classes only? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ The main idea in opening these relief shops is to make foodgrains available to the non-producers. Whether they are merchant class or labour class, the non-producers have to be taken care of first and foremost.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that when there is excess procurement by the lower officials and when the higher officials come to the conclusion that there has been actually excess procurement, no attempt is ever made to return the excess quantity to the person from whom it has been procured? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ If the parties who are affected by this excess procurement make proper representations and prove that they are put to difficulties due to the excess procurement, Government will certainly take steps to rectify the matter.”

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SRI G. KUMARASWAMI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the resolutions passed on the 6th November at a conference in Chikakole Road, which was attended by the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi and Sri A. Satyanarayana Raju, M.L.A., to the effect that crops have miserably failed in the district and that the whole district should be declared as a famine-affected district; and if so, what steps the Government have taken in that regard? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I have no information about the conference, Sir. But a deputation came from Srikakulam district and it is only on their representation that we have made some alterations in the original arrangement.”

SRI M. G. NATESAN CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know, Sir, what the Hon. Minister means by ‘ proper representation ’ and what arrangements have been made by the Government for redressing the grievances in regard to over-procurement referred to in question (a)? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, in reply to question (c) only, I have said that as a result of the abolition of regular rural rationing, fair price shops have been opened. The representations, as I have already said, came from the people themselves and I have no knowledge of any conference or any resolutions passed. But we have taken into consideration the general feeling in the district and also the representations made by the people as well as the hon. Members representing the district.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ While appreciating the concern of the Hon. Minister for non-producers in regard to opening of relief shops, may I know, Sir, whether the Government would consider the desirability of seeing that the labour classes are given priority in allotting the relief shops? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes, Sir. It is so in industrial areas where the workmen gather together and organize to run relief shops themselves and we are giving every facility to them.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ In view of the fact that generally the merchant class only are allotted, will the Government consider the desirability of allotting the relief shops in future only to labour classes and not to merchant classes? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, as I have already said, the main principle is that the people should be able to get their foodgrains.”

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—“ Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that where excess procurement takes place, the excess quantity would be returned if proper representations are made, may I know, Sir, if the Hon. Minister can cite a single instance where the excess quantity has been returned to the producer? ”

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, I was only replying to a general question in a general way. If particular instances are brought to my notice, I shall be able to answer."

SRI V. JAGGA RAJU :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. the Minister for Food will tell us whether the Government are prepared to open Co-operative Societies for the relief of Harijans? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes; Co-operative Societies have also been encouraged to open relief shops for Harijans."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister to the question of the hon. Gentleman Mr. G. Kuramaswami, may I know, Sir, whether the Government do not have a list of areas which have been declared famine-affected, and if they have a list, whether Pathapatnam taluk of Srikakulam district is not included? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I have no idea with regard to any area which has been declared or considered as famine-affected. I am only concerned with certain areas which were brought to my notice where food production was not up to the mark and where procurement could not be done."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" May I know, Sir, what is the harm in over-procuring since whatever is over-procured goes back to the people in the shape of rations? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Probably people who are concerned with over-procurement are feeling the shortage of foodgrains."

Export of Ongole cattle to Phillipines.

* 910 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to question No. 108 answered on 6th September 1950—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have permitted the export of Ongole cattle to Phillipines; and

(b) if so, how many?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) No. It is understood that the Government of India have permitted the Representative of Phillipine Government the export of 690 head of cattle including 404 animals of Ongole breed to Phillipines."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government, before committing to any export of bulls to foreign countries, are satisfied that the requirements of this State are met so far as breeding bulls are concerned? "

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, it is the Government of India that give the export permits. But in view of the paucity of breeding bulls, this Government have told the Government of India not to give export permits in future without consulting this Government."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" May I know whether this Government has strongly protested against the export of cattle from this State when we need all the cattle? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Export up to a certain limit is done as an incentive to cattle breeders and it is a potential earner of foreign exchange from the dollar area."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" May I know whether this Government were consulted prior to the issue of permits to either local merchants or foreign merchants whoever they may be who are trying to export these breeding cattle? If not, will the Government once again write to the Government of India that in future in all such dealings, the Government of Madras should be consulted? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" This Government have already represented to the Government of India the necessity of consulting this Government in the matter of export of these breeding cattle from this State."

SRI M. G. NATESAN CHETTIYAR :—" In this particular matter, may I know whether the export of these Ongole bulls was done through the State Government agency or through the Central Government agency? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is the Controller of Exports who gives the permits. He has informed the Controller in this State that such an export has been allowed as a special case to help the Phillipines to rehabilitate their cattle wealth which was devastated as a result of the last war."

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that the number of cattle per head of population of agriculturists in this country is too much, taking into comparison the other countries in the world. If so, what is wrong in the Madras Government exporting undesirable cattle from this State?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is true that we have a very large number of cattle in this country but cattle of good breed are few."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" On a point of order, Sir. It is a transaction between two Governments, namely, the Government of India and the Government of Phillipines. Is it proper on the part of the Hon. Member to say that this Government sent undesirable cattle to that Government?"

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

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister to my question, Sir, may I know if it is the policy of the Government to send away the best Ongole cattle to Phillipines to function naturally and to allow the Veterinary Surgeons here to use artificial insemination to impregnate the cows in our State?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Of the cattle exported from this State, only thirty-four are bulls."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know whether the Government of India have stopped further exports after the representation of the State Government?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There have been no further exports."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—" Is it not contrary to all decent canons of trade to expect the other Governments to import very inferior or undesirable cattle? If we are to solve the problem of undesirable cattle, it is not by way of export but by some other method."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is not undesirable cattle that have been sent to Phillipines but cattle of good breed, Ongole cattle, consisting of 34 bulls and 370 heifers."

Agreement regarding distribution of the Cauvery water.

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

(a) whether this Government and the Mysore Government have entered into an agreement in 1924 regarding the distribution of the Cauvery water;

(b) if so, what it is;

(c) for how long this agreement will continue;

(d) whether the Mysore Government approached this Government to reopen this matter before the expiry of the date of the agreement and if so, what the result is; and

(e) whether this Government have got any proposal to get more water from the Mysore Government and if so, what it is?

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

" (b) A copy of the agreement is available in the Legislature library.

" (c) For 50 years, i.e., till 1974.

" (d) No.

" (e) No."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether in view of the large extent of land now brought under cultivation recently and the vast area, about 137,000 acres, yet to be brought under cultivation in the Cauvery Delta, it is not desirable to reopen the agreement and to make an earnest attempt to get more water for cultivation?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Government do not consider it either necessary or desirable to reopen the agreement before the expiry of the term."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Last year, if I remember right, the water-level in the reservoir both at Mettur and Krishnarajasagar, fell much below the normal level. I understand that there have been discussions regarding the agreement, especially on the question of power distribution. May I know whether as a result of the discussions, any conclusions have been arrived at?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The discussions referred to by the hon. Member related only to power development at Mekhadatu and did not relate to distribution of waters."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" When does the agreement expire?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" It expires in 1974."

[13th March 1951]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The Agricultural Training School, Orathanad, is now managed by the District Board, Tanjore, and the Government have agreed to meet one half of the actual deficit in working the school during 1950-51, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500. The Government have also sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 34,471 representing one half of the total cost of the buildings constructed for the school by the district board.

“(b) The Government had a proposal to run certain agricultural schools including the Orathanad school on the lines of the agricultural schools in Bombay State, but it has been deferred for the present. The question of making the trainees in the Orathanad school eligible for appointment as fieldman in the Agriculture Department is under consideration in order to make the school more attractive. No other proposal to improve the school is under consideration of Government.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have enquired into the question that this school has not improved? If it is so, what is the reason and whether the Government have taken any steps to improve it further?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The school has not been attracting students in spite of the vigorous efforts made by the Agricultural department. So, the question of employing the men trained there as fieldmen is under consideration.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“The schools are not popular with the student applicants in view of the lack of efficiency in teaching that is provided in those schools. So, will the Government consider the advisability of opening up a College for Agriculture, which, I am sure, will attract more students, particularly in view of the very many irrigation projects that are under the consideration of the Government?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Government have opened a second Agricultural College in Bapatla only in the year 1945 and they have increased the number of admissions in both the colleges. So far, we have been able to absorb the men who have come out of these colleges. Very soon, we shall have a surplus of graduates unless we consider expanding the department and employing more men.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMY PILLAY :—“May I enquire what is the total strength of the school at present and how many agricultural students are being drawn from districts other than Tanjore?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“I think the number of students is only about 12. Most of these have been brought from certified schools.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“Do the Government propose to start another agricultural college in the northern side, that is in Rayalaseema?”

18th March 1951]

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

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“I have already explained that there is no proposal at present because we have two colleges already and there will be sufficient number of men to meet the needs of our department.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture said in answer to one supplementary question that the Government are able to meet some portion of the expenditure but in answer to another supplementary question, the Hon. Minister said that the school is not able to attract students. May I know, Sir, if the school is not able to attract students, why the Government waste money on that school?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“We are considering the question of making the school more attractive to sons of farmers by giving them employment as fieldmen. That is why the help is being given.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“If there is waste of money on this so-called agricultural school, instead of wasting money on this school which is training only twelve students and most of them from the Borstal school, cannot this money be utilized for teaching agriculture as a subject in all schools, if necessary, by making a special grant for that purpose?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Agriculture is one of the subjects for bifurcated courses in high schools. There is a proposal to introduce agriculture as a subsidiary subject of instruction in all schools from the primary up to the high school standard.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“In view of the increasing demand for employing retired agricultural officers by mirasidars in the deltaic areas, will not the Government realize the necessity to produce more agricultural graduates, who could be employed afterwards either in Government department or by private mirasidars?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“If there is a demand for employment of such retired agricultural officers, it must be a welcome measure.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“Since there is a waste of about Rs. 7,000 on twelve boys, may I know whether all the items of wastage have been explained and the school has been successfully conducted?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It cannot be considered as a waste. In Bombay, they are successfully running agricultural schools in seventeen of their districts. It is an experiment here.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMY PILLAY :—“Sir, in view of the fact that the school is supplying the demands for fieldmen, may I request the Government to consider the advisability of recruiting students from the agricultural labour population?”

[13th March 1951]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" At present only school final candidates are required as fieldmen. The duties of fieldmen are such that they require a certain standard of education to enable them to do their job well."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know the agricultural return from the school and whether there is any possibility of making the school self-sufficient in the near future? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The income from the farm has been increasing year after year and it is hoped that it will soon become self-supporting."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Is it a fact that the students that are taken to that school are asked to pay nearly Rs. 40 a month and that as this is too much for the agricultural people in the rural areas, the school is unpopular? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have no information, Sir."

Applications from Rayalaseema for the purchase of oil-engines.

* 913 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of loan applications received from the agriculturists in Rayalaseema for the purchase of oil-engines district-war in 1950; and

(b) the number that has been granted so far?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue) :—" (a) The number of applications received in 1950 from the agriculturists in the districts mentioned below for the purchase of oil engines is as given below district-war :—

District.	Number of applications received.
Cuddapah	5
Chittoor	71
Bellary	16
Anantapur	67
Kurnool	5

" (b) The number of cases in which loan was sanctioned is as given below :—

District.	Number of cases of loans sanctioned.
Cuddapah	1
Chittoor	18
Bellary	..
Anantapur	3
Kurnool	.. "

13th March 1951]

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Though there were five applications from Cuddapah and five from Kurnool, may I know why only one was granted for Cuddapah and nil for Kurnool? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Some applications are still pending and some were rejected on the ground of want of sufficient or proper security, some were withdrawn by the party and some were not *bona fide* applications."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" In view of the answer that some applications are pending, may I request Government to consider the granting of the applications from Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" If they fulfil the conditions, their applications will be granted."

SRI B. SATYANARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know on what basis the oil engines are distributed to the districts? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The applications will be considered bearing in mind the needs of the places."

Control of blackmarketing in Chidambaram taluk.

* 914 Q.—SRI M. KANNIAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by the Government to control blackmarketing in Chidambaram taluk;

(b) whether the authorities entertain private complaints made by parties against blackmarketing;

(c) the number of complaints entertained by the district authorities in year 1950;

(d) the number of prosecutions launched so far by the district authorities on the basis of such complaints;

(e) what kind of help the authorities give to private parties in the matter of detecting crimes involving blackmarketing;

(f) the reasons for the laxity and indulgence on the part of the authorities in the matter of dealing with blackmarketing;

(g) whether the authorities have taken any steps on the complaint of the public of Athivarahanatham, Chidambaram taluk, to the Chidambaram authorities about the blackmarketing of paddy by one Sundararajulu Nayudu and Sri R. Murari of the same village;

(h) what steps the Government have taken on the complaint made to them by the public of the above village; and

(i) what steps the Police authorities have taken on the complaint made by Seshachalam and others in Athivarahanatham village of Chidambaram taluk against the aforesaid two blackmarketeers?

[13th March 1951]

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) It is presumed that only blackmarketing in foodgrains is referred to by the hon. Member.

“(b) House searches are conducted to unearth hidden stocks where Demand lists served on producers have not been complied with in full. Check of cooly mills and constant anti-smuggling work on all routes are also being done. Besides Revenue and Civil Supplies staff, there is an anti-smuggling police party and chowkidars at vulnerable points to check blackmarketing.

“(c) Yes. When information is brought to notice, prompt action is taken to book the blackmarketeers and to unearth the hidden stocks.

“(d) The number of complaints entertained so far is 55.

“(e) Prosecution was launched in ten cases. Five cases resulted in conviction and the rest are pending in courts. There was no evidence sufficient for sanctioning prosecution in other complaints and so the foodgrains were merely procured.

“(f) Private parties content themselves by giving information to the officers. They do not actually detect crimes. They merely aid in the unearthing of stocks by giving information which is found to be correct in some cases and to be incorrect or exaggerated in many others.

“(g) There is no laxity or indulgence on the part of the authorities in bringing the offenders to book.

“(h) & (i) Necessary enquiries are being made by the Government and it is not in public interests to disclose the steps taken or proposed to be taken at this stage.”

SRI M. KANNIAPPAN :—“ஸார், பதிலை தமிழில் சொல்லும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(1) கனம் மெம்பர் அவர்கள் உணவு கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டைப்பற்றி கேள்வி கேட்டார் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. டிபார்ட்மெண்டு மூலமாக மட்டும் அல்ல போலீஸ்காரர்கள் வழியாகவும் அந்த கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டைத் தடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்து வருகிறார்கள்.

“(2) யார் யார் அந்த கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டைப்பற்றி ரிப்போர்ட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்களோ அவையையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து வருகிறது. இதுவரை கிடைத்த complaints மொத்தம் 55. அதில் பத்து கேஸ்கள் தான் சார்ஜ் செய்யப்பட்டு பிராசிக்யூஷனாக இருக்கின்றன. மற்றவைகளுக்கு சரியான ஆதாரம் இல்லாததால் பிராசிக்யூஷன் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. அந்த ரிப்போர்ட்டுகளைக் கொண்டு வருகின்ற தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் அவர்கள் ரிப்போர்ட்டுகளைமட்டும் கொடுக்கிறார்களேயொழிய அந்த complaints களைப்பற்றி அவர்கள் கவனித்துக் கொள்வதில்லை. அதனால் சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும், இன்னும் மற்ற போலீஸ்காரர்களும் இந்த விஷயத்தில் கவனமாய் இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். அதில் அதிகப்படியான கவனமும் செலுத்தி வருகிறார்கள்.

“(3) கடைசி மூன்று கேள்விகளுக்கும் இப்பொழுது பதில் தயாராயில்லை. அவைகள் விசாரணையில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன.”

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Expenditure incurred on National Highways and State Highways.

76 Q.—SRI A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the amounts spent for National Highways and State Highways respectively, in the various districts of the State in the years 1948-49 and 1949-50;

(b) the number of road bridges which are in existence already across the river Cauvery; and

(c) the number of road bridges which have been constructed already across the river Pennar, Krishna and Godavari respectively?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the statement^a placed on the table of the House.

Gazetted Officers belonging to the Kurumba community.

77 Q.—SRI R. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of Gazetted Officers in the Backward community, viz., Kurumba community in this State with special reference to Coimbatore district?

A.—There are no Gazetted Officers belonging to the Kurumba community in this State.

[13th March 1951]

A.—(a) to (d) A statement^a showing the particulars is placed on the table of the House.

(e) The Inspector-General of Police recommended relaxation of rules only in respect of certain Harijan candidates.

(f) & (g) Exemptions were granted in deserving cases.

The qualifications for appointment as Sub-Inspector are already low enough in the case of Harijan candidates as compared with candidates of other communities and therefore exemption in every case was not justified.

Number of Police stations in the Andhra area.

79 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of new Police stations and sub-stations opened in the Andhra area since 1946;

(b) the places where these Police stations have been opened;

(c) the strength of each station; and

(d) the extra cost of expenditure due to these new stations per year?

A.—(a) The number of new Police stations and sub-stations (out-posts) is 97 and 32 respectively.

(b) A statement^b containing the information is placed on the table of the House.

(c) It is not desirable in public interest to disclose the information.

(d) Rupees 10,57,868 per annum.

Harijan Welfare schools in the Chingleput district.

80 Q.—SRI O. CHENGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Harijan Welfare schools in the Chingleput district; and

(b) the number of students studying in all the schools?

A.—(a) 115.

(b) 10,667.

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 765 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on pages 766-768 infra.

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Poultry Farm at Cannanore.

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

(a) when the District Poultry Farm at Cannanore was established;

(b) the number of fowls at the beginning and the progress recorded during each successive year;

(c) the nature of service rendered by the farm to the surrounding villages; and

(d) the monthly charges on account of the establishment?

A.—(a) The farm was established on 16th November 1948

(b) The number of fowls at the District Farm, Cannanore, at the beginning and at the end of each year was—

Date.	Number.
16th November 1948	12 birds of White Leghorn breed.
31st December 1948	3 hens and 30 chicks (total 33) of White Leghorn breed.
31st December 1949	92 White Leghorn breed. 35 Rhode Island Red breed. 2 Country breed. 3 Turkeys.
31st December 1950	124 White Leghorn breed. 66 Rhode Island Red breed. 6 Ducks. 3 Turkeys.

[13th March 1951]

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

II.—MOTION UNDER RULE 22 (3) OF ASSEMBLY RULES.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, I move—

‘That Demand XII—Administration of Justice (shown as fifth in the list) may be put off to a later date.’

“ We are all glad, Sir, that the Hon. the Minister for Education has recovered from his illness and is present with us to-day. But it is not right that he should be bothered with this Demand tomorrow. Hence I have moved that this Demand may be put off to a later date.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I hope the House is agreeable to this motion to put off Demand XII—Administration of Justice to a later date.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ May I know what we are taking up now? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift and then Demand XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ What is the time allotted for Harijan Uplift? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Three hours.”

HON. MEMBERS :—“ Four hours, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall allow four hours for Harijan Uplift. The question is—

‘That Demand XII—Administration of Justice may be put off to a later date.’ ”

The motion was carried.

III.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—cont.

DEMAND XXIII—HARIJAN UPLIFT.

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

‘That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,50,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift.’

“ The hon. Members will observe that the total demand of Rs. 71,50,000 is made up of Rs. 64 lakhs for Harijan Uplift and Rs. 7.5 lakhs for the Backward classes. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 46,47,000 is also provided for expenditure on Harijan Uplift from the One Crore Harijan Fund. On the whole, a provision for expenditure of Rs. 1,10,47,000 for Harijan Uplift is made for the year.”

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“ Sir, it is common knowledge to all of us that the Madras Government have long been alive to the fact that the pitiable plight of the ‘untouchables’, whom the Father of our Nation lovingly renamed as ‘Harijans’, was a national disgrace and an evil of great magnitude, crying for immediate relief. Over three decades back, the Madras Government initiated schemes designed to benefit the Harijans; and they concentrated in the early stages on helping the educational advancement of these communities, as they realized that Education is the lever by which the economic condition of the community can be raised. But from the details of expenditure, which I traced during my last Budget Speech, hon. Members would have noticed that, although for the last 30 years or more, the Madras Government have been tackling the problems of the Harijans, it was given only to the Congress Government to increase and intensify the ameliorative measures carried out for the benefit of the Harijans. Against the small expenditure of a few lakhs of rupees incurred for the cause of Harijans in the early years, the Congress Government are spending several times the amount. During the current year, I expect the expenditure to cross the One Crore limit and in the Budget Estimate for 1951-52, a provision of Rs. 110.5 lakhs has been made.”

Education—

“ Great emphasis continues to be laid on the educational advancement of the community and a large sum of over Rs. 85 lakhs relates to expenditure on educational activities of the Harijan Welfare Department. This includes a sum of Rs. 21 lakhs for payment of Boarding Grants to Hostels, Rs. 20.5 lakhs towards pay and allowances of teachers and other staff employed in the Harijan Welfare schools, Rs. 17 lakhs for midday meals, Rs. 10 lakhs for compensation payable to schools for admitting Harijans free of fees in the Elementary and Secondary schools, another Rs. 10 lakhs for scholarships and Rs. 2 lakhs for the maintenance of 21 hostels run by the Government themselves, and the remaining for other miscellaneous items of expenditure.”

“ In this connexion, Sir, I must refer to some adverse, shall I say, uncharitable criticism levelled against the Government that they have withheld or taken away some of the concessions hitherto enjoyed in the field of education by members of the Scheduled castes who have been converted to Christianity. The criticism is based on a misapprehension. Prior to 1948, the Harijans and the converts to Christianity from that community were in receipt of only half-fee concessions in the Elementary and Secondary schools. An additional concession was granted to Harijans in 1948. From that year the Harijans were granted full fee concessions in the Elementary and Secondary schools, the cost involved in the grant of this concession being met from the Harijan Welfare Fund of Rupees One Crore, a fund specially constituted for the exclusive benefit of Harijans. Converts to Christianity from the Harijan community could not, therefore, have this benefit from the Harijan Welfare Fund which is specially intended for the sole

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benefit of Harijans. Such converts, however, continue to enjoy the half-fee concessions in the Elementary and Secondary schools hitherto enjoyed by them; and they have not been denied any concessions which they were enjoying previously. Again, while all these converts are entitled to the half-fee concession in the Elementary and Secondary schools, the Harijan Welfare Department grants to many of them scholarships, to meet the other half of the fee. In effect, therefore, the converts are not really put to the need to pay any fees in the Elementary and Secondary schools, when they get the scholarships.

Schools and scholarships—

“The policy of the Government has been to endeavour, as far as possible, to get the pupils belonging to eligible communities admitted into the schools already existing in the locality and to open separate schools for them only in places where, either owing to caste prejudices or other causes, the need for such schools is actually felt. A number of separate schools are run by the Government and midday meals are given to all eligible pupils. There were 1,290 schools in 1949-50 and the number of teachers was 2,834. The number of children receiving education in the schools was nearly a lakh or to be more precise 98,744. Besides running separate schools, a number of scholarships and stipends to pupils belonging to eligible communities are sanctioned. These scholarships are also given for professional, commercial and industrial courses. The total number of scholarships granted during 1949-50 rose to 13,969 from 7,697 in 1948-49. The expenditure on the scholarships has also correspondingly increased from Rs. 3 lakhs in 1948-49 to Rs. 5.5 lakhs in 1949-50.

Boarding grants—

11-45
a.m. “In the beginning the Government were awarding grants towards the cost of maintenance of boarding homes as an item of amelioration intended for the education of the Depressed Classes. In addition to these grants to boarding homes, individual boarding grants were also sanctioned for the first time in 1923-24 for the children of Koravas of Ramnad district. This scheme of individual boarding grants was subsequently extended to the pupils of the Depressed Classes. The scheme of individual boarding grants was instituted to enable the Hindu pupils of the eligible communities studying in the various schools to secure admission in the boarding homes run by Missionaries and in the boarding homes attached to other institutions. But as large numbers of Harijan hostels have subsequently sprung up in all districts, the Government abolished the system of individual boarding grants; and in lieu of it sanctioned lump sum boarding grants from the year 1948-49. During that year the amount spent on the payment of lump sum boarding grants was Rs. 6.6 lakhs. This expenditure increased to Rs. 10 lakhs in 1949-50 and is expected to reach the figure of Rs. 16.6 lakhs in 1950-51. For 1951-52 the provision is as much as Rs. 21 lakhs. From the facts and figures given by me, it will be very clear that there has been a phenomenal increase in the amount spent towards the payment of subsidy to privately managed

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hostels; and it is difficult for Government in the present financial stringency, to provide much larger sums. As against 327 hostels subsidized during 1948-49 for 6,753 pupils, the number has increased to 356 in 1949-50 for 8,580 pupils and to 451 in 1950-51 for about 11,000 pupils. Even in regard to hostels maintained by Government there has been a gradual increase in the number. We had only 14 hostels in 1949-50; and we took over 4 more during the current year; and in 1951-52 we will further take over 3 more hostels, making the total number of hostels run by Government 21. In addition to the Government themselves running hostels and to their subsidizing private ones, the Government are also making grants towards half the cost of constructing buildings for hostels which have been in existence for 5 years and more. It is proposed to give during 1951-52 grants on the above basis for the construction of seven hostels. The Government will consider the case of other hostels in subsequent years.

“The Government have thus been making every effort to see that with a view to provide shelter and to supply good food to the Harijan students, hostel amenities are made available in all places, where educational facilities are available and this is amply borne out by the statistics given by me.

“In the matter of recognition and grant of Government subsidy to hostels run for the benefit of pupils of eligible and backward communities, there has been some misconceptions; and the Government issued two Press Notes, one on 25th April 1950 and the other on 6th February 1951 explaining the policy of the Government in the matter. They made it very clear that no hostel will be admitted to Government grants, unless it is recognized by the Director of Harijan Welfare and that for the purpose of recognition, the management of a hostel should submit an application in the prescribed form to the Director of Harijan welfare. These hostels subsidized by Government having in recent years grown very rapidly both in number and strength, the Government are anxious to see that these grants are made only to hostels run on proper and sound lines. In order to have sufficient time for inspection and enquiry into the affairs of these hostels before they are made eligible for Government assistance, it has been made known in advance by the Press Note, dated 6th February 1951, that application for grants from 1951-52 should be made to the Director of Harijan Welfare before 15th March 1951. I hope and trust that the hostel authorities will note the date and see that the applications are sent in proper time for availing themselves of the Boarding Grants.

House-sites—

“The other important question, Sir, is that of providing living accommodation by the provision of house-sites. House-sites are provided by assignment of waste or poramboke lands at the disposal of the Government free of cost to needy persons among the eligible communities. During the year 1949-50, 191 house-sites

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covering an extent of 8.72 acres of Government land were provided in the various districts. The total number of house-sites thus provided since the commencement of the operations up to the end of 1949-50 was 49,208.

“ When suitable Government lands are not available, private lands are acquired for the purpose of providing house-sites. During 1949-50, 576 house-sites covering an extent of 41.5 acres were provided by acquisition of private lands; and the total number of house-sites provided by this method up to the end of 1949-50 was 46,001. In order to speed up the acquisition of land on behalf of the eligible communities and to watch the progress of the work done, the Government have directed the Collectors of districts to submit quarterly progress reports to the Board of Revenue on the work done; and these reports are reviewed by the Board of Revenue.

“ The Government were in the beginning meeting only half the cost of acquisition of private sites subject to certain maximum limits, the balance of the cost being recovered from the Harijans either in instalments or in one lump sum. The pecuniary conditions of the Harijans were so bad that they were unable to meet even half the cost of the land and the result was that there was no appreciable progress in the matter of acquisition of house-sites. Considering the deplorable condition in which the Harijans were housed, the Government have liberalized their policy and enlarged this concession. They have undertaken with effect from 12th November 1949 to meet from the provincial funds the entire cost of acquisition of house-sites in the case of those who cannot afford to pay the cost. Thus while the poor Harijans had to pay till 12th November 1949 half the cost of house-sites acquired for them, they are now granted sites free of cost.

“ The present policy of granting house-sites free of cost to those who cannot afford to meet their cost in lieu of the old system of recovering half the cost of acquisition has been received well. It has helped to provide more and more of house-sites. As against an expenditure of Rs. 12,000 in 1948-49 and Rs. 15,000 in 1949-50, the Government expect to incur an expenditure of about Rs. 2 lakhs during the current year, in districts other than Tanjore. In Tanjore, where the situation has been very peculiar in that that the Harijans and the agricultural labourers were in constant danger of being evicted from the manaikkats of the mirasidars, it was found necessary to make a separate special provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for the acquisition of house-sites. Special staff was employed to speed up land acquisition proceedings. It is expected that under this special arrangement a sum of Rs. 2.4 lakhs will be spent in Tanjore alone in the current year. This large expenditure of over Rs. 4 lakhs during the current year as against a few thousands only in the two previous years is an eloquent proof of the good and speedy work turned out in the matter of acquisition of house-sites, particularly because of the tedious and laborious process involved under the Land Acquisition Act. In special cases, the aid of the emergency provisions of the Land Acquisition Act has been invoked to expedite the land acquisition proceedings.

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Housing—

“ The housing problem of Harijans is, no doubt, an important one. The Government have been examining how best to tackle this problem. The Harijan Welfare Committee proposed that a plan of a building might be got prepared by the Engineering Department at a cost of Rs. 1,000 per house and that 50 per cent of the cost should be met by the Government; the other half being given as loan recoverable in easy instalments spread over a period of 20 years. The Government accordingly got two designs, one at a cost of Rs. 1,000 for a building of a plinth area of 269 square feet and another at a cost of Rs. 980 for a house of 224 square feet. These buildings proposed by the Chief Engineer at such high cost are, however, only semi-permanent structures. Further, the cost involved in providing such houses to all house-less Harijans will be stupendous. The Government had, therefore, eventually to drop the proposal in view of the enormous cost involved in the proposal. They are now examining why certain facilities should not be afforded to the Harijans to help them to build their own houses, by making a free gift of building materials such as timber, stone, etc., and by the grant of permits for the quarrying of stone and earth required for the buildings, if need be, even beyond the limits of the villages. The question, whether, if some philanthropic gentlemen come forward to pay a considerable portion of the cost of constructing a Harijan colony or a set of houses, the Government may not avail themselves of such offers by meeting an equal cost from State funds, the balance, if any, being borne by the Harijans themselves, is also being examined in consultation with the Heads of Departments. It is hoped that the Government would be able to tackle the problem in some measure, although the problem is certainly very vast considering the colossal funds that would be required to deal with the problem satisfactorily.

“ The welfare schemes calculated to improve the conditions of Harijans carried out through the Harijan Welfare Department in the matter of housing are at present limited to those in rural areas. The municipal areas and the Corporation of Madras are excluded at present from these benefits, for the reason that the municipalities and the Corporation are responsible for attending to the needs of the Harijans and other poor employees in their areas. The Government are, however, aware that the present position in regard to the housing of Harijans and other poor labourers in municipal towns is also far from satisfactory. The local bodies who are primarily responsible to attend to these needs of the Harijans have been requested to take early steps to provide houses for their labourers to the extent to which their finances permit; and the Government have promised to consider on merits the grant of financial assistance subject to availability of funds to these local bodies for schemes undertaken by them for the construction of houses for their labourers.

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Clearance of slums—

"In this connexion I am glad to be able to announce to the House that, at my instance, the Mayor of Madras has actively taken up a scheme for the clearance of slums in the City of Madras. Hon. Members will have seen from the newspapers that the Corporation of Madras has floated a public loan of 15 lakhs of rupees for the clearance of slums. The House will be glad to learn that it has already been over-subscribed, the subscriptions having amounted to Rs. 31.25 lakhs. The Corporation has already spent during the current year Rs. 2½ lakhs out of its normal revenues for the clearance of 7 slums. It proposes to spend Rs. 15 lakhs out of the loan amount during 1951-52 for the clearance of 23 slums and to provide them as well as the localities in which the new houses will be built, with water supply, underground drainage, flush-out latrines, electric lighting and asphalt roads. Each house will also be provided with access to the public road.

"I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the Mayor and the Corporation of Madras on the excellent work they are doing and the inspiring lead they have thereby given to other municipalities in the State, which, I hope and trust, will not be slow in emulating this laudable example.

Drinking water supply and provision of sanitary amenities—

"As usual, necessary funds have been made available for the construction and repair of wells, path-ways, etc., and for the provision of other sanitary amenities.

Other concessions—

"The following are a few of the further extension of the activities of the Harijan Welfare Department during the current year. Residential scholarships were granted till recently only to pupils reading in IV Form and above; and from the current year, the residential scholarships are granted to pupils reading in Forms I to III also, at the rate of Rs. 150 per pupil per annum. The question of providing legal assistance to the Harijans who are generally too poor to bear the legal expenses which have to be incurred whether in defending themselves in legal proceedings launched against them by caste-Hindus or in conducting the cases launched by them against caste-Hindus was examined. It was held that ordinarily no State aid need be given to Harijans in legal proceedings, except to the extent specified in Rule 157 of the Criminal Rules of Practice. The Collectors have, however, been asked to bring to the notice of Government cases specially deserving of aid in the interests of justice with details of the facts of the case explaining also the need for the grant of State legal aid. On the Government approving the proposals, the Collectors can arrange for the necessary legal assistance.

"Mid-day meals were supplied to the various Harijan Welfare Schools by contractors at different rates varying from Re. 0-1-6 to Re. 0-1-9 per meal. In view of the rise in prices of food

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stuffs, the Government have enhanced with effect from 8th August 1950, the rate to Re. 0-2-6 per meal uniformly in all the districts. This small increase in the rate alone costs Government Rs. 5 lakhs per annum.

"On the recommendation of the State Harijan Welfare Committee, the Government have directed that, in future, 10 per cent of the seats in all Government Harijan hostels should be reserved for Hindu Backward class pupils, who are getting Boarding Grants from the Harijan Welfare Department. This will help to bring together the Harijans and caste-Hindus, and thus pave the way for their fusion.

One Crore Fund—

"There has been a strong feeling amongst the Harijans that the One Crore Harijan Uplift Fund is not being utilized exclusively for Harijans, but that it is also diverted for the benefit of the Christian converts and other eligible communities. In addition to Rs. 64 lakhs spent since 1949-50, every year from the general funds towards the amelioration of the conditions of the Harijans and other eligible communities, a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs was diverted in 1949-50, Rs. 42 lakhs in 1950-51 and another sum of Rs. 46 lakhs is proposed to be diverted during 1951-52 from the One Crore Fund. I can assure the hon. Members that in addition to the amounts diverted from the One Crore Harijan Uplift Fund, a good portion of the provision of Rs. 64 lakhs made from the general revenues has been, and will continue to be, utilized for the benefit of Harijans alone. In the budget, however, there are no separate details of expenditure incurred on Harijans and that on converts to Christianity from the Harijans, except in respect of two small items relating to scholarships and schooling charges and clothing of boys. I shall have it examined whether in respect of other items, provision cannot be made separately for Harijans and the Christian converts from Harijans.

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"The large expenditure incurred through this Department itself constitutes a proper index of the useful service rendered by this Department. During the two years of its life, the Department has been responsible for spending sums of greater magnitude than in the previous years and I am sure that with the experience so far gained, the Department will be able to achieve substantial and abiding results in the years to come. I will be failing in my duty, if I do not, in this connection, make a special mention of the very valuable services so readily and willingly rendered to the Department by Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar, as the Honorary Director of the Department.

Fusion of Harijans with caste-Hindus—

12
noon.

"There has been an agitation, in a section of the public that by the various special ameliorative measures carried out to benefit the Harijans, we are segregating the Harijans and setting them up as a separate and permanently untouchable community and that the very object of the abolition of untouchability is thus being defeated. I have had to refer to this aspect even in my last year's budget speech. I made it very clear even then that the very purpose of all the Harijan welfare work, in its essence, is the complete eradication of untouchability in all its forms, and that it is not, as some imagine, the mere transformation of a depressed and suppressed class into a favoured class. The Government are fully alive to the fact that the various measures carried out by them for the advancement of the Harijans should not tend to create a separate and distinct class or community for ever, but should on the other hand aim at the complete fusion of the Harijans with the rest of the community. To facilitate such complete fusion, active help to the Harijans to come up to the average level of the other communities in education and economic condition is an imperative necessity. I may, at this stage make mention of the very valuable work done in this direction by the Harijan Sevak Sangh and other social reform organizations. As a result of their endeavours and of the steady, though not very fast, but sure, economic upgrading of the conditions of the Harijans through the efforts of the Government, for the last over three decades, I am already witnessing the beginning of India's social revolution, whose foundation Gandhiji laid. The barriers which separated the Harijans from the rest of the community are slowly crumbling down.

Safeguards in the Constitution of India—

"A word about the Constitution of India and I am done.

"The Constitution of India has accorded statutory equality of status to 'untouchables' and a new phase of social democracy was thereby ushered in India. Another important feature of the Constitution is the special provisions for Scheduled Castes. These are meant to ensure the welfare and social autonomy of these castes. The President of the Union has in pursuance of Article 338 of the Constitution of India, appointed Sri Lakshmidas Srikant as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to

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investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for these castes and tribes under the Constitution and report upon the working of these safeguards. The officer has begun his work and has asked for certain details relating to these castes and tribes which are at present under preparation. I hope that this officer will, with the assured co-operation and help from the several States in the work he has undertaken, advance the cause of these communities.

General—

"I have stated how the Constitution of India has abolished, so far as it can be done legally, the social disabilities. As the hon. Members of this House are aware, even before the Constitution of India was conceived of, this State has, in order to implement the spirit of the abolition of untouchability, enacted the two laws, the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938, and the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947, and have taken the several ameliorative measures enumerated by me earlier in this speech to see that the Harijans actually become socially equals of the caste-Hindus. But neither the framers of the Constitution, nor the authors of the State Legislative measures, nor the social reformers could have shut or can shut their eyes to actual facts prevailing in society. The actual facts are that, despite the Constitution and despite the several State Legislations, the process of amalgamation of the Harijans with other Hindus will take years to be completed. National habits and religious beliefs die hard. And when as in this instance, they have been unquestioningly practised for centuries, they naturally take time to die out. The most essential condition necessary for making 'untouchables' indistinguishable from other Hindus, is that every section of the caste-Hindus, with no exception whatsoever, should, as Gandhiji often exhorted us, realize that they have to atone for centuries of neglect and oppression to remove this blot on Hindu society. No one should be regarded as so low as to be unfit to be physically touched, not to mention to be housed with and dined with. How can we expect national unity; how can we hope to succeed as a Democratic Government, so long as a section of our community is treated as untouchables? If India should be free, in the true sense of the word, and if she should be worthy of the freedom secured to her by non-violence, the most elementary and fundamental rights of the Harijans to be treated on terms of equality with other Hindus should be fully restored to them. As I said already, it is a good and happy augury that there has been a significant change in the attitude of a great part of the caste-Hindus towards the Harijans. I hope and trust that ere long the curse of 'untouchability' will be wiped out not only in letter but also in spirit. At the same time, I should not omit to mention that the Harijans have themselves a duty to discharge. The law is now fully on their side, and they must learn to demand and obtain their rights in and through the law. They should strain every nerve to make the best use of the facilities and concessions afforded to them by the Government and strive hard to come forward. In short, they should shed their

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inferiority complex and play their part well and worthily, if they have to rise to their full stature and find their equal place with all others in society and the body politic."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,50,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift."

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been kind enough to extend the time-limit for the Demand to 4 hours and so I think you will also be kind enough to allow some more time to hon. Members."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not possible. Since the hon. Member is moving a cut motion, he may take a little more time than is allowed to other Members."

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

"That the allotment of Rs. 71,50,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 to discuss the policy of this Department."

Sir, I owe my thanks to the Hon. Minister for Harijan Uplift for so clearly placing before this House the details of the work of the special department under his care. Sir, the concluding portion of his speech was a solace to me and I hope it will be taken to heart by those members who represent the whole State in this Assembly and that they will carry out the intention of the Hon. Minister. It was the idea and the earnest belief of Mahatma Gandhi that Harijans, who are also called the Scheduled Castes, should merge themselves with the great Hindu fold within a prescribed time. To that extent, I know as a matter of fact, several Governments in the country and more particularly the Madras Government have been trying their level best to uplift the Harijans. The Hon. Minister has been telling us what amounts have been spent during the past several years and the amount that has been provided for during the year 1951-52. My question is only about the policy that has been adopted and acted upon by this Government. The Hon. Minister also quoted from the Constitution what are the advantages and what are the benefits that have been given to the Harijans and he also referred to the amounts that are spent for communities other than the Scheduled Castes. I have no quarrel with the Government for spending any amount on the communities that inhabit this State, but it is clearly laid down in the Constitution that the State should promote the interests of the weaker sections, especially the Scheduled Castes; and who are the Scheduled Castes has been described by the President in his Order; and that being so, I do not find that the Budget that has been prepared for Harijan Uplift is in consonance with the Constitution or with the President's Order. That is my little quarrel with the Hon. Minister and also with the Government. But, I am glad the Hon. Minister said just now that he will look into the matter and see how far it could be put in shape at least in the next Budget and I welcome it.

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"Sir, this Harijan Movement is a novel one, I may say, because in the earlier stages, that is about three decades ago, it was manned by the Labour Department, as referred to by the Hon. Minister and this was one of the miscellaneous subjects dealt with by the various departments under the Labour Department. But, after a great deal of agitation and after the Poona Pact, the Government thought it advisable that there ought to be a special portfolio. It came to fruition only two years ago and fortunately for us, during the regime of the Hon. Mr. Prakasam, one crore of rupees was set apart specially for the amelioration of the condition of the Harijans, but what I find now, is that this one crore has been merged along with the three crores meant for Village uplift and according to the Budget the whole amount has been expended and there is only a balance of 76 lakhs remaining. I do not know what percentage of this amount is going to be for Harijan uplift and what percentage for village reconstruction.

"Another point is, the Government have been very kind in appointing a Committee called the Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee, which after deliberating for many months, brought out a report suggesting ways and means of spending this one crore of rupees. For house sites, I think, 25 lakhs of rupees have been set apart. On the other hand, I find that this year the Government have allotted only 5 lakhs for house sites, of which 2.41 lakhs go to the Tanjore district and I do not know how they are going to meet the expenditure for the very important item of finding house sites for Harijans for the other 23 districts. Again, the Hon. Minister said that the Government have been trying to bring forward a housing scheme for the Harijans and that even at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per house, he said, it was not possible. He went further and said that if the Harijans came forward and could find building materials it would be possible for them to give such aid. But, Sir, knowing as he does the disabilities of the Harijans and the unemployment that is prevailing in the country among them, does he expect that it will be possible for the Harijans to go and get building materials and try to build their own houses? I would, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to reconsider the decision and place before the Cabinet a scheme by which they can give the same facilities to the poor Harijans as they are giving to others, especially when they are spending so many lakhs of rupees to find accommodation for Government officers in this city. It is unfortunate that these people could not find in these days even a tolerable good shed for their habitation. The Hon. Finance Minister in presenting the Budget was kind enough to say that provision of healthy and suitable house-sites for relieving congestion in the Harijan colonies would be given high priority. That is what we demand of the Government. I do not ask them for housing schemes in all towns, but only in the colonies, because they are so much congested. They must therefore find a way out of this by bringing forward housing schemes."

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understand that there is no co-ordination or co-operation among the departments of the Government. Sir, we were told that if we form housing societies, they would be giving house-sites, loans and other facilities. Sir, there was an extent of about 58 acres of land in S. No. 381/4 of Ithalur village in the Ootacamund taluk. The Collector wrote to the Deputy Registrar that the proposal was pending for a long time and that the share capital from the Harijans had also been collected and he requested him to push through the question as quickly as possible. Again on 13th November 1950, the Collector himself wrote to the promoter of this society as follows: 'With reference to your letter quoted in the above reference I wish to inform you that there has been unavoidable delay in the survey and subdivision of the site in S. No. 381/4 of Ithalur village applied for by the Harijans. All possible steps are being taken to dispose of the question as expeditiously as possible.' The people collected share-capital and it was lying in a bank. Later on, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the district wrote to the promoter saying that under no circumstance the amount could be kept in suspense account indefinitely as the question of assignment of land involved delay and he therefore hoped that the amount would be withdrawn and refunded to the parties concerned. Now, what is the position of the Harijans? The Collector asks the people to form co-operative societies saying they would be given land, etc., and when they collect the money and deposit it in the Bank, the Deputy Registrar says, 'All right, you withdraw the money and refund it to the parties concerned'. Even now the Hon. Minister has said, if these people come forward with half the grant, the Government would help them. In these circumstances, Sir, I do not know what is to happen of the Harijans in regard to house sites.

12-15 p.m. "Sir, again, at a later date, the Collector said that under G.O. No. 2614 issued by the Revenue Department no assignment of land for house-site or cultivation could be given. It is a tragedy that the Harijans of the Nilgiris should have been singled out for not being given any land, when the whole country is on the verge of starvation, and when the Harijans themselves are coming forward to cultivate lands. I do not see the reason why the Nilgiris should be singled out for such a treatment. There is the Collector of the district, there are the Deputy Collectors, there are the Forest Officers; all of them are there to see that the lands, if assigned, are utilized properly. If they feel there is the danger of erosion, there is a way to deal with such a thing. I know it is due to the ruthless way in which lands were leased during the war years that all this erosion has come about. Again, Sir, on this matter, the Collector himself wrote to the Board of Revenue on 29th May 1950, as to what are the lands that are to be given to the Harijans. I do not think the Board of Revenue or the special department have moved in this matter. I do not think the Hon. Minister has said that he has ever moved in this matter. So, Sir, if the Government are very anxious to do something for the Harijans and if they feel they must be properly cared for, then something real must be done for them. Some time back I quoted from

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the communication of the Deputy Registrar himself saying that it is not the concern of the Co-operative Department or that of the Revenue Department, but that it is the concern of the Harijan Welfare Department. Sir, that department has eight Deputy Collectors, while the Harijan Welfare Departments in the districts have only Tahsildars. They have no power for acquisition of land. So it is unfair that districts other than Tanjore should be treated in this manner. Wherever there is a necessity there should be a special officer to acquire lands, or if need be, Government should put special officers of the cadre of Deputy Collectors, men who have initiative power, so that they can acquire lands."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"Tahsildars have been empowered with the power of acquisition of lands."

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"It may be on paper. But I have read to you letters from the Collectors declaring that they are unable to do anything in the matter. So I wish the Hon. Minister re-examines the matter. The Hon. Minister gave in his opening speech the amount provided in the budget under this Demand, and out of that amount, how much is to be spent on Harijans themselves. But I would like to point out to him that out of this 117 lakhs of rupees which is earmarked for this department, the charges under establishment come to Rs. 44,85,800, the charges under Reclamation of Kallars and Koravars come to Rs. 7,33,800, the charges under Reclamation of Sugalis and Yenadis come to Rs. 81,000 and the charges under Concessions to Backward Communities come to Rs. 7,50,000. So if we take into account the amount that is earmarked purely for Harijans out of the sum set apart under this Demand, we find it is only 30 per cent of the entire sum that is to be spent in the cause of Harijans. Why I mention this fact is because I want to impress upon this Government that they must spend more money on Harijans."

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untouchability is abolished? Even the other day, we saw, how in Srivilliputtur (Ramanathapuram) a Harijan was kept in police station for more than 24 hours without a warrant, how he was beaten to death, and how afterwards a case was made out that he committed suicide by hanging himself from a tree outside the compound. Now, Sir, the Constitution says that a man cannot be detained without a lawful cause for more than a day. If that has to be done, he must be produced before a magistrate and an order taken for his detention in custody. Now, as is seen from the case I cited, there is no security for the Harijans. I appeal to all caste-Hindus in this State that Mahatma Gandhi has been pleading for a change of heart and it is high time that it happened. To-day even though the Temple Entry Act has been passed, we see Harijans fearing to enter Hindu temples. If we are to have the Act enforced, I feel the Cabinet must make the rules strong and strict and thus pave the way to remove untouchability. To-day untouchability remains in the land; I doubt very much whether anything has been done to remove it. Sir, these are the most important points I would like to place before the Government, and before closing, I would like to say one more point. The Harijan population is increasing very much now, and so, I think, it is time we put a stop to it. When we talk of State enforcing birth control, our Prime Minister said the other day, 'Either produce enough food or resort to curtailing population'. If not for higher classes, at least for the Harijans, let us devise some method of birth control. With these words, I appeal once again to the Hon. Minister to take note of what I have said and do the needful in the matter. I am thankful to him for the facilities afforded to pupils by way of opening hostels. But, here, I must also mention, in some places things are going from bad to worse. As a matter of fact in Tiruchirappalli where a man has been given a grant to run a hostel for Harijan boys, he has utilized that amount to purchase a car for himself; surely it is not for that purpose the money was given to him. I request there ought to be stricter control over these matters. Sir, I resume my seat."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the allotment of Rs. 71,50,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"Sir, I rise on a point of order. To-day we are discussing about the welfare of Harijans, and I request you to relax the ten minutes rule regarding the time allowed for each Member to speak."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This is not a point of order. The hon. Member should understand there are a large number of persons who are anxious to speak on this Demand."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am inclined to join my hon. Friend, Mr. Kurmayya, in saying that the time allotted should be more than ten minutes, because we have got several things to say on this Demand."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"But, please remember there are several Members who want to take part in this debate."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. But I feel, we can only skip over points within this time. So I will content myself with mentioning one or two important points only. Sir, for the last four years, in this State there has been a fund of one crore which has been set apart for Harijan Uplift. I think with the end of this year this one crore will be over. As I peruse the Budget I find that we would even within this year overstep the sum of one crore. I do not know what we are going to do in the coming years. The Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee of which I have the honour to be a member have recommended that this money should be spent purely for helping rural villages. But though this money is almost spent, we are yet to see anything done for the rural people in the villages. Fifty lakhs have been set apart by that committee and we are just now hearing that they have set apart five lakhs for assignment of house-sites in Tanjore, when this one crore is almost over. Therefore, Sir, I am very sorry to say that we have not made any good progress with regard to the removal of untouchability; though we have made some progress in regard to Harijan education. From what I heard the hon. Minister to say in his speech and also from what Mr. Muniswami Pillay brought to light in his speech, it is simply heartrending to hear that poor Harijans are not allowed to enjoy their elementary rights. It is all a very lamentable story. It is a pity that the money has so far been spent with poor results. It is a pity all this money has not been properly spent, and in spite of all this expenditure, untouchability has not been eradicated even to a considerable extent and that only a few Harijans have been educated."

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supervision established, all the money spent will be wasted. I would point out to the Hon. Minister the particular case of the supply of mid-day meals. Now, seventeen lakhs are being spent on midday meals for Harijan pupils. There are 1,800 such schools in this State. There is only one Harijan Welfare Officer in each district with a poor staff to supervise this and other things. Unless there are enough officers in each district, how can effective supervision be made? A sum of two and a half annas is now being paid to the contractor for supplying this mid-day meal to each Harijan pupil, on the recommendation of the headmaster of the school. These schools are all located in rural areas, in villages, mostly in Harijan cheris. Is it possible, I ask, for a single man, even if he has the willingness, to visit all these schools? Now, this money spent on the supply of mid-day meals is calculated on the attendance marked by the headmaster. If the headmaster and the contractor collude, every boy in the school can be marked present, because that means rupees, annas and pies both to the headmaster and the contractor as well. So I want this should be properly supervised. Otherwise, this sum of seventeen lakhs will all be wasted.

12-30 p.m. "So far as schools are concerned, the Hon. Minister said that the policy of the Government had been to get Harijans admitted into the schools already existing in the locality and to open separate schools for them only in places where, owing to caste prejudices or other causes, the need for such schools was actually felt. I beg to ask him whether, in the year of grace 1951 when we have abolished untouchability by the Constitution, is it proper to start separate schools at all? Is there any school now which refuses admission to Harijans? I am totally against giving education to Harijans in separate schools situated in their own surroundings. The students brought up in such surroundings do not and cannot fare well in competition with the students of other communities who are brought up in a better atmosphere and environment.

"I now come to the hostels. Hostels have increased in number. There is no adequate supervision over them also. In most of the hostels, there is hardly sufficient accommodation commensurate with the number of inmates. These hostels admit more boys than what the accommodation can reasonably bear. We must see that sufficient accommodation and facilities are provided in these hostels before any grant is made to them. The Harijan Welfare Committee, which visited many Harijan hostels, has recommended that the Government should see that adequate facilities are provided before according recognition to any hostel. There is a scheme providing for the payment of building grants. I entirely agree with the Hon. Minister on that question. I will even go further and say that the increase in the number of hostels should be deferred till enough accommodation and every amenity for education are provided in the existing hostels.

"Another important point which I want to mention is this. If we want to abolish untouchability effectively, we must spend more money in villages on such aspects as will bring the

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Harijan community to the level of the other communities. To-day there is inferiority complex among Harijans because they have not been sufficiently brought into contact with the higher strata of society. It is up to the Caste Hindus and more so the Government to go to the aid of the Harijans in redressing their grievances. The Caste Hindus should be made to change their minds. The Hon. Minister said that there had been a perceptible change of heart. But that change is only in urban and semi-urban areas. In villages we find no change of heart on the part of Caste Hindus, though they behave as if they are sympathetic towards Harijans when the officers are present on the spot. The Harijan Sevak Sangh, to which I have the honour to belong, has investigated this matter and is trying to devote its energy to the actual removal of untouchability wherever it exists. Since education and other activities have been taken up by the Government, the Harijan Sevak Sangh thinks it would be worthwhile to devote itself to the removal of untouchability. I hope the Government will give that institution the help needed in that direction. If only untouchability is removed, from my experience I can boldly say, that the Harijans, with their physical strength and endurance, can stand competition with persons of the Brahman or any other community. But the real trouble is that they are not able to get out of the mire. A few of them who get out of the rut go over to towns and they do not mix with their community people with the result that the benefit of their education is not available to the Harijan society in general.

"I would like to say one more word about the hostels. The Government were kind enough to accept the recommendation of the Harijan Welfare Committee to set apart 10 per cent of the seats in Harijan hostels to Hindus other than Harijans. There is also a rule that 10 per cent of the seats in Caste Hindu hostels should be reserved for Harijans. The Harijans are not able to avail themselves of this facility, because the Principals of Colleges refuse admission to Harijans for some reason or other. The Government should also see that all reserved seats are filled with the Harijans. So far as Harijan hostels are concerned, they should be accessible to all Caste Hindus and not only backward communities if real unification of society is to be achieved. Only then the problem of untouchability can be solved so far as hostels are concerned on which the Government are spending several lakhs of rupees."

* SRI B. S. MURTHY :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I think the time has come when the Government and the people of this State in general and Harijans in particular should revise their opinion about the methods of removal of untouchability and improving the condition of Harijans. All along we have been thinking in terms of social reformation. Mahatma Gandhi was our champion. He was always attaching importance to the religious and social background to remove untouchability and give the Harijans their proper place in Hindu society. Harijan leaders like the Hon. Sri Jagjivan Ram and the Hon. Dr. Ambedkar have of late been

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talking that Harijan uplift is more an economic and political problem than a social problem. There might have been some reason for Mahatma Gandhi and Congress workers to tackle the problem from the religious and social standpoints. To-day we must tackle it from a different standpoint. There are nearly a crore of Harijans in this State, and most of them are agriculturists. What have the Government done to improve their condition? Most of them have no lands, not even hovels to live in as Miss Mayo put it. When that statement was made by Miss Mayo, it was hotly refuted by our leaders. Even to-day we find in some out-of-the-way places that Harijans have not even hovels to live in. My hon. Friend Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay said that there was no security. Why should not the Government declare a moratorium and fix the minimum wage for agricultural labourers? Why should not the Government give all the poramboke and available assessed lands to agricultural labourers belonging to backward communities and form co-operative societies for collective cultivation of the lands? They do not want to do these things. They come out saying that so many lakhs have been spent last year, so many lakhs will be spent this year and so on. Who is pleased with these figures? We are not enamoured of the mounting expenditure year after year. As was said by Sri L. N. Gopalaswami, there are 460 hostels. But in how many of them are there proper facilities for education? No answer is forthcoming. I humbly request my Hon. Friend Sri B. Parameswaran to use all his resourcefulness, intelligence and activity to tackle the root cause. No Harijan is safe to-day." (Interruptions.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member need not listen to the interruptions."

* SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"I just pause to hear what the interruptors say. I am surprised that my statement should cause wonder to a labour leader like hon. Member Sri K. T. Kosalram! I will give a concrete instance. In the Srivilliputtur taluk in the Ramanathapuram district, on mere suspicion a Harijan was taken from his village for a distance of six miles, kept in Police custody for 48 hours and done to death. If my statement does not carry conviction, the hon. Member Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay also referred to the incident. Not one caste Member had the sympathy to say that he would look into the matter. It is all very well to talk. But when it comes to action, a Caste Hindu is still a Caste Hindu. On the other hand, his caste prejudice has been fossilized by Independence. He thinks that he is the master. The Caste Hindus are the 'haves' and the agricultural labourers are the 'have-nots'. The fight is between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' (An hon. Member: 'It is a big question.') Big or small, we cannot postpone its solution. As the Hon. Sri Jagjivan Ram said, this Government can take credit if they solve the problem. If they do not solve, the credit will go to some other Government who could solve it. We 'Congressmen' went to jails to win Independence and solved the biggest problem of driving

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away the Britishers from India. Cannot this Congress Government solve the land problem? What prevents this Government from declaring a moratorium for agricultural labourers, Harijans and other backward communities? The Government should remove the economic disability even before the social disability. They have passed the Temple Entry Act and the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, and the Constitution guarantees the fundamental rights. From the beginning Gandhiji was saying that mere legislation would not do and that there must come a change of heart. As Dr. Ambedkar said recently, no Government dare pass bad laws but the benefits of even the good laws depend upon the officers who administer them. Where is safety for Harijans? I will give one more instance.

"Madam, Dharmavaram is a town. It is not a village. There was a latrine. The Panchayat Board said that they did not require that latrine. Around that latrine Harijans were living. Immediately after the passing of the resolution by the Panchayat Board, the Harijans living there approached the Collector and asked him that that site might be assigned to them as house-sites. The Collector passed orders on this representation a year ago. On coming to know that the site was assigned to Harijans as house-sites, the Panchayat Board, the Panchayat Officer, and leading merchants of the place began to place obstructions in the way. The Collector issued orders to the Deputy Collector and the Tahsildar to look into the matter saying 'Here is a mischief going on; please personally visit the place and set things right'. In the meantime all the people gathered together and prevailed upon the Health Officer to declare that this particular site was not fit for being assigned as house-sites, whereas around that area Harijans were living for a long time. When such is the state of affairs, my hon. Friends say 'yes; we are doing everything possible; land is a big problem', etc. Big or small, the problem has to be dealt with. The Government must take courage into their hands and deal with this problem at the root itself. If not, the result will be a revolution. Let not my hon. Friends think that I am talking in despair. I am not talking in a disparaging manner either. I am only giving the actual state of affairs. Every young Harijan to-day is not able to sleep in the night and take rest in the day because wherever he goes he sees persecution, insecurity and the aggression of the Caste Hindus—the hydra-headed dragon trying to cow the Harijan down. I appeal to Hon. Ministers in general and to the Hon. Mr. Parameswaran in particular to see that the Harijan problem is dealt with thoroughly and not merely tinkered with. The fundamental issue is the economic condition of the Harijans."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will please resume his seat. The hon. Member Sri R. V. Swaminathan will now speak."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"On a point of information, Madam. May I move my cut motion now?"

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DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The understanding is that only one cut motion will be moved on a Demand.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ It is not so, Madam. I met the Hon. Speaker in his room. I told him that I had raised a specific point in my cut motion, and he agreed to allow me to move my cut motion. My right cannot be cut away in this manner.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ I do not know what the arrangement is. The Hon. Speaker and Members of the House seem to have come to an agreement over the moving of cut motions, that is, one cut motion will be moved for one Demand, and discussion on the Demand will then proceed. I shall find out and let the hon. Member know in the afternoon whether he may move his cut motion.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ When you would allow me to move the cut motion is left to you. But I think my right cannot be taken away altogether.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Madam Deputy Speaker, the hon. Member Mr. B. S. Murthy, while he was speaking, made a sweeping statement regarding Caste Hindus. I feel that he has exaggerated the position that exists in the country. Harijans were no doubt once treated badly, and they were also persecuted. Mahatmaji and the Congress have removed the feeling in the minds of the Harijans that they were inferior to the Caste Hindus. That feeling may still persist here and there, but not everywhere. In certain isolated villages, that may be the case, and consequently there might have been cases of harassment of Harijans by Caste Hindus. This is on account of the old customs and the structure of the society. We must do something to change the order of society and we must create a new atmosphere. Here, I wish to ask the hon. Member Mr. B. S. Murthy, ex-Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Industries, with regard to the caste divisions even among the Harijans themselves. The hon. Member Mr. Murthy and other Harijan Members will excuse me if I mention the names of sub-castes among Harijans. The Parayas consider the so-called Pallas as inferior to them. These two communities consider the so-called Chakkiliyas as inferior to them. My hon. Friend Mr. Murthy was saying that the lives of young Harijans were not safe in the villages. I may inform him, Madam, that the lives of Chakkiliyas are not safe in a cheri where Parayas and Pallas predominate. This is a fact, and it is there. That cannot be denied. It is the duty of every Caste Hindu to see that this untouchability is removed completely, and that no Harijan is harassed. Every Harijan should be given equal treatment along with other Hindus. At the same time, it is the duty of my hon. Friends Sri Murthy, Sri Nagappa, Sri Muniswami Pillai and Sri Balakrishnan to go to the cheris and see that no one Harijan community oppresses and suppresses another Harijan community. This is their duty. The hon. Member Mr. Murthy can come to my village and see the conditions of Harijans there for himself. (The Hon. Mr. Parameswaran has visited my village some time ago, not as a Minister but as a

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Member of this House. He has seen how Harijans in my village are treating me. They consider me as one among their own men. I also consider them as my own, and I treat them equally with others. The Hon. Mr. Parameswaran has seen all these for himself. Every Member of this House who goes to my village will see how Harijans are treated. (Interruption.)

“ The Government are spending more money for the assignment of house-sites to Harijans. They are doing their best. But that is not sufficient. In some villages, the villagers are prepared to construct modern cheris for the Harijans. For instance in my village, namely, Paganeri, there are one hundred Harijan houses. I moved the Government and the Collector to acquire some lands for construction of houses for these Harijans. But the Harijans are too poor. My proposal was that the whole cheri must be demolished and a modern cheri constructed. I sent up proposals to the Government, and I also spoke to the Hon. Minister in the matter. He agreed to consider the proposal. Later, I got a reply that they were not in favour of the proposal. If we spend about Rs. 20,000 in Paganeri village, we can create a modern cheri which will serve as an example to other places. Even if the Government are not prepared to spend Rs. 20,000 in my village, let them give a half-grant. We are prepared to meet the other half by raising funds from the Caste Hindus, who have been responsible for keeping these Harijans for generations in such a poor and pitiable condition. As a compensation for all their harassment of the Harijans, we shall raise funds from the Caste Hindus only. I shall take the responsibility for collecting half the amount if the other half would be met by the Government.)

“ I now come to the backward communities in whom I am greatly interested. The Hon. Minister stated that he had sanctioned Rs. 7½ lakhs for the advancement of the backward communities. I say, Madam, that that amount is not sufficient. Even Rs. 50 lakhs will not be sufficient. When I speak about backward communities, hon. Members, Janab Majid and Janab Raza Khan say ‘ What Mr. Swaminathan, you talk about high principles, you have gone to western countries; you talk of internationalism and all that, and now you talk about backward communities.’ It is all very well to say like that. But the evil is there. Even in western countries, there are countries which are backward. There are backward nations which America wants to help. There are backward nations, backward states, backward districts, and also backward communities. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in talking about backward communities. (I say, Madam, that Rs. 7½ lakhs is not at all sufficient.

“ Then I come to the communal Government Order. It is true there is some defect in the Government Order. The Government should do something to change the Government Order suitably. The present method mentioned in the Government Order is not proper. We should consider how best we can change the Government Order so that justice to all communities, irrespective of religion, can be meted out. I have already stated that even among the

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Muslims there are sub-communities called Labbais and Moplabs who are backward. Even among Brahmins there are some communities in Tiruchengodu called 'Mukani' Brahmins. There are the Nambudiris also. According to the Constitution, the President of the Indian Union is going to appoint a commission to enquire into the condition of the backward communities. I do not know when that commission will be appointed. When that commission is appointed, we should be prepared to submit the names of all backward communities to that commission. If any community has become forward, we must be prepared to delete that community from the list. I want to urge on the Hon. Minister and on the Government to see that proper representations are made to that commission. This is a commission appointed by the President of the Indian Union, and this Government would do well to move in the matter, in advance of other States, with a proper representation. People outside this State do not know about the problem of backward communities in this State. The Central Government do not look into the conditions in South India. The Members of Parliament from South India do not put forward the claims of backward communities forcefully. The great leaders at the Centre, who are responsible for the carrying on of the administration of the country, take an international outlook in all that they do, and they forget the conditions in South India. The New Constitution contains provisions for safeguarding the interests of Harijans. The framers of the Constitution have put in safeguards for Harijans but not for backward communities. Now at least this Government should move in the matter, and make a proper representation to the commission when the commission is appointed.

"One more minute, Madam, and I will finish. I want to say a word about the Kallar Reclamation Scheme, which also comes under this Demand. When the Criminal Tribes Act was in force, there was a scheme for providing educational facilities to, and the amelioration of, the Kallars who suffered under that Act. That Act has now been abrogated. Still, those schemes must be continued till the Kallars become equal in the eyes of other communities. The scheme is there, with the Government, and the Hon. Minister has not stated what is being done with regard to the Kallar Reclamation Scheme. Formerly under the scheme, Kallars were given scholarships. At present the Government are giving scholarships to only a few students. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to see that Government give scholarships to all students."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is over. The hon. Member Mr. Nagappa will now speak."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"On a point of information, Madam. I want to know from my hon. Friend Sri Swaminathan whether it is not a fact that Harijan cheris were burnt in his village."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member need not ask for information. Let him resume his seat. The hon. Member Sri S. Nagappa will now speak."

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SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"On a point of order, Madam. Can an hon. Member raise an issue and leave it as it is without substantiating it? My hon. Friend Sri Murthy said something about my village. He said that some Harijan cheris were burnt. Is it right on the part of the hon. Member to say this when there is no one to reply?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"That is no point of order. If it is not true, the Hon. Minister can reply to it. He will be in a position to get the information."

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend, Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay. While moving the Demand for Grant, the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development read out to us something like an annual report of the Harijan welfare activities. But I do not think that the Hon. the Minister himself would have been convinced as regards the achievements of the Harijan Welfare Department. He has been enumerating the activities of the Department as if the Government are going to spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees for the benefit of the Harijans. But what is the result so far achieved. The results are very poor. From the figures available, it seems that the Government are now somehow or other hushing up the Harijan problem without attaching to it the importance that they ought to attach. From the information available to me, about 3,000 applications for ordinary and residential scholarships have been rejected for want of funds. Is this the method of uplifting the Harijans? Are the Government sincere in their efforts towards the Harijan cause? When students come forward and send in their applications, they are rejected. After all, if the Government had spent four lakhs of rupees more, they could have satisfied all the applicants."

"Then, Madam, there were 156 hostels that applied for additional grants covering a strength of 2,650 boarders. Out of these, how many have the Government granted? They have sanctioned additional grants only to 85 hostels. What about the remaining hostels? Why should the Government differentiate between hostel and hostel and prefer some hostels and reject the applications of some other hostels? If the Government are really interested in Harijan welfare, they should have spent the necessary amount of money. The Hon. the Minister for Rural Development should have taken courage and fought with the Hon. the Minister for Finance for more funds and seen that every Harijan hostel that applied for a grant was sanctioned that grant. On the other hand, we find that applications for additional grants covering a strength of 2,650 boarders have been rejected. Still the Government come forward and blow their trumpet loud and wide."

"Coming to the new hostels, there were 71 applications for grants covering 1,661 boarders. Out of these, how many have been granted by the Government? Only a very few. The Hon. the Minister for Rural Development said, when he answered a question on the floor of this House, that there were many defects. If there are defects, why not the Government come forward and start hostels and find out for themselves what is the difference in expenditure

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incurred by a Government hostel and one run by a private agency? If they start a hostel, they will be in a position to realize the difficulties in running a hostel. They do not do so. But these non-official agencies are made to start hostels and at the fag end of the year, the Government come forward and say, in order to evade payment of grant, that the hostel was not running properly and that there were so many defects. Is that the way of treating the Harijan cause? This does not show sincerity on the part of the Government in dealing with this problem. If they really want to help the Harijans, they could have themselves started at least one hostel in each taluk wherever there is a high school, separately for girls and for boys. They could have thus found out the defects, if any, and rectified them and set an example to other non-official agencies.

"The Hon. the Minister for Rural Development was again saying that he had been trying to give building grants only to such hostels which had a standing of five years to their credit. What about other hostels? Are the boarders in those hostels to live under a margosa tree? Is it not the duty of the Government to provide shelter to those people? If they do not provide them with buildings, should they not give them the rent that is necessary to hire a house? Instead of doing this, they say that they will sanction grants to certain hostels only and that too half-grants. I would like to ask how many hostels have been given building grants so far. Not even a single hostel has been given building grant. The hostel in Kurnool has been applying for grant for so many years, but even till to-day they have not received a reply. That is the state of affairs so far as the Harijan problem is concerned. Yet, the Government are saying that they are doing all that they can to uplift the Harijans.

"As regards house-sites, the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development everyday goes on singing the very old song, "We have been doing, we have been doing." What is it that they are doing? Practically nothing is being done. Further, Harijans in Madras City are excluded for this purpose. What is the sin that the Harijans living in the City have committed? Are they not Harijans? Do they not require the help that is being given to the other Harijans? No doubt there are the local bodies, but what about their finances? Can these local bodies undertake this huge task of providing houses for these unfortunate people? They cannot do it. It is the duty of the Government who have pledged themselves to the elevation of Harijans.

"Now, Madam, Harijan uplift does not mean only educating a few children. There are a number of Harijans. How many of them have been granted house-sites. How many have been granted lands for cultivation? So far the poor Harijans have been putting in petitions to the Collector, Deputy Collector, Tahsildar and others, but none of these have the courtesy to visit the place where the land is situated in order to find out whether it can be given for cultivation. Simply a memo. is issued and all the staff of the Collector will go and evict a poor Harijan on the pretext

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would suggest that the Government may have a ten-year or twenty-year plan and collect statistics as to the total number of Harijans in the State and as to how many of them hold lands and how many do not. Then every family that does not possess an inch of land should be given 5 acres of wet or 10 acres of dry lands. The Government must formulate such a scheme. Some people say that they are granting lands but really they are snatching the lands which the poor Harijans have reclaimed at enormous cost, so that they may be given to political sufferers. This is all eyewash. I do not think the Government are sincere in doing what they profess to do.

"Now, Madam, I would suggest that the Harijans may also be granted a few permits to carry on some business. But we find that only the favourites of the Government or of the departmental heads are favoured with such permits. I would like to ask the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development if he has been interested in Harijan elevation or uplift, should he not have taken care to see that a specified number of permits were given to Harijans in each and every district in order to carry on business. So many bus routes have been granted by the Government. But has the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development taken courage and asked the Hon. the Minister for Transport to see that wherever Harijans apply for bus routes, they are granted? I know several poor Harijans in Kurnool, Anantapur and Nellore joined hands, borrowed capital and applied to the Government for grant of routes, but none of them got the routes for which they applied. Only people who hang on to the coat tails of the Government are given route permits. Should not the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development fight with his colleagues of the Cabinet and see that these things are done for the benefit of the Harijans?

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"Madam, I think my shouting here will not be in vain." (Laughter.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member does not shout, perhaps that will be more effective."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"I know the Hon. Minister is sincere, but he has not the courage to fight with his colleagues in the Cabinet."

"Thank you very much, Madam."

* JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, there is a saying that man lives not by bread alone. So is the case with Harijans. Granting of house-sites and the giving of a few jobs alone will not improve the lot of the Harijans. The improvement of the conditions of the Harijans depends to a great extent on the psychological development of caste Hindus and also of Harijans. This development must first begin with the psychology and mental attitude of the Cabinet itself. I believe that the Cabinet itself is not sure of what it should do towards the Harijans, because its mental attitude is revealed in the way in which it has given this portfolio of Harijan Uplift to a Harijan Minister. I cannot understand why a better portfolio through which the Hon. Sri Parameswaran can render service not only to Harijans but to others has not been given to him so that the Inferiority complex of the Harijan may be removed. The way in which the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development has been answering questions and doing his work for the last two years clearly shows that he deserves a promotion and it is better—the Hon. the Chief Minister is not here—that a portfolio like that of Police or Land Revenue is given to the Hon. Sri Parameswaran. (Mr. W. J. Fernandez: Hear, hear.) That has not been done. Unless there is such a change in the mental attitude of the Cabinet, it is very difficult to achieve the goal in this respect. The long report read out to us by the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development clearly reveals that they are thinking in the old rut of granting house-sites and this and that. The Hon. Sri Parameswaran knows that in the future Harijans and other minorities are going to play a very important role. I had the opportunity of addressing a meeting recently and I told them along with other Congress members that there were at present a new Congress and the old Congress. I asked them to forget these party labels and told them that they were coming into their own."

1-15 p.m. "The Harijans should not always be expecting something from others. They should be able to say, 'We will form the Government and we will give you whatever you want'. Let the Hon. Minister who is in charge of Harijan Uplift have that mental attitude. He should be in a position to say that the Harijans are going to play a very important part in the future and they will be in a position to give others and not expect something from the Government or others. I am disappointed to find in the statement made by the Hon. Minister that the Harijans will get some more lands, some more jobs and some

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more hostels. That is not the correct line of approach and proper attitude that he should take. What are these hostels after all? What do they mean by this one way traffic of spending moneys on these hostels? In my opinion, these hostels are nothing but commercialized institutions started by some gentlemen, who like to use these for their own purposes, in the name of the poor Harijans. That is all and nothing more. I have the highest authority of hon. Member Sri Muniswami Pillay, who said that a gentleman who got money from the Government for starting a Harijan hostel, immediately bought a car for himself. I do not like to go into details. I know the Hon. Minister as well as this hon. House knows that this is not a social topic nor a cultural topic. The Government should see that the students are educated on proper lines and the money is properly spent. At present, what do we find? We find that these moneys are given on party lines and on commercial lines. They are used on commercial lines. I hope the Hon. Minister will go into this aspect again."

"I remember that the hon. Member Sri Prakasam made a statement four years ago when he was the Chief Minister of this State—he is the only man who can think on original lines and we do not see such persons always—that he did not like this classification of the Harijan hostels and that it was not proper to keep them aloof in separate hostels which were cheris in themselves. He said that the Government and the people should think on bold lines and say that they would have all communities in one hostel. In this connexion I would also like to state this. From these benches, if at any time I plead for separate Muslim hostels, immediately the Hon. Sri Sitarama Reddi will stand up and say, 'Oh! you are talking of separate Muslim hostels. You are looking at things with jaundiced eyes. I, as a Reddi Minister of this Government, will not allow you to have separate hostels on a communal basis' and so on. But, here is a Harijan Minister who says that he will still persist in having separate hostels for Harijans. Let him think on different lines and tell his colleagues in the Cabinet, 'Well, I will insist that every caste Hindu hostel should admit a certain percentage of Harijan students to deserve a grant or other support from the Government'. If he took up that attitude, it will really go a long way in helping these poor people."

"Coming to the granting of house-sites, what is the position to-day? Small plots are being allotted to these Harijans by the side of the Harijan quarters or cheris or wadas or whatever you may call them. I tell this House that it will not be possible to improve these cheris unless some other people come forward to live in those places. Or, the Government should make these Harijans live among other caste Hindus instead of separating them and making them live in cheris in secluded places. The Harijans should be enabled to live within the city, within the town and within the aghrahams. There are the Rent Controllers and through them the Government can certainly see to it that these

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poor Harijans are enabled to live among other people in the towns and cities. Make them think that they also have an important part in society and they have a right to live as honourable citizens along with others. Madam, it is quite possible that through the present Acts, it can be insisted on a Governmental level that these poor people must be allowed to live within the cities and towns. In any case, they should not be taken away from the cities and towns proper to farther and farther places. There is no use in saying to these poor people, 'Well, you should live in separate places allotted to you'.

"Madam, in this connection I would like to mention that there is no proper mental outlook even among the Harijans. I have seen instances where a Harijan, even when a seat was offered to him, refused to sit. I also know certain caste Hindus, in spite of the various enactments of this Government and in spite of this Government's favourable attitude towards these Harijans, refuse to treat these Harijans equally. Unless there is propaganda on a proper basis and these caste Hindus are asked to allow these Harijans to live along with them, nothing can be done by way of improving their lot and the money that the Government may spend on these people will become a waste. Madam, this morning we heard the hon. Member, Sri R. V. Swaminathan, who is supposed to be the accredited leader of the backward communities. When this gentleman, who is going about in a Chevrolet, who is staying in the best hotel possible, who has toured foreign countries, who is smoking the best cigarettes (Laughter) and who is wearing the best suit, spoke this morning on behalf of the backward communities, it looked as if he was not serious. This seems to be the case with Harijans also. Some of these Harijans are educated people and some of them are well-placed in life. Have these people done anything tangible to the brethren of their own community? Instead of talking only here and demanding more money from the Government, do they realize that their duty is to see that the money granted by the Government is properly spent and spent to the full advantage of these poor people? In my own district, I have seen these well-placed members of this community not concerned with the welfare of their own community people. It is not enough if District and State Committees are formed and these people are appointed members in them. I want to know, how many Harijan members are now going round these Harijan wadas and doing service to these poor people. The answer, I am sure, will be in the negative. Some of them, as I said, are highly educated and richer than the less fortunates among their community. Some of them have become members of Parliament and some are members of this House. Some of them expect to become Ministers. But I am sorry to note that none of these people are very keen on improving the lot of the poor people belonging to their community. That is the point which I would like to stress. I also note that there is a sort of psychological separation between these people and the other members of their own community, who

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are very poor and who are down-rodenn and who suffer a great deal. What have these Harijan members, Sri Kakkan and Sri Kosalram, done to these people?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri Kosalram is not a Harijan."

* JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"I am sorry, Madam. (Laughter.) From his dress and looks, I thought he was a member of that community." (Laughter.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member cannot make out the community from looks."

* JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"I am very sorry, Madam. There is no use in talking on the floor of this House demanding that these poor people should be given more money and house-sites.

"Again, though it may be true that these poor people are liberally given permits for getting controlled commodities like textiles, iron, steel, etc., hon. Members must realize that these poor people are not benefited by such permits. Though they may get their textile licences, iron and steel quotas and bus permits, they have no money to purchase these articles and make use of the bus permits. Do you know what the result is? Some caste Hindus, some capitalists or some monied people simply get these permits from these poor Harijans and use them for their own purposes. I know the difficulties of the Hon. Minister Sri Parameswaran in this respect. He grants permits. True, he helps them in that way. But the poor people are able to get only two annas worth of benefit and about fourteen annas worth of benefit goes to some others. So, Madam, I once again seriously and earnestly appeal to the hon. Members of this House that their duty lies in not speaking and demanding more money on the floor of the House, but in seeing that the moneys that are granted by the Government are well-spent and not ill-spent."

* SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN:—"கனம் உதவி சுபாநாயகி அவர் களை! ஹரிஜன அபிவிருத்தி சம்பந்தமாக இந்தியாவிலேயே நமது மாகாண அரசாங்கம் தலைமை ஸ்தானம் வகித்து பல லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்களை ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய அபிவிருத்திக்காக செலவழித்து வருகிறது என்பதைப்பற்றி நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் மகிழ்ச்சியடைவதுடன் அதற்காகப் பாடுபட்டு வருபவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் நாங்கள் நன்றி செலுத்தக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம் என்பதைத் தெரியப்படுத்த விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"இருந்தாலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய கல்வி விஷயத்தில் மாத்திரம் ஏதோ சர்க்கார் ஹாஸ்டல்கள் வைத்து சில நன்மைகளைச் செய்தபோதிலும், ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கு உண்மையாக சர்க்கார் ஒன்றும் அதிகம் செய்யவில்லையென்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவிக்கின்றேன்.

"உதாணமாக, கீடு கட்டுவதற்கு மனைகொடுப்பது பற்றி ஏதோ சர்க்கார் பல லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் வருஷா வருஷம் அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கி வருகிறது. சென்ற வருஷத்தில்கூட 6, 7 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருந்தது. ஆனால் house site க்காக சென்ற வருஷத்தில் ரூ. 15,000 மாத்திரம் செலவழித்திருப்பதாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. ஏனென்றால், சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு பணத்தை

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ஒதுக்கினாலும் கூட கீழே இருக்கக்கூடிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் மனப்பூர்வமாக அதை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு முன்வருவதில்லை. 'சாமி வரம் கொடுத்தாலும் பூசாரி வரம் கொடுக்கமாட்டான்' என்பது போல் கீழே இருக்கக்கூடிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள் விஷயத்தில் மிகவும் பாராமுகமாய் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

"திண்டிவனம் போக்குவரத்து ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களின் மனம் மாறவேண்டும், சட்டத்தினால் ஒன்றும் நன்மை ஏற்பட்டுவிடாது, மனமாற்றம் ஏற்பட்டால் தான் இது சாத்தியமாகும் என்று ஒருக்காலத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அதேபோல இப்போது சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் கூட பாட ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்கள். சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களிடம் போய்ச் சொன்னால், ஜஸ்டிஸ் மனம் மாறவேண்டும், சட்டத்தினால் மட்டும் மனமாற்றம் ஏற்பட்டுவிடாது என்று அந்தப் பழைய பாட்டையே பாட ஆரம்பித்து விடுகிறார்கள். இதுதான் இன்று நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற தென்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"என்னுடைய தாலுகாவில் House sites assignment க்காக 320 petition கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. 320 petition களும் என்ன ஆயிற்று என்பது தெரியவில்லை. ஆண்டவன் ஒருவனுக்குத் தான் தெரியும். கலெக்டருக்குத் தெரியாது. தாசில்தாருக்குத் தெரியாது. ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கும் தெரியாது. ஆண்டவன் ஒருவனுக்குத் தான் அது வெளிச்சமாக இருக்கிறது. எங்கள் தாலுகாவிலிருந்து 320 petition கள் வந்திருக்கிறதே, அவைகளுக்கு ஒன்றும் செய்யப்படவில்லையே என்று கலெக்டரிடம் போய்ச் சொன்னால், அந்த பெட்டிஷன்கள் எங்கே இருக்கிறதென்றே அவருக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. தாசில்தாரிடம் சொன்னால் அவருக்கும் petition கள் போன போக்கு தெரியவில்லை. கீழே இருக்கக் கூடியவர்கள் சமாதானத்தைப்பற்றி சொல்லவே தேவையில்லை. house-site assignment விஷயம் இம்மாதிரி இருக்கிறதென்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"இரண்டொரு மாதங்களுக்கு முன் கலெக்டரும் Harijan Welfare Officer-ம் பழனியில் camp பண்ணிக் கொண்டிருந்தபோது நான் ஒரு register வைத்திருந்ததைக் காட்டி 320 petition கள் house-site assignment க்காக அனுப்பியிருக்கிறோம், பாருங்கள், இன்னும் ஒரு case கூட settle பண்ணவில்லையென்று சொன்னேன். தாசில்தாரிடம் போய் எங்கள் தாலுகாவிலிருந்து இவ்வளவு petition கள் வந்திருக்கிறதே, அவைகள் என்ன ஆயிற்று? ஏதாவது கிடைக்கும், கிடைக்காது என்று நீங்கள் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் அவர்கள் சொல்லும் பதில் மிகவும் வேடிக்கையாக இருக்கிறது. Assignment விஷயமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். 'இந்த இடம் கொடுக்கமுடியாது; இது forest புரம் போக்கு, அதனால் இதைக் கொடுக்க முடியாது' என்ற பதில்கள் தான் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறதேயொழிய. 320 petition களில் ஒன்றிற்கும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. நிலம் ஏராளமாக இருக்கிறது, மனம் தான் இல்லை. இந்த நிலைமையிலிருந்தால் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ நாகப்பா அவர்கள் சொன்னது போல் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைய பல்யுகாந்திரங்கள் ஆகுமென்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

"கல்வியில் மாத்திரம் ஏதோ ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் செய்துவிட்டது என்று சொல்வதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்கள் பஞ்ச நிலைமையில் சாகிறார்கள். Road இல் கஞ்சி இல்லாமல் சாகிறார்கள். சென்ற வருஷத்தில் எங்கள் தாலுகாவில் நூற்றுக் கணக்கான ஹரிஜனங்கள் road இல் செத்தார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். சர்க்கார் என்ன செய்கிறது? ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயர்த்தப்படாவிட்டால் இந்த நாட்டில், கட்டாயம் ஒரு புரட்சி ஏற்படுமென்று மிகவும் வருத்தத்துடன் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். ஆகையினால் சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக Land Reforms Committee போடப்பட்டது. அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் ஸ்ரீமான் முனிசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்களும் மெம்பராக இருக்கிறார். ஹரிஜனங்கள், ஏழை மக்களுடைய, வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் கூடியசீக்கிரம் சட்டம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும்.

[13th March 1951] [Sri S. C. Balakrishnan]

"சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்கு ஹரிஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஏழைகள். மூட்டையொன்று ரூ. 50/-க்கு நெல் கிடைக்கும் போது இன்னும் 12 அணா தான் விவசாயக் கூலி கிடைக்கிறது. அந்தக் கூலியில் அவன் அரிசி வாங்க முடியுமா? உப்பு வாங்க முடியுமா? இன்னும் இதர சாமான்கள் வாங்க முடியுமா? சர்க்கார் இதை ஆலோசனை செய்து தகுந்த சட்டங்கள் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, Harijan Welfare officer களைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். Deputy Collector கள் Harijan Welfare officer களாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். மற்றவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு முக்கியமாக சேவை செய்வதற்கு இந்த Harijan Welfare officer கள் கிராமங்களில் மூலை முடுக்குகளுக்கெல்லாம் போகவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், அவர்களுக்கு வாகன வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு இந்த தர்காஸ்து விஷயமாக house-site விஷயமாக, நேரடியாக assignment செய்வதற்கு power கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. மறுபடியும் அதே தாசில்தாரிடத்திலும் ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களிடத்திலும் தான் போகவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் கீழிருக்கிற கிராம முனிசிப்பு, தண்டல்காரன் முதற்கொண்டு கலெக்டர் வரையிலும் இந்தப் paper மேலும் கீழுமாக போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இப்படியே 3, 4 வருஷங்களும் கடந்துவிடுகிறது. இந்த நிலைமையிலிருந்தால் house-site விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் சொல்லாமல் இருப்பதே நல்லது என்று கூட நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் தாராபுரம் தாலுகாவில் ஒரு கிராமத்தார் சென்ற ஐந்து வருஷங்களாக house-site விஷயமாக எவ்வளவோ Petition கள் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் Petition கள் போடுவதிலேயே சமார் 320 ரூபாய் வரையில் செலவு செய்திருப்பார்கள். இம்மாதிரி Petition கள் போடுவதில் செலவு செய்த இந்த ரூ. 320 ஐக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் வீடு கட்டுவதற்கு கொஞ்சம் மனை வாங்கியிருக்கலாம். ஆனால், இன்னும் அந்த இடம் கிடைத்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. நான் கேட்டதற்கு எப்பொழுது Petition போட்டார்கள் என்று கலெக்டரும் இன்னும் மற்ற சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் கேட்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி இருக்கிறது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு house-site கொடுக்கும் விஷயம். அந்தந்த தாலுகாக்களில் house-site க்குத் தகுந்த இடம் நிறைய இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாங்கள் சொல்லுகிறோம். அந்தந்த தாலுகாக்களில் எங்களை நியமித்தால் நாங்கள் சம்பளம் இல்லாமல், சர்க்காருக்குச் செலவு இல்லாமல், இதைச் செய்துவிடுகிறோம். நண்பர் சலாம் அவர்கள் சொன்னார், நாங்களெல்லாரும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக உழைப்பதில்லையென்று. நாங்கள் 24 மணி நேரமும் கிராமங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக உழைத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறோமா, இல்லையா என்பதை அவர் கண்டாரா என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன்.

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கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த labour school களில் கூட சர்க்கார் உதவி பெறும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில்கூட இம்மாதிரி வித்தியாசம் பாராட்டப் படுகிறதென்று Complaint வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியும். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். இன்னும் ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், Harijan welfare officer அவர்களுக்கும் தெரியும். இதெல்லாம் மனமாற்றத்தினால் தான் சாத்தியமாகும், சட்டத்தின் மூலமாக செய்துவிடமுடியாது என்று சொன்னால் இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம், ஜமீந்தாரி ஒழிப்புச் சட்டம் இவைகளெல்லாம் எதற்கு? இவைகளும் மனமாற்றத்தினால் எற்பட்டு விடக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். மனமாற்றம் ஏற்படவேண்டும் என்று வருஷம் பூராவும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டேயிருந்தால் இந்த அப்பாவி மக்களுக்கு விமோசனம் இல்லையா என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன். ஆகையால் இன்னும் நல்ல முறையில் சீரிய முறையில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“குறிப்பாக, Colonisation scheme ஐப் பற்றி இரண்டொரு நண்பர்கள் சொன்னார்கள், நான் ஒரு இடத்தில் போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தேன். நானும் சில காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர்களும் போய்க் கொண்டிருந்தபோது பக்கத்தில் ஒரு குளம் இருந்தது. குளத்தின் ஒரு பக்கத்தில் பன்றிகளும் நாய்களும் படுத்தப் புரண்டுகொண்டு இருந்தன. ஹரிஜனப் பெண்கள் சில பேர் கறையின்மேல் நின்றுகொண்டு, தண்ணீர் ஊற்றுவதற்கு யாராவது வருகிறார்களா என்று மணிக்கணக்காகக் கார்த்துக்கொண்டு தண்ணீர் எடுக்காமல் இருந்தார்கள். இந்தச் சம்பவம் உண்மையாக நடைபெற்றது. கதையல்ல. நாங்கள் கண்ணாடிப் பார்த்தோம். பன்றிகளும் நாய்களும் குளிக்கின்ற அந்தக் குளத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஜலம் எடுக்கமுடியாமல் கார்த்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கார் சொன்னதுபோல் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு Colony ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் சர்க்கார் தான் செய்யவேண்டும். இது சர்க்காருடைய பொறுப்பு. இல்லாவிட்டால் புரட்சி வந்தே தீரும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பிரச்சங்கத்தை முடித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m.”

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member, Sri T. Viswanatham, may move his cut motion, if he is anxious to do so. The general understanding is that one cut motion may be moved and hon. Members may speak on all cut motions circulated already.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAN :—“It will not be easy for me to cover all the cut motions in the short time I have at my disposal. That is the reason why I have given notice of a cut motion to speak on a specific point so that I may confine myself both to the time-limit and the subject-matter. It has not been possible for me to catch your eye for days and days and therefore, I was not hopeful that I would be called upon to speak.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“Many hon. Members are anxious to catch my eye and they have to wait.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAN :—“I have no complaint, Madam. I admit it is very difficult for you to see everybody.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“I see everybody but they have to wait.”

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAN :—“May I know the time limit fixed for each Member?”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“It is ten minutes. But the hon. Member may take one or two minutes more, if he wants.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAN :—“I do not want even ten minutes because I want to confine myself only to the subject-matter of my motion. Madam, I move—

‘That the allotment of Rs. 71,50,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift be reduced by Rs. 100.’

I make this motion to discuss the need for financing welfare schemes for Harijans in municipal areas. The Hon. the Minister this morning was good enough to tell us two things. Firstly, he said that the care of the Harijans in the rural areas was the responsibility of the Government and secondly, the care of Harijans in the municipal areas was the responsibility of the municipalities—a proposition of doubtful validity. The Government have got an equal responsibility along with the municipalities to take care of Harijans in municipal areas. The municipalities are not always in a position to do all that is necessary, to clear the slums, to improve the roads, to lay new roads, to build drains and culverts, etc. There is also the question of water-supply and lighting facilities. The most important is the acquisition of house sites in municipal areas. It is all very easy for the Hon. the Minister to take care of the rural areas because there, sites are very cheap. It is very easy for him to say, ‘if the Harijans do not bear even half of the cost, I shall bear the entire cost’. It is not so in municipal areas. Recently a tendency has grown among the people and the Government to say that more money is spent on towns and, therefore, expenditure on town-planning schemes should be curtailed, and that that would be the proper way of doing things. Madam, whatever be the direction of expenditure hitherto, we should not be guided by that. What should be taken into consideration is the present condition of the areas in the municipalities where Harijans are living. There is no point in referring to one instance where a hostel has been opened or a school is started. I can refer to hundreds of instances by way of counter-argument. But that will not help either me or the Harijans. What I want the Government to take note of is the existing condition of areas where the Harijans dwell. On this question, there is no difference of opinion. The Hon. the Minister himself will agree that the areas where they live are not good. The municipalities’ resources are meagre. Let us take, for example, the resources of the Visakhapatnam Municipality. It has got very many long roads to maintain. Its expenditure is very heavy. Its income from tax resources is only Rs. 6,20,000 but its compulsory expenditure is about Rs. 8,30,000. We have with us only Rs. 1,20,000 to spend upon the maintenance of roads, construction of new buildings, drains and culverts and clearance of slums. In the Visakhapatnam town, we have a total road length of sixty-five miles. Unless the Government held the municipality

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with finance, we cannot do anything because in Visakha-patnam building costs will be heavy. We cannot bear even the cost of sites, though the cost is anything between four and ten rupees per square yard. Of course, people from Vijayavada or Rajahmundry may say that it is very cheap compared to the cost in their places which may range between twenty and fifty rupees per square yard. I do not know whether the Hon. the Minister is aware of this fact. The municipality is willing to clear the slums and acquire new house sites. As it is there are four or five places where Harijans are scattered. The area is congested. In their anxiety to be always near their work-spots, they do not even move out. Even if the municipality is willing to get them house-sites outside—not very far from—the municipal limits, they are not willing to move and they continue to live in congestion. But my point is, if I acquire a good number of house-sites and undertake a decent housing scheme, a good number of them will move out. There are what are called poor man's tenements occupying about thirty-one square yards of space each. It may be even fifty square yards of open space per house. Whatever it is, the Government should not look upon this as a matter of patronage. They should not think that they are doing something by way of patronage or as a sort of palliative. It is their primary responsibility to see that we do something to improve these areas. In my place, the Harijans are scattered over an area of five or six acres and they require seven or eight acres more. That would cost about three lakhs of rupees in Visakha-patnam. We can execute a housing scheme there in bits, something this year, something next year and so on. Last year, for example, we spent some amount on slum clearance. Suppose we spend Rs. 10,000. What is the harm if the Government give an equal amount by way of contribution? I want the Government to contribute at least an amount equal to that which is spent by a municipality in slum clearance work. I am glad we were able to do some little thing last year with our slender resources. For house building, we cannot spend anything. I appeal to the Government to take up this matter seriously. There is no use of pointing out that the Madras Corporation has done something with borrowed money which we should emulate. After all what has the Madras Corporation done? It advertised for a loan. But when I wanted to advertise for a loan, my sanction was hedged in with so many conditions. It took nearly thirteen months for me to get the sanction from the Government after the Hon. the Minister for Finance had promised to permit me to raise a loan locally. The conditions laid down in the Government Order were not the same as were in the case of the Madras Corporation. The result was that the Madras Corporation was able to get the loan in time without much difficulty. It was not the case with us. Yet, I am trying to offer the investors good terms, as the Corporation has done. I want the Government to realize that the municipalities are not always in a position to borrow. Borrowing money is restricted by so many Government Orders. The Government take the resources of the municipalities into consideration and their debt position,

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before allowing them to borrow. Several municipalities have borrowed very heavily from the Government and the rate of interest charged by the Government is very heavy. It may be news to know that while the Government borrow at 3 per cent and three and a half per cent interest, they lend at the rate of 5 per cent to the municipalities. If any instalment is delayed, then they charge seven per cent. The interest burden is, therefore, very heavy on the municipalities. The Hon. the Minister says that he is prepared to meet the entire cost of house-site in the rural areas. He need not meet the entire cost in the towns. Let him at least give half of the cost of house-sites in the municipal areas. I say it is the responsibility of the Government and not merely of the municipality to provide the Harijans with houses. No Harijan in my municipality is satisfied with the policy of the Government. I, therefore, submit that the angle of vision must be changed. I am glad that the Hon. Minister assured me during question time once and also this morning that he would consider suitable cases favourably. I do not know the Government Order on the subject and I have not seen it. Whatever be the order, I want an assurance from the Hon. the Minister on the floor of this House that the Government will do all that is necessary to help the municipalities in securing houses for Harijans in municipal areas. There is no use of making vague promises. They must say that they will do it. If the local body pays Rs. 50,000, for example for a housing scheme, the Government must contribute an equal amount, if not more. This is the purpose with which I have moved my cut motion and I shall not take any more time of the House."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the allotment of Rs. 71,50,000 under Demand—XXIII—Harijan Uplift be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

*SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL :—"கனம் உப தலைவி அவர்களே! ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக சர்க்காரிலிருந்து 71 லட்சத்து 50 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். நம் நாட்டில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கு நாம் எல்லா விதமான வழிகளிலும் பாடுபட வேண்டியது நம் எல்லோருடைய கடமையுமாகும். அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடையவேண்டிய எல்லாவிதமான வழிகளையும் செய்ய நாம் கடமைப்பட்டும் இருக்கிறோம். அதற்காக சர்க்காரிலிருந்து எவ்வளவு அதிகமான உதவியைச் செய்ய முடியுமோ அவ்வளவையும் நாம் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆனால் ஒன்று, ரூபாய் எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமானாலும் ஒதுக்கி வைப்பதைப்பற்றி ஆடுஷப்பினை இல்லை. அப்படி ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்பட்ட பணங்களை நல்ல முறையில் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் அதை சரியானபடி விநியோகித்து வருவதில் தான் இப்பொழுது பலவிதமான கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. எங்களுடைய தாலுகாவில் எங்கள் ஊரிலேயே, கல்லைக் குறிச்சியில் ஒரு ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறோம். சென்ற 12 வருஷங்களாக அந்த ஹாஸ்டல் நடந்து வருகிறது. இந்த ஹாஸ்டலில் போன வருஷத்தில் 56 பிள்ளைகள் இருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது 76 பிள்ளைகள் அந்த ஹாஸ்டலில் இருக்கிறார்கள். சென்ற வருஷத்தில் 56 பிள்ளைகளுக்கு கிராண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டோம். 39 பிள்ளைகளுக்குத் தான் கிராண்டு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது இன்னும் 20 பிள்ளைகளை அந்த ஹாஸ்டலில் சேர்த்திருக்கிறோம். இவர்களுக்கும் கிராண்டு கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஏற்கனவே 56 பிள்ளைகளுக்கு கிராண்டு கொடுக்கும்படியாக கேட்டதற்கு 39 பிள்ளைகளுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு பாக்கி

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யுள்ள 17 பிள்ளைகளுக்கு கிராண்டு கொடாமலிருப்பதற்கு காரணம் தெரியவில்லை. கூடிய சீக்கிரம் அதையெல்லாம் சாங்ஷன் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்ததாக அந்த ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல் கட்டிடத்தைப்பற்றி சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். நான் எங்கள் ஊர் ஹரிஜன சங்கத்தின் Vice-President. அந்த ஹாஸ்டல் கட்டிடத்திற்குக் கிராண்டு கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று, அந்தக் கட்டிடத்திற்கு இரண்டு வருஷத்திற்கு முன்னாலேயே ஒரு இடத்தைப் பார்த்து கட்டிடப் பிளான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். அதை ஜாரி செய்து வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அந்த விஷயத்தை ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் அவர்களுக்கும் தெரியப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறோம். இந்த ஹாஸ்டல் கட்டிடத்திற்கு கிராண்டை சீக்கிரமாக கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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“ இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜன சமூகம் முன்னேற்றம் அடையவேண்டுமென்றால், படிப்பு ஒன்றினால் தான் முன்னேற்றம் அடையமுடியும். இந்தப் படிப்பை எவ்வளவு தூரம் சீக்கிரமாக அவர்கள் அடைகின்றார்களோ அவ்வளவுக் கவ்வளவு தான் சமூகம் முன்னேறும். இப்போது அனேகமாக எல்லா ஜாதியார்களிடத்திலும் பிற்போக்கானவர்கள் இருந்துகொண்டதான் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஆனால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் விஷயத்தில் நூற்றுக்கு நூறு பேரும் இது பரியந்தம் படிப்பு என்பது என்னவென்று கூட தெரியாமல் இருந்துகொண்டதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால்தான் அவர்களுக்கு நாம் விசேஷமான சலுகையை குறைந்தது பத்து வருஷத்திற்காவது கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இந்திய சர்க்காரிலும் விதித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். நம்முடைய காங்கிரஸின் கொள்கையும் அதுதான். ஆகையால் இந்த பத்து வருஷத்திற்குள் அந்த சமூகத்தாரை எவ்வளவுக்கு முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர முடியுமோ அவ்வளவையும் நாம் செய்தாகவேண்டும். அதை அவர்கள் பிரயோசனப் படுத்திக் கொள்ளவும் வேண்டும்.

“ இப்போது ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகப் பாடுபடுகின்ற ஹரிஜன வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் அவரவர்களுடைய சொந்த முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகப் பாடுபடுகின்றார்களே தவிர அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய சமூக முன்னேற்றத்திற்குப் பாடுபடுவதாக எனக்குப் படவில்லை. ஆகையால் தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் முன்னேற வேண்டியது அவசியம்தான் என்றாலும் அவர்களுடைய சமூகம் முன்னேறாதவரையில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் தாம் தாம் சர்க்காரில் சலுகை பெற்று உத்தியோகம் பெறுவதிலோ, நன்மைகள் அடைவதினாலோ அது ஹரிஜன சமூக முன்னேற்றம் ஆகாது என்பதை தெரிந்தகொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஒருவன் முன்னேற வேண்டுமென்றால் அவனுடைய யோக்கியத்தையினால்தான் முன்னேற முடியும். ஆகையினால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் தங்கள் யோக்கியத்தையும் நாளுக்கு நாள் பெருக்கிக் கொள்ளப் பாடுபடுவேண்டும். இப்போது அனேக ஹாஸ்டல்கள் ஏற்பட்டு அதிலிருந்து ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் பயிற்சி பெற்று வருகிறார்கள். பயிற்சி பெற்று உந்த உடனேயே அவர்கள் ஒரு கலெக்டராகவோ, தாசில்தாராகவோ, அல்லது வேறு எந்த அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்தையோ தேடிக்கொள்ளாமல் அவர்கள் தங்கள் சமூகத்தை கல்வி, சுகாதாரம், நாகரீகம் முதலியவையினால் முன்னேறப் பாடுபட முன் வர வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய செளகர்யங்களையெல்லாம் செய்துகொடுக்க சர்க்கார் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதையும் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ இப்போது நகர கார்ப்பரேஷன், முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் இவைகள் இருக்கிற இடங்களிலெல்லாம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வசிக்க வீடுகள் உடனே கட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதுவில்லாமல் ஆங்காங்கு இருக்கிற கிராமங்களில் அவர்களுக்கு தனியாக நிலம் வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதால் தற்போது அதிகப் பயன் இல்லை. இப்போது அவர்கள் கிராமந்திரங்குகளில் ஒருவருடைய நிலத்தில்தான் குடி இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். இப்போது எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் அனேகமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் வசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிற இடங்களெல்லாம் பெரிய நிலச் சுவாந்தார்களைச் சேர்ந்ததாகவோ, அல்லது திருவாரூரை மட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்த நிலங்களாகவோ தான் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த இடத்தில்தான் அவர்கள் தங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான குடிசைகளை அமைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

[13th March 1951] [Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal]

இப்போது அவர்கள் குடியிருக்கும் அந்த இடங்களையெல்லாம் அவர்களுக்கே ஜாரி செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவ்வாறு செய்து கொடுத்து விட்டால் அவரவர்கள் தங்களுக்கு உகந்தபடி தங்கள் வீட்டைக் கட்டிக்கொள்வார்கள். அவ்வாறு நிலத்தை ஜாரி செய்து கொடுக்கும் போது நீங்கள் காலை வீடு தான் கட்டிக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றே அல்லது ஓட்டு வீடு தான் போட்டுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றே அவர்களை நிர்ப்பந்திக்காமல் அவர்கள் இஷ்டப்படி, அவர்கள் வசிக்கக்கூடிய இடத்தில் சீதோஷண நிலைக்கு ஏற்றவாறு அவர்களை வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொள்ள அனுமதிக்கவேண்டும்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக இப்போது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நிறைய கோரப்படுகிறது. அப்படி நிலம் இல்லாதவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள் மாத்திரம் இல்லை. நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே நிலம் இல்லாதவர்கள் எல்லா ஜாதிகளிலும் 100-க்கு 75 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். நிலம் இப்போது எல்லோருக்கும் இருப்பதாக அர்த்தமில்லை. நிலமுள்ளவர்கள் மிகக் குறைவாகத் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதை சர்க்கார் நன்றாக யோசித்துச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். முக்கியமாக ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய படிப்புக்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பது, அவர்களுடைய சுகாதாரத்தில் போதுமான கவனம் செலுத்தி அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைப்பெல்லாம் செய்து கொடுப்பது, ஹரிஜனமாணவர்களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல்கள் ஏற்படுத்தி நடத்துவது, தீண்டப்படாதவர்கள் என்ற கொடுமையைப் போக்கி அவர்கள் மற்ற ஜாதியார்கள் போலக் கூடிய எல்லா இடங்களுக்கு செல்லவும், எல்லா குளங்களில் தண்ணீர் மற்றவர்களைப் போல் எடுக்கவும், மற்றவர்களைப் போல ஆலயங்களுக்குச் சென்று ஆண்டவனை வழிபடவும் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உரிமையைக் கொடுத்து சட்டத்தினால் அந்த உரிமைகளைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டியவைகளையும் செய்து கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பணத்தை வீணாக்காமல் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் சரியானபடி விநியோகித்து அவைகளை துரிதமாகச் செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்போது கிராண்டுகள் எல்லாம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில் ரொம்ப தாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இப்படி கிராண்டு வழங்குவதில் கால தாமதம் ஏற்பட்டால் ஹாஸ்டல்கள், பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் எல்லாம் எப்படி நடத்துவது? தற்போது காலநிலையும் சரியில்லை. * ஒவ்வொரு சாமான்களும் வேண்டிய போது கிடைப்பதில்லை. காலாகாலத்தில் கிராண்டைக் கொடுத்து விட்டால் அவர்கள் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்களை கிடைக்கும்போது வாங்கிச் சேர்த்து வைத்துக்கொள்ள வசதி ஏற்படும். ஆகையால் கிராண்டுகள் கொடுப்பதில் சர்க்கார் ரொம்ப சுறுசுறுப்பாக வேலைசெய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ இன்னொரு விஷயம். இப்போது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காகப் போடுகிற ஆபீசர்கள் எல்லாம் ஹரிஜனங்களையே போட வேண்டுமென்பதாக இந்தச் சபையில் சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போதும் இந்த மனப்பான்மை அனேகம் பேர்களுக்கு இருக்கிறது. இந்த மாதிரியான மனப்பான்மை இருக்குமானால் தூறு வருஷம் இல்லை, 200 வருஷங்கள் ஆனாலும் இப்போதுள்ள பள்ளிகள், பறையர்கள் என்பவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்ற பெயரோடு இருப்பார்களே தவிர அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்து சமூகத்தவர்களாக இருக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்பது மட்டும் நிச்சயம். ஆகையால் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்குப் பாடுபடுகிற எந்த சமூகத்தவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, யார் தைரியமாக முன் வருகிறார்களோ அவர்களையும் அந்த உத்தியோகங்களில் நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகையால் இந்த ஹரிஜன இயக்கமென்றே நல்ல முறையில் வேலைசெய்யவேண்டுமானால் நன்றாக தீரமாக வேலை செய்யக் கூடியவர்கள் எந்த சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் அவர்களையே அந்த வேலைக்குப் போட வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த மானியத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

* Sri V. KURMAYYA:—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, I fully agree with the views expressed by the mover of the cut motion, the hon. Member Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay and also

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those of my hon. Friends Sri Nagappa and Murthy. They spoke at length about the policies adopted by this Government for the improvement of this community and also the difficulties experienced by the members of the Harijan community. I do not therefore want to go into them at any great length. I will only deal with the schemes referred to in the Budget for the improvement of the conditions of the Harijans and the amounts provided for the various schemes.

“Madam, Deputy Speaker, to-day the Harijan is not satisfied in getting merely the scholarships or stipends or some small help from the Government. While I congratulate the Hon. Minister on the efforts, he has put in to get more funds from the Government, I must impress upon him the necessity of implementing the schemes so far sanctioned and also the implementing of the provisions of the various Acts passed by this legislature, namely, the removal of Civil Disabilities Act and the Temple Entry Act. I have to tell the Government frankly and honestly that the provisions of these Acts are not implemented in the rural parts of this State. You know, Madam, why they are not implemented? The people of this country are not yet educated. My hon. Friend, Sri Swaminathan, was criticising the views of Sri Murthy and said that there were differences even among the Harijans, that there were Malas and Madigas, Pallas and Kshatriyas. I must tell the House through you, Madam, that there is no untouchability among the Harijans. I know why the hon. Member Sri Swaminathan made those remarks. It was because of the reply given by the Hon. Minister Sri Parameswaran the other day to a question put by one of the hon. Members. It is true there are no inter-marriages, it is also true that one man is not allowed to take water from the well belonging to a man of the other community. These are only small matters. Because of these small differences among the sub-castes, others should not criticise the whole community. The members of my community were suffering under very many difficulties and it is because of the work of great leaders of my community and especially the work of Mahatma Gandhi and leaders like Dewan Bahadur M. C. Rajah and Sri R. Srinivasan that we were able to get some sums from the Government for the work of uplifting the members of this community. Messrs. M. C. Rajah and Srinivasan were Members of the then Council. They were nominated by the then Government. Now, Madam, there are about 30 Members from my community in this Assembly. What are they doing? I know they are not in a position to do anything because of the party strength and party discipline. The other day the Hon. Leader of the House said that the Harijans should cease to think in terms of Harijans and Harijans alone. Then what is the fate of these Harijans? Even to-day it was said that the Harijans should forget that they were Harijans and more caste people allowed to talk on this demand so that the real difficulties of the Harijans might be appreciated and grievances redressed. In fact to-day you could have seen that most of the speakers were from my community. I say, Madam, this is all spoken for the sake of propaganda. This kind of thing should stop in the future.

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“An amount of Rs. 46.47 lakhs has been taken from the 3 p.m.
Harijan Uplift Fund and the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development and the Hon. the Leader of the House have said that they have provided Rs. 110.47 lakhs for Harijan Uplift. Madam, an amount of Rs. 5.21 lakhs is provided for construction and repair of wells, pathways, burial-grounds, etc. This amount is not at all sufficient. If the Government really want to provide them with fresh water, they must provide more funds. There is no use of saying that they are spending lakhs and lakhs. Again an amount of Rs. 5.0 lakhs is provided for acquisition of house-sites. I do not know how the Government could provide house-sites for about one crore of Harijans with a provision of Rs. 5.0 lakhs. I request the Government to take note of this and see that every houseless Harijan is provided with a house-site.

“Then, Madam, much money that is spent under this head is a waste. Nearly Rs. 47.00 lakhs is spent on salaries either in the districts or at the headquarters. Mr. L. N. Gopalaswami said that the Harijan schools should be amalgamated with those of the district boards or should be taken over and run by the Government and I agree with him. The Government are spending about Rs. 13 lakhs on labour schools for education in the State. But what is the percentage of this amount when compared with the amount the Government are spending on education as a whole which is over Rs. 10.0 crores per year. I therefore request the Government to take over these schools or amalgamate them with those of the district boards and see that every pie of that amount is usefully spent on Harijan education.

“Then, Madam, only an amount of about Rs. 22.0 lakhs is provided under Boarding Grants and the amount spent on mid-day meals is about Rs. 12.00 lakhs. My hon. Friend, Mr. L. N. Gopalaswami, has criticized that this money is not usefully spent. I would ask every hon. Member of this House, Madam, whether the amount of Rs. 60.0 crores is more properly and usefully spent by the Government. I know that some hon. Members and some people outside are saying that these hostels for Harijans are maintained by the Harijan leaders. Previously they were run by the Harijan Sevak Sangh or caste-Hindus. The caste-Hindus now do not like these hostels being run by the Harijan leaders. There is jealousy and ulterior motive behind. That is why much criticism has been levelled against mid-day meals for Harijans and also against grants for hostels which are managed by Harijans. After all what is spent on mid-day meals is only Re. 0-1-9 per head and the Government have now increased it to Re. 0-2-3. After all this money is spent for the benefit of the poor Harijan students studying in labour schools.

“Madam, Deputy Speaker, the rules framed by the Provincial Harijan Committee are not implemented. There seems to be no policy as regards distribution of scholarships. There are many hostels in the State to which grants were not given, for example, hostels in Repalle, in Guntur district, Tiruvur in

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Krishna district, Polamuru in West Godavari district, etc. I do not know under what rule the Director of Harijan Welfare has refused grants to these schools; grants for hostels that had been in existence for two years has been refused. I therefore request the Hon. Minister to look into these cases and rectify the matters in the interests of the Government as also in the interests of the Harijans in general. One hostel which was started in Sattana-palle in Guntur district in 1936 by the Harijan Sevak Sangh was deprived of the grant. But a hostel that was started in December 1949 and run by one Srirama Reddi and one Sriprakasham was given the grant against the rules and procedure. Madam, I would like to read a portion of the audit report about this hostel started by Sri Srirama Reddy:—

* No committee was constituted for the administration of the hostel and no budget estimates and receipts and charges were prepared. The audit of the accounts for the year could not be conducted as the accounts were not produced and the grant given for 1948-49 would therefore be refundable to the State.

Madam, this hostel was started by Srirama Reddi in December 1949. I do not know what prompted the Director of Harijan Welfare and the Government to give grant to Mr. Reddi. I would appeal to the Hon. Chief Minister to take all these into consideration and see that the Harijans are really helped and injustice done already is rectified. Simply giving grants for hostels and for mid-day meals is not enough. The tiller of the soil must be made the owner of the soil thereof and that must be our Government's motto. The Harijans are not satisfied with doles and they want to capture the Government. Next elections are going to be held under adult franchise and my community tops the list of voters. Therefore in the name of the Harijans, in the name of the agricultural labourers and in the name of the have-nots, I hope the Government would bring legislation if necessary and see that the tiller of the soil is made the owner of the soil."

* Sri M. P. PERIASWAMI:—“கனம் உப தலைவி அவர்களே, ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகக் கொண்டுவந்துள்ள மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு காந்திஜி என்ன திட்டத்தைப் போட்டார்களோ அந்த திட்டத்தை நமது சென்னை மாகாண அரசாங்கம் நன்றாக நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் எந்தந்த வழிகளில் முன்னேற்றமடையும்படி செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அவைகளுக்குத் தகுந்த சட்டங்களை இயற்றி அதற்குத் தக்க வழிகளை தேடி வந்ததற்கு நான் என்னுடைய சந்தோஷத்தை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்வதோடல்லாமல் என்னுடைய சமூகத்தினர் பூராவும் அவர்களுடைய நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள்.

“நமது அரசாங்கம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எல்லா வழிகளிலும் சலுகைகள் காட்டிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த சலுகைகளைக் காட்டுவதற்கு சில அதிகாரிகளுக்கு மட்டும் இன்னும் மனது வரவில்லை. நமது காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இதைவிட ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு செய்வதற்கு வேறு வழியே இல்லை. ஆனால் பொருளாதாரத்தில் சில சிக்கல்களிருக்கின்றன. அதையும் கூடுமான வரையில் நிவர்த்திசெய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் சட்டம் போட்டுவிட்டார்கள். அதிகாரிகளில் சில பேர்கள் இந்த சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு மனது இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. ‘சிலன் வரம் கொடுப்பவைகளை யெல்லாம் விஷனு ஒழித்துவிடுவார்’ என்று சொல்வதுபோல் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் சிலன் வரம் கொடுப்பதுபோல் ஹரிஜனங்களை உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்று சட்டம்

18th March 1951] [Sri M. P. Periaswami]

செய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சிலன் கொடுக்கும் வரங்களை விஷனு ஒழிப்பதுபோல் சுற்றுப்புறமுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு விரோதமாகவுமுள்ள கீழ்தர உத்யோகஸ்தர்கள் அந்த சலுகைகளை யெல்லாம் ஒழித்துக்கட்டி வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, கீழேயிருக்கும் சில அதிகாரிகள் கொடுக்கும் கஷ்டம் சொல்லவே முடியாது. இந்த நிலைமையில் ஹரிஜன அதிகாரிகள் கூட மேலதிகாரிகளால் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள்.

“இப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ரொம்பவும் சலுகைகள் காட்டிவருகிறார்கள் என்று பல மக்கள் மனது வெந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். அந்த மனக்கொதிப்பினால் தான் முக்கால் பங்கு கஷ்டத்தையும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உண்டாக்கிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றார்கள். உதாரணமாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். நமது கனம் மெம்பர் லட்சுமிசங்கர அய்யர் சொன்னார், Harijan Welfare Department-ல் ஹரிஜனங்களல்லாதவரைத் தான் அதிகாரியாகப் போடவேண்டுமென்று. Harijan Welfare Department-ல் ஹரிஜனங்கள் தான் அதிகாரியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று எங்களுக்கு ஆசை கிடையாது. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உதவிமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய சில அதிகாரிகளும், அவர்கள் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, யாராக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள் உயர்வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்துடன் தான் இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களைத் தான் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் அதிகாரிகளாகப் போடவேண்டும். இன்னும் சில இடங்களில் இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களையே ஒழித்துக்கட்டவேண்டுமென்றிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை அதிகாரிகளாகப் போடவேண்டாது. உதாரணமாக எங்கள் சேலம் ஜில்லா, நாமக்கல் தாலுகா, எங்கள் ஊராசிய மோகனூரில் house-site-க்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் acquire பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று நான்கு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் மனுப்போட்டார்கள். அதை கோவாபரேடிவ் டிபுடி இன்ஸ்பெக்டரும், Health Officer-ம் அந்த இடத்தைப் பார்வையிட்டு அந்த இடம் நல்லது என்றும், அது உசிதமான இடம் என்றும் அந்த இடத்தையே settle பண்ணவேண்டுமென்றும் சொன்னார்கள். அதன்பிறகு Welfare Officer அளகிரிசாமி அய்யர் என்பவர் (அவர் அய்யரோ அய்யங்காரோ தெரியாது) வந்தார். இவர் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சாதகமாக இருந்தார். இவருக்கு முன் ஒரு சாகேப் வந்தார். இவரும் சாதகம் காட்டி வந்தார் பிறகு மேற்படி இடத்தை plan செய்துகொண்டு போனார். அவருக்குப் பின் வந்த அதிகாரிகள் தாமதமாக list-ல் சேர்த்ததாக தெரிகிறது. இந்த இடம் ஹை ஸ்கூலுக்கு முன்னுடி இருக்கிறது என்றும் அதனால் ஹை ஸ்கூலுக்கு முன்னால் ஹரிஜனம் வரலாமாவென்று சொல்லி தடுத்திவிட்டார். மேற்படியூர் ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டரும் பலரும் போதனை செய்ததின்மேல் அவ்விதம் தாமதித்திருப்பார் என்று தெரிகிறது. அதன்மேல் அந்த இடத்தைக் கொடுப்பதை நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். மேற்படி நிலக் காரன் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கிடைக்காத முறையை அனுஷ்டித்து வருகிறார். அதையும் கலெக்டருக்கு தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். இம்மாதிரி ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சௌகரியம் செய்யாத அதிகாரிகள் இருந்தாலும் ஒன்று தான் இல்லாவிட்டாலும் ஒன்று தான். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது அந்த இடத்தைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான அதிகாரிகள் அதாவது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு விரோதமான அதிகாரிகளிருந்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் எவ்விதம் முன்னேற்றமடையமுடியும்? இப்பொழுது ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் சொன்னதின்மேல் complaint கொடுத்திருக்கின்றார்கள்.

“இன்னும் கனம் லட்சுமி சங்கர அய்யர் சொன்னார். ஹரிஜன தலைவர்கள்தான் அவர்களை அபிவிருத்திக்கு கொண்டுவர வேலைசெய்ய வேண்டுமென்றும், அவர்கள் அப்படி செய்வதில்லை என்றும் சொன்னார். இப்பொழுது கனம் V. I. முனுசாமி பிள்ளை போன்றவர்களும் நாங்களும் ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிற்கும் ஒவ்வொரு ஊர்களுக்கும் சென்று ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக பாடுபட்டு வருகிறோம். நாங்கள் சொல்வதெல்லாம் எங்களுடைய சொந்த நலனுக்காகப் பேசுவது இல்லை. ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் பட்டம் கஷ்டத்தையே எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறோம். நாங்கள் முன்னேற்ற மடைவதற்குத்தான் இவ்விதம் சொல்லுகிறோம் என்று சொல்வது நியாய மில்லை என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[Sri M. P. Periaswami] [13th March 1951]

“இரண்டாவதாக திருச்சி ஜில்லா குளித்தலை ரங்கநாதபுரம் கட்டளை கிராமத்தில் ஒரு ஹரிஜனன் தன்னுடைய பால்ய வயதிலிருந்து ஒரு புனிய மரத்தை வைத்து வளர்த்துவந்தான். அந்த புனிய மரத்தை தனக்கு பட்டா பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று இரண்டு வருஷமாக கணக்குப் பிள்ளையைக் கேட்டு வந்தான். ஆக்டும் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டு இன்னும் அவனுக்கு பட்டாவரவில்லை. ஆனால், அதை ஒரு குருக்களுக்கு பட்டா செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். பிறகு பல மனுக்கள் மூலம் மேல் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு விண்ணப்பித்தார்கள். அதிகாரி விசாரித்து அவ்விதம் செய்யக் கூடாது, இந்த ஹரிஜனன்தான் அந்த மரத்தை வைத்து பயிர் செய்து வளர்த்துவந்தான். அவனுக்குத்தான் பட்டா செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியும் கேட்கவில்லை. பிறகு கரூர் ப்-கலெக்டர் முத்துசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்களுடைய ஜமாபந்தி காலத்திலும் அதற்கு முன்பும் அவரிடம் நானும், ரெவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டரும், நாகில்தாரும் கணக்குப் பிள்ளையும் இந்த மரத்தை அந்த ஹரிஜனுக்கு பட்டா செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி என் முன்னிலையில் அவர்களும் ஒத்துக்கொண்டார்கள். கலெக்டர் மாற்றிய பிறகு இந்த மூன்று அதிகாரிகள் சொல்லியும் கூட அவ்விதம் பட்டா செய்ய முடியாது என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார். அவ்விதமே தாசில்தாரும் எழுதிவிட்டார். இவ்விதம் நடந்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் என் குறைகூறமாட்டார்கள். ஒரு சப்-கலெக்டர், ஒரு M.L.A. முன்னிலையில் இன்னும் மூன்று அதிகாரிகள் சொல்லியும் பட்டா வரவில்லை யென்றால் ஹரிஜனன் என்ன செய்யமுடியும் என்பதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இது ஆறு, ஏழு வருஷமாக நடந்து வருகிறது. மரத்தை ஹரிஜனன்தான் அனுபவித்து வருகிறான்.

3-15 “ திருச்சி ஜில்லா, முகரி தாலுகா, நாகைநல்லூர் கிராமத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களும், ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களும் போன்று சாமி கும்பிட்டுவருவது வழக்கம். இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சௌகரியமாக சட்டம் வந்துவிட்டது என்பதற்காக கோவிலுக்குள் அவர்கள் வந்துவிடுவார்களென்ற எண்ணத்துடன் ஹரிஜனங்கள் சாமி கும்பிடக்கூடாது என்று அவர்களை தடுத்தாவிட்டார்கள். அதற்கு, மேல் ஹரிஜனங்கள் சப்-கலெக்டரிடம் போய் Stay Order வாங்கி வந்தார்கள். பிறகு இரண்டு பேரும் joint ஆக கும்பிடலாம் என்றும் தனியாகக் கும்பிடக்கூடாது என்றும் பொன்னார்கள். அதன் பிறகு அதையும் நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். பிறகு போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் வந்து ஒன்றாக கும்பிடலாம் என்று பொன்னார்களாம். அதன்மேல் ஹரிஜனங்களை பூஜை பண்ணவிடாமல் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் மட்டும் பூஜை செய்துவிட்டு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பூஜை பண்ண விடவில்லையாம். இவ்விதம் அதிகாரிகள் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கமும் நடந்து கொண்டுவருகிறது.

“அதிகாரிகளைப்பற்றி குறைகூற வேண்டுமென்பது எங்களுடைய எண்ணமில்லை. ஹரிஜன M.L.A.க்கள் அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் குறைகளைச் சொல்லிச் சொல்லி வருவது எங்களுக்கே கேவலமாகப்படுகிறது. அடிக்கடி பேசுவதில் என்ன பிரயோஜனமிருக்கிறது என்றும் தோன்றுகிறது. ஆனால் அதிகாரிகள் மனது வைத்தால்தான் நடக்கும். அதோடு கூட ஒரு புதுவழியையும் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது அதிகாரிகள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உதவதற்காகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள், விரோதமாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கங்கே ஜில்லா ஹரிஜன Welfare Committee இருக்கிறது, District Welfare Committeeயும் மாகாண Welfare Committeeயும் இருக்கின்றன. எங்கேய்கே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு தகராறுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றனவோ அங்கங்கே இந்த கமிட்டியார் சென்று தகராறுகளை விசாரித்து அதிகாரிகளிடம் போய் சொல்லவேண்டும். பிறகு ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய தெருவில் போய் விசாரித்து எது நியாயம் எது உண்மை என்று விசாரித்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி செய்துகொண்டு வந்தால்தான் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வசதியாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய சௌகரியத்திற்காக Civil Disabilities Act-ஐ இயற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், கிராமங்களில் அந்த சட்டப்படி நடப்பதில்லை. ஏதாவது ஒரு கேசை மாக்ஜிஸ்திரேட்டினிடம் கொண்டு போனால் அந்தக் கேசை அவர் பெயருக்கு வாங்கிக்கொண்டு விசாரித்து நடத்துவதுபோல் விசாரித்து கேசை தள்ளுபடி செய்துவிடுகிறார். அதன்

[Sri M. P. Periaswami] 18th March 1951]

மேல் அப்பீல் போடுவதற்கு ஹரிஜனங்களால் முடிவதில்லை. இந்த மாதிரி பல இடங்களில் நடந்துவருகின்றன. திரும்பவும் அந்த கேசுகள் மேல் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போவதற்கு வசதியளிக்கவேண்டும். கேசிற்கு அந்தஸ்து இல்லை. மேல் கோர்ட்டிற்கு போக இடமில்லாததால் மாக்ஜிஸ்திரேட்டுகள் கேசுகளை விசாரித்து தள்ளிவிடுகிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு இடையூறுகள் இருக்கின்றன அப்பீல் செய்வதற்கு. ஆகவே இந்த கேசுகளை Harijan Welfare Committee விசாரித்து தள்ளுபடி செய்து தப்பு என்று சொன்னால் மீண்டும் விசாரணைக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் Harijan Welfare Committee செய்து வந்தால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அவ்விதம் நல்லதாக இருக்கும் என்று இந்த அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களும் இதில் ரொம்பவும் ஞாபகம் வைத்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு பாதுகாப்பு கமிட்டி அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* SRI G. KUMARASWAMI :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, it is with feelings of supreme satisfaction that I support the Demand for a Grant of Rs. 71,50,000 made by the Hon. Minister in charge of Harijan Uplift. So far as Harijan Uplift is concerned, there is appreciable progress in matters of education, temple entry, using places of public resort, etc. The Government spent for education of Harijan children alone in 1945-46, Rs. 29 lakhs; in 1946-47, Rs. 35 lakhs; in 1947-48, Rs. 41 lakhs; in 1948-49, Rs. 64 lakhs; in 1949-50, Rs. 82 lakhs and in 1950-51 (Revised Estimate), Rs. 106 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 118 lakhs has been set apart for Harijan Uplift for the year 1951-52. Madam, I was just telling at the outset that in the matter of education of Harijans, there is appreciable progress. In 1946, there were only 11,000 educational institutions for Harijan students whereas in 1950, there were 13,000 institutions with a strength of about 100,000 pupils. In the matter of scholarships also, a lot has been spent. In 1945-46, there were about 5,800 scholarships but last year there were 14,000 scholarships and the money spent in giving scholarships to Harijan students is about Rs. 6 lakhs. This is appreciable progress indeed so far as facts and figures are concerned.

“Now, Madam, Deputy Speaker, in the villages, untouchability is still reigning supreme. Very good legislative measures have been passed here on the floor of the House but still due to lack of co-operation on the part of the public, the eradication of untouchability is not yet complete. So, it is desirable that the Government should take some practical steps. In my opinion, it is desirable that a Bill of the type introduced by Rajaji, when he was the Chief Minister of the Madras State—a Bill whose intention was to quash all debts of the agriculturists in the country—a similar Bill intended to quash all the debts of the poor landless agricultural labourers, who are the real tillers of the soil, should be introduced. Then alone, the poor agricultural Harijans will be benefited. Then, Madam, Harijans who have been in possession of land since a very long time are compelled by rich landlords to leave the land. So, Madam, a Bill has to be introduced that the Harijan, being the tiller of the soil, should not be evicted. I think if these Bills are passed by the Madras Cabinet, to some extent, the landless poor Harijans will be benefited.”

[Sri G. Kumaraswami] [13th March 1951]

"Then, Madam, comes the question of appointments. Madam, high appointments and posts carrying lucrative salary should be offered to Harijans. It is not simply by giving scholarships or by opening more educational institutions for them that their lot can be improved. Government should give some special concession to them and show some special treatment to them in the matter of appointments whereby alone their position will improve. The Hon. Mr. Parameswaran, Minister in charge of Harijan Uplift, or the Honourable Speaker are respected because they occupy big positions to-day. If more Harijan educated men, men with intelligence, men with ability and merit, are given some high positions, then, the lot of Harijans will improve considerably. Of course, so many caste Hindus also are helping the cause of Harijans and if they help the Harijans in getting high positions in life, this problem can be solved to a great extent.

"Then, Madam, according to the Constitution of India, some safeguards are given to the Harijans for a period of only ten years. I was just now telling the House that untouchability is still reigning supreme in the villages. If this is to be eradicated, then, some special concessions should be shown to the Harijans and these have to be practically given effect to during these ten years. Then alone, their lot can be improved.

"Then, comes the question of construction of houses for the poor Harijans. In the town of Srikakulam, in the year 1949, owing to floods, so many Harijan houses were washed away. Of course, after the constitution of the new district of Srikakulam, there is a separate Collector for that district and the District Collector, one Janab Shaik Ahmad, M.A., I.A.S., is able to devote more time for these things. He comes and inspects and does what all he can do; but still, the poor Harijans are left houseless because there are no sites for the construction of their houses. So, Madam, more grants should be given for the acquisition of house-sites and some provision should also be made to enable the poor Harijans to construct houses. These are some practical steps, Madam, which when adopted, will make Harijan Uplift take a new turn and a practical shape.

"Then, Madam, I would like to state another thing. Of course, there is the legislation so far as temple entry is concerned but when we go and ask the poor Harijans to open their mind on this subject, those poor Harijans say that only when an Hon. Minister or some legislator or Collector or some District Official or some other official comes, the temples are being opened to them. But, in ordinary days, the archakas in the temples are still as indifferent and arrogant as they were in those days. So, some advice should be given to those people to enable the Harijans to have free access to those temples. Of course, the lot of Harijans has been improved to a great extent but all the same, Government should also see that proper supervision is made by the officials working there and they should properly enforce these Acts. Then, only, we will be in a position to say that the lot of Harijans has really been improved.

[13th March 1951] [Sri G. Kumaraswami]

"Now, Madam, we have entirely to depend upon ourselves. Gandhiji, the Father of the Nation, was greatly responsible for improving the lot not only of Harijans but of the whole humanity at large. But, now, there are no Gandhijis to take to fasts or to offer peaceful resistance or any such thing. Hereafter, we must realize that we are makers of our own fortune. The caste Hindus should forget that they are superior to the Harijans. Those days are gone. Caste Hindus should approach others in terms of equality and in terms of respect. Then alone this problem can be solved. Equality, fraternity and liberty are big words indeed, but we should see that a practical bent is given to these things. Then, really the Harijan problem will be solved. Madam, Deputy Speaker, I thank you for according me an opportunity for making these few observations. I take my seat, supporting of course, the Demand."

* **SRI. P. KAKKAN** :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகி அவர்களே ! ஹரிஜன மக்களின் நன்மைக்காக சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தார் செலவழிக்கப்போகின்ற மான்யத்தை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். சென்னை அரசாங்கம் செய்துள்ள சேவைக்கு, குறிப்பாக மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் ஸ்ரீ பரமேஸ்வரன் அடிகளின் செய்த சேவையைப் பாராட்டக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். சென்னை மரகாணத்திலுள்ள ஹரிஜன மக்கள், குறிப்பாக வாலிபர்கள், அண்ணல் காந்திஜி காட்டிய வழியைப் பின்பற்றி அவருடைய வெளிச்சம் இந்த நாட்டில் இருக்கும் வரை அந்த ஜோதியில் நாம் நன்றாக வேலை செய்வோமானால் நம்முடைய சமூகம் இன்றைக்கு இருப்பதைக் காட்டிலும் இன்னும் சில வருஷங்களில் உயர்ந்த நிலைமைக்கு வரும் என்று இந்த சபையின் மூலம் ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன்.

"ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு இன்றைக்கு கிராமந்திரங்களில் சில கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் கஷ்டங்களைப் போக்குவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் சிறிது கவனம் செலுத்தினால் நிச்சயமாக அதுகூட போய்விடுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் கிராம; சமூகக் கட்டுப்பாடு என்ற பெரிய ஆயுதத்தை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆயுதத்தில் நுழைந்தால் அல்லது காப்பி ஹோட்டலில் நுழைந்தால் இவர்கள் வெறுக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கக்கூடாது; அவர்களைப் பண்ணை வேலைக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று ஒரு பலம் பொருந்திய சமூகக் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அயுதம் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தச் சமூகக் கட்டுப்பாட்டை உடைத்தெறிய பீஹார் அரசாங்கம் கொண்டுவந்துள்ள சட்டத்தை இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் கொண்டு வந்தால் நிச்சயமாக அந்தச் சமூகக் கட்டுப்பாடு செய்பவர்கள் கடும் தண்டனைக்கு ஆளாவார்கள். அதன் மூலம் சமூகக் கட்டுப்பாடு கிராமங்களில் இல்லாதவாறு போய்விடும். அதை அரசாங்கம் நன்றாகச் சிந்தனை செய்து அதற்குரிய சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் ஒன்று சொல்லலாம் பிரசாரத்தின் மூலம்தான் இந்தச் சமூகக் கட்டுப்பாட்டை ஒழிக்கமுடியுமென்று; நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். மற்ற சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டங்களெல்லாம் சிலவற்றைக்கொண்டுவந்து இப்பொழுது நடைமுறையில் நன்றாகவே நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. அதுமட்டுமல்ல, சமூகக் கட்டுப்பாட்டைத் தகர்த்தெறிவதற்கு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தால் நிச்சயமாக ஹரிஜன மக்கள் சுதந்திரமாக வாழ்வதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்குமென்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு நான் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன்.

"கனம் ஸ்ரீ சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குள்ளே பிரிவு இருக்கிறதென்று. ஆம். நான் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால், ஒன்றுமட்டும் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அண்ணல் காந்திஜி அவர்கள் இன்று அல்ல, நேற்று அல்ல, பல வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு சொல்லியிருக்கின்றார். ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் மனம் மாறி, ஹரிஜன

[Sri P. Kakkan] [13th March 1951]

களுடன் ஒன்று சேராதவரைக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களிடத்தில் தீண்டாமையைப் போக்குவதென்று நினைத்தார்களானால் அது மண்ணைக்கொண்டு கயிறு திரிப்பதைப் போலாகும் என்று.

“இப்பொழுது முதுகுளத்தூர், பிராம்மண சகோதரர்கள், செட்டிமார் கள், அல்லது இதர ஒனத்தவர்களும் ஹரிஜன மக்களுடன் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து வாழ்ந்தால்தான் அந்த கிராமத்திலுள்ள தீண்டாமை போய்விட்டதாக அர்த்தம். போகாவிட்டால் அதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்றால் அங்கிருக் கும் மனப்பான்மை இன்னும் மாறவில்லையென்பதுதான். அவர்களுடைய மனப்பான்மை நிச்சயமாக மாறவேண்டும். அதன்மூலமாகான் அந்த கிராமத்தில் தீண்டாமையை ஒழிக்கமுடியுமென்று இந்தச் சபையில் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகின்றேன்.

30. “நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் ஹரிஜன சேவையில் ஆர்வம் உள்ளவர். இன்றை, நேற்றல்ல, பல வருஷங்கள் ஹரிஜன சேவை செய்திருக்கிறார். ஆனால், ஒன்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகின்றேன். கிராமங் களிலே ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஒன்று சேர ஆசைப்பட்டாலும்கூட, ஒற்றுமையை உடைப்பதற்கு பிற்போக்குச் சமூகத்தினர் இன்று இடையூறு இடுக்கிறார்கள். பள்ளிகளைப் பார்த்து, நீங்கள் அவர்களுடன் சேரக்கூடாது என்றும், பறையர்களைப் பார்த்து, நீங்கள் பள்ளிகளுடன் சேரக்கூடாது என்றும் சொல்லி, அவர்கள் ஒன்று சேர ஆசைப்பட்டாலும்கூட, ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஒன்றுசேர்ந்துவிட்டால் தமக்கு ஆபத்து வந்துவிடுமோ என்ற பயத்தினால் பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தினர்கள் அந்த ஒற்றுமையை உடைப்பதற்குப் பாடுபடுகிறார்கள். கிராமங்களில் அந்த நிலைமை ஏற்படாமலிருக்கத் தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகையினால், இந்தச் சபையில் சொல்லுகின்றேன். கனம் ஸ்ரீ சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள், சேலம் கனம் ஸ்ரீ சாரமணியம் அவர்கள், இன்னும் பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தினர்களை எல்லாம் ஒன்று சேர்த்து Conference நடத்தி, இந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களை அம்மாதிரி கஷ்டங்களுக்கு உள்ளாக்கக்கூடாதென்று அறிக்கை விடவேண்டும். எல் லாக்கூடப்பங்களிலும் ஹரிஜன சேவையைப்பற்றி நன்றாகப் சேவேண்டும். அம்மாதிரிப் பேசிப் பிரசாரம் செய்தால் நிச்சயமாகப் பிற்போக்கு சமூகத் தினர்களின் மனம் மாறிவிடும். அவர்களிடையே மனமாற்றம் ஏற்பட்டால் பல நன்மைகள் ஏற்படும். அவர்கள் சொல்லவேண்டும், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மாத்திரமல்ல, நமக்கும்கூட 7 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நாமெல்லோரும் ஐக்கியமாக இருப்போமென்று. ஆகையால் பிரசங்கம் செய்யுமாறு அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நல்ல நிலைமையை உண்டாக்கு வார்களென்றும் நம்புகின்றேன்.”

“இன்னொரு நல்ல முறையைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகின்றேன். அரசாங்கம் ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்காக அதிகம் செய்திருக்கின்றதென்பதையாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. எந்த மாகாண அரசாங்கத்தைக் காட்டிலும் இந்த மாகாண அரசாங்கம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக அதிகம் செய்திருக்கிறது. அதற்கு நாங்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நன்றி செலுத்தக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால், ஹரிஜனங்களைப் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் உயர்த்துவதற்கு வேண்டியதைச் செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். கனம் ஸ்ரீ பரமேஸ்வரன் அவர்கள் ஒரு ஹரிஜன். அவர்களுக்கு ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற இலாகாளைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், நான் ஒன்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகின்றேன். போலீஸ் மந்திரியினுடைய Power அவரிடம் இருக்க வேண்டும். அதுமட்டுமல்ல. அது இல்லாவிட்டாலும்கூட ரெவின்யூ இலாகா அவர்களிடம் இருக்கவேண்டும். இவ்விதம் ஏன் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரியாக இருந்தால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிலங்கள் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் நிலையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும். அல்லது போலீஸ் அதிகாரம் இருந்தால் அவர்கள் கிராமங்களில் வந்து அக்கிரமங்களைச் செய்யாமல் இருப்பதற்கு தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு வசதி யாக இருக்கும் இவருடைய அதிகாரம், அதாவது கனம் ஸ்ரீ பரமேஸ் வரன் இப்பொழுது வகித்துவருகின்ற இந்த ஹரிஜனங்கள் Portfolio, Chief Minister கனம் ஸ்ரீ குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்கள் கையிலோ அல்லது கனம் ஸ்ரீ சீதாராம் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் கையிலோ மாறவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லு

13th March 1951] [Sri P. Kakkan]

கின்றேன். அப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்கள் இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களின் தேவை களைப்பற்றி தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும். எத்தனை M. L. A.-க்கள் தினசரி அவர்களைப் பார்க்கின்றபோது அவர்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியும். இவ் வளவு கஷ்டங்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இருக்கிறதா என்று அப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்கள் சித்திக்கமுடியும். இப்பொழுது கனம் ஸ்ரீ பரமேஸ்வரன் அவர் களிடத்தில் நாம் முறையிடுகின்றபோது அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிகின்றது ஹரி ஜனங்களுடைய குறைகள். ஆனால், ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற இலாகா மற்ற வர்களிடம் இருந்தால்தான் இன்னும் நன்றாக ஹரிஜன மக்களின் குறை களைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியும். ஆகவே, இதைக் Cabinet-இல் வைத்து முடிவு செய்தால் நிச்சயமாக ஹரிஜனங்களைப் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் உயர்த்துவதற்கும், அல்லது பயத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கும் நல்ல அறிகுறி ஏற்படும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“கனம் ஸ்ரீ கோபாலசாமி அவர்களும், கனம் ஸ்ரீ கூர்மையா அவர் களும் சொன்னார்கள் Labour school-கள் District Board school-களில் சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று. சேர்த்துவிட்டால் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு Midday meals போய்விடும். பகல் சாப்பாடு கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்த சமயத்திலேயே சில பாட்டாளி மக்களுடைய பிள்ளைகள் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு வராமல் ஓடிவிடுகின்றார்கள். இன்னும் ஜில்லா போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்குப் போகவேண்டுமென்றால் பிள்ளைகள் போகவேமாட்டார்கள். ஆகையால் இன் னும் சில வருஷங்கள் Labour school-கள் இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது னும் சில வருஷங்கள் Labour school-கள் இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது தான் ஹரிஜன மக்களின் பிள்ளைகள் சல்லி கற்று உயர்ந்த நிலைக்கு வர முடியும். அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் சில வருஷங்கள் Labour school-களை நடத்தவேண்டும். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது தனிப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் வந்து விட்டால் தீண்டாமை எண்ணம் மனதில் ஏற்பட்டுவிடுமென்று பயப்பட வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. அண்ணல் காந்திஜி அவர்கள் அதற்குத் தகுந்த தைரியம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். தனியாகப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை நடத்தினால், அதனால் தாழ்ந்த நிலைமையிலேயே இருக்க நேரிடும் என்று அரசாங்கம் கவலைப்படவேண்டியதில்லை. காலத்திற்குத் தக்கபடி மக்கள் மனம் மாறி உயர்ந்த நிலைமைக்கு வந்துவிடுவார்கள்..

[13th March 1951]

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ This is not a new point of order at all. It has been answered several times.”

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ But on these occasions the position was different. Now, this particular subject under discussion concerns other Ministers also.”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ May I say, Madam, for the information of the hon. Member that the Government is the collective responsibility of all the Ministers.”

* SRI M. DORAICKANNU :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Harijan Uplift. In doing so, I would like to suggest a few points for his favourable consideration.

“ In rural areas, the Harijans are backward in all respects. They are very poorly housed. In most places they have no lands to build houses of their own. Wherever porambores are available, they must be assigned to them, and wherever arable lands are available, Harijans must get them so that they can cultivate such lands and make an independent living.

“ Madam, first and foremost, they should be provided with wells for drinking water. Where there are no wells of their own, they have to depend upon the goodwill of others for drinking water. The difficulty for them in this respect is so great that one can easily imagine what difficulty they have for getting water for other purposes such as bath, etc. When such is their condition, the high-caste people accuse the Harijans that they are dirty and not neat.

“ In the matter of providing house-sites, burial grounds, pathways and wells, a good deal remains to be done. Prompt steps in respect of these are not taken by the District Welfare officers. As regards appointments to Government service, the Government must show the Harijans some concessions in respect of educational qualifications, age-limits, and so on. In view of the existence of a very large Harijan population in the district of Chittoor in Rayalaseema, I request the hon. Minister to open a hostel for them there. With these few words, I support the Demand.”

* SRI R. THANGAVELU :—“ கனம் உபதலைவி அவர்களே ! இன்றைய தினம் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற மந்திரி கனம் ஸ்ரீ பரமேஸ்வரன் அவர்களால் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த மானியத்தை ஆதரித்து நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகின்றேன். காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு நம் மாகாணத்திலேயே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அனாதை நன்மைகள் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதை அனாதைப் பேர்கள் அறிவார்கள். அதிலும் குறிப்பாக ஆலயப்பிரவேச சட்டம், மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் முதலியவைகளைக் கொண்டு வந்ததின் காரணமாக ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ரொம்ப சௌகரியம் உண்டாகியிருக்கிறது.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ I want order to be maintained in the House. Conversations cannot go on in such manner as to disturb the debate going on in the House.”

13th March 1951]

***SRI R. THANGAVELU :**—“தற்சமயம் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றம் இலாகா அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த இலாகா குறிப்பாக வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இது வரையில் ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்தைக்கூட செய்யவில்லையென்பதை நான் கணம் மந்திரியார் அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகின்றேன். லேபர் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களைத் தவிர ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீட்டு வசதியாகட்டும், குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியாகட்டும், மற்ற எந்த உபகாரமும் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவேயில்லை. உதாரணமாக எனது தொகுதியிலே செங்கம் தாலுகா, போளூர் தாலுகா, திருவண்ணாமலை தாலுகா என மூன்று தாலுகாக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த தாலுகாக்களிலே அனேகம் கிராமங்களுக்கு நான் சென்று ஹரிஜனங்கள் பட்டம் கஷ்டத்தைப் பார்த்து, அவர்கள் வசிக்கக் கூடிய இடத்தையும் பார்வையிட்டு அவர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ள இடவசதி செய்து தரவேண்டுமென்று நான் ஜில்லா முன்னேற்ற (Welfare) அதிகாரிக்கு பல தடவைகள் கடிதம் எழுதியிருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் இன்று வரை என்ன ஜில்லாவிலே ஒரு ஹரிஜனனுக்காவது வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ள வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவேயில்லை. செங்கம் தாலுகாவிலே பரமனேந்தல் கிராமத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ள இடமே கிடையாது. அவர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்ட இடம் வேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு பணத்தை ஹரிஜனங்களிடமிருந்து வசூல் செய்து கஜானாவில் கட்டும்படியாக அப்போது Harijan Welfare அதிகாரியாக இருந்தவர் உத்திரவு போட்டார். உடனேயே கிராமத்தவர்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள், 400 ரூபாய் சில்லரை வசூல் செய்து முன்னேற்ற அதிகாரி சொல்லியபடி கஜானாவில் கட்டி மூன்று வருஷங்கள் ஆகின்றன. இது வரையில் அவர்களது வீடு வசதி கொஞ்சமேனும் கவனிக்கப்படவேயில்லை.

“அடுத்ததாக திருவண்ணாமலை தாலுகாவிலே எமனேந்தல் என்ற ஒரு கிராமம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த ஊர் ஹரிஜனங்களும், கிராமத்தவர்களைப்போல 300 ரூபாய் சில்லரை வசூல் செய்து திருவண்ணாமலை டிபார்மென்டில் கட்டி 2 வருஷங்கள் ஆகிவிட்டன. இவர்களுக்கும் இதுவரையிலும் ஒருவிதமான நன்மையும் ஏற்படவில்லை. திருவண்ணாமலை தாலுகாவில் புலக்கோளம் என்ற கிராம ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு தண்ணீர் குடிக்கக்கூட இன்று கிடையாது. அதை நான் பார்வையிட்டு அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு கிணறு வெட்டிக்கொடுக்கும்படியாக ஜில்லா Welfare அதிகாரிக்கு எழுதினேன். அவர் அதற்கு ஒரு பதில் கொடுத்தார். முதலில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் சின்ன கிணறுகளைத் தோண்டி தண்ணீரைக் கண்டு பிடித்து எனக்கு ரிப்போர்ட்டு செய்தால் அதன் பிறகு நாங்கள் கிணறு வேலையை ஆரம்பிப்போமென்று எழுதினார்கள். உடனேயே நான் அந்த ஊர் ஹரிஜனங்களிடத்தில் 5 சால்கி ஒரு கிணறை வெட்ட ஆரம்பிக்கும்படி தூண்டினேன். அவர்களும் ஏறக்குறைய 25 ரூபாய் வரையில் செலவிட்டு 7 கஜம் ஆழம் கிணறு தோண்டி தண்ணீரைக்கண்டு பிடித்து அது பற்றி அந்த Welfare அதிகாரிக்கு ரிப்போர்ட் செய்தோம். அதை இது வரையில் செய்து கொடுக்கவேயில்லை. 6 மாத காலமாகிவிட்டது. இப்படியெல்லாம் அந்த ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற அதிகாரிகள் ஒவ்வொரு சிறிய விஷயங்களிலும் காலதாமதம் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் எப்படி ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னுக்கு வரமுடியுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? அவைகளை சீக்கிரமாகச் செய்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு ரொம்ப உதவியாக இருக்கும்.

“1918-ம் வருஷத்தில் மிலிட்டரி ஆள்களுக்கு எல்லாம் சர்க்காரில் நிலம் கொடுத்தார்கள். அப்போது மற்றும் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மிலிட்டரி ஆள்களுக்கு எல்லாம் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படாமல் இருந்தது. அப்படி அவர்களுக்கு சீக்கிரமாக நிலம் கொடுக்க முடியாமல் கர்வதர்மதம் ஆனதைப் பற்றி யோசித்து அம்மாதிரியான காலதாமதத்தைத் தடுக்க என்ன செய்தார்கள் என்றால் ஒரு தாசில்தாரரை பிரதேயகமாக ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் நியமித்தார்கள். அந்த தாசில்தார் 6 மாத காலத்தில் வேலையைச் செய்து முடித்து விட்டார். அவர் அந்த 6 மாத காலத்திற்குள் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் “காம்பு” செய்து இந்த மிலிட்டரி ஆள்களுக்கு எல்லாம் ரொம்ப சீக்கிரத்தில் நிலங்களைக்கொடுத்து விட்டார். அதைப் போலவே இப்போது ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக, அதாவது அவர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ள இட வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கும், வீடு கட்டித்

[Sri V. Jaggaraju] [13th March 1951]

సంస్థలలోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చినారు. ఈ విధముగా హరిజనులకు ఎన్నో విధాల ఆయన సహాయపడగలిగాడు. ఆ ఆశయ సిద్ధికి, ఆంధ్ర కేసరి ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారు ప్రభుత్వానికి ఉండినప్పుడు హరిజనాధికారులను ఒక కోటి రూపాయలను ప్రత్యేకించి యిచ్చారు. ఈనాడు జూచినట్లైతే ఈ కోటి రూపాయలు, వి కొద్ది లక్షల మొత్తమే ఆ fund లో ఉన్నది. కాని అదిలో చేయదలచిన ఒక పని జరిగినట్లులేదు. కాని చాచో వసులకు ఈ కోటిరూపాయల నిధి కలిగిపోయింది. ప్రతిఫలం మాత్రము ఆనుకొన్నంత సంతృప్తిగాలేదు. ఈ పరిస్థితులవలన హరిజనులలో చాలా అసంతృప్తి ప్రబలిపోయినది. నేను ఈ శాసనసభకు కొత్తగా ఎన్నుకొనబడినవాడను. ఈ ఎన్నికల సమయంలో కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వపరిపాలనపట్ల హరిజనులు వి విధంగా అసంతృప్తి చెందినారో కనిపించింది. కాంగ్రెస్ అభ్యర్థికి వోటు వెయ్యకుంటే, వారు కాంగ్రెస్ వారికి ఇదివరలో వోటు వేసినందువలన తమకు ఎటువంటి ఉపకారము జరుగలేదని, అందువలన మరల కాంగ్రెస్ అభ్యర్థికి వోటు వేయటకు సందేహిస్తున్నామని చెప్పినారు. అనేకమంది హరిజన యువకులు కాంగ్రెస్ కు వ్యతిరేకంగా ప్రచారముకూడా చేసినారు. అంతేకాకుండా అనేక సందర్భాలలో హరిజనులు, “ఇదివరలో ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారు మా అభివృద్ధికారకై ఒక కోటి రూపాయలను ప్రత్యేకించినయినారు, కాని ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారు సరిగా ఖర్చు చేయలేదు. ఈ కోటి రూపాయలకన్న మనకు ఎక్కువగా వి మాత్రము ఇవ్వలేదు” అని విమర్శించినారు. అటువంటి వారికి, ఈ కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వమువారుకూడా ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారివలన హరిజనాధికారులను హెచ్చు మొత్తమును కేటాయిస్తారని చెప్పినాము. ఈ విధంగా చెప్పినందువలననే మా మాటలు వారు నమ్మి, తిరిగి కాంగ్రెస్ అభ్యర్థికి ఓట్లు ఇచ్చి గెలిపించినారు. ఇప్పుడు మనకు వగూడాజన వోటింగు పద్ధతి అమలులోనికి వచ్చినది. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో హరిజనులయొక్క హృదయపూర్వకమైన సహాయములేనిచే వి పార్టీ ఆయనపట్టికి ఎన్నికలలో నెగ్గలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా మన కాంగ్రెస్ సంస్థ బలవంతంగా ఉండాలంటే కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు హరిజనులకు ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధ విహించవలసియ్యవచ్చు.

“మా తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా అహారధాన్యాల విషయంలో మిగులు జిల్లా అని అన్నారు. అయినప్పటికీ హరిజనులు అహారధాన్యాలను సక్రమమైన ధరలకు కొనుక్కోలేక పోతున్నారు. ఎక్కువ ధర యిచ్చి బియ్యం కొనుక్కోవడమంటే హరిజనులకు స్థిరములేవు. ఇటువంటి ఇబ్బందులను తొలగించాలంటే ప్రభుత్వమువారు డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయవలసినవారు లేదు. కాని హరిజనులను అభివృద్ధి పరచాలనే సమర్థత ముంటే చాలాను. హరిజనులకు ప్రత్యేకంగా fair price shop లను పెట్టినట్లయితేను, ప్రత్యేక హరిజన co-operative stores ను ఏర్పాటు చేయడంవలన నిత్యావసరమగు వస్తువులను హరిజనులకు సరిఅయినటువంటి ధరలకు దొరికేటట్లు చేయగలరనటలో ఎంతమాత్రము సందేహము లేదు. అంతేకాకుండా హరిజనులు వారి అభివృద్ధికిగాను field labour co-operative society లను ఏర్పాటు చేసుకోవటానికి ప్రభుత్వము వారు సహాయపడాలి. ఇప్పుడున్న society ల మీద హెచ్చు నిరోధాలను పెట్టకుండా కొంత దయతో చూడవలసియ్యవచ్చు. హరిజనులు పేదవారు. వారు స్థాపించిన సంస్థలు కూడా చాలా పేదగా ఉంటాయి. అటువంటివాటిపై కొంత దయచూపక అధికారులు, నాయకులు కోరికపడవలన హరిజనులకు ఉపకారం బడుటగా, అపకారము చేసినవారవుతారు. మా తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలో కొన్ని field labour co-operative society లు ఉన్నాయి. వీటిలో 10 రూపాయలు, 5 రూపాయలు మాత్రమే ఆస్తుగా ఇస్తున్నారు. దీనివల్ల విశేషంగా లాభముండదు కాన నూరు రూపాయలు ఇచ్చేటట్లు చూచినట్లయితే ఈ సంస్థలు అభివృద్ధి చెందగలవు. ఈ విషయంలో మా జిల్లా Co-operative Central Bank వారు ఈ society లను చేర్చుకొనుట నిరాకరించినారు. ఆ బ్యాంకు స్థాపకుడైనటువంటి ఇదివరలో ఇక్కడ మంత్రిగా నున్నటువంటి ఇప్పుడు డిప్యూటీ ఉన్న ఒక పెద్దనాయకుడు కూడా హరిజన సంస్థలకు ఎటువంటి ఉపకారము చేయలేకపోయినాడని ప్రజలు అనుకొంటున్నారు. వసులు ఈ విధంగా జరుగుతూ ఉంటే హరిజనులకు కాంగ్రెస్ పట్ల ఎటువంటి అభిప్రాయము కలుగుతుందో గుర్తించ గోరైనాను. హరిజన సంస్థలను ప్రోత్సహించడమే ప్రభుత్వ ధర్మముగాని, కఠిన నిబంధనలకు గురిచేయడం మంచిదికాదని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలియజేయుచున్నాను.

19th March 1951] [Sri V. Jaggaraju]

యంలో మా జిల్లా Co-operative Central Bank వారు ఈ society లను చేర్చుకొనుట నిరాకరించినారు. ఆ బ్యాంకు స్థాపకుడైనటువంటి ఇదివరలో ఇక్కడ మంత్రిగా నున్నటువంటి ఇప్పుడు డిప్యూటీ ఉన్న ఒక పెద్దనాయకుడు కూడా హరిజన సంస్థలకు ఎటువంటి ఉపకారము చేయలేకపోయినాడని ప్రజలు అనుకొంటున్నారు. వసులు ఈ విధంగా జరుగుతూ ఉంటే హరిజనులకు కాంగ్రెస్ పట్ల ఎటువంటి అభిప్రాయము కలుగుతుందో గుర్తించ గోరైనాను. హరిజన సంస్థలను ప్రోత్సహించడమే ప్రభుత్వ ధర్మముగాని, కఠిన నిబంధనలకు గురిచేయడం మంచిదికాదని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలియజేయుచున్నాను.

“హరిజనులకు గృహ వసతి కలుగజేసే విషయంలో కొన్ని సంగతులు మనవి చేస్తాను. హరిజన శాఖామాత్యులు చాలా మంచివారు. హరిజనులకు ఉపకారం చేద్దామనే ఆశయము గలవారు. అయినప్పటికీ చాలా మంచి మనిషి అవడంతో విశేషంగా హరిజనులకు ఉపకారము చేయలేక పోతున్నారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఒక హరిజనుడు, హరిజన శాఖ మంత్రిగా ఉండడంతో, ఆయనవద్దకు హరిజనులు మాత్రమే వస్తారు. హరిజనులకు, తాను హరిజనుడు కనుక ఉపకారము చేస్తున్నాడని ప్రజలు అనుకొంటారని ఆయన భయపడుచున్నట్లున్నది. బ్రాహ్మణుడు మంత్రిగా ఉంటే బ్రాహ్మణులకు సహాయము చేస్తున్నాడని, రాజు మంత్రిగా ఉంటే రాజులకు తోడ్పడుతున్నాడని ప్రజలు అనుకున్నట్లే హరిజనుడు మంత్రి కనుక హరిజనులకు మాత్రమే ఉపకారము చేస్తున్నాడని నింద వస్తుందేమోనని ఆయన సందేహిస్తూ హరిజనులకు చేయవలసినంత సహాయము చేయలేక పోతున్నాడు. అందువల్లనే హరిజనులకు నివేశ స్థలములను ఇచ్చే విషయంలో చాలా ఆలశ్యము జరుగుతోంది. కాబట్టి హరిజనశాఖ వేరొక కులస్తునకు ఇచ్చి, ఈ మంత్రిగారికి మరొక ముఖ్యమైన శాఖ ఇవ్వవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇక హరిజనులకు ఇండ్లకుగాను ఒక్కొక్కదానికి వెయ్యి రూపాయలు కావలసి యున్నదని బడ్జెటులో చెప్పారు. వీరికి వెయ్యి రూపాయలు లేకపోతే పోయేగాని అయిదువందల రూపాయలైనా ఇప్పించినట్లయితే చిన్న చిన్న గుడిశలను వేసుకొని అయినా గుభిస్తారు. ఎప్పుడో వేయి రూపాయలు ఇచ్చేవిషయం ఆలోచిస్తామనేకన్న అయిదు వందల రూపాయలు కనుక ఇచ్చినట్లయితే హరిజనులు చాలా సంతోషిస్తారు. ఈ విధమైన కొద్ది సహాయము కూడా చేయక గాంధీ నగర్ లో పెద్ద భవంతులు కట్టి దానికి లక్షలాది రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేస్తే హరిజనులకు కడుపు మండదా అనే విషయము ప్రభుత్వమువారు గుర్తించవలెను.

“ఇంతేకాకుండా హరిజనులకు ప్రత్యేకంగా colonization scheme లు, field labour society లు ఏర్పాటు చేసి, భూములు లేని వీరికి వ్యవసాయము చేసుకునే అవకాశములు కలుగ చేయాలని, వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు సరి ఆయన ధరలకు వారికి దొరికేటట్లు చూడగోరాను. హరిజన సంస్థలను చూడటానికిగాను ఒక ప్రత్యేక co-operative registrar ను నియమించవలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“హరిజనులకు సహాయము చేయటానికి డబ్బు లేదు, డబ్బు లేదు అని అంటున్నారు. డబ్బుతో పనిలేకుండా హరిజనులకు సహాయపడే అవకాశాలున్నాయి. ముఖ్యంగా కంప్లోట్లక్రింద నున్న వస్తువులు హరిజనులకు దొరకటం గెడు. వారు blackmarket లో హెచ్చు ధరలనిచ్చి కొనుక్కోవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. ఇటువంటి విధంగా కాకుండా హరిజనులకి licence లు ఇచ్చి సహాయపడతే హరిజనులకు ఈ వస్తువులు సక్రమంగా దొరకడమే కాకుండా, అందువల్ల వచ్చే లాభంవలన హరిజనులకు హెచ్చు స్థావరాలను కలుగజేయుటకు అవకాశమున్నది.

[Sri V. Jaggaraju] [13th March 1951]

“అంతేకాకుండా హరిజన సంస్థలకు ఘోటారు లైసెన్సులు ఇచ్చినట్లయితే ఈ సంస్థలు లాభపడటానికి చాలా వీలు కలుగుతుంది. ఈ మధ్యన మా తూర్పు గోదావరి డెల్టా ప్రాంతములలోనుండే కొన్ని హరిజన సంఘాల వారి తరపున 4 జిల్లా కామీ శ్వరరావుగారు ఘోటారు లైసెన్సులకు ధరభాంతు పెట్టుకొంటే వారికి లైసెన్సు మంజూరు చేయక మరొక డెడ్ మనిషికి ఇచ్చినారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు కామ్యు డబ్బు ఖర్చు చేయలేకపోతే ఇటువంటి లైసెన్సులను, పర్మిట్లను ఇచ్చి అయినా హరిజనులు తమకు తాము ఉపకారము చేసుకొనగలిగే పరిస్థితులను కలిపించవలసినదని కోరు చున్నాను.

“హరిజనులు చాలా అల్ప సంఖ్యలో. వారికి దేవాలయంలోనికి ప్రవేశమును కలుగజేయము; అస్పృశ్యతా నివారణకు శాసనము చేసినాము; అనిసంతమాత్రాన లాభంలేదు. వారికి రెండుపూటల లేకపోయినప్పటికి ఒక పూటైనా కడుపునిండా అన్నము సంపాదించుకునే శక్తి కలుగజేయవలెను. దానికిగాను కొన్ని ప్రత్యేక వృత్తివ్యాపారములలో వారికి ప్రోత్సాహ మివ్వవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరు చున్నాను.

“హరిజన వారి విద్యానిపుణిత్వ హస్తాల్గు నడుపుచున్నందుకు ప్రభుత్వము వారిని అభినందించవలసియున్నది. కొన్ని కొన్ని సందర్భాలలో ఈ హస్తాల్గు సరిగా నడుపుతుంటేనే సందేహము ఉన్నది. ఇటువంటి సందేహాలకు, అనుమానాలకు తావివ్వకూడదు. అందుకుగాను హస్తాల్గు వ్యవహారాలను, జమాఖర్చులను తనిఖీ చేయ టకు ప్రత్యేక సిబ్బందిని ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఈ నాడు హరిజన ప్రజలలో కాంగ్రెస్ పట్ల ఇదివరకున్నంత ఆదరణ కనుపించుట లేదు. కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వమువారు మాకేమీ లోడ్డుతుంటేదనే విమర్శ వారినుంచి వస్తున్నది. ఈ మధ్యన జరిగిన నా నియోజకవర్గ ఎన్నికలను బట్టి కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రతిష్ట ఎక్కువగానాటికి తగ్గిపోతుందో భావపడగలదు. అయినప్పటికి హరిజనులలో ఇంగ్లీషు కాంగ్రెస్ ఎడల కొంత విశ్వాసమున్నది; కనుకనే కాంగ్రెస్ అభ్యర్థి విజయము పొందు టకు అవకాశము కలిగిందే. ఇకముందు కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వమువారు తమపట్ల శ్రద్ధ వహించనట్లయితే వచ్చే ఎన్నికలలో కాంగ్రెస్ అభ్యర్థికి తాము తోలు చేయమని హరిజనులు చెప్పుచున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఇప్పటివలె కాకుండా హరిజనులకు వసతులను కలిగించే విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు విశేష కృషి చేయవలసినదని చెప్పుచున్నాను.”

4-30
p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to say that in this discussion a good number of Members have taken part; as many as 18 Members have taken part in the discussion to-day. Some of them have indulged in constructive criticism and one or two of them have even indulged in cheap jibes. Sir, the Harijan community which has been down-trodden for so many centuries cannot expect to come up to the level of the other communities in a very brief period of time. When the late Diwan Bahadur M. C. Rajah moved only a permissive legisla-tion for temple-entry in the year 1938, I noticed that there was a lot of opposition among the Members of the House. Nearly 12 or 13 years have rolled by and to-day we have passed not only the temple-entry legislation, we have passed the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act; and we see that several hon. Members of this House are vying with one another to take this opportunity to sup-port the cause of the Harijans. The cause is not only dear to the Harijan Members of this House, it is dear to every Member

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of this Honourable House. While the hon. Members were speak-ing, I noted that some of them seem to think that Harijans could elevate themselves; they are entirely mistaken; I want to correct that idea; it is not possible for this community to come up unaided even if all the Ministers of this Government are to be Harijans. It is with the co-operation of the caste-Hindus and other Members only that this community can rise to the level of the more forward communities. Having said this at the very outset I should like to generalize some of the criticisms, as I do not think it will be possible for me to answer all of them individually.

“Some Members said that the Government have done a lot for the education of the community, but they have not done much for their economic uplift. Mrs. Lakshmi Sankara Ayyar correctly pointed out that without proper education, there can be no progress at all. If therefore we spend about Rs. 85 lakhs on education, nobody can consider it as a waste. We are going to have adult suffrage, and nearly 62 Harijan Members will be elected to the Assembly and 13 to the Parliament, and the Harijan Members are expected to play a very important part both within and without the Legislature. So, unless they are educated and unless they know how to exercise their franchise, I do not think, Sir, that either the community or the country can progress. No country which has achieved democracy without adult franchise, no country which has not got an educated electorate, can, in spite of the enlargement of the franchise, work democracy successfully. There-fore, not only is adult franchise necessary but also an educated electorate is necessary. I would therefore like to impress upon the members of this community that they should raise the level of their criticism, that they should not indulge in exaggerated versions and unfounded facts. It is very easy, as somebody said, to accuse the Government on several points. The hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham made pointed reference to the acute distress that is prevailing so far as houses and house-sites are concerned, in the district of Visakhapatnam. I really like the manner in which he put his case. His was really constructive criticism. What is needed to-day is not destructive criticism but constructive criticism, especially from Members of the Government party. Any Government, whether it is a Congress Government or any other Government, should see to it that the members of the party to which the Government belong, really offer only constructive and co-operative criticism. That is what is wanted.

“The hon. Member Mr. Muniswami Pillay referred to the question of house-sites. I have dealt at great length with the difficulties that are being faced by the Government in acquiring house-sites, and I know that the progress has not been very encouraging. But Members must realize, that unlike other departments, this is a new department, and we are just laying the foundation for the growth of this department and we have got to build it up. At the very outset, we cannot expect spectacular or perceptible results. Hundreds and thousands of rupees are being spent on this department; but when every man from the village comes and asks me how that amount has been spent for his benefit, I am not able to say—in fact, nobody will be able

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to say. The results of the expenditure will be known only in course of time. Mr. Muniswami Pillai said that some difficulty was experienced by the Co-operative Department in his district. I shall examine that question and see how far that grievance can be redressed.

"With regard to the charge that some man was taken away and the corpse had been left on the road for two days and with regard to the murder charge, I may inform the members that this question of murder alone was brought to my notice. There are several murders taking place now and again, not only of Harijans, but also of caste-Hindus and others; and I may respectfully point out to hon. Members that crimes are actually decreasing. When I took charge of this portfolio in April 1949, I was getting on an average about 6 or 7 petitions every day of Harijan harassment; but nowadays I do not get petitions about Harijan harassment; I only get petitions for house-sites, for drinking water-supply and other elementary amenities. Untouchability is gradually decreasing; and as I said in my opening speech, it is really declining. It was stated that in one school in South Kanara, there was some kind of discrimination made in the matter of the supply of mid-day meals; but when I asked several M.L.As. whether in the labour schools in their districts they have experienced any kind of discrimination, they said 'no'. If one instance is pointed out as a concrete case where the caste-Hindus have committed a sin, I do not think the Government can be accused for that in a general way. One murder case which is alleged to have taken place in Srivilliputtur was brought to my notice and immediately I sent the paper for urgent enquiry and report. The matter is still under investigation and I cannot therefore say what will happen; but I may assure hon. Members that Government are sympathetic towards the Harijan cause, and one or two stray cases should not be mentioned on the floor of the House or made much of. I do not know whether it is in good taste, but it is not graceful or fair for any one Member to just quote one or two instances and say that the Government have not done anything for the community as a whole. Hon. Member Mr. Murthy said that the Harijans have no security at all. I do not think

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—"I repeated what the hon. Member Mr. Muniswami Pillay said."

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"I do not think he is correct when he says so; but I leave it at that."

"With regard to hon. Member, Mr. Nagappa, he has been going on as usual with his criticism. I know he is a promising member and he will have a very great part to play in the future provided he puts a brake on his enthusiasm, which seemed to be unbridled to-day. He is taking keen interest in Harijan uplift. I would only request him to go into the root cause of anything, before he indulges in criticism. There is a paucity of Harijan leaders, and when I think of the future, I should say men like hon. Member Mr. Nagappa can easily be very good debaters; and I crave your indulgence to say that he will do well to raise the standard of his criticism. He said that 3,000 applications had

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been rejected. No eligible candidate has been rejected for want of funds; about 3,000 applications received after the due date could not be considered. Government were addressed for an additional allotment of Rs. 1,40,110 which included Rs. 73,000 for late applications. Even late applications were considered. I do not know where Mr. Nagappa got the figure and why he said that 3,000 applications were rejected."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—"On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. My information is that 3,000 applications that were sent for ordinary scholarships and for residential scholarships were rejected for want of funds, not for want of time."

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"I do not want to enter into a controversy because it is already getting late and I have got to finish; I am afraid I have got only a few more minutes, and I shall try to answer as far as possible some of the important points raised by hon. Friends here. Hon. Member, Mr. Gopalaswami wanted improvement of the hostels. He wanted the number to be restricted, whereas hon. Member Mr. Nagappa insisted on increasing the number. We know that some of the hostels are mismanaged. It is but right on our part to accept our mistake; we must confess that some of the hostels are not managed properly. But it is not easy, as Mr. Nagappa says, to take over such hostels. He must know the cost that is involved in it. While on the one side hon. Member Mr. Nagappa wants more grants to be given, all boarders to be given hostel grants, hon. Member Mr. Jaggaraju and Mr. Gopalaswami cautioned us and said 'please do not go fast; first of all rectify the defects before you proceed'. So, this indiscriminate coming into existence of the hostels should be put an end to. It is not as if the Government are against the starting of new hostels. There must be some regular procedure adopted in these things; therefore, whatever might be the defects in the past, we have fixed 15th of March this year for the receipt of applications for grant of subsidies and aid to these hostels."

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"I assure the hon. Member that I shall have the other points raised by him examined.

"The hon. Member Mr. Murthy brought to my notice to-day in this House that there is some kind of harassment in the schools. I shall look into the matter. But, ignoring individual cases, if we look at the general progress of the community, I think Sir, nobody can deny that the community's progress has been admirable.

"Hon. Member Mr. Murthy's suggestion regarding moratorium is a difficult subject and it is not also within my province to deal with and further those people who are thinking of wiping out the debts of the poor tillers of the soil, must also take into consideration the fact that these tillers of the soil who are indebted to their masters, will not be able to get any further loans again from them. So, Sir, there are so many complications in that connexion and it is better left to the Land Reforms Committee, of which my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillay is a member, and I am quite sure that something will be done in that direction.

"Hon. Member Mr. Kurmayya brought to my notice a case with regard to some hostel in Sattenapalle. It is a minor detail and if there is any omission here and there, I shall see whether it cannot be rectified. After all, Sir, when we are granting lakhs and lakhs of rupees, I do not think either the Director of Harijan Welfare, or the officers in charge are prejudiced against any hostel and we shall see that those hostels which have not got their aid from the Government, certainly get it in course of time. There is a principle which we have evolved this year with regard to giving grants to these hostels. According to this principle, to such of the hostels which are recognized by the Government, we give grants on the following basis, except in a very few special cases, namely:—

'Hostels run by private individuals : 40 per cent of the strength;

hostels run, for instance, by the Harijan Sevak Sangh 50 per cent of the strength;

hostels run for girls 66½ per cent of the strength; and

... in the case of old hostels generally 20 per cent increase was allowed over last year's number.'

This is the particular principle upon which we have been giving grants to hostels and if in one or two cases, there is some wrong allotment, I shall certainly go into the question.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Kurmayya said that some of the caste-Hindus are prejudiced because some concession is shown to the Harijans. I would request him to completely change that attitude of his. I have been telling every year that the future of the caste-Hindus and that of the Harijans is inextricably bound up with one another and therefore, there is no use accusing the caste Hindus. There may be cases of tyranny and oppression here and there, but such things should not be exaggerated and should not be considered as a matter which would retard

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the progress of the community. Of course, he is working in the villages among the people and he knows the difficulties of the people and because he feels strongly about the matter, he expresses himself so strongly. I have no grievance against him for that, but I would only request him to be just as generous as he would expect others to be generous in matters like this.

"Then, Sir, regarding the point raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Viswantham, he wanted the Government Order to be read out to him . . ."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Not necessary, Sir. I will provide Rs. 25,000 and let the Hon. Minister give me the other Rs. 25,000."

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"I shall consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

"Then, Sir, hon. Members Messrs. Thangavelu, Govinda Das, Velayudapani, Kumaraswami, Periyaswami and Kakkan, all of them have been kind enough to appreciate the good work that has been done to the Harijans. But hon. Member Mr. Balakrishnan, while appreciating the good work done to the Harijans, said that there would be revolution in the country. No one can think of revolution in these days, unless he wants to commit political suicide. I would request hon. Members to read the last Budget before they think of levelling criticisms against the present Budget. I would only request them to go through the previous Budget also to see whether any progress has been made.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the point raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Swaminathan, the doughty champion of the Backward Classes, I would like to tell him that a Special Deputy Collector has been appointed for Kallar Reclamation and he has been doing his duty on behalf of them and I have no doubt that this community will certainly come up very soon. Again, Sir, when reading the Budget, I would ask hon. Members to reflect on what they read, because reading without reflecting is like eating without digesting. So, I would like them to reflect over what they spoke also so that they may not exaggerate things when they speak. Hon. Members must also remember that this is a very big problem. Religious leaders and reformers from the days of Buddha—Ramanuja, Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Raja Ram Mohan Roy—all of them social reformers and religious leaders—have been trying to do their best for the eradication of untouchability, but it was left to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, to tackle the socio-religious aspect of untouchability and it was he who was able to focus the attention of the public upon this particular problem. It was a problem confined to a few States, but by the part he played, he made the whole country realize the sin that the caste-Hindus have been committing and insisted that they should do what may be called 'prayaschitta' for that sin. It was he who gave a national touch to it. The magnitude of this century-old problem should not therefore be underrated; it is a huge problem and the expenditure involved is enormous, and therefore the State cannot be expected to meet all the cost and at the same time, they can only proceed by stages. Financial aid from public and

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private bodies is very essential and institutions like the Harijan Sevak Sangh and other social organizations must exert themselves more enthusiastically in the work. Funds should be collected to supplement the resources of the Government and spent through the local District Harijan Welfare Committees and other organizations which are working for the welfare of this community. Various bodies and institutions interested in Harijan Welfare must train the Harijans in such a way as to make them self-confident and to stand on their own legs. After all, the work done and the progress made could be measured, not by the standard as to how far the Harijans as a separate class have been elevated, but by the test as to how far the Harijans and others are living and mingling with each other without any distinction, so that they may ultimately merge into one homogeneous society, knowing no caste distinction.

"I think, Sir, I have fairly answered all the points raised by hon. Members. I therefore, move that the grant be made. I request Messrs. Muniswami Pillay and Viswanatham to withdraw their cut motions."

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—"Sir, while I am thankful to the Hon. Minister for the assurance that he will examine the various points that have been raised in this House today, I would like to disabuse what is in his mind. I would not have brought forward these individual cases to his notice, had it not been for the fact that they were very grave. It was not with a view to accuse the Government that I have brought them forward, but within the framework of the Government, we wanted to co-operate with the Government and with that object in view, we have offered constructive and co-operative criticism to this Government. With these few words, I withdraw the cut motion standing in my name."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"I just want to know, Sir, from the Hon. Minister, whether he is going to consider the proposal which I put forward, namely, that he should give the municipalities a contribution of as much as the municipalities provide for the uplift of the Harijans."

MR. SPEAKER :—"That is half the expenditure."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Yes, Sir. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether, at least as a special case, he will promise that for the Visakhapatnam Municipality. Of course, I want him to do the same in the case of all municipalities. Before I decide to withdraw my cut motion, I want some assurance from the Hon. Minister to that effect."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"I would consider the suggestion very very sympathetically."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"I think, Sir, his sympathy means real contribution to the debate, to the finances of municipalities at once. I am not pressing my cut motion, Sir."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

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* SRI V. KURMAYYA :—"Sir, the Hon. Minister requested me to withdraw my accusation against caste-Hindus in general. I never accused the caste-Hindus in my speech today. I said in my speech what I felt, namely, that there is jealousy against the Harijan workers who are running the hostels in the minds of some of the workers of the caste people and it is because these hostels were under the management of caste people for all these years, except for the last three or four years. So, there is that jealousy and I still believe that because of that jealousy some things happen through bad propaganda against Harijan workers. I only wanted to bring to the notice of the Director of Harijan Welfare and the Hon. Minister the propaganda carried on by some interested Caste people to the effect that some hostels are mismanaged and that the funds set apart are not properly utilized. I want to know whether there are any such reports from the district officials. I know there are no such reports from the district officials. I have no objection to withdraw my remarks in case the officials sent any such reports against hostels; I am sure there are no such reports—if at all there are any they may only be from some of the interested caste-Hindu people who want to thwart the attempts of the Harijan workers."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—"On a point of information, Sir. May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he will be good enough to delete the words 'converts' and non-converts' which appear in a few places in the Budget and if it is not possible to do so now, at least to see that these obnoxious words do not find a place in the coming Budget."

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—"Sir, my point was not answered by the Hon. Minister in his reply. That is, this year, there were as many as 156 applications under lump sum grants for new hostels. Out of that number, the Hon. Minister was pleased to grant money only to 85 hostels covering 983 boarders. He has rejected applications for 71 hostels covering 1,767 boarders. He has not said why he has done so. I would request him to answer that point."

* SRI B. S. MURTHY :—"I expected the Hon. Minister to speak about G.O. No. 1523, dated 11th June 1948; because that Government Order has not been properly put into force in the districts; and also I would wish to know from the Hon. Minister whether he will be pleased hereafter to delete the word 'uplift' and have the word 'welfare' in its place wherever the word occurs."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—"Sir, the Hon. Minister was to-day giving calculations of the number of Harijans in the State and what the cost per house would be and so what would ultimately cost Government if they were to build huts for all the Harijans, and by multiplying the figures he showed that it is impossible for Government to provide funds. To my knowledge, no Government today goes about the business in this manner. At this rate they would not be able to provide even one hut or house for a Harijan. So, may I know whether the Government will take a correct or comprehensive view of this thing and try, bit by bit, in a ten years"

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programme or a hundred years' programme or a thousand years' programme to build houses for Harijans, and thus discharge their duty. So, the beginning should not be barred on the plea that they could not discharge their duty to the fullest extent. So may I know anything about that?"

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"It is only a suggestion. I think I shall have a talk with him, get a scheme drawn up and then see what can be done. But I give him this assurance that Yenadis and Yerukulus will not be neglected (laughter) and that Government are spending a good lot of money on their amelioration. Regarding Mr. Nagappa's point that only 85 hostels were given grants and that 71 applications were rejected, I have to state it is not possible to give grants to all hostels, because we were able to give grants only to such of those hostels which come under the rules. Next year, we shall see that the hostels which did not get a grant this year do get the grant. I cannot, I am sorry, give such an assurance now; but I can only say, I shall go into their cases sympathetically. As regards Mr. Murthy's objection to the use of the word 'uplift' and having the word 'welfare' in its place, I have to say, there are others who want the word 'uplift' to be there even now; and how to reconcile both is a problem for us now."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"What is there in a word? Work is important."

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"With regard to the G.O. No. 1523, I do not think there is any great difficulty experienced by Harijans for we have now made every Collector understand that preference must be given first to Harijans in the matter of assignment of lands though the Government Order gives the first preference to political sufferers, then ex-servicemen and then the landless poor. We have asked the Collectors to see as far as possible to consider very very sympathetically the case of Harijans. So, if there are any cases of hardship in this, if they are brought to my notice I shall look into them and see that the matter is set right. Of course, as regards the acquisition of land for house-sites, it is a very cumbersome process and we have been trying to avoid that process; but it is not possible, because we have to amend the Act itself for it. So what progress we can make with the number of officers who are with us, we are making. I know it is not very satisfactory. However, I give this assurance, that compared with the progress made last year, this year, the progress made, I can say, is encouraging; and I will assure hon. Members of the House that every endeavour will be made to expedite acquisition proceedings."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rupees 71,50,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift."

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, 14th March 1951.

13th March 1951]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 76 asked by Sri A. Kaleswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 13th March 1951, page 691 supra.]

Statement showing the approximate expenditure incurred on National Highways and State Highways.

Serial number and name of district.	National Highways.			State Highways.			
	1948-49.	(2)	(3)	1948-49.	(4)	(5)	
(1)	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
1 Visakhapatnam	..	7,91,770	1 9	8,42,792	14 3	15,98,178	4 6
2 East Godavari	..	2,24,243	8 0	5,30,988	7 9	17,34,090	12 9
3 Agency	..	..	..	49,097	12 0	4,64,323	0 3
4 West Godavari	..	3,40,762	10 0	4,87,745	13 3	14,17,580	1 3
5 Krishna	..	4,96,418	4 0	3,44,101	6 2	14,85,084	5 6
6 Guntur	..	4,20,561	7 2	4,48,977	10 2	15,76,319	3 0
7 Nellore	..	3,84,369	10 3	5,30,311	12 4	6,81,527	1 5
8 Cuddapah	..	2,35,731	10 7	2,09,229	15 2	8,26,272	14 10
9 Anantapur	..	..	..	1,68,282	6 0	9,90,938	5 10
10 Bellary	..	99,771	1 0	10,33,642	12 5	9,41,415	10 9
11 Kurnool	..	10,77,806	13 3	8,75,84	4 6	9,54,028	8 6
12 Chingleput	..	1,06,159	1 9	3,62,111	11 7	9,49,310	6 10
13 Chittoor	..	2,53,467	9 9	2,37,436	2 1	13,72,573	6 4
14 North Arcot	..	1,86,910	0 8	14,10,250	13 10	11,69,886	11 2
15 South Arcot	..	3,82,889	6 4	6,36,246	4 6	12,21,015	5 6
16 Tanjore	..	22,655	2 0	4,88,528	1 9	22,88,318	15 0
17 Tiruchirappalli	..	5,04,200	7 9	1,69,132	11 6	13,34,507	12 6
18 Madurai	..	4,48,205	5 0	570	0 0	17,06,221	12 2
19 Ramanathapuram	..	2,80,583	8 3	..	..	10,53,140	3 11
20 Tirunelveli	..	1,84,397	13 8	..	..	10,68,312	5 1
21 Coimbatore	..	5,89,320	7 1	..	..	28,22,793	1 10
22 The Nilgiris	..	1,35,531	5 5	..	..	6,95,066	0 6
23 Salem	..	16,517	9 11	..	..	9,44,412	5 3
24 South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	7,87,108	12 6
25 Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	26,41,626	2 2
Miscellaneous investigation	..	..	..	..	..	30,238	12 3
Total	..	71,68,893	0 5	86,20,448	8 2	3,26,79,801	1 4
							3,70,39,201
							9 6

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The number of road bridges across—

	Cauvery.	Pennar.	Krishna.	Godavari.
Coimbatore ..	Cauvery bridge at Sivasamudram (1).	Bridge across the river at Tadpatri.	..	..
Salem ..	Cauvery bridge at Mettur (2).	Bridge across Pennar on Anantapur-Bellary road.	Bridge across Campbell aqueduct.	No bridge.
Coimbatore ..	Cauvery bridge at Bhavani (3).	Bridge across Pennar on the Madkasira-Kodikonda road.	..	..
Tiruchirappalli ..	Cauvery bridge at Tiruchirappalli (4).	....	..	..
Tanjore ..	(i) Road bridge and regulator across Cauvery at Grand Anicut (5).	High level causeway at Chenur on Chittoor-Kurnool Trunk road.	..	..
	(ii) Road bridge across Cauvery at Tirukattupalli (6).	....	..	..
	(iii) Bridge across Cauvery at Tiruvadi (7).	....	..	..
	(iv) Bridge across Cauvery at Kumbakonam (8).	....	..	..
	(v) Bridge across Cauvery on Aduthurai Lower Anicut road (9).	....	..	..
	(vi) Bridge across Cauvery at Mayuram (10).	....	..	..
	(vii) Bridge in Swami-malai Railway approach road (District Board road).	Anicut across the Pennar river near Sangam and Nellore.	..	..
	(viii) Bridge on Thiruvadamardur-Koviladi road.	....	..	..
	(ix) An arched bridge across Cauvery at mile 0/7 of MDR. 17-A, Kuttalam-Pandanallur road (District Board road).	....	..	..
	(x) An arched bridge at mile 77/0 of Grand Anicut-Cauveripattinam road (District Board road).	....	..	..
	(xi) An arched bridge at mile 11/3 of MDR. 32, Akkar-Sirkali road (District Board road).		..	..

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 78 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 13th March 1951, page 692 supra.]

Statement showing the number of Sub-Inspectors of Police, recruited during 1950-51 districtwar. The number of candidates who appeared from the Rayalaseema districts from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, the number selected under each item and the number rejected.

Visakhapatnam, North ..	..	..	..	5
Visakhapatnam, South ..	..	..	..	4
East Godavari ..	..	..	..	8
West Godavari ..	..	..	..	6
Krishna ..	..	..	..	12
Guntur ..	..	..	..	9
Nellore ..	..	..	..	4
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	8
Bellary ..	..	..	..	4
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	5
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	6
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	5
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	4
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	12
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	3
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	5
Madurai, Urban ..	..	..	..	7
Madurai, Rural ..	..	..	..	3
Ramanathapuram ..	..	..	..	15
Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	15
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	5
Salem ..	..	..	..	9
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	16
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	4
Malabar ..	..	..	..	13
South Kanara ..	..	..	..	2
Madras City ..	..	..	..	18

Total .. 207

	Number of candidates appeared.	Number selected.	Number rejected.
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Harijans)	13	4	9
Backward Hindu communities	15	4	11

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 79 asked by Sri B. S. Murthy at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 13th March 1951, page 692 supra.]

Name of the district.	Names of the Police stations and outposts opened in the Andhra area since 1946.
(1)	(2)
(1) Visakhapatnam, North ..	(1) Padmanabhan Police station. (2) Chittavalasa Police station. (3) Nellimarla outpost. (4) Konada outpost. (5) Battili outpost.
(2) Visakhapatnam, South ..	(1) Law and Order, III Station, Waltair. (2) Central Crime Station, Visakhapatnam. (3) Pendurti outpost. (4) Araku Colony outpost.
(3) East Godavari ..	(1) Angala. (2) Sivala. (3) Modukuru. (4) Ainavalli. (5) Katrenikona. (6) Malikipuram. (7) Albaka. (8) Gowridevipeta.
(4) West Godavari ..	(1) Powerpet. (2) Pedapadu. (3) Ganapavaram. (4) Achanta. (5) Doddipatla. (6) Mogalturu. (7) Chebrole. (8) Penumantara. (9) Jeelugumilli.
(5) Krishna ..	(1) Gudivada town. (2) Kalidindi. (3) Vuyyuru. (4) Katur. (5) Pedamuthevi. (6) Mangalapuram. (7) Srikakulam. (8) Kodur. (9) Vutukur. (10) Zgiripalli. (11) Tanikipadu. (12) Cherukumpalem. (13) Veeralapadu. (14) Lingala. (15) Jagannathapuram. (16) Kokireni. (17) Nelamani. (18) Kesavapuram. (19) Murusumalli. (20) Manikonda. (21) Chinnaogirala. (22) Law and Order III Station, Vijayavada. (23) Law and Order IV Station, Vijayavada. (24) Central Crime Station, Vijayavada. (25) Telaprole. (26) Kondur, Kambhampad. (27) Paritala outpost.

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Name of the district.	Names of the Police stations and outposts opened in the Andhra area since 1946.
(1)	(2)
(6) Guntur ..	(1) Lalapet Law and Order Station. (2) Rasoolpet. (3) Arundelpet. (4) Central Crime Station, Vijayawada Range. (5) Vellatur. (6) Ganigadipalem. (7) Amarthalur. (8) Davulur. (9) Jupudi. (10) Postugala. (11) Bonnekallu. (12) Pedayadlapudi. (13) Restapalla. (14) Ongole Taluk Station. (15) Mallavaram. (16) Govindapuram. (17) Amaravathi outpost. (18) Gohavolu. (19) Kodavalur. (20) Kondapi. (21) Gudur Rural. (22) Tadla. (23) Dacheri. (24) Tatipatla. (25) Venkatasahasatram. (26) Chinnakaka. (27) Peddapavani. (28) Kondapuram. (29) Kovur Rural. (30) Sangati. (31) Chiramana. (32) Duttalore. (33) Pedalavalapad. (34) Mogallur. (35) Pedarikatla. (36) Mudlamur. (37) Law and Order III Station, Nellore. (38) Central Crime Station, Nellore.
(7) Nellore ..	(1) Kalanuthala outpost. (2) M. Hanumapuram.
(8) Kurnool ..	M. Hanumapuram.
(9) Bellary (Adoni, Alur and Rayadurg taluks only) ..	Nil.
(10) Anantapur ..	(1) Yerraguntla. (2) Chitvel.
(11) Cuddapah ..	(1) Madhavaram outpost. (2) Chennur outpost. (3) Burujupalli outpost. (4) Chavvaripalli.

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Name of the district. (1)	Names of the Police stations and outposts opened in the Andhra area since 1946. (2)
(12) Chittoor	(1) Melpadi. (2) Paradarami. (3) Irala. (4) Bavireddipalli. (5) Kollur. (6) Pallipet. (7) Yerpedu. (8) Chattu. (9) Nimmarapalle. (10) Ramasamudram. (11) Gurramkonda. (1) Arogyavaram outpost. (2) Penumur outpost. (3) Ramakuppam outpost. (4) Vijilapuram outpost. (5) Rangampet outpost. (6) Gollakuppam outpost. (7) Proddaturpet outpost. (8) Narayanavaram outpost. (9) Rayalaohervu outpost. (10) Pathagunta outpost. (11) Devalampet outpost. (12) Ragigunta outpost. (13) Chowdasamudram outpost. (14) Kalicherla outpost. (15) Burakayalakota outpost. (16) Pedda Upparapalli outpost. (17) Kandur outpost. (18) Medikurthi outpost. (19) Mellaohervu outpost.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 14th March 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Rural derationing.

* 915 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state the names of districts where rural derationing comes into operation by the 15th January 1951?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“The districts where rural rationing was given up by 15th January 1951 are Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, South Kanara, Kurnool, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Visakhapatnam, Sriakulam, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I ask whether the Hon. Minister has made necessary arrangements for opening adequate number of relief shops in derationed areas?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“Yes. Instructions have been issued for opening sufficient number of relief shops wherever necessary.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“What are the income groups which are entitled to take rice from relief shops?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“The issue of rice from relief shops is confined mostly to non-producers and the income group does not come in in this arrangement. The places which are given priority are major and minor panchayats and some other areas. The industrial and other areas come over and above these.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Arising out of the answer that instructions have been issued for opening adequate relief shops, may I know the number of shops opened so far in all the districts and the number in the Ramanathapuram district?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“I require notice, as I do not know the number of shops opened so far. But I know for certain that a very large number of shops have been opened. There is a demand for still more shops.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMMED KHAN:—“Is it not necessary for the Hon. Food Minister, the Hon. Chief Minister and the Food Secretary to keep a chart showing the quantity of foodgrains available daily and the number of relief shops in each area just as the

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Generals maintain a chart during war time showing the location and movement of armies, instead of the Hon. Food Minister saying that he has issued instructions but that he is not aware of the number of relief shops opened so far? The seriousness of the food situation is such that they must be posted with all the details from hour to hour and day to day."

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Regularly we receive reports from the Collectors not only about relief shops but also about the movement of foodgrains, the requirements of the people and how they are meeting the demand."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—"Is the Hon. Food Minister aware that in the famine-affected areas of Kurnool district, not a single relief shop has been opened so far and, if so, what action is he going to take?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I am not in a position to say anything about the statement that no relief shop has been opened so far. As far as I know, some relief shops have been opened in every district though I am unable to give the figure at present. As soon as we get reports from the Collectors about scarcity in any area, we will certainly attend to the requirements."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that there is a lot of corruption and discrimination in the issue of cards for drawing foodgrains from relief shops?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I have no information about this point. If there are complaints, they will be looked into."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know whether instructions have been issued to prosecute persons who carry rice from one rationed area to another in the same district and has the Hon. Minister got information that stocks of rice so transported are being seized in Tuni and Nidadavole? Nidadavole is not on a district boundary?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Ordinarily such transport of rice is not interfered with. If the intention of the person who moves the stock is found to be to hoard or to take it outside a surplus area, he is brought to book."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that there are many relief shops without rice?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" In areas where procurement has been stopped and where there has been a good harvest and rice is available, there is no point in getting rice from outside and supplying. Instructions have been issued that in such areas wheat and millet alone should be issued by the relief shops in the initial stages."

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SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know whether rationing is still continuing in the belt area of the surplus district of Tanjore?"

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

SRI K. RAJARAM NAYUDU :—" Have the Government issued orders against the issue of rice by the relief shops in Madurai district and permitting the issue of rice by the relief shops in Ramanathapuram district and, if so, what is the reason for the distinction made between the two districts in both of which rural rationing has been given up?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I have answered the point just a minute before. Wherever there is rice production or rice is available in the market, relief shops are not permitted to supply rice. In Ramanathapuram district there is absolutely no rice at all. So we have permitted the relief shops in that district to issue rice."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of opening relief shops in all the villages in the famine-affected areas of Koilpatti and Sankarankoil?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Discretion is given to the Collector. He will arrange to open relief shops in the area if he thinks they are necessary."

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The upward trend is not universal. In some areas the price is showing an upward tendency and in other areas it is showing a downward tendency. It is not possible to take any immediate steps unless it creates difficulties in the present system."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Is it a fact that the Government have passed orders permitting educational institutions, hostels and industrial establishments in deficit areas to get the rice required by them from surplus areas? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes. Certain institutions requiring a large quantity of rice, which we are not able to supply, are allowed to purchase directly from surplus areas."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Is free movement of rice from the delta area to the uplands allowed? If there is a statutory-rationed area like Vijayavada on the way, can the rice be sold there without any restriction? What are the Hon. Minister's instructions to the officers? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The arrangement which was in existence before continues. We have not made any changes except to see that the uplands also get their share of supply."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—" The Hon. Minister announced in the House that in the derationed areas, procurement would be made under the levy system under which allowance was made for the requirements of the landlord first. May I know whether that system is followed now? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Only in self-sufficient and more or less self-sufficient areas we have introduced the levy system. Only the excess left over after allowing sufficient quantity for the requirements of the producers is procured under that system."

11-15 a.m. RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" In order to implement the promise that the Hon. the Food Minister has given this House that it will be the commitment and responsibility of the Government to feed the people of the derationed areas, will he instruct the Collectors immediately to open grain shops or fair price shops urgently in many of these derationed areas, and ask them to send telegraphic intimation to the Government at Madras of the opening of each and every shop, and will the Hon. Minister also keep a chart here and publish twice a week the names of the places where these shops are opened, in the form of a press communiqué? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I have already given the answer before the hon. Member came to the House, namely, that we are keeping a daily watch over the situation in the districts and that we are getting reports

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from the Collectors. Our instructions to the Collectors already issued do stand, that is, in emergencies, Collectors have discretion to open relief shops wherever they think they are necessary without reference to the Government."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" While it has been brought to the notice of the Hon. the Food Minister by several hon. Members representing various tracts of the derationed areas that drought and famine conditions are prevailing in their areas, is it still open to the Hon. Minister to repeat the very same answer that he gave last week, instead of actually giving the figures of the number of relief shops? Will he at least give statistics of the number of fair price shops opened from January onwards, before Saturday? In reply to a short notice question, I have been informed by the Hon. Minister that the notice period cannot be waived. I am now actually putting that short notice question in the form of a supplementary question. Will the Hon. Minister please tell us the number of fair price shops opened taluk-war before Saturday? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" To give all this information, it requires some time. It is not possible to give the number of relief shops opened, where they are opened, etc., in a day as the hon. Member wanted me to do. We are going to treat the question as an ordinary question, and the answer will be given in due course. The Government are also anxious to see that difficulties are removed then and there without waiting for reports from officers. I am in personal contact with the deficit districts. My last visit to Ramanathapuram district has also helped me to gauge the situation there. We are taking all necessary steps to see that difficulties are overcome. We are opening as many relief shops as possible. When we give the number of the relief shops at present opened, it should not be understood that we are going to stop with that number. It may be that Collectors are waiting to open relief shops in certain areas only when difficulties are experienced there. It should not be understood by hon. Members that Government are not opening more relief shops. Relief shops are opened according to the necessity and requirement of each area. When figures are given, I hope I will be able to satisfy hon. Members in this matter."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, with a view to allay the discontent and satisfy the hunger of the poor people, will the Hon. Minister be prepared to issue positive instructions not to seize stocks while they are being moved within the district, and not to harass or molest the people (except in the case of stocks being moved into a statutorily rationed area) on the ground of suspicion, but to seize them only when stocks are actually being smuggled? "

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

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SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that these applications and telegrams for opening more relief shops are sponsored more by ex-dealers or would-be dealers than by the people who are affected by derationing? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I suspect that they have also some interest in the matter, Sir. ”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that in Ramanathapuram, the Collector has prepared a list of relief shops to be opened in the district, but actually no shop has been opened because there are not sufficient food stocks to supply these relief shops? Has the Hon. Minister verified this fact during his last visit to Ramanathapuram district, and, if so, will he please tell us when the relief shops are likely to be opened and when adequate stocks will be sent? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ During my visit I was satisfied that sufficient quantity of food stocks was on hand to supply the relief shops. After my visit, some more relief shops have been opened. We are trying to send more supplies to the relief shops. ”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ While I appreciate the elaborate reply of the Hon. the Minister for Food, and while we also appreciate the statement that he makes that he has been receiving reports about the opening of relief shops, may I ask, Sir, what is the special difficulty that the Hon. Minister experiences in telling this House to-day (14th March 1951) the number of shops that have been opened in the months of January and February, though, no doubt, we will accept his assurance that it is not the end of it, and that progressively he will be increasing the number of shops to be opened? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ As I already said, Sir, the information will be placed before the House at the earliest possible moment. We have called for immediate reports. ”

SRI P. M. VELAYUDAPANI :—“ வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் இந்த relief shopகளை நடத்துவதற்கு லைசன்ஸ் கொடுக்கவில்லை யென்பது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா? அப்படித் தெரிந்திருந்தால், ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன். ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ அதைப்பற்றி எனக்கு இதுவரை ஒன்றும் தெரியாது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் அதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்தால் கவனிக்கலாம். ”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Sir, since the Government are not introducing statutory rationing in towns like Masulipatnam, Gudivada, Vijayavada, Guntur, and Eluru, will they introduce the pool system and open more relief shops nearer to the people, so that people may go and get rice quickly? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ During the time the pool system was in force, they opened several retail

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shops. The relief shops will be more or less on the same principle, and they will supply foodgrains according to the system of informal rationing. ”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Sir, wherever the Government have decided to open relief shops, will the Government consider the desirability of entrusting the running of these shops to Harijans and the landless poor? If merchants are allowed to run these shops, they will take advantage of the situation and exploit the poor in order to make huge profits. ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ As far as I know there is a sufficient number of Harijans among those who are running the retail shops. ”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ With reference to the two contradictory statements that the Hon. the Food Minister just now made, namely, (1) that he has been in touch with the districts regarding the opening of relief shops, and (2) that he is expecting reports from the districts, am I to understand that in the Secretariat at Madras, the Government have not received any information regarding the number of grain shops that have been opened in the months of January and February, and, if so, may I ask, Sir, what is the function of the Ministry of Food though it may not be the function of the Minister for Food? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ We have called for all this information. The hon. Member wanted the number of shops opened, and in what places they were opened. We did not get such detailed reports from the Collectors. What I said was that we got general reports from the Collectors that sufficient number of relief shops were being opened and that there were sufficient foodgrains available. There is actually no contradiction. For supplying more detailed information, I said I require more time. ”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that derationing in rural areas has done good to the villages, and that the hogey of scarcity of food raised in this House by some hon. Members of the Opposition is nothing but an election stunt? (Laughter.) ”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ In view of the innumerable questions put and answers given, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether he realises that we are in a serious crisis, and, if so, whether he will deal with this subject on a 'war-footing'? ”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Sir, in view of the unsatisfactory answers given by the Hon. Minister, might I beg of you to consider the desirability of giving us a half-hour debate this evening? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have already allowed half an hour for this question. ”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Debate is different from questions, Sir. I may bring to your notice that

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the Hon. Minister said 10 or 15 days ago that he would let us know the telegram from the Government of India regarding food supplies. He has not so far informed the House of that. I want to raise this point in the half-hour debate, but I cannot raise this during question time."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We are going to have discussion on the Food Demand in a few days."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"The question of food concerns all the Ministers, Sir, and not one Minister alone."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already allowed half an hour for this question."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"We are very grateful to you, Sir. You have rightly judged the food situation in the country, and you have been allowing questions which you thought necessary."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not therefore, pressing his request for a half-hour debate. I now proceed to the next question."

Lignite deposits in Malabar.

MR. SPEAKER:—"As the hon. Member Sri D. V. Ramaswami is not in his place, the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

* 916 Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether a new area of lignite deposits was recently discovered in Malabar;

(b) whether the Geologist working in Malabar also discovered mica in Wynaad as early as in 1949;

(c) whether the Government have received a detailed report from the Special Officer; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to prospect these minerals on a larger scale from 1949 up to date?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—" (a) No, Sir. The occurrence of lignite deposits at Cannanore, Malabar district, was known as early as 1840. The Officer of the Geological Survey of India who conducted field investigations in 1943 and 1949 considered that lignite might possibly occur in a small strip of the coastal area near Cannanore. Sri H. K. Ghose, Officer-in-charge, Lignite Investigation, also found a bed of lignite cropping out on the beach off Cannanore and reported about this in June 1949.

"(b) The occurrence of mica deposits in the Wynaad region of the Nilgiris district has been known for more than three

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decades and a detailed report on the subject was also made by the Geological Survey of India in 1944. No report was made in 1949.

"(c) A detailed report in regard to investigation of lignite deposits at Cannanore was received from the Officer-in-charge, Lignite Investigation.

"(d) The lignite deposits at Cannanore were limited in extent and lay at a short depth from the surface beneath the township. The analysis of samples of the deposit showed that the moisture, ash and sulphur contents were pretty high. It was therefore decided to discontinue the further investigation of the deposits."

House-sites for Harijans in Vijayavada.

* 917 Q.—SRI A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of schemes for giving house-sites to Harijans and Depressed Classes that are pending in Vijayavada Town and Vijayavada and Nandigama taluks;

(b) for how long each is pending;

(c) the stage at which they stand now; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to expedite them?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—

"(a) Vijayavada town	..	..	..	..	Nil
Vijayavada taluk	..	..	..	..	11
Nandigama taluk	..	..	..	..	6
"(b) Since 1946	..	..	..	..	1
Since 1948	..	..	..	..	3
Since 1949	..	..	..	..	8
Since 1950	..	..	..	..	5

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"(c) Award passed	..	..	..	..	1
Enquiry under section 5-A completed	..	..	..	..	10
Pending approval of draft notification under section 4 (1)	..	..	..	..	6

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"(d) Necessary instructions have been issued to the Collector to complete the acquisition in all these cases expeditiously."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, at what stage the Gunatala Scheme (adjacent to the Vijayavada Municipality) with regard to the acquisition of 14 acres, and putting people thereon, is? The Hon. Minister also has received some representations in the matter."

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ That is being considered by the Government, Sir.”

11-30 a.m. SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“ Out of the schemes for house-sites in Vijayavada, may I know how many are under the co-operative societies and whether any share capital has been collected by the co-operative societies? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ These are all matters of acquisition.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ May I ask whether the inordinate delay in land acquisition is due to the subordinate position occupied by the District Harijan Welfare Officer, who, though entrusted with land acquisition powers, is not able to exercise any influence over the Collector of the district? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ I do not agree with the hon. Member, Sir.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ With regard to at least those schemes which have almost matured like the Gunatala Scheme, will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development take steps to see that the Harijans actually found in those areas are given the 250 yards of site so that they may not suffer in the next rainy season? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ I myself visited the place, Sir, and I can assure the hon. Member that early steps will be taken to examine the question and do whatever is necessary.”

Formation of Roads in Tiruchendur taluk.

* 918 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the number of roads that have been formed in Tiruchendur taluk, Tirunelveli district, between 1946 and 1950 under the Post-War Road Development Scheme; and

(b) the number of district board roads that have been formed with Government grants?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ (a) The Post-War Road Development Scheme first came into operation only in 1947-48. One road has so far been formed as against 3 taken up for execution under the scheme.

“ (b) It is presumed that the hon. Member desires to know the number of district board roads that have been formed in the entire district of Tirunelveli under the Post-War Road Development Scheme with the aid of Government grants. Such roads number 4, as against 29 taken up for execution.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ In view of the acceptance of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works and the Collectors in the administration reports that Tiruchendur taluk is most backward in communications and in view of the antagonistic attitude of the

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President, District Board, will the Government consider the desirability of giving full grants for road works and instruct the President of the District Board to expedite the work relating to Public Works and village roads? ”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ Usually Public Works and Road Development Works are carried on on half-grant basis. But if the financial condition of the district board is so poor as to warrant further assistance, it will be considered on merits, and if it is necessary in the case of any particular board, I will try to see that full grant is given.”

Allotment of yarn to master-weavers.

* 919 Q.—SRI N. GOVINDASWAMI NAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are master-weavers' licences for which no yarn has been allotted for months together; and

(b) in what category master-weavers have been placed for yarn allotment and supply?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ (a) & (b) A master-weaver licensee is not eligible for any allotment of yarn. He has to purchase the yarn required by the weavers employed by him from retail dealers on production of identity cards of those weavers.”

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THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"Master-weavers who were getting yarn directly from the mills are now eligible and other master-weavers do not get yarn directly from the mills."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, there seems to be a tendency to ask questions in Tamil and the answers are also given in Tamil. Consequently we are not able to follow them. May I know whether it is done with a purpose?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"How am I to know that?"

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"We will not be able to follow them unless they are translated into English."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot force the hon. Members to put questions in English."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Both the answer and the question are in Tamil and we are not able to follow them."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot help it."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Is it done because other languages are not used?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let not the hon. Member attribute motives to hon. Members."

SRI K. RAJARAM NAIDU:—"Sir, this may be the effect of the resolution passed by the Andhra Mahasabha of which the hon. Gentleman is also a member."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"నూలును ఇదివరకూ వర్తకులకు ఇస్తుండేవారని మంత్రిగారు చెప్పారు. ఇకనుండైనా నేతవారికే నూలు ఇప్పిస్తారా?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"వ్యాపారస్తులు వేరే, నేతవారు వేరు. వీలునుబట్టి నేతవారికే నూలు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది."

Leather goods manufacture in select firkas.

* 920 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri B. S. Murthy): Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state the select firkas where leather training and leather goods manufacture is carried on and the amount spent annually for this purpose?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"A tanning demonstration party of the Industries Department has been working in Gandhigram at Chinnalapatti near Dindigul, Madurai district from 16th August 1950. An amount of Rs. 1,080 up to end of December 1950 has been spent on stipends to the trainees undergoing training."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"వడ్డీకొని విచ్చులు చేసేవల్లుగా, అంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లోని తానింగ్ డెమోన్స్ట్రేషన్ పార్టీ లో విచ్చులు చేసి విచ్చుల్లను పని నేర్పడరా?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"ఎంతవరకు ఉపకారము చేయగలమా అంతవరకు ఉపకారము చేస్తాను(డి.)"

Distribution of chemical manures.

* 921 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the result achieved by the Government as regards the working of the scheme for the distribution of chemical manures and iron and steel implements for agricultural purposes through Co-operative Societies when compared to the previous arrangements?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"A brief note * on the working of the scheme for the distribution of chemical manures and iron and steel implements for agricultural purposes through Co-operative Societies, is placed on the table of the House."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"ఈ బల్లమీద చెప్పిన వాగ్దానముని సమర్థమును బట్టి ఎరువులు, వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలవారూ రైతులకు supply చేయించే విచ్చులు చేసేవల్లు, ఈ విషయములో ఆ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు అనుభవము పొందుతున్నట్లు తెలియజేస్తే బాగుంటుంది. ఇంతవరకు ఎంతెంత ఎరువులు పని ముట్లను రైతులకు వారు ఇప్పించినారో, కల్లవారిగా, సమర్థము ఇప్పిస్తారా?"

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I find that 508 co-operative societies have been selected for retail distribution of iron and steel. I know, as a matter of fact, that the varieties of iron and steel sent to the co-operative societies are such that they cannot be used by the agriculturists. May I illustrate it and ask the Government to look into the matter? For instance, how that the sugarcane crushing season is on, the iron and steel sheets sent to the co-operative societies are so thin that they cannot be used for making sugar-boiling pans and also the angle iron sent to these societies is not useful for agricultural purposes except for constructing houses. Therefore, may I ask the Government to look into this matter and see that such varieties of iron and steel as are useful for agricultural purposes are sent to the co-operative societies?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There has been difficulty experienced in getting the required quantity of iron and steel and also the required kinds of iron and steel materials in spite of repeated representations to the Government of India, but the position is improving a little now."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"The central co-operative societies are allotted quotas of fertilizers for distribution to

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primary societies, but the district co-operative societies could not pay the amount and take delivery of the quotas allotted to them. Will the Government consider the question and see that some financial relief is given to such co-operative societies?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture says that the co-operative societies are faring well, but the Hon. the Minister for Finance stated that nearly two crores worth of manures were not distributed at all and that they were lying in the godowns. May I have a statement from the Government on the discrepancy?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There are naturally certain difficulties and inconveniences experienced because this is the first year after transfer. The position is improving."

SRI M. NAGESWARA RAO :—" Will the Government reconsider the suggestion to take back the work of distribution of chemical manures from the Co-operative department to the Agricultural department so that that department may be in touch with the agriculturists?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There has been a general demand that the Agricultural department should be released from this work and that the work should be transferred to co-operative societies. It is in response to that demand that this arrangement has been made."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" May I know whether there are large quantities of chemical manures lying idle in this part of the country, whether any part of the enormous quantities bought by the Government of India has come to this State, whether that quantity is huge or small and whether it is likely to get spoilt so that it cannot be used in the coming years?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" About 1½ lakhs of tons of chemical fertilizers have been received this year. A much more liberal allotment than in the previous years has been made this year and we have not been able to dispose of the major portion of this quantity. About 35,000 tons are remaining undistributed at the agricultural depots and that is due to the bad seasonal conditions and the late receipt of these manures."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" May I know whether the agricultural marketing societies have been entrusted with the distribution of these agricultural implements and also the fertilizers?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The distribution of implements has been transferred to co-operative societies."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Is it not a fact that large quantities of this sulphate have been dumped on these rural co-operative societies by the Co-operative department and they are unable to sell them and consequently the stuff is deteriorating and is likely to cause a great loss to these poor societies?"

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There is some quantity remaining undistributed."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—" Are the Government aware that a considerable portion of this manure is being diverted to another cottage industry, namely, illicit distillation of liquor?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I do not think the hon. Member is correct in making such a statement."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know what is the basis on which iron and steel are allotted to each district? Is it on the basis of the area or population?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" On a consideration of all the necessary factors, Sir."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government are doing anything by way of propaganda among the ryots to tell them about the advantages of using these manures and also the way in which they must be used, so that they may get full benefit from these manures?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" A special staff has been appointed for the purpose of popularising the use of these manures and to advise the ryots regarding the proper dosage, time and application and I may add that the ryots have appreciated the use of these fertilizers as they have given over 20 per cent increased production."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is stated that the Government imported chemical manures worth Rs. 5 crores and manures worth Rs. 2 crores are being left idle and remain undistributed. May I know what the Agricultural Department is doing, what the Co-operative department is doing and what is the demand of this State with regard to chemical manures and whether we have imported in excess of our demands or whether the ryots do not want these manures or do they feel that they are not as efficacious as they are claimed to be?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The hon. Member seems to be suffering from abysmal ignorance about this matter."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" On a point of order, Sir, can the Hon. Minister use such expressions as 'abysmal ignorance', 'gross ignorance', etc., against an hon. Member of this House? I think it is an insult to the hon. Member. Suppose the hon. Member also repeats that the Hon. Minister is suffering from 'abysmal ignorance', what will be the use? I think the Hon. Minister must withdraw his remark."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I think the hon. Member has not listened to me. What I meant was that the hon. Member was repeating the same question without understanding the position?"

SRI P. NATESAN :—" Since the hon. Member Sri Kaleswara Rao has raised objection to such expressions as gross ignorance,

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abysmal ignorance, etc., may I know whether such expressions are unparliamentary? If they are not, can we also use such expressions against the Hon. Minister?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I may inform the House that in the House of Commons, it has been declared that expressions such as 'gross ignorance' 'abysmal ignorance', etc., are unparliamentary expressions. I will give reference a little later."

Post-war Road Development Works in Kurnool district.

* 922 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the names of the roads and the destinations they link that were taken up according to the Post-war Road Development Works in the year 1949-50 and the roads that will be taken up next financial year in Kurnool district?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"The names of the road formation works that have been taken up for execution by the Kurnool District Board during 1949-50 and 1950-51 under the Post-war Road Development Programme and the destinations they link are furnished below:—

List of road works.

Serial number and name of the work.	Places they connect.
1949-50.	
1. Forming a road from Dudayala to Atmakur, V.R. 23 (Nandikotkur taluk).	Dudayala and Atmakur.
2. Forming a road from Pesarvoi Bandi-Atmakur, Polur road. O.D.R. 30 (Nandyal taluk).	(1) Pesarvai. (2) Karimaddla. (3) Bandi-Atmakur. (4) Erraguntla. (5) Pullimaddi. (6) Nungala and thence to to Polur. (For the present the road is taken up to Bandi-Atmakur only.)
1950-51.	
3. Forming a road from Rudravaram to meet Kurnool-Guntur road, via Pasupula, V.R. 17, Kurnool taluk.	(1) Rudravaram. (2) Nuthanapalli. (3) Sudhireddipalli. (4) Pasupula.
4. Forming a road from Lingamdiene to Peddayamanur portion of O.D.R. 47 (Sirvel and Koilkuntla taluks).	Lingamdiene and Kondupalli.
5. Forming a road from Vaddemanu to Sathanikota, V.R. 1, Nandikotkur taluk.	(1) Vaddimanu. (2) Allur. (3) Sathanikota."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know how much of the cost of these roads is going to be met by the Government, whether it is 50 per cent or more than 50 per cent, and what the cost of maintaining these roads is?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"As I said previously, ordinarily half-grants are given. As regards the cost of maintenance of these roads, etc., a separate question may be put."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—"May I know from the Hon. Minister whether some new roads will be laid out in Banganapalle also, either through the Highways Department or through the District Board?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"Banganapalle area has only recently been taken under State administration. So, in future, the road works will be taken for execution either through the Public Works Department or the District Board."

Manufacture of porcelain high-tension insulators.

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

(a) whether there is any scheme under the contemplation of the Government to manufacture porcelain high-tension insulators and energy meters for the electrical requirements of the State; and

(b) if so, what that scheme is?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—" (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The question of undertaking the manufacture of electric porcelain insulators at the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, is under the consideration of the Government."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, at what stage the consideration is and when it is likely to materialize; if so, what is the capital that is required and in what time the requirements of the State will be produced?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"There is a proposal to put up a kiln costing nearly Rs. 6½ lakhs. As soon as it is done, the work will be taken up."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Does the Hon. Minister realise that it is not possible to manufacture these insulators at present with the limited capital that he is proposing to invest?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"In answer to another question, I have said that Rs. 6½ lakhs are required. As soon as the scheme is sanctioned, we may produce electric porcelain insulators."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the fact that many of the electricity extension schemes of the State are

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held up on account of the scarcity of these insulators, may I know when this scheme is likely to fructify and when we are likely to see the products of the Government factory?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" After the scheme is sanctioned, it will take some time to put up the kiln. As soon as that work is over, we may be able to produce electric porcelain insulators for the requirements of the State."

Petty Yard Officers in Fisheries Department.

* 924 Q.—JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD : " Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the qualifications for appointment as Petty Yard Officer in the Fisheries Department;

(b) the total number of Petty Yard Officers in the State ;

(c) the proportion of vacancies reserved for Petty Yard Officers for promotion as Sub-Inspectors ;

(d) whether the Petty Yard Officers working in the West Coast are provided with free quarters; and if not, the reasons for the same; and

(e) whether the Government have received a memorial from the Petty Yard Officers of West Coast for increase of their pay and grant of house-rent allowance or free quarters; and if so, the action taken thereon?.

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" (a) Literate peons of the Fisheries Department with not less than two years of service in a fish curing yard are appointed by promotion as Petty Yard Officers. For direct recruitment preference is given to those who possess completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

" (b) Sixty-one.

" (c) No definite proportion of vacancies is reserved for appointment as Sub-Inspectors from the list of Petty Yard Officers. Those Petty Yard Officers who possess minimum general educational qualifications prescribed in the schedule to the general rules with not less than five years' service are promoted as Sub-Inspectors as and when vacancy arises.

" (d) The Petty Yard Officers of all fish curing yards in the State are not provided with free quarters. Several of the yards now existing are very old ones, i.e., those which were transferred to this department from the combined Salt and Customs Department. These yards excluding those in the East Coast had no free quarters at the time of transfer. Almost all yards which were opened after the said transfer are provided with quarters as the Fisheries Department insisted on the curers providing free quarters as one of the conditions for opening new yards. Only five yards in the West Coast have quarters for Petty Yard Officers. The question of grant

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of house-rent allowance in lieu of rent-free quarters to Petty Yard Officers in the West Coast was considered by Government and deferred due to financial stringency.

" (e) Yes. It was rejected."

JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD :—" May I know whether the same proportion of vacancies such as that reserved for promotion of Head Constables as Sub-Inspectors in the Police Department will be fixed in the case of these Petty Yard Officers also for promotion as Sub-Inspectors in the Fisheries Department?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I have already said in my answer about the arrangement for promoting these people. Besides that, there is no other proposal before the Government."

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

MR. SPEAKER :—" Questions are over now. I have to inform the House that expressions like 'ignorance', 'colossal ignorance', 'gross ignorance', 'abysmal ignorance', etc., when applied to Members are unparliamentary. Mr. Speaker Whitley held on 26th April 1923 that such expressions were unparliamentary."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir I want to make one submission. I am glad to note that the Hon. Ministers, while presenting their Demands, try to explain their activities in the various departments. This, in a way, is helpful to the hon. Members of this House, especially as we are not supplied with the Administration Reports of the various departments sufficiently in advance. Generally, Administration Reports of the year 1948-49 are supplied in the year 1950-51. Sir, in England, in the House of Commons, these reports are circulated to the Members well in advance. In the same manner, I suggest that the speeches of the Hon. Ministers—I mean their introductory speeches—may be circulated to us beforehand so that they may be helpful to us in preparing our speeches. At present, we find that the Hon. Ministers take nearly one hour by way of their opening speech and again they take nearly an hour by way of reply. Sir, you allotted four hours even for important Demands. So, if the Hon. Ministers take nearly two hours out of the four hours, we are given only five or ten minutes. Thus we are not able to say all that we wish to say in respect of the various Demands. I think that it would be enough if the Hon. Ministers only took five or ten minutes for their opening speech, in which they should deal with only the important and salient features of their respective departments. They can say whatever they want in their reply. Therefore, I appeal to you, Sir, as the custodian of the rights and privileges of this House, to see that the hon. Members are allotted more time and the Hon. Ministers are allotted very little time."

MR. SPEAKER :—" But the House wants to hear the Hon. Ministers on the various points and suggestions mentioned by the hon. Members."

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* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ They can do so in their reply. What I want is that they should be given only very little time for their introductory speeches. At present, they take nearly one hour in reading a long statement. They only repeat what is mentioned in the Budget Memorandum and other things. We want to know from them something more important than these. That is why I have appealed to you, Sir.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ I would also like to make a submission on this point, Sir. This innovation of the Ministers' reading long speeches or drafted statements was made at the request of hon. Member Janab Abdul Hameed Khan. At the time he made this request, he thought that the Ministers would make extempore speeches giving out some important points. But to-day we find that some of the Hon. Ministers read 14 or 15 pages. The result is that we are not able to follow their speeches. Even from publicity point of view, our speeches are cut short in the papers due to newsprint shortage and the Hon. Ministers' speeches are published in full. (Laughter.) We are given only two or three lines and they get full space. Apart from this, if it is considered that such long speeches are necessary, let the Government give us advance copies so that we may come prepared for giving our suggestions on the various points raised in their speeches.”

12 noon. THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, two years ago, in deference to the wishes of the Opposition, we decided that we should make policy statements in introducing Demands. Here, in Madras, we have got 13½ days for discussing Demands while in the Parliament, they have only ten days and in Mysore, only five days. We are very liberal in providing 13½ days and I hope, hon. Members will not grudge fifteen or twenty minutes being taken by the Ministers in making the statement. After all, it serves a very useful purpose.”

HON. MEMBERS :—“ Supply us advance copies of the speech.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ When I made the suggestion, Sir, that each Hon. Minister, while moving his Demand, should let us know the activities of the department, I thought the statement would be brief. But I am sorry to find that they give information which might be relevant or might not be. As my hon. Friend, Janab Raza Khan said, the statement runs to fifteen or sixteen pages and I think it would be better if each Hon. Minister tells us as briefly as he can what he has done and what he proposes to do. Then it will be possible for us to offer our remarks with more ease and quickness.”

* SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, I suggest that, where a long statement has to be made by Minister, it may be printed and circulated to hon. Members. The Hon. the Minister can supplement this with a few extempore remarks if he thinks it necessary to bring it up to date. That will enable us to have more time for the debate and we will be in a better position to usefully contribute to the debate.”

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SRI P. NATESAN :—“ Sir, hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Mudaliyar said that the speech might be printed and placed on the table of the House. A number of papers are placed on the table of the House every day and I may say frankly that they all go to waste. (An hon. Member : ‘ Question ’.) I know they do because there is no time for us to look into those papers. What I would suggest is that the speech might be printed and sent to Members a day or two in advance so that they may have an opportunity of studying it in detail and then take part in the debate. It is not right to expect Ministers to speak extempore because whatever they say is very important. I repeat my suggestion that the speeches might be printed and circulated in advance to Members.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall call the leaders of parties for a discussion in my Chamber on this subject and give my decision later.”

II.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—cont.

(1) DEMAND XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

* THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,14,700 under Demand XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.’

“ This Demand has not been discussed during successive budget sessions. This is almost covered by the Demand relating to Industries—XXI.

“ The Demand relates to expenditure under capital account and capital account outside revenue account.

“ Under capital account, provision is made for opening of fresh areas of plantations for cinchona, for purposes of equipment and construction of buildings, for laying out roads, etc. The provisions under the other items are for the development of the respective Government commercial undertakings. The provision under Ceramic Industry includes the provision for the Gudur factory and the Rajahmundry Ceramic centre.

“ Under capital account outside the revenue account, provision has been made for the sinking of artesian wells, construction of buildings for polytechnics, construction of building for the Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, purchase of tools and plants for the Industries Department.

“ With a view to accelerating the Grow More Food scheme in the South Arcot district, a number of artesian wells are proposed to be sunk and the work has already begun. No revenue is anticipated from this scheme at present.

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"Provision has been made for construction of buildings for polytechnics also. The need for providing pucca buildings to house the polytechnics will be admitted on all hands. This expenditure provides for polytechnics at Kozhikode, Bellary, Madras, Mangalore, Kakinada, Madurai and Coimbatore.

"The Government Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory is functioning now in a portion of the Guindy Engineering College buildings. It is but necessary that the laboratory should have its own buildings with necessary laboratory equipment. Provision is made for this under this Demand.

"As some of the Cut Motions received in connexion with this Grant relate more to the Demand on Industries, Members may perhaps speak about such matters when that Demand is taken up.

"With these few words, I move the Demand standing in my name."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,14,700 under Demand XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.'"

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"I would like to know whether any provision has been made for the Industrial Finance Corporation. The proper procedure would be, if there should be such a provision, to make a token provision of Rs. 100. I have always pointed out the need for such a provision even while speaking on Bills."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"The Industrial Investment Corporation is fully subscribed. There is no need to make any provision and no provision has been made."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—
'That the allotment of Rs. 47,14,700 under the Demand XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100.'

Sir, there are several items in the Demand which are absolutely ununderstandable. The balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts pertaining to the Government commercial institutions are not supplied to us immediately the year under report is over. This operates as a great handicap. We cannot discuss questions like capital expenditure on industrial concerns. I certainly expected the Hon. the Minister to give us a detailed statement about the working of the various institutions under Government ownership and management, like the Kerala Soap Institute, Government Industrial Engineering Workshops, etc. As regards the Kerala Soap Institute products, I can say that the Kerala sandalwood soap has lost its fragrance. Then, about the Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry, I would like to have a detailed statement on its progress. As it is, the production is not enough even to meet the

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Government demand. In our State, we need several varieties of paper for our use. But the Government have not done anything to cater to our requirements. They must put in more money, purchase extra machinery and convert the present mill into a first-class paper mill. It is a well-known fact that the raw material required for the manufacture of paper is available in abundance here. We must improve the quality of paper and increase production.

"Coming to the Ceramic Factory at Gudur, I found at an exhibition that there was any amount of warping in the factory's products. The China clay is not properly cleaned. There are spots and dust particles. They are not milk-white. They are not properly enamelled. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that more attention should be paid to this work.

"We are told that the Industrial Finance Corporation has been over-subscribed. Only the Government have subscribed their portion, but the Corporation has not been doing the kind of work which is expected of it. Meanwhile, the Government are lending money. They are running a competition with the Corporation. Sir, these are some of the things which must receive proper attention. The Government must be able to supply Members with the accounts relating to the various institutions. They must make a special effort to improve the quality of their products. The reputation of this State will depend upon the quality of the products which the Government concerns may turn out. If foreigners go into the Government Museum on the Mount Road, we must be in a position to show them products which will compare favourably with the best products of the world. This is not merely a cottage industry show or an experimental show. Madras is one of the premier States in India but the products we see in our exhibitions are very poor in quality. If our products are sent to Paris, London, New York or Moscow, they must stand favourable comparison with the best products of those countries. We should not allow any product of inferior quality to go outside this State and outside this country.

"With these words, Sir, I move my cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the allotment of Rs. 47,14,700 under Demand XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I fix two hours for this Demand. Each Member will have ten minutes to speak on the Demand."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised to hear from the Hon. the Minister that the Industrial Finance Corporation has been fully subscribed."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"I said that Government had paid their portion of the share capital."

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SRI P. NATESAN :—“ The Hon. Minister says that the Government have subscribed their share of the capital. [At this stage Temporary Chairman (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin) occupied the Chair.] When this question was discussed here a couple of years ago, it was said, Madam, that the balance of the share capital would be subscribed by the industrial public. I understand that the Directors of the Corporation were nominated by the Government on the understanding that they would get the industrialists to take the remaining shares. But they have not done anything. I cannot understand why the Government have not taken any action against them in this regard. I do not know why they still continue on the Board. We have an excellent Chairman in Sri R. K. Shanmukham Chetti but what can he do if the Corporation is not having sufficient finance? I ask why the existing Directors should not be displaced. Why not the Government call for an explanation from them at least?

“ I understand that the Government Cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris are about to be handed over or that negotiations are taking place to hand them over to a private concern. I would like to know from the Government how far this is true.

“ I would like to congratulate the Government on having decided not to take additional shares (to the value of nearly twenty lakhs of rupees) in the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Limited, Always. I would like to know what the value of shares already taken by the Government and the return that they are getting from it are.

“ Then, Madam, I consider that the Government have wasted their time and money in taking up the Andhra Paper Mill. This came into the hands of the Government a couple of years ago and so far we have not heard anything about production in it and marketing of paper produced.

12-15 p.m. “ And then, Madam, I see the Government are going to invest some 6½ lakhs of rupees in ceramic industry. During question time the Hon. Minister said in reply to a question put by the hon. Member Sri Nagappa that the Government are going to invest this amount on the manufacture of electric porcelain insulators at the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur. I do not know whether they are going to manufacture high tension or low tension insulators. Even if they propose to manufacture low tension insulators they will not be able to do it satisfactorily with this small amount of capital. That being the case, I would like to ask the Government how they will be able to manufacture high tension insulators. Insulator factories are existing in Bengal and in Mysore and only after thirty years they have come up to the stage of manufacturing what is called high tension insulators. I therefore believe the Hon. Minister is rather confused about these high and low tension insulators. It is not practicable for the Madras Government to manufacture these high tension insulators for a considerable number of years unless they can find enormous capital. What I understand is that this Gudur Factory was sponsored by some private individuals. (Interruption.) I mean originally and it is

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now run by the Government. I do not know who the expert is who gave the advice to the Government to start the factory here with six lakhs of rupees. He seems to have had no idea about the money required to start the factory, the machinery and also the quality of the clay that is available round about that area and the material that could be manufactured out of those raw materials. Has there been any basic appreciation of what is going to be the outturn per year, the management costs and other matters and whether the factory is going to leave the Government with a profit? I know it is good to make a start in these industries but I do not want money to be wasted on these small enterprises, which private investors themselves could take up. I cannot quite understand why Government have begun to invest money in such a concern, in these days when any amount of low tension insulators are available all over India. It is a commodity that is manufactured by numbers of small manufacturers and therefore I do not want that Government should waste their time and money on this Gudur factory as if we are going to turn out something which is going to be extraordinarily beautiful and which we are going to exhibit in exhibitions at Paris and New York as was mentioned by the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham. I am sure if Government take interest in such small industries, it is going to be a waste as in the nationalization of Motor Transport. Although the Government of Madras have been maintaining that nationalization of transport has been profitable, yet slowly the Hon. the Leader of the House is coming forward and saying that the profit is not proportionate to the money and effort involved in the business. Therefore I would advise the Government that before they launch on any industries they should get an expert in the line who knows something of the material to be manufactured and then start the scheme. As it is such a lot of money is being wasted on these small matters and, therefore, I would like the Government to look into these things.

“ Madam, must first decide to do it on a commercial scale. There must be the authorized capital, if Government wants to start industries they issued capital, and also the paid-up capital, the revenue and expenditure must be reviewed and at the close of the year the net profit or loss must be arrived at and the income-tax on the so-called profit must be provided. It is no good Government saying they are exempted from paying income-tax. I do not know the relationship between the Government of India and this State Government in regard to industries sponsored by this Government. If the Government invest money they must see whether the money is spent properly, whether they get profit or loss from the concern and if it is going to be a loss the Government must scrap it at once without incurring further loss. I hope Government will keep these in mind when they come forward with fresh Budget Demands.

“ Even now, I consider, the Ceramic factory at Gudur is not going to be a paying proposition. It is not worthwhile for Government to invest six and odd lakhs over this business. As I said,

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these are very small industries and the legitimate field of private investors. I am not talking as a capitalist. I want the Government to do something which would be spectacular and useful to the poor people instead of trying to manufacture insulators in which the majority of the people are not interested. These are things that are easily available and the Government can purchase these from anywhere in this country. I would request the Hon. Minister to go into this and if he feels what I have said is reasonable, he can fully cut off this amount."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Madam, I will take a minute or two only to throw out one suggestion. I would like to impress upon the Hon. Minister for Industries that, with regard to industrial undertakings which are being taken on hand and run by this Government, Government should take great care to put them on commercial basis. I would like the Hon. Minister to see what has been happening in the neighbouring State of Mysore during the last thirty years. What they did was, they did not take it upon themselves to run the industrial undertakings completely on their shoulders. If they considered a scheme good after making enquiries through their experts they invited persons in the commercial line or industrial line or the would-be promoters to join in the venture, the Government taking shares in varying proportions, that is up to 10 to 25 per cent. I am not suggesting now any particular ratio of share; that should be left to the Government to decide with reference to the locality, with reference to the people whom they are dealing with and with reference to the kind of industry and so on. Let the Government and the Government and let them give the fillip to the industry. Let the Government also assure themselves that their representatives are put on the Board of Management to see that things are done well. In that way if this Government were to follow the example of the Mysore Government instead of devoting their money on small industrial undertakings, they will be able to put up four times the number of industrial concerns. While people doubt the advisability of Government undertaking these industries, with which view I fully agree, even in cases where the Government have so far undertaken the industries, it is not too late to change the constitution and working of these industrial undertakings. Take for instance the Kerala Soap Institute. The Government could convert it even now into a commercial concern and associate people in Malabar area with the administration and running of the institute. If Government control and direct the working of the institute on this basis, the efficient and profitable working of the institute can be assured and at the same time the criticism about entire nationalization which will not be a complete success and leaving it to private people to start such industries. Government can give a helping hand by providing land and manufacturing facilities such as supply of power, raw materials and other concessions. This will certainly help the particular industry. I am not

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14th March 1951] here talking about any one particular industry. I am only throwing out a suggestion as to what should be the policy of the Government in future in regard to industrial undertakings.

"I learnt from the answers of the Hon. Minister for Industries to the supplementaries put this morning that the Government are considering the possibility of starting a ceramic insulator factory at Gudur. The Government must consult the Andhra people who are industrially minded in the Nellore district in the first instance about the advisability of undertaking this concern. I am against the efforts to explore the possibilities of bringing in outsiders first.

"I noticed recently an advertisement by the Government of Madras calling for applications to put up two sugar factories, one in the Chittoor, North Arcot area, and the other in the West Godavari, Krishna area. While I appreciate the idea underlying the advertisement, not a word of encouragement is found there excepting that the Government would afford facilities to start the factory. It would have been better if the Government had stated that they would assign the necessary land to establish the factory, that an agricultural farm would be established where sugarcane would be produced and advise given to the ryots of the area suitably and also give facilities by way of asking the Agricultural Officers to co-operate with the management of the company so that they may be assured of the steady supply of the raw materials required by the factory.

"Again, Madam, while it is good to start two factories and while I agree that one should be started in West Godavari, Krishna area, where there is land available to supply the raw materials, the other to be started in Chittoor, North Arcot area, I am afraid may not be a success for the simple reason that it may not be possible to get 5,000 acres to grow and supply the raw materials required by the factory. For a factory with a crushing capacity of 750 to 1,000 tons you want an area of about 4,000 acres with standing crop of sugarcane. Allowing for rotation and for raising certain other crops it will be necessary to have an irrigated area of double or even three times the area round about the factory because only a third of it will be available for sugarcane cultivation, that is, somewhere about ten to twelve thousand acres of irrigated wet land should be available. Even in irrigated wet lands for two or three months in the year when the irrigation facilities will not be available, it will be necessary to supplement it by irrigation from wells. While we are anxious to regionalize factories in our own State, it is not good to locate the factory in the Chittoor, North Arcot area. It could well be located in a neighbouring district like the Tiruchirappalli district or in some part of Coimbatore or any other place where wet lands are available. After all, even if the factory is located in a neighbouring district it will be possible to move the cane available in Chittoor and North Arcot to that factory. I do hope that it will be possible for the Government to reconsider their policy with reference to the sugar

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factory to be intended for in the Chittoor, North Arcot area. Even in this case the Government have not stated how much money they are going to invest in this business, and how much money the prospective company would be asked to invest. In these days if the Government want to start sugar factories, not that I am anxious that the Government should not, but if the Government should sponsor the factory it is no use merely giving lip sympathy. Let them give all encouragement in reality and let them also see that these concerns are worked on a commercial basis. In respect of concerns that are working under Government management they should see that the balance-sheets are published and the income-tax fund is kept separately and till such time as they convert them into public companies, they should be able to encourage starting of more companies under their supervision rather than leave them to chance working of the companies. While I am glad that certain institutions are working fairly well, I do hope that the Government will devote more attention and improve them further. I think in this State there is scope for smallscale industries, with a capital requirement of five to twenty lakhs. Many of them could be started usefully in different parts of the country giving employment to many people and scope for investment for many people interested in industrial undertakings."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Madam, if one were to take stock of the position of the industrial development in this State from 1946 till to date, one has to admit that there has been no appreciable change in the field of industrial development in this State. Far from it, I may say there is deterioration in whatever the Government has undertaken. I do not know what the reasons are. It may be that the party in power with all its ideologies must have been so enthusiastic about industrial development. The only thing on which the Government could pride themselves is the formation of the Industrial Corporation for which a sum of Rs. 51 lakhs is earmarked.

12-30 p.m. "But, from the speeches of the hon. Members who have preceded me, it looks as if the Industrial Investment Corporation has not made any progress, particularly in attracting capital and I do not know the reasons. Partly it may be due to the fact that the Government have not moved in the right direction except for the fact that we hear a report that the Hon. the Minister for Finance has invited some of the financiers and industrialists in the State and there seems to be no response. Apart from that, we do not know the names of the Directors of the Industrial Investment Corporation. I hope the Hon. Minister will give us the names of Directors when he replies. So, Madam, the Government have not done anything in the matter of attracting capital and there are only a limited number of sources like the Insurance Companies, Banks and big business magnates. We are all happy that we have got in Sri Shanmugham Chetti a real man who can run the whole corporation. But as far as the work is concerned, nothing has been done except taking a building in Madras on a rent of Rs. 1,500

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per month. I would also like to know whether the Government have got any control over the expenditure by the Industrial Investment Corporation because I do not think that the Corporation with its limited work needs such a big building paying rent of Rs. 1,500 per month. I therefore request the Government to consider all these aspects and see that it works properly.

"Then, Madam, the second point on which I would like to speak is with regard to the change in the Government's contribution towards the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Limited, Alwaye. I think the Government of Madras have invested a sum of Rs. 40.0 lakhs in the factory in the shape of shares. But I would like to know the details regarding the working of the factory. Of course it is not within the jurisdiction of our State. But we must know its working, its real share capital, production, profit and loss, etc. Are the Government of Madras able to get the promised tonnage of fertilizers for which they have invested Rs. 40.0 lakhs in the factory? As far as the share value is concerned, I think it is really—of course subject to correction—below the value at which the Government have purchased. If the Government are to sell their shares today in the market, they will certainly incur heavy loss. That is the reason why the Government said that they would give Rs. 20.0 lakhs as loan and that they would not purchase any more shares. Therefore I would request the Government to make sure of its standing, production, profit and loss, etc., before they invest further money in this factory. We have already invested Rs. 40.0 lakhs in this factory and we do not want a single pie to be wasted. I hope the Hon. Minister would throw some light on this issue.

"Madam, the Government of Madras have to their credit about eight industrial concerns like the Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry, Silk Filatures at Kollegal, the Ceramic Industry at Gudur, Kerala Soap Institute at Kozhikode, etc. The hon. Gentleman Sri Viswanatham was perfectly right when he said that we were not able to make out the A, B, C of the Budget proposals. It is no use if the Hon. Minister replies to one or two points raised by the hon. Members. If he would tell us the actual condition and the actual figures for one year, say, 1947-48 under total Expenditure, total Receipts and Profit or Loss for each concern, it would be very advantageous."

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“Then, with regard to Kerala Soap Institute at Kozhikode, there is nothing new which the Government have done. What was done some two or three decades ago is being done even now. There seems to be a sort of trade mark that the Kerala Soap Institute is really working well. It is there for the last so many years and no improvement has been made. If we compare its working and the quality of its products with those of other private agencies, we will find that the quality of products of other factories is by far better than that of the Kerala Soap Institute.

“With regard to the Andhra Paper Mills also, I would like to know the state of affairs and I am sure, hon. Members from the Andhra,—of course, Mr. Linga Raju always says that everything is alright will throw some light on its working. I think that the Government of Madras have spent about Rs. 35.0 to 40.0 lakhs towards capital expenditure and therefore they have got to get a return in proportion thereto. I would therefore like to know, from the Hon. Minister its detailed working in regard to actual production of paper and whether it is the same as it was in the year 1946-47 or earlier, and whether it would compare favourably with the paper produced in other factories either in this State or outside this State. I feel that because its quality is not good, it is being utilized by the Government themselves. I won't be surprised if one day brown paper is supplied instead of white paper simply because the Government have got to help their own production in the Andhra Paper Mills. My hon. Friend the Raja of Chettinad was perfectly right when he said, ‘We are not of the view that the Government of Madras should undertake starting industries.’ We know that with the best of intentions they are incapable of running them properly on commercial lines. We can know the policy enunciated by the Government when the Hon. Sri H. Sitarama Reddi replying to the debate said, ‘We are not going to take over all these industries. It is not possible. We only want to help such of the people who are ready to come forward’. It is a very good policy. Even with regard to that policy, the Government have not moved in the right direction.

“Then, Madam, there was a suggestion that it would be helpful if two or three sugar factories are started in this State, say in North Arcot and Chittoor where there is good production of sugarcane. There was a suggestion from the Central Government to transfer some factories from the United Provinces to this State where the sugarcane is of better variety. Therefore I would like to know whether the Government of Madras have really done their best to enquire into the matter as to what the deficit of sugar production in this State is and how far it will be feasible to get 2 or 3 factories shifted to Madras from the United Provinces. Madam, my hon. Friend the Raja of Chettinad was perfectly right when he said that we should emulate the example of the Mysore Government. Mysore seems to be far more advanced in the matter of industrial development than this State. Several of the industries that are run by the Mysore Government compare favourably with those run by private agencies. So, if the Government want to

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start industries, we have no objection. But we would like to see that they are run on proper lines, and that a certain percentage, say 10 per cent or 15 per cent, of dividend is derived therefrom. But at present, I dare say, subject to correction, that the Government of Madras are getting only 1 to 2 per cent dividend. As my hon. Friend Mr. P. Natesan said, we have to take into consideration whether the Government are paying income-tax to the Central Government and whether they are collecting sales tax on sales, before arriving at the profit or loss. Therefore, Madam, these are some points which deserve careful consideration by the Hon. Minister. I would have no objection if the Hon. Minister touches these points in his reply to the debate under the Demand ‘Industries’, if not now. If he simply replies to the various points raised by the hon. Members, it is not going to satisfy either the Members of this House or the people outside. It would be much better in the interests of the Government and the public if the Hon. Minister could give us real figures in regard to profit or loss for the last 4 or 5 years for each industry that is being run by the Government. That only would inspire confidence in the Government.

“In conclusion, let me say, Madam, that the Government should have a definite policy in regard to industrial development in the State. There is no use of tall talk here or outside. Madras is really backward in the matter of industrial development. Other States have advanced very much in this field during the last 4 years and our Government also should take every step to increase the pace of industrial development in this State and if they do it, they would be doing great service to this State.”

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—“Madam, Chairman, I wanted to participate in the discussion on this Demand only to make a few general observations. Government cannot start industries of their own, nor can Government freely commit themselves to subscribing capital for any industry that may be started. It is more a limitation inherent in the very nature of the Government than a limitation imposed by the financial conditions of this State. The Opposition should not immediately take me to task by saying, ‘You are always talking of Nationalization’. There is a fundamental difference between Nationalization of Transport and Nationalization of Industries in general. Madam, I do not want to spend much time on this aspect of the subject.

“Madam, a much-talked of subject in this city in financial circles and practically everywhere in this country is the difficulty in attracting capital. The common complaint is that there is money with the people to invest, but it has been found difficult to attract that money. Surely it is a problem for the Government to tackle. And I suppose that it was with this intention that not only many enactments such as the State Aid to Industries Act, were passed, but the Industrial Investment Corporation also was set up. There is another Industrial Finance Corporation set up by the Government of India. But the Government should define their functions to help a proper working of these Corporations by

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laying down definite policies which will include priority for essential industries and also take into account the planned development of this State consistent with the availability of raw-materials and manpower. Madras lacks coal, but it can make up for it in electricity, and our plans should be laid accordingly. But, for attracting capital, there should be an assurance of proper management, utilization of manpower and a change of certain definite dividend. Recently when one of the biggest Textile Mills advertised for shares, they were over-subscribed by perhaps twice the amount they had intended to call for. Therefore, I feel that, if the above three conditions are fulfilled, capital will no longer feel shy and will be readily forthcoming. Nobody wants capital from the Government. What they seek is Government"

AN HON. MEMBER :—" Patronage! "

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—" No. It would be a mistake to suppose that they seek Government patronage. What they seek are technical assistance and some other facilities and sometimes easy conditions and concessions which will enable the industry to compete with similar industries in the other States or in other countries.

12-45
P.M. Now, I would like some attention to be paid by the Hon. Minister to the points which I shall mention. The State Aid to Industries Act was first passed—though it is not covered by this Demand—that Act was passed for the purpose of ensuring aid to very small industries. But, somehow or other, the purpose came to be enlarged and Government began to issue loans of large sums of money. Then, the Government thought that when we could invest such large sums of money, let us really divest ourselves of this responsibility and entrust it to the Industrial Finance Corporation. Government in providing some money made good its promises but the public were still not forthcoming in fulfilling their share. I do not propose to go into the reason. Our goodwill with the public, specially with the investing public, should be such as would infuse confidence in us. I do not say that we should offer baits. But, if we ran our policies properly, perhaps it would induce them to part with the capital which is in their possession, and allow it to come forward, either in the shape of shares or in the shape of small savings. This capital can be handed over to the Industrial Finance Corporation to aid and assist essential industries. Here, Madam, I would lay down a few points for the consideration of the Government. We should know exactly what industries we should aid. It is no use issuing capital to oil mills, or textile mills or sugar mills or even cement. All these have come to stay. It is true no doubt, that in recent days, the oil mills have wildly speculated in very many places in the South. Both the State Government and the Central Government should take note of this fact, because if we develop an industry to a particular point and then allow it to succumb and go to ruin on account of speculation, it is something to be seriously worried about.

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Madam, of course, the textile mills can look after themselves and capital will be easily forthcoming for such an enterprise. So, it is not necessary for the Industrial Finance Corporation or the Government or any other agency to give aid to this industry. I would like to say the same thing even with regard to sugar mills. Perhaps this industry requires some concessions even in the matter of subscription of capital for some time and some assistance in the beginning is necessary. Afterwards such industries can be allowed to stand on their own legs, when they are in a position to give a certain return. In the matter of transport also, better roads leading to these mills should be provided.

" Then, Madam, before giving aid to any industry, there should be proper appreciation of the capital requirement of the industry. I will take an instance in point. The Tirupathi Paper Mill was absolutely ruined because there was no proper appreciation of the capital needed. Some enthusiasts started the mill by investing money in shares to the extent of three lakhs and odd. The State gave aid to the extent of two and a half lakhs. Even private individuals including women gave money, such as Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 and all these deposits amounting to about Rs. 50,000 are still there. These deposits ought to have been redeemed but the Company is not in a position to redeem them. The machinery is there but it cannot be set up. The company failed because of the initial mistake, namely, that there was no proper appreciation of the capital which was necessary for the development of the industry. Again, take the case of the Andhra Paper Mills which was started in Rajahmundry. Originally, it was intended to produce hand-made paper. Even in this case, there was no proper appreciation of the capital. Similarly, there are other mills also which failed for want of proper appreciation of capital needed. This is a big mistake and I want that this mistake should be avoided. Now, the second mistake we commit is this. We are not giving aid to industries where the chances of having a return in the near future are not bright. Take for instance, the fertiliser industry. It is very difficult to bargain from the very beginning for a return from this industry.

" So, Madam, I say we should distinguish between industry and industry. We have to take into account the list of priorities which we have made for ourselves and the availability of capital for a particular industry. We have also to take into account whether the returns are very bright and whether they can be snatched up by a mere show of the capital. It is only after considering these things that the money should be invested. I will point out a case, Madam, where according to the balance-sheet in my possession, not even a part of the capital has been well invested in business. Take the case of Radio and Electricals. I have got the latest balance-sheet of this company in my possession. What do we find? The balance-sheet gives us very useful information. The scope of its work till now is only to find investment for its capital.

[Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman] [14th March 1951]

“அதோடு கூட, சில தொழில்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுக்கவோ, பங்கு வாங்கவோ கூடாதென்று தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். உதாரணமாக வனஸ்பதித் தொழிலை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவோம். இந்த வனஸ்பதித் தொழிலானது நேரத்திற்கும் மக்களின் தேக ஆரோக்கியத்திற்கும் கெடுதலானது என்பது பல்லுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். அதை எல்லோரும் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளாவிடினும் சந்தேகமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலைமையிலுள்ள தொழிலுக்கு எந்த விதத்திலும் share வாங்கவோ, கடன்கொடுக்கவோ கூடாதென்று சர்க்காரிடம் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். Electricity, அதாவது மின்சாரம், இன்றையதினம் தேசமெங்குப் பரவி வருகிறது. அதன் நன்மையை மக்கள் நன்கு தெரிந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மின்சாரத்திற்கு வேண்டிய சாதனங்களெல்லாம் அயல் நாட்டிலிருந்து இங்கு வருகின்றன. இதிலே சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். கோடிக்கணக்கான பணத்தை வெளி நாட்டுக்கு அனுப்பாமல் இங்கே நிறுத்தி, மக்களுக்குத் தொழிலும் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். மின்சார சக்தியை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு அவசியமான பெரிய இயந்திரங்கள் முதற்கொண்டு, —காலை போன்ற சாமான்கள் வரைக்கும் எல்லா சாமான்களையும் இங்கேயே செய்ய முடியாவிட்டாலும் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் செய்ய முன்வந்தால் பொதிய ஆதரவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“சுதேசி பக்தியினால் இதுவரைக்கும் நாம் நம்முடைய தொழிலில் திருத்தியடைந்து வந்தோம். சுதந்திரம் பெற்ற பிற்பாடு அவ்விதமாக இருக்க முடியாது. சர்க்காரும், தனிஸ்தாபனங்களும் எல்லாரும் சேர்ந்து நாம் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய பொருள்களை திறனிலும், தகுதியிலும் உயர்ந்து விளங்கும்படியாக செய்ய முற்படவேண்டும். அவ்வாறு இல்லாவிட்டால் நம்முடைய தொழில் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவது தடைப்படும். இதற்காக சர்க்கார் என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அயல் நாடுகளில் நமக்கு பலவித வியாபாரத்தொடர்பு இருந்து வருகிறது. ஜவுளி முதலிய தொழிலில் நமக்கு அதிகமான வியாபாரம் இருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய சர்க்கு களின் தகுதியும், தரமும் உயர்ந்ததாக இல்லாவிட்டால் இந்த வியாபாரம் கெட்டுவிடுமென்று சொல்லுகின்றேன். ஆகவே, நம்முடைய பொருள்களின் தரமும், திறனும் அதிகமாகவேண்டும். அவ்வாறு பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டியது மிக மிக அவசியம்.

m. “தொழில் கல்வியை அதிகப்படுத்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் பல இடங்களில் Polytechnics ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த Polytechnicsகளில் Civil Engineering மாதிரியான பகுதிகளில் ரொம்பவும் பிரியமாக பிள்ளைகள் படிக்க முன்வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அந்தப் பகுதியில் இடம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. ஆகையால், அப்பகுதிகளில் ஸ்தாபனங்களை அதிகமாக்கவேண்டும். எந்தத் தொழிலை அதிகமாக பிள்ளைகள் விரும்பி கற்க முன்வருகிறார்களோ, அந்தப் பிற்பாடு எந்தத் தொழிலை அதிகம் உபயோகமாக இருக்கிறதோ, அந்தப் பகுதிகளில் அதிகமான ஸ்தாபனங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். Polytechnicsகளிலும் Industrial பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும்கூட இம்மாதிரி செய்யப்படவேண்டும். மதுரையைப் பொருத்தவரைக்கும் பல பகுதிகள் இருந்தபோதிலும் General Mechanicsயிலும் Electrical wiring அதிகமாக பிள்ளைகள் வருவதில்லை. அதிகம் பிள்ளைகள் அவ்வளவு போகாவிட்டாலும், அங்கே ஆசிரியர்கள் இருக்கத்தான் செய்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பகுதிகளுக்குரிய பொருள்களும், அதாவது கருவிகளும் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் அதிகம் உபயோகப்படுவதில்லை. அதிகமாக பிள்ளைகள் சேர்ந்து படிக்கக்கூடிய General Mechanics-இல் அதிகமாக பிள்ளை கருவிகள் போதுமானதாக இல்லை. எந்தப் பகுதிக்கு அதிகமாக கருவிகள் தேவை இருக்கிறதோ அந்தத் தேவையைப் பார்த்து வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

[Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman] [14th March 1951]

“தொழிற்சாலைகளெல்லாம் சுயதேவைப்பூர்த்தியை அனுசரித்து நடத்த சர்க்கார் முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும். சில வருஷங்களுக்குமுன் படிக்கிற பிள்ளைகளுக்கு நாளொன்றுக்கு 4 அணு முதற்கொண்டு 8 அணு வரையில் சம்பளம் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கப் படுவதில்லை. ஆனால், உபகாரச் சம்பளம் ஓரளவு தருகிறார்கள். மேனாடுகளிலெல்லாம் பிள்ளைகள் படிக்கும்போதே அவர்கள் படிப்புக்கு ஏற்பட்ட செல்வைச் சம்பாதித்துக்கொள்ளும் வகையில் தொழிற்கல்வி முறை அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதேமாதிரி நம்முடைய நாட்டிலும் தொழிற்கல்வி முறையை அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நம்முடைய Polytechnicsகளுக்கு வேண்டிய கருவிகளெல்லாம் வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து தருவிக்கப்படுகின்றன. அதனால் அதிகமான பணச் செலவு ஏற்படுகின்றது. Military Disposals, நஷ்ட ஈடு (Reparation) இவைகளைப் பற்றி நாம் கேள்விப்படுகிறோம். அவைகளில் நமக்குத் தேவையான சாமான்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை யாரோ எல்லாம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு தான் போகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் உடனுக்குடன் கவனித்து அவைகளில் உபயோகமானவற்றை வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் வாங்காவிட்டால்தான் அவைகள் மற்றவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், அனுபவத்தில் நாம் பார்க்கும்போது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியாமலோ கிடைக்காமலோ மற்றவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஆகவே, நமக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்களை அதிலிருந்து நாம் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள முதலாவதாகப் பாடுபடவேண்டும்.

“தொழிற்கல்வி அபிவிருத்திக்காகப் பல மாணவர்களையும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களையும் அந்நிய நாடுகளுக்கு நாம் அனுப்புகிறோம். அவர்கள் வெளிநாடுகளுக்குச் சென்று திரும்பி வந்தபிற்பாடு அந்தமாதிரி தொழிலை நம் நாட்டில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்காக என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்; அவர்களுக்கு நாம் தகுந்த உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுக்கிறோமா என்று தெரியவில்லை. ஆகவே, அவர்கள் திரும்பி வந்தபிற்பாடு அவர்கள் தேசத்திற்கும் சர்க்காருக்கும் உதவுகிறார்களா என்பதை அவ்வப்போது தெரிவித்தால் மிகவும் உதவியாக இருக்குமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“Madam, this Demand comes up 1 p.m. before us year after year. At first I had no idea of taking part in this debate today; but, after hearing the previous speakers, I feel compelled to give expression to my view that there has been neither improvement of industries nor development since the State took over this responsibility. Therefore, Madam, I would suggest that, under the present circumstances arising from financial stringency, the policy underlying this Demand may be either given up or suspended for sometime to come. If it is the policy of the Government to improve and develop the industries in the State by investing in them State funds, I should say that this is not the time for it. This is not the proper time to pursue that policy. We all know that the State is already hard pressed for money. It is obliged to starve the important nation-building activities and the welfare services which are really intended for the benefit of the people. Therefore I would like to suggest on this occasion that this programme may be suspended for sometime to come and the attention of the Government, their time, their energy and their money may be concentrated on the welfare services and the more important nation-building activities of the State. That will help the people to improve their condition.

[Janab H. S. Hussain] [14th March 1951]

Instead of keeping locked up Government money in these enterprises, I would suggest that these enterprises should be liquidated at the earliest possible moment. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"They can be sold out to private companies who will manage these enterprises much better, and contribute to the industrial development of the State. Therefore, Madam Deputy Speaker, it is no use going on debating this Demand year after year without attaining any tangible results in the shape of improvement or development of industries in the State.

"We have not been able to improve the industries existing here. We have the Kerala Soap Factory at Kozhikode. What is it that is done there? My hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham said that the flavour of sandalwood soap should be improved. Is that the improvement we want? Do we want these luxuries for our people? No, we want to give them more food, better health, more education and more houses. These are all more important than soaps and other things. Let us leave these articles for private enterprise to develop. There are business magnates and private companies who could do this. More companies would be established if the State gives encouragement to private enterprise and it could also get more money from private enterprises by taxing them. That is the way to go about the whole business of developing all industries in the State.

"Therefore, Madam, when we see that lakhs of Government money have been locked up in the industrial enterprises without any benefit to anybody and without being available for useful activity, we are forced to demand that all these sums should be released for taking over public utility services, nationalization of electricity, transport and so on. The Government should concentrate their attention on such enterprises instead of starting a factory here and a factory there. This is all no use. Therefore I suggest that all the factories started and run by the Government should be closed down at once and the money released for better purposes. I request the Government to consider this suggestion seriously.

"We know that the Industrial Finance Corporation started by this Government did not get any response from the public. Why, because the public do not consider it advantageous to invest their money in Government undertakings or in enterprises in which the Government have 51 per cent of the shares. That is the public impression. Therefore there is no use in pursuing a will-o-the-wisp policy. Therefore I suggest that this Corporation should be liquidated and all industrial enterprises of the State should be liquidated for the time being and under the present circumstances when the Government are hard pressed for money. For want of money many important departments are being starved of funds. Therefore I would respectfully suggest that this aspect of the question may be taken into serious consideration."

[14th March 1951]

* Sri K. LINGA RAJU :—Madam, Deputy Speaker, if this Government has to be congratulated for acquiring an important industry and running it successfully, it is the Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry. Several hon. Members expressed doubts about the working of these mills. Some complained that the data have not been supplied to them about the working of these mills Madam, I would like to draw their attention to page 530 of the Detailed Budget Estimates wherein the Production and Sales Budget for these mills has been given. This factory at Rajahmundry had a very chequered career and at last it got into the hands of the Government. Now I can confidently say that these mills have been working very successfully and this industry is going to be one of our vital industries. The Government got these mills cheap, for Rs. 25 lakhs. They have only invested some Rs. 15 or 20 lakhs more on it. On the whole the capital invested does not exceed Rs. 40-45 lakhs. For a mill of its size, Rs. 45 lakhs is nothing of a big investment.

"I would in this connection draw the attention of hon. Members to the experiments carried on by other States in the paper industry. They have not been successful. It must be said to the credit of this Government and it must be attributed to their good fortune that they got such a mill for a cheap price which they are working successfully. Under very great handicaps last year the mills produced about 1,800 tons as against the target of 2,000 tons. I would also like the hon. Minister to examine another question: while the mills were able to get several facilities formerly, such as cheap water-rate, cheap bamboo, etc., formerly and after the mills came under Government management, they are not now getting the concessions they were getting previously, while under private management. It is found from the audit statement for 1949-50 that the Government had made a profit of Rs. 15,000 while this year, from the figures given in the Budget statement, we find that the profit is something like Rs. 60,000, and it is estimated that the profit will be Rs. 1,60,000 in the Budget year. If hon. Members have any doubt about the success of the mills, I can assure them that there is nothing to worry about. The Government have been anxious to improve the mills and they were awaiting the coming of an expert from Germany. Now the German expert has come and taken charge and he is already at the work of improving the mills. A ten-ton unit is not an economic unit for any paper mill. In Bengal and other places they are converting such mills into 30, 50 and even 100-ton units. At least to make it profitable, you must immediately have it converted into a 20-ton unit. That means you must spend another Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 lakhs; but, even if the capital outlay goes up to Rs. 1 crore, I submit it will not be an uneconomic unit because it will not only satisfy the paper requirements of this Government, but it will also meet to a great extent the general paper requirements of this State. I may also state that the profits shown in the Budget are not very correct if you look at it from a commercial point of view. For, two-thirds of the paper is being consumed by Government and the mills are permitted to

[Sri K. Linga Raju] | 14th March 1951

sell only a third of the paper produced. I would therefore like to set at rest all fears about the working of the mills. If the Government are able to acquire other basic industries of this type at such cheap cost, they should be considered really very lucky.

"I also wish to refer to one other industry to which Government must pay some attention, and that is the ceramic industry. I am told by the Hon. Minister that Rs. 2 lakhs have been allotted for developing that unit; I thank him for the information. There is also another ceramic factory lying idle, and I should like the Government to consider whether they can take up that factory, which has been allowed to lie idle after a lot of money has been spent over it. May I therefore conclude, Sir, with a request to the Hon. Minister to unhesitatingly invest another Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 lakhs immediately and take steps to convert the Andhra Papers Mills into a 20-ton plant?"

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am sorry to find that Members of the party in power are not taking as much interest as they must take in the industrial development of this State. Unfortunately their ideologies are entirely different . . ."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"On a point of order, Madam. Let me enter a friendly protest against the remark of the hon. Gentleman that we have not been taking interest in this subject. We have been sitting here from morning to evening and taking part in the debates and yet we are told . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"They should not be judged by outward appearances."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I said it only for this reason that Members of the party in power are too much steeped in their own ideologies, viz., development of khaddar, village administration, etc., to devote as much attention as they ought to, to the industrial development of our own State. You are aware, Madam, that countries like America and the United Kingdom are to-day almost the rulers of the world only for this reason, that the people of those countries have taken a deep interest in their industrial development. The policy which this Government have been adopting with regard to the industrial progress of our State is, I should say, a step-motherly policy. They are not trying to help as much as they can, to see that more and more industries are developed. As I have said on several occasions, Ministers themselves speak with different voices; one of the Ministers comes forward and says there must be complete nationalization of industries; and when people cry out that such nationalization will ultimately kill all industrial progress in the State, another Minister comes in and says: 'No, we are also here to help private enterprise to come up'. I ask: what is the inducement this Government are offering to private enterprise? All sorts of controls are being introduced; and because of these controls and increasing taxation, the enthusiasm of private capitalists is being

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cooled, and they are not coming forward with their money for investment. We have seen how even some of the Government undertakings are not progressing. My hon. friend Mr. Raza Khan was actually giving details of the deterioration that is taking place in several of the industries which Government themselves have started. With regard to the Kerala Soap Factory, what we find is that they are only manufacturing the soap which they have been manufacturing for the last two decades. To-day, due to paucity of finance, the Government of India have imposed restrictions on the import of cosmetics into this country and the women of this country are suffering on that account. I wish that this Kerala Soap Factory, in addition to manufacturing soaps, launches on a scheme of producing cosmetics to meet the needs of our State. Thus, they can greatly increase their profits and also meet the people's requirements. Again, just because a factory is started by certain influential people, Government also invest their money into it without following any policy or principle. A private capitalist, before he invests his capital in anything, considers a thousand times whether it is worth while doing so; unfortunately however, this Government do not care to examine the matter thoroughly before putting their money into any private enterprise. In this manner, much money is being wasted. In regard to the Alwaye factory in which originally Government had promised to take shares, there had to be ultimately a change in the policy and the Government said 'we will give loans'. There is something fishy about this; why should the Government say 'we will only give loans but not take shares?' The factory itself is situated in the Union of Travancore-Cochin, it is not within our own State, and I do not see how the benefits of that factory will accrue to this State. I submit, Madam, that Government must take shares, if at all, only in industries which are organized and located within our own frontiers. That will certainly help to develop industries in our own State and our money will not go to outsiders.

"Again, Madam, the Industries department requires new blood. Somehow or other I find that the department—which I feel is the most important department of this Government—is being manned by people who have got ideas which are not suitable for the development of up-to-date industries. Any industry must be run, even if it is run by Government; on commercial lines; and I ask the Hon. Minister-in-charge of the Industries department whether that is so in our State. I do not find any initiative in the officials; they are not trying to improve on the methods they have been following all these years. We should see that men with enterprise and enthusiasm are put into this department and are made to man the activities of this department. Then only we can be sure of getting good results. No doubt, our country is an agricultural country chiefly, but agriculture also is an industry, and from the products of agriculture we can develop several industries which will be useful to the State. I wish therefore that there should be a reorganization of this department; I want the Hon. Minister who is really taking deep interest in the industrial advancement of

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our State to call together a committee of Members of this House and of experts, which will go into the question of improving our present industries. I want that more encouragement should be given to private enterprise. There is no use of thinking always in terms of nationalization. Nationalization is no doubt good; it is good only in regard to public utility services and not in respect of anything and everything. If only Government can advance big loans and supply raw materials to private enterprise and encourage industrialists to develop industries, I am sure our State will become one of the best industrialized States in the country. We all know that our State is leading in the matter of electricity; yet with this power and energy, we are not able to organize more and more industries. Why, because Government are not giving private enterprise that encouragement which is required. I therefore plead with all the earnestness at my command that the present Minister for Industries should take greater interest and see that he helps particularly private people to come forward with their money for starting new industries. At present, people are not coming forward in any numbers, because they are not quite sure of the policy of our Government. As I have already said, as regards nationalization, some people say 'No, no; we are not going to have nationalization now; we will have it after ten years'. It is something like telling a man 'you will not be hanged to-day, but you will be hanged after ten years'. When that threat is there, how can you expect private people to come forward and invest their money? Because of the indefinite policy of the Government, private capital is shy. Secondly, there is a large amount of unaccounted money in the country. The Government of Madras should urge on the Government of India that this hidden wealth should be brought out. How it must be brought out is a matter for the consideration of the Government; it is for them to work on certain principles. There should be a law of moratorium; let them say that people who have got money can invest it freely, that there will be no accounting of or any income-tax on the unaccounted money. In that case, Government will be able to get any amount of money they may require. The Minister himself is aware that during war-time, people earned huge profits. Later on, when the Government of India came down upon these people, when they passed very stringent laws and began to punish these people for having unaccounted money, naturally all the money that would have been otherwise available to the country, simply disappeared. The Government of India should be asked to make a change in their policy in order to see that this hidden wealth is brought out, so that it can be made use of for the industrial progress of the country. Therefore, Madam, I put forward this earnest plea, that the present Minister for Industries in order to improve his own department—which if I may say so has not done much—and after all the present Minister himself is new to this department—should pursue a more vigorous and more robust policy and consult the people who really want to see this State more and more industrialized. With these few remarks, Madam, I resume my seat."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

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(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given notice of a cut motion to discuss the want of a planned scheme for the development of the essential industries in this State. We find that even after the attainment of Independence, the State with which we are concerned, has been going on in drift and our Government have not come forward with any plan for industrial development. Except in the Irrigation department, where perhaps there has been some rapid progress, subject, of course, to the financial condition of the State, there has been no plan in regard to any other department. We know the whole Cabinet is responsible for any subject in any department in our State and it has been our fate that consistently, we have failed to bring about a scheme for the development of industries. In order to survive, I think, our State should be industrialized and when I say we should be industrialized, I do not mean that we should be industrialized on a factory basis, but I mean that our population should be industrialized and rural industries should be developed all over the State and wherever necessary and as far as possible in regard to certain industries, they should be developed on a factory basis. If really our Government had a plan, have they ever considered it? I think, they have not. They have not considered this aspect of industrialization of our State, but they simply take things as they occur. For instance, they have taken into their heads to help the Vanaspati industry—a very questionable industry. They have not helped any other industry which would help the country; on the other hand, they have helped only the Vanaspati industry which will ultimately prove the ruin of the health of the people of the State, apart from exploiting the poor. It has all the merits or demerits of an exploiting industry. This Vanaspati is very largely mixed with ghee and that is a fact which is known everywhere. I have also found lately that this Vanaspati is mixed in solid form with butter and sold in the streets. It is really peculiar how this poison is allowed to spread everywhere. We know it has been widely advertised and we have seen pamphlets issued and circulated by Vanaspati industrialists saying that it is supported by scientific opinion and that it is not harmful to the health of the people. Whether it is harmful to health or not, I know that those who have been using this Vanaspati, instead of ghee, get ill on account of digestive troubles. This is the result, as we common people know of it. Further, this Vanaspati is consumed by the poor and the Vanaspati industrialists are making a huge profit on that. They are selling it at Re. 1-0-9 a lb. of course, with the permission of the Government of India, while the groundnut oil is selling only at Rs. 22-8-0 per maund. Thus, they are getting a clear profit of 4 annas per lb. This question has been exhaustively discussed in the 'Harijan' of March 10, where it is shown that this industry is an exploiting industry and it indirectly increases the price of ordinary groundnut

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oil, which is largely consumed by the poor people in our State. I do not know, how our Madras Government have taken into their heads to help only this industry."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" They are helping several other industries also? "

* SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" If at all they have helped any other industry in the State, they have helped only to a very infinitesimal extent—say a few hundred or a few thousand rupees whereas in the case of the Vanaspathi industry, they have given lakhs and lakhs of rupees. I would like to remind my hon. Friend, Mr. Swaminathan of this."

SRI M. A. EASWARAN :—" He is on the Board of Industries."

* SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" Yes, he may be on the Board which recommended the grant of lakhs of rupees to this industry . . ."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir."

* SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" I am not yielding, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is not yielding. I will allow an opportunity to the hon. Member later on to speak on the point of personal explanation."

* SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" Further, Sir, when we ourselves are ruling the country, should we not see that our country being an agricultural country, agricultural industry should be developed. Next to food, we want clothing and so we want the textile industry to be developed in this State and then we want houses. But, what have this Government done in regard to these things? For instance, in the matter of food, there is the Grow More Food Scheme. Of course, I do not want to say anything about this scheme under this Demand."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The next Demand is the Agricultural Demand and the hon. Member may refer to it under that Demand."

* SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" If I have an opportunity given, I shall speak about it. I can only say that it is an utter failure in our State. This milling industry is connected with agriculture and when a question was put the other day by my hon. Friend, Mr. Kosalam asking whether food production would not increase by stopping the mill industry—probably it was not understood by the Hon. Minister because it was not properly put the Hon. Food Minister answered 'No'. I think, Sir, if a ban is put on this milling industry, there will be less wastage of food. It is an admitted fact that not less than 5 per cent of rice is being wasted in milling and during the process of milling a good lot of

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vitamin also is destroyed. So, they ought to have banned milling and instead manufactured 'chakkis' for hand-pounding or hulling and distributed them to thousands and millions of people all over the State. They ought to have encouraged the starting of the manufacture of chakkis on a factory basis in the rural parts. If they had done that they would have in a way solved the food problem also. After all, our food deficit is only 5 to 10 per cent of pre-war food consumption. So, if they had taken to 'chakki' our people would not have suffered and our food problem also would have been solved to a great extent. Sir, if you could give me some more time, I would like to speak on some more points about which I have not spoken."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has already taken ten minutes. The hon. Member must sit down."

* SRI B. SATYANARAYANA RAJU :—" Mr. Speaker Sir, రాష్ట్రములో Industrial Development గురించి మంత్రిగారి, వారి ప్రారంభోపన్యాసములో, కొత్త Sugar factories స్థాపించుటకు రైసెన్సులు ఇస్తామని చెప్పియున్నారు. ఈ కొత్త రైసెన్సుల ఇచ్చేముందు రాష్ట్రములో ఏ ప్రదేశాలలో ఎక్కువగా చెరుకు ఉత్పత్తి అగుచున్నదో తెలుసుకొని అటువంటి ప్రదేశాలలోనే Sugar factories స్థాపించుటకు రైసెన్సులు ఇచ్చివేయడం ఈ పరిశ్రమ చాలా అభివృద్ధి చెందునని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయముగురించి, రాజా ముత్తయ్య వెట్టియార్ గారు, రజా ఖాన్ గారు ఈ ఉదయము చూట్లాడినప్పుడు ఈ కొత్త రైసెన్సులు North Arcot జిల్లాలో ఈ ఉదయము చూట్లాడినప్పుడు ఈ కొత్త రైసెన్సులు North Arcot జిల్లాలో ఇవ్వబడినదని చెప్పియున్నారు. కాని, North Arcot జిల్లాలోకంటే, రాష్ట్రములో ప్రధానముగా చెరుకు ఎక్కువగా పండునది విశాఖపట్టణము జిల్లాలోనేనని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. అందులో ముఖ్యముగా చోడవరం తాలూకాలో 12 వేల ఎకరముల చెరుకు ఉత్పత్తియగుచున్నది. ఇట్లుంటే దాదాపు 3,000 factories కు కూడ సరఫరా చేయుటకు చెరుకు ఉత్పత్తియగుచున్నది. ఇదివరకే 1946 వ సంవత్సరములో, శ్రీ ప్రకాశంగారి మంత్రి వర్గమున్నప్పుడు, ఈ చోడవరములో ఒక factory నిర్మయించుటకు విల్లులు కేటగియించెను. కాని, విశాఖ కారణంచేత అప్పుడు దానిని మానివేసిరి. అందువల్ల గవర్నమెంటువారి తక్కువ ప్రకారము ఏ ప్రాంతములో చెరుకు ఎక్కువగా పండుచున్నదో అప్పుడు Sugar factories స్థాపించవలెను. ప్రస్తుతం తక్కువ పండుచున్న ఆ ప్రదేశాలలో రైసెన్సు ఇచ్చినచో ఇప్పుడు వరి పంటకూడ మానివేసి చెరుకు పండించెదరు అని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. కనుక, చోడవరము అటువంటి చోట ప్రభుత్వమువారు వివిధముగానైనను సరే, Co-operative basis అనండి, Limited concerns అనండి, వివిధముగానైన సరే factory పెట్టుటకు order ఇచ్చితట్టేరే, అట్లుంటే వారు factory పెట్టుటకు సిద్ధముగానున్నారు. అందువలన ఈ కొత్త రైసెన్సులు విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలో ఇవ్వవలెనని, అందులో ముఖ్యముగా, చోడవరము తాలూకాలో ఒక factory కి రైసెన్సు ఇవ్వవలెనని మంత్రిగారిని కోరుచున్నాను."

" ఇంతేకాకుండా, రాజమండ్రి పేరరు మిల్లు విషయంలో, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇంకా ఎక్కువ డబ్బు వినియోగించి, అవసరమే, విదేశాలనుండినూడా Technical Experts నుగాని, machinery గాని తెప్పించినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వానికి ఇంకా ఎక్కువ లాభము కలుగునని నేను తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా, ప్రస్తుతము ఈ

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factories, industries అన్నికూడ Tamil Nad South జిల్లాలోనే ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ తెలుగు జిల్లాలో, Andhra Paper Mills అని, Gudur Cyramic Factory అని ఏవో 1, 2 తప్ప తక్కిన అన్ని industries అరవ జిల్లాలోనే ఉన్నాయి. అందువల్ల ఇకముందు పెట్టబోయే industries అన్ని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రములో స్థాపించబడుతుంటే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వృద్ధిపొందడానికి అవకాశముండునని మంత్రిగారికి మనవి చేయవచ్చును. కనుక, ఈ Sugar factories కి కొత్త రైస్ స్పెషు, విశేష పట్టణము ఏర్పాటు, అందులో ముఖ్యముగా వోడవరములో ఇవ్వమని కోరుతూ డిమాండ్ విరమించుచున్నాను."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, I want to make a speech and say"

MR. SPEAKER :—" Now the hon. Member, Mr. Swaminathan may speak on his point of personal explanation."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Not on personal explanation, Sir, but I would like to make a speech and say something about what the hon. Member, Mr. Pattabhiramiah, said about the Vanaspathi industry."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall allow the hon. Member to make his personal explanation and not a speech."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Thank you, Sir. The hon. Member, Mr. Pattabhiramiah, said that the Government helped only the Vanaspathi industry. Of course, I am a member of the Board of Industries elected by this House and I must on this occasion congratulate the Government on having set apart 50 lakhs of rupees every year, for helping industries and since the last two years they are setting apart 30 lakhs of rupees in the Budget. Out of that allotment, the Board of Industries recommend the grant of loans to all kinds of industries and not only to the Vanaspathi industry. I have been a member of the Board since the last four years and during the first two years, only the Vanaspathi industry came forward with an application for aid and therefore the Board of Industries passed their application. Later on, when a number of applications from other industries also came forward, the Board thought it was not fair to help this industry and passed a resolution to the effect that hereafter they should not help this industry as it has been already sufficiently helped. So, since the last two years, the Vanaspathi industry has not been helped by the grant of any loans. I therefore wanted to remove this misapprehension from the mind of the hon. Member. If the hon. Member could only go through the figures during the last four years, he will find that he is not correct. Since I was not sure whether the Hon. Minister will give figures relating to the Board, I thought it my duty as a member of the Board, to explain the position."

2-45 P.M. * THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I listened to the several hon. Members who have spoken on this Demand and I thank them for the valuable suggestions they have given. I shall now reply to them point by point."

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First of all, I would like to give hon. Members information about the Government commercial undertakings. They are run on commercial lines and the general position is quite satisfactory. The statement relating to their profit and loss account was already circulated to the members of this House. There was a suggestion by Mr. Majid that we should have officers with great enthusiasm for running these business concerns. I would like to assure him that I am satisfied with my officers and I am sure they are evincing necessary enthusiasm in the matter of working these undertakings.

" I come now to the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, about which there was a lot of discussion. This is the oldest industrial concern having been started in 1917 and worked on a commercial scale by the Department. The activities of the institute comprise the manufacture of soap (toilet as well as washing) on a commercial scale, training of apprentices in soap manufacture and conduct of experimental research on oils and fats. This is intended to interest industrialists in the manufacture of soaps and teach people improved methods of soap manufacture. Many soap manufacturers have been benefited by the example set up by the institute and soap industry is becoming popular rapidly. The institute is working on a profitable basis. There is a well organized laboratory attached to this institute where experiments and researches are carried in soap, raw materials for soaps, etc. Samples are tested here for the public and test certificates issued. The soap factory has been uniformly showing a profit to Government. In 1946-47 the profit is Rs. 36,790. In 1947-48 the net profit is Rs. 2,10,063. In 1948-49 the net profit is Rs. 1,44,988. In 1949-50 the net profit is Rs. 78,985. There has been a decline in the profit in 1949-50 due to several reasons beyond our control. Orders from Government of India have been stopped particularly from railway grainshops, which have been closed down. There has been severe competition from private manufactures whose number has increased considerably during recent years. Steps have been taken to step up production and earn greater profits. Intensification of advertisement campaign and appointment of more agents throughout India are the important steps taken to stimulate the demand for the products and ensure higher production during the current year."

" I come now to the hydrogenation factory at Kozhikode, where Vanaspathi is being produced. A factory of optimum size to serve as a model factory for the manufacture of vegetable ghee was ordered to be established at Kozhikode. This will, in addition to serving as a model factory, train candidates in the manufacture of vegetable ghee and be useful as a guide for the other private factories started in the State for the manufacture of vegetable ghee. The construction of the factory buildings is expected to be completed towards the end of the year."

" Some are of the opinion that Vanaspathi industry should not be encouraged. The Vanaspathi industry has been sponsored by the Government of India. It is well known that the average Indian

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diet is very deficient in fats and it is significant that after the introduction of vanaspathi the intake of fats by the poorer sections of the people has gone up considerably.

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source of help for the industrialists of this State. Besides taking 51 per cent of the shares in this Corporation, we have guaranteed both the share capital and the dividend payable thereon. The institutions which are eligible to take shares have not yet subscribed to the shares fully. This Government have guaranteed a minimum dividend of three per cent per annum subject to tax on the share capital, whereas the Central Government have guaranteed for the year 1950 a dividend of 2½ per cent per annum only. The shares of the Corporation have not been declared as 'Trustees securities' under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882. This Government have already taken up the matter of Trust Securities with the Government of India. After this is made, it is expected that all the shares offered to the institutions may be fully subscribed. The Hon. Chief Minister has also made a personal appeal to the various financial institutions in this State to subscribe to the share of the Corporation. We are having a good response already."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" How much? "

* THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" I do not have the figures now. I will let you know of it later.

" Formerly, there was no division of functions between the Board of Industries and the Industrial Investment Corporation in the matter of disbursement of loans for industries. It has been subsequently decided by Government that the Board of Industries should give loans under the State Aid to scheme only to new and nascent industries. The Corporation will give aid to established industries including new industries also. This will facilitate the smooth working of these two bodies.

" I now come to the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore. This Government had originally taken shares to the value of 40 lakhs of rupees, and there was a proposal to take additional shares for 20 lakhs of rupees. But since the shares of the company were selling below par, Government had subsequently decided to grant a loan of a like amount to the Company.

" Sir, Mr. P. Natesan wanted to know the position of the Fertilisers Factory. I learn that against an issued capital of 425 lakhs the paid-up capital is Rs. 345.96 lakhs made up of shares taken by the Government of the United State of Travancore and Cochin, Madras Government (40 lakhs) and by public. This Government have taken shares in that factory not solely with a motive for investing for financial returns. The company have entered into an agreement with this Government by which they have undertaken to sell to this Government forty per cent of their production of ammonium sulphate and 25 per cent of their production of superphosphate. The company has not declared any dividend so far. For the investment we have made, I think the terms and conditions obtained by us are quite satisfactory."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Hear, hear."

* THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" Sir, several hon. Members spoke on the question of nationalization of industries.

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Hon. Gentleman Mr. Majid said that different Ministers were making different statements on the subject. As far as I can remember, I do not think any Minister of this Government has stated that we want to nationalize industries. The Central Government as well as this Government have categorically stated that there is no intention of nationalizing any industry. The business community has been assured that there will be no interference from the State, and that must satisfy them for the present. Besides this, it has been the declared policy of this Government to give all necessary facilities for industrialists in the starting of new industries or even in running the existing ones. Whether it is a question of giving free land, or giving electric power or extending financial assistance, or forming roads, this Government is always willing to come to the rescue of the private capitalist and render all possible assistance.

" The Hon. Member from South Kanara said that there should be no industrial enterprise by Government and that all efforts to render financial assistance should be completely given up. This view I am sure does not find favour with the majority to-day. It is a vital function of the State to come forward to aid the development and expansion of industries. I do not think this particular suggestion of winding up our Industrial programme is neither feasible nor desirable.

" Hon. Gentleman Mr. Natesan was speaking about the waste of money and effort involved in running the Ceramic factory and such other enterprises. I would like to inform the House that it is not with a view to earn huge profits that Government started that factory at Gudur. It is the accepted policy of this Government to show a lead in the matter of industrial development. Ceramic industry has not been developed fully in this State and Government felt that they should give the lead in this respect. They have shown the lead already in several other directions. For example, the Kerala Soap Institute has been a fine example which has been followed by many private industrialists. Hon. Gentleman Mr. Natesan was saying that an investment of something like 6½ lakhs is too small and may prove unremunerative. Six and a half lakhs of rupees is not the total investment on the factory nor is it the final investment. This amount represents the figure which we want to utilize for installing a latest equipment, namely, the electric tunnel kiln. This addition will help to modernise the working of the factory and place it on a sound footing.

" Coming to the question of manufacturing electric insulators, 3 p.m. Government have been assured that the programmed production of insulators will be consumed by the Electricity Department itself. We expect to make a good business of it and I may assure the House that no loss will be sustained.

" The suggestion of hon. Member Mr. Murthy for the starting of a newsprint plant is worth consideration and Government will give all assistance if anybody comes forward to start that enterprise.

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" Mr. Subbaraman wanted to know whether Government were not getting the machinery, etc., from the Disposals and from the German Reparation machinery allotments. I may inform him that we have got such machinery for our Industrial Engineering Workshops and also for our polytechnics and industrial schools.

" Hon. Member Mr. B. Satyanarayana Raju wanted that a sugar factory must be allotted for Visakhapatnam. We have invited applications, and I can assure him that the claims of Visakhapatnam will be considered.

" Hon. Member Mr. Pattabiramayya said that there was no planning. I may say that there was a Planning Committee presided over by Mr. S. Parthasarathy. The Committee has brought out a report for the consideration of Government.

" In conclusion I would like to say that Government have always been trying to advance industrial development in this State. If spectacular results are not achieved, it is certainly not the fault of the Government. There are several factors that contribute to the industrial development of a State and Government can only play their part properly and ceaselessly try to advance industrial development. For good results, we require the co-operation of the public and the Central Government. We have been making a steady progress and we hope for better results in future.

" I request my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham to withdraw his cut motion."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" As I was hearing the Hon. Minister's reply, I was thinking of withdrawing my cut motion. But suddenly at the end of his speech he said that the Government required the co-operation of the public in the development of industries. In what respects did the Government seek the co-operation of the public and in what respect was co-operation refused? The public are anxious to improve the industrial position of the State. The remark of the Hon. Minister is a reflection upon the public."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" There is co-operation from the public but I want more co-operation."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" In view of the very inoffensive answers given by the Hon. Minister, I do not press my cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" With regard to Andhra Paper Mills, I want to know from the Hon. Minister if I am correct in saying that the Government have invested Rs. 48 lakhs and in the year 1949-50 they have earned a profit of Rs. 15,000."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" The hon. Member is correct."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Does not the Hon. Minister's reply affirm the fact that in most of the industrial undertakings of the Madras Government the profit is either zero or much reduced? "

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* THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" It is not correct to say so. I think we are making very good profit. In the case of Andhra Paper Mills, the Government made a profit of Rs. 15,000 in 1949-50."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,14,700 under Demand XXXVI, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.' "

The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE.

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,02,400 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.'

" In addition to this amount allotted for the normal work of the Department, a sum of Rs. 332.5 lakhs has been provided under other heads in the Budget as shown below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
(1) Tank improvement schemes	150
(2) Irrigation schemes having Grow More Food value	70
(3) Grant for sinking wells for Grow More Food schemes	111
(4) State Trading Schemes in the Agricultural Department	1.5
Total	332.5

Thus the total provision for agricultural purposes in the Budget Estimates under several Demands (exclusive of major irrigation schemes) amounts to Rs. 621.5 lakhs as against Rs. 446 lakhs in 1950-51.

Integrated food and population policy.

" The problem of feeding our growing population at an adequate level of nutrition towers above all the other domestic problems facing the country to-day. Agriculture must be raised to the highest standard of productive efficiency. More land must be brought under food crops. The recent census figures have brought prominently before the public eye the rapid growth in our population. Population is increasing beyond the means of subsistence. Government will soon have to take up an integrated food and population policy."

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The Food Plan—Revised policy for 1951-52.

“The Grow More Food Campaign was started about eight years ago. The Three Years' Food Plan has been working since 1949-50. The Central as well as the State Governments are spending crores of rupees on this work. Intensive efforts are being made to raise production by providing additional water facilities, increased supplies of fertilisers and manures, more extensive use of improved seeds and better control of pests and diseases. There is a lot of public criticism on the ground that the results achieved so far have not been commensurate with the money and labour spent on such work. The enquiry recently conducted in a few places in the Bombay State by the Rural Economics Division of the Reserve Bank of India and the Agricultural Economics Section of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay, has shown some of the causes for the failure of the Grow More Food work. They have made certain suggestions for the reorganization of the Campaign.

“The Government of India propose to revise their policy in regard to financial assistance for Food Production schemes in 1951-52 by restricting it to selected areas of not less than 5,000 acres with assured irrigation facilities. The new schemes should be in such intensive cultivation areas. As regards the schemes in other areas, the State Government will have to finance them from their own funds and help from the Centre cannot be expected unless they have surplus money after meeting the requirements of the intensive cultivation areas.

Food and commercial crops.

“In 1949-50 the total area cultivated in Madras State was 36.34 million acres of which the area under food crops was 27.56 million acres and the area under non-food crops was 8.77 million acres. Thus food crops took a share of about 60 per cent of the total area under crops and commercial crops about 20 per cent. The area under cultivation fluctuates according to seasonal conditions. During the last two decades, there has been a slight decrease in the area under food crops while the area under non-food crops has increased slightly. The shift is of the order of 9,000 acres on the average. The marked increase in the acreage under commercial crops like sugarcane, groundnut and tobacco since 1945-46 seems to be mainly due to the relatively more attractive prices which they are able to secure.

“There is disparity in agricultural prosperity between the growers of foodgrains and the growers of commercial crops. Those who cultivate food crops have been hit hard on account of the fall in production due to the successive failure of monsoons and the comparatively lower prices they get for their produce. The prosperity of the cultivator of commercial crops has increased to a considerable extent on account of the highly remunerative prices for crops like sugarcane, groundnut and tobacco. This disparity in the prosperity of the growers of food and commercial crops may have serious repercussions on the progress of the Grow More Food

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effort. There is no price control over commercial crops except in the case of sugar and cotton. Government will have to take up a comprehensive price control policy so that we may have an equitable price structure for all agricultural produce, food as well as commercial crops. Regulation of agricultural prices should be correlated to a system of rational Crop Planning to bring about a proper adjustment of our productive resources as between foodgrains and commercial crops.

Development of irrigation.

“The successive bad seasons we have had during these four years are mainly responsible for hampering our efforts to increase food production. The area irrigated in our State is only about one-third of the total area under cultivation. Rainfall is generally deficient over most parts of the State and it is not evenly distributed throughout the year. The extension of irrigation facilities will change the entire agricultural pattern of large parts of the State and bring about a permanent improvement in our food position. In the Madras State, the Godavari and the Krishna which are mainly fed by the south-west monsoon are the only two big rivers whose waters have not been utilized to any appreciable extent for irrigation purposes. Eighty-five to ninety per cent of the Cauvery river waters have been harnessed. The rest of the South Indian rivers which are practically dependent on the north-east monsoon rains will not guarantee an assured supply even in three out of five years. It is, therefore, considered by our engineers that storage reservoirs across the Godavari and the Krishna or their tributaries are the best solution for wiping out our food deficit from the irrigation point of view. The Central Government have rightly given high priority to irrigation and connected power projects. A Fifteen-Year Plan for the development of Irrigation and Power in this State has been forwarded to the Planning Commission. We have our own limitations in regard to financial, administrative and technical resources. The Government of India will have to subscribe a substantial amount to the Ways and Means Fund which we will be able to keep by every year. In order to achieve quick results, projects which would enable a second crop to be raised on areas already under irrigation should have priority over projects which propose to develop uncultivated areas.

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have increased the need for it. Petrol, oil engine and electric motor pumpsets so far made available to the cultivators are as shown below :—

(1)	(2) On hire.	(3) Hire purchase.	(4) Sold by the depart- ment.	(5) Arranged to be sup- plied on outright purchase cash basis.
				RS.
1 Petrol pumpsets	147	Nil	436	Nil
2 Oil-engine pumpsets ..	398	818	207	2,866
3 Electric motor pumpsets.	Nil	178	Nil	7,587
Total ..	545	996	643	10,453

Qualified engineering supervisors and mechanics are kept in each district to maintain the oil engines in proper working order. The demand for oil-engines of low horse-power (10 horse-power and below) has increased during the current year on account of the lowering of the water table in our wells. The Government of India have just granted import licences for 1,000 more oil-engines and we expect to get shortly another quota of engines and also a further allotment of pipes which are now far short of requirements.

3-15 p.m. " This may help us to work an emergency programme of raising short-term crops during the coming summer months. A few river pumping installations are proposed to be set up shortly in Chingleput, Malabar and South Kanara districts.

Fertilizers and compost.

"An intensive fertilizer distribution scheme was launched in ten deltaic districts in July 1950. Rupees 60 lakhs have been disbursed as manure loans free of interest for the first crop. Rupees 12 lakhs have been sanctioned for the second crop in West and East Godavari districts. Approximately 90,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and 14,000 tons of super phosphate have been sold to the ryots in delta and non-delta districts from January 1950 to the end of January 1951. It has been estimated that an extra yield of over 20 per cent will be realized as a result of the application of these fertilizers to paddy crops. There is a general demand now for continuing this scheme in the coming year also for maximising paddy production to the fullest possible extent. The Government of India have allotted separate quotas of fertilizers for commercial crops and manure mixing firms.

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Compost.

"The use of compost was started on a planned basis from 1946. We are now having a Compost Development Officer and a Compost Development Committee. A subsidy of Re. 1 per ton is given for encouraging ryots to make compost in rural areas. The *Compost Week* that was celebrated during the Gandhi Jayanthi time in October last has served to further popularise and spread the use of compost manure. Ninety-one out of 95 municipalities and 140 notified panchayats out of 383 have taken to the manufacture of compost and the compost scheme is sure to make further progress.

Improved seeds—Multiplication and distribution.

"There has unfortunately been a set back in the procurement and distribution of paddy, millet and green manure seeds in spite of the creation of a special staff for seed development work. Adverse seasonal conditions continuing from year to year have become a serious handicap in this work in addition to the other usual difficulties. Steps are being taken to procure as much seed as possible from the surplus districts.

Agricultural Research.

"The Expert Committee that reviewed the progress of agricultural research in this State in 1949 has stated that our research is on the right lines, but more facilities are needed in several directions. Visitors from foreign countries have at different times made also appreciative comments on our research contributions. During the last five years nearly a score of new and superior paddy strains have been released. Two paddy strains resistant to blast CO-25 and CO-26 have already spread over about 50,000 acres. In the same period a very valuable Combodia cotton strain—Uganda I—has been popularized and it has become already an asset to most parts of our southern districts. Some superior Sea Island cotton varieties for the West Coast, to be grown as Inter Crops in coconut plantations, are being popularized. Improved strains have also been evolved and released in several other crops, such as groundnut, gingelly and castor. In millets very appreciable increases in yields have been found possible through exploitation of hybrid vigour. There is thus a fairly continuous flow of superior crop strains from the experimental fields of our Crop Specialists to the ryots' fields. Compared with the normal area, the area that has come under improved strains is 95 per cent in the case of sugarcane, 75 per cent in potato, 50 per cent in paddy and 35 per cent in cotton. Recently it has been proved that as much as 8,000 lb. of paddy per acre and about 100 tons of sugarcane can be obtained in certain areas by adopting departmental strains and careful production methods. The larger use of improved strains will appreciably augment our crop yields and crop qualities and contribute to the State's crop wealth.

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"Agricultural Chemistry, Entomology and Mycology sections of the department have in the same period played their part in making equally effective contributions to the cause of agriculture. Research on manuring of crops and in other aspects of crop husbandry, including reclamation of soils, has considerably advanced our knowledge and capacity to make the best use of our soils.

"In fruits and orchard crops our work has received highly commendatory references from such authorities as the Fruit Development Adviser to the Government of India and Prof. Hayes, an American Horticulturist who is now at the Agricultural Institute, Allahabad. For the first time, the department has been able to release a number of very promising mango hybrids evolved at our Fruit Research Station, Kodur. Budded plantations of sathgudi, orange, lime and lemons are spreading in many parts of the State, and over 50 private fruit nurseries producing budded citrus plants have sprung up in Kodur area alone as a result of the direct stimulus received from the department's work on fruits. The Horticultural Diploma course started in 1948 is producing year after year a number of Agricultural and Botany graduates who will be able to do better work for the development of fruit cultivation in our State.

"The Government have been eager to foster and step up research and towards this end a large number of research schemes have been sanctioned during the past five years either by the State Government themselves or with the aid of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Commodity Committees. An Agricultural Meteorology section has been created at Coimbatore; a Central Banana Research Station has been established at Aduthurai; a Central Cashewnut Research Station is proposed to be established shortly at Mangalore; five model Orchard-cum-nursery stations are being established in the typical fruit-growing regions of the State; ginger, cardamom, pepper, sweet-potato, chillies and pulses research have all been newly started or research on these extended and intensified; a number of schemes to tackle special problems in cotton, coconut, arecanut, paddy, millets, oil-seeds, sugarcane, plant physiology, chemical aspects of agriculture, etc., have been sanctioned. To-day it is possible to look back with satisfaction on our Agricultural Research Organization in the State, as unexcelled either in the scope and range of its activities or in the record of its achievements, in the Indian Union.

Mechanised Agriculture.

"Great advance has been made in the West in the application of machinery to agricultural development. The use of tractors and modern implements can play a large part in the planned expansion of agriculture in our country also. With the setting up of Agricultural Engineering Service in this State in 1946, tractors have come into use and there is a gradual progress in the outturn of their work. They are being used for reclaiming waste and weed infested lands, closing breaches of tanks, clearing sand-cast areas and

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spring channels and ploughing work. The department has at present 237 tractors, 60 of which have bulldozing and bullgrading attachments. Thirty-four new tractors with bulldozer attachments have just arrived. The recent demonstrations employing tractors for puddling operations and showing the practicability of applying power to paddy cultivation is a notable advance made in this State. The area tackled by departmental tractors since the inception of the scheme was 1.37 lakhs acres up to the end of December 1950. There is now a great demand for tractors from all districts on account of the high cost of labour and draught cattle. Several ryots have purchased small size tractors. From a short survey carried out in some taluks of Bellary district, it is seen that nearly 18,000 acres of cultivable waste lands on which both cereals and cotton could normally be grown are lying fallow on account of thick 'Hariali' infestation. A scheme prepared for intensive reclamation of this area with the help of heavy tractors has been sent to the Indian Central Cotton Committee for approval. The two tractor workshops started at Coimbatore and Bapatla in 1949-50 are doing useful work in the maintenance and repairs of the tractors. Further equipment is being added to enhance their utility and effect speedy repairs and renewals. Regional Assistant Agricultural Engineers are carrying out a check over the working of these machines, in their jurisdiction. Personnel for operating these machines are being trained at the tractor workshops. The higher-grade staff required for supervision are sent for further training at the Central Tractor Organization, New Delhi.

Expansion of cotton production.

"A plan to produce an additional quantity of about one lakh bales of cotton in 1950-51 to meet part of the country's deficit in cotton was launched in June 1950 with the appointment of a special staff for this purpose. This has not proved successful in spite of the several concessions given for the expansion of cultivation and production. The unprecedented drought experienced in almost the entire cotton growing area has been the principal cause for defeating the efforts made this year. Better results are expected next year if monsoon conditions are favourable.

Agricultural marketing.

"The establishment of regulated markets forms an essential part of any ordered plan of agricultural development. In order to extend the benefits of regulated markets to more crops and areas, the Madras Commercial Crops Market Act has been extended to cotton and groundnut in Anantapur district, coconut and arecanut in Malabar and South Kanara and coconut and tobacco in East Godavari district. The notified area under the Tiruppur Cotton Market Committee has been extended to the whole of Coimbatore district; the Adoni Cotton Market Committee to the whole of Bellary district; the Vijayavada Tobacco and Groundnut Market Committee to the whole of Krishna district.

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Auction system of tobacco sales has been initiated by the Tobacco Market Committee at Guntur in January 1951. The regulated marketing system will help the growers to obtain a fair price for their produce and to have a square deal from the traders.

Soil conservation.

" Since the first world war there has been a gradual realization that soil fertility is running down in many parts of the world owing to soil erosion. Soil erosion has become a great menace to agriculture in this country also, particularly in areas of heavy rainfall, in slopes of undulating lands and in certain dry tracts where the top soil easily wears down owing to the action of wind and water in motion. Soil erosion is accelerated when forests are cleared or the protective cover of vegetation is removed for the purpose of cultivation. The disastrous consequences of such man-made erosion have recently been brought to public attention in a striking manner by what has happened in the potato cultivation plots on the hill slopes in Ootacamund and Coonoor. Contour bunding is one of the important measures for preventing erosion and also for conserving moisture in areas of precarious rainfall like the Ceded districts. Twelve of our officers have been trained in the erosion-control methods adopted in Bombay. Topographic survey has been done in Hagari, Alur and Guntakal. The work of putting up contour bunding will be taken up shortly in those places and the scheme is proposed to be extended in due course to Visakhapatnam, Tirunelveli and the Nilgiris. A State Soil Conservation Board has been constituted this year. Soil conservation is a new activity which the department is undertaking and it promises fruitful results.

Plant protection work.

" About 20 per cent of our agricultural production is said to be destroyed annually by various pests and diseases. This State has taken a forward step in appointing a special staff for plant protection work in 1949. They have been able to achieve notable results in controlling large-scale incidence of pests and diseases. The new chemicals like D.D.T. and Gammexane which are war-time discoveries have been found very effective in saving our crops. During the year 1949-50, six lakhs of acres of food crops and five lakhs of acres of other crops were saved from the ravages of pests and diseases. The Expert Committee on Research has expressed high appreciation of the work done. Plant protection service has become popular with the ryots and it bids fair to assume great importance in the future work of the department.

Agricultural Extension Work.

3-30 p.m. " We have a vast area of agricultural land. The size of our agricultural population is predominantly large. Agriculture occupies the most important place in our National Economy considering its actual contributions to our country's wealth and the potentialities

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for its further development. Our expenditure for the normal activities of the department has no doubt risen from Rs. 80 lakhs in 1945-46 to Rs. 289 lakhs in the Budget Estimates. But this amount works out only to about 4.8 per cent of our total expenditure under the revenue account. Agriculture must in future have much larger funds allotted for the expansion of its activities. The Point Four Aid American Mission which visited Madras last year has expressed the view that the weakest link in the activity of the Agriculture Department is the propaganda and publicity side. Our aim some years back was to have one demonstrator for each taluk. We have more than achieved that object. A large number of our taluks are having two demonstrators now. During the last five years the number of demonstrators has increased from 410 to 600 and that of fieldmen from 651 to 858. We have now 1,051 demonstration maistries. The Planning Commission has expressed concern at the inadequacy and ineffectiveness of the field organization in most States which it regards as a major impediment to the improvement of agriculture in India. Provision has been made in the Budget for employing 55 more fieldmen and 114 more demonstration maistries. Our aim should be to make a revenue firka as the unit and have there one demonstrator with fieldmen and maistries under him so as to facilitate closer touch between the department and the cultivator.

" The monthly Grow More Food journals which the department is publishing in the four regional languages have a circulation of 164,000 copies. Agricultural exhibitions are being held in different places and radio talks are given. The further steps taken this year for the development of agricultural extension work are the creation of the post of a special propaganda officer, the appointment of Honorary Propagandists in eight districts, the introduction of a scheme of village co-operatives in seven districts and the sanction given for opening registered model farms, one in each taluk, on the holdings of the ryots selected for this purpose. The great bulk of our ryots are poor and illiterate. Their holdings are small and uneconomic. It is no easy matter to suggest improvements to them and enable them to carry them out. A sum of Rs. 89 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for loans under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Act. There is also an allotment of Rupees 2,61,300 for loans to be given for purchase of agricultural implements and pumping installations. Problems regarding certain essential agrarian reforms, stabilization of prices for agricultural commodities and introduction of a crop insurance scheme are awaiting to be tackled. The satisfactory solution of these questions is most necessary for the progress and prosperity of agriculture. The success of any extension service in our country will have to rest ultimately upon the co-operation of the village people. When each village has its own panchayat under the new Act and a net work of multi-purpose co-operative societies spreads over the whole State, it will help the farmers to organize their business better, to live better and to meet the country's requirements in regard to food and raw materials for its essential industries."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,02,400 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.'

"I have allotted two hours for this Demand."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture himself has taken more than an hour, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then we will have to continue the debate to-morrow also. Shall we sit for half an hour more to-day and finish the debate?"

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"We want more time, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then the debate will be continued tomorrow. The hon. Member Sri R. V. Swaminathan will now move the cut motion standing in his name."

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"I have also given notice of a cut motion, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, but I have asked hon. Member Sri R. V. Swaminathan to move his cut motion now."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"I want to make a submission to you, Sir, before the hon. Member moves the cut motion. Agriculture is the most important item of Demand and, therefore, more time should be given for this Demand."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let me observe the progress of the debate and then, if necessary, we shall continue the debate to-morrow also."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 2,89,02,400 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture in his very lengthy and elaborate speech explained what the Government have been doing and what they propose to do hereafter. If one were to take as it is all that was said by the Hon. Minister, it appears that everything is alright with agriculture in our State. But unfortunately he has not said a single word about the results achieved for the money spent on agriculture. Sir, the Hon. Minister will agree with me that agriculture in this country is not paying. But in western countries the farmers, big and small, compete with the industrialists to get the maximum possible income from agriculture. Here the farmers are not in a position to do so.

"Sir, it is stated that there is only a ten per cent food deficit. We are not able to make up even this small ten per cent deficit. But if the suggestions made by the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture in his speech are put into practice, I think that we can meet not only this ten per cent deficit but produce even three or four times what we are now producing. (At this stage the Deputy

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Speaker occupied the Chair.) Madam, the Hon. the Agriculture Minister was more successful while he was in charge of the Health portfolio. Let us take the Department of Agriculture. People who have got more technical experience in agriculture are not put in charge of the Agricultural Department. For instance, Sri Sivaraman, I.C.S., the Director of Controlled Commodities, is an expert in agriculture and if he is appointed the Director of Agriculture, he can achieve greater results than are now obtained. According to the Government figures, the average yield per acre is 1,200 lb. But recently I saw an article in the *Swadesamitran* written by someone who had stated therein that in Tanjore some farmers showed an average yield of 5,000 lb. I have to thank the editor of the *Swadesamitran* for publishing this kind of articles periodically. Recently in Madurai, a European lady by name Miss Brown produced more than 8,000 lb. in an acre of land. After my return from Europe, I was under the impression that we could produce more than three times what we were producing in this country. Now it has been confirmed by these instances. Even without adopting modern methods in agriculture which are adopted in western countries, we can produce much more than at present. We can not only meet our food deficit but if this policy is adopted throughout India, we can even export foodgrains to other countries. India is an agricultural country. But unfortunately due to the policy adopted by the Government, India has been made a deficit country.

"In Tanjore, I hear the people raise double crops. But in nearly nine lakhs of acres only single crop is raised. But in these lands after the harvest we can produce cotton of the best quality. Not only in Tanjore but in other places also where single crop is raised, we can produce cotton and other things. But the Government have not taken any step in this direction.

"Summer crops are raised in certain areas. When there is scarcity of food in the country, I hear instructions have been issued to farmers in the Ramanathapuram district, particularly Sivaganga and other zamin areas, not to raise summer crops on tank-beds.

"Last year due to shortage of water, our crops completely failed. There is no use of granting pump-sets and well subsidy alone. We must have a planned scheme. Take the Bombay Government. They have got a scheme for digging wells. Wherever water is required, the Government come forward, pump out water and supply it to the farmers and levy only a nominal charge. If that system had been adopted in our State, our crops would have been saved and we would have produced more. But this does not enter into the mind of the Agricultural Department. People in the West Coast say that there are a number of rivers and streams which can be usefully tapped. But there is no scheme for this purpose.

"Madam, even in richer countries like America and England, farmers are helped with credit facilities. The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture said that allotments had been made in the previous Budget for loans to agriculturists but he did not state the amount that had been granted to agriculturists.

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3-45 p.m. "How much our agriculturists are given? No facilities are given by the Government. No loans are given to the agricultural farmers. It is true, Madam, that some pump-sets and some manures are made available to these poor people. Even then, I do not think that these are distributed in a proper manner to help the farmers to the maximum extent possible. The Hon. Minister stated that we are having 200 and odd tractors. When I heard the Hon. Minister say that, I had only to laugh at that figure. In England, before the War they were having about 5,000 tractors. At present, they have increased their number to more than two lakhs. Madam, England is after all a small country and I think it will be smaller than our State even. Thus, when countries which are smaller than ours are having two or three lakhs tractors, here we find that our Hon. Minister, even without feeling anything about the very small number of tractors, says that there are 200 and odd tractors here. As he is a nice Gentleman, I do not want to use a stronger expression and so leave the matter at that. But one thing which I wish to impress upon the Government is that unless we mechanize our cultivation, there is no scope of making any reform and progress in the sphere of agriculture. That much is certain and the Government would do well to take note of this.

"So far as chemical manure and other kinds of manures are concerned, our people are not yet manure-minded. The Government should realise this aspect and take early steps to make propaganda among the farmers and induce them to use these manures in adequate quantities and proportions. During the War, the Government of England thought that even their farmers did not appreciate the value and utility of using such manures. Therefore, they even went to the extent of introducing legislation and insisted on their farmers, by an Act, that they should use so much quantity of manure, such and such types of manure for such and such types of lands and so on. That was the system which the authorities at England introduced to increase the production of foodgrains. In contrast to this, we find that the Hon. Minister as well as the Hon. Finance Minister are saying that they purchased manures worth Rs. 5 crores and out of this about Rs. 2 crores worth of manures are being locked up in godowns without being used. Is it not criminal. I ask, on the part of this Government to have allowed such a large quantity of manures to be kept idle without using them properly? They could have asked the farmers to use these manures and produce more foodgrains in the State.

"As far as seeds are concerned, I want to say one thing. What is the system that is adopted by our Government so far as the distribution of proper seeds to the farmers are concerned? While I was in Central France, I was taken to a small farm. When I asked the gentlemen who took me there, the extent of that farm, they said that it was a small farm of 600 acres. Well, Madam, that was a small farm for them! Only seeds were produced in that farm. They also told me that the seeds that were produced there were supplied to their farmers. I want to ask, what our Government have done in this respect. Usually, our seeds do not have great potentialities and value. Our farmers do not know how

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to produce valuable seeds on proper lines. I appeal to the Government to take early steps to produce proper seeds and supply them in sufficient quantities to the farmers.

"Coming to the supply of nutritious food to the poor people, I want to ask, what the Government have done to produce more nutritious foodstuffs. Our people have to depend upon meat, fish and oils. Most of the farmers are accustomed to eat meat, fish and other things. Now they cannot afford to go in for meat, fish and other similar foodstuffs. Therefore they have to depend upon the cereals. I request the Hon. Minister to undertake a proper well-thought-out scheme to produce enough nutritious food for these poor people. Had the Government taken up this matter even before, I think this food problem would have been solved to an appreciable degree. The Hon. Minister referred to the Kodur farm and the nursery that is there. I do not think that this is enough. While I was in Finland, I was taken to an agricultural farm, the area of which, I was told, was 10,000 acres. They told me that out of those 10,000 acres, 2,000 acres were used as a nursery for supplying apple saplings to the farmers. One can very well imagine what this will mean and to what extent the production of fruits will increase, thus adding to the nutritious foodstuffs that will be made available to the people. Our Government have not taken any steps to increase the supply of nutritious foodstuffs.

"I will now pass on to another aspect, viz., the farmers' subsidiary income. Have this Government made any arrangement to see to it that the income of these poor agricultural farmers is supplemented? To-day what do we find? Even farmers who own 4 or 5 acres of land and who are unable to get on in their villages are one by one leaving their villages and going to small towns to eke out their livelihood. They are compelled to open petty betel-shops or do some cooli work to earn something. In western countries, these poor farmers are enabled to take to some part-time jobs in order to supplement their income. Here, we have no such facilities. The Government should come forward with suitable proposals to help these farmers in such a way that they are enabled to take up some subsidiary work and thus supplement their income.

"What about the agricultural schools? What have this Government done in respect of these schools? True they have spent some money over these institutions and some students are admitted and given some training. What happens to those who are trained in these institutions? Soon after coming out of these schools, they go and accept clerk's posts or they join for service in some business houses. Some of them even take service as peons. (The Government should start an agricultural school in every village.) (A hon. Member: You want one school for every village?) If that is not possible let them start one school for a group of villages. I do not mind. In this connection, I want to impress upon the hon. Members and also the Government one thing. When the Government start such schools, they must take care to see that only children of farmers are taught there. The children of the

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farmers should be admitted into these schools and given proper training in methods of agriculture and also training as to how to increase production and to earn other subsidiary income. There is no use admitting college students, who have passed their B.A. or M.A. Degrees, into these agricultural schools. Because, these people after passing out of these schools do not employ their knowledge about agriculture that they have gained in these schools to increase the production of foodgrains by helping and giving advice to the poor agriculturists. On the other hand, they apply for clerks' posts in some Government department or accept employment as clerks in some commercial firms. Madam, in Sussex, I have seen an agricultural school where students are given intensive training in methods of agriculture for a period of two years subject to some conditions. After passing out of this school the students are required to undergo practical training as farm labourers and then when they go back to the villages, they will not take clerks' posts but will take to agriculture in their respective villages. I want our Government also to start such schools for a group of villages and admit farmers' children into these schools and give them good training in methods of agriculture.

"Madam, I also want the Government to start a small model farm in every village and place an Agricultural Demonstrator in-charge of the same. They should also make available one tractor for each village. I think this will be possible.

"In conclusion, I trust that if the Government adopt some of my suggestions, viz., the starting of agricultural schools, admitting only children of farmers into these schools and giving training to them in methods of agriculture, making available sufficient quantities of manures and teaching the farmers how to use them, making also available one tractor for every village and making available the services of an experienced demonstrator to help the farmers, the production of foodgrains will definitely increase. I appeal to the Government to take proper steps on these lines. Otherwise, we cannot hope to make any progress."

* Sri K. S. NATARAJA GOUNDER :—"கனம் தலைவி அவர்களே! ஒவ்வொரு நாட்டிலுமாய் சரிசூழும், சந்தோஷமும், அமைதியும் அந்த நாட்டிலுமாய் விவசாய அபிவிருத்தியைப் பொறுத்தது தான் இருக்கிறது. இன்று அந்த விவசாயம் நம் நாட்டில் எப்படியிருக்கிறது என்றால் மிகவும் பிழைக்கான நிலைமையில் தான் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். இன்று ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிலேயும் விவசாய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக விவசாய இலாகா ஆபீஸ்கள் இருக்கின்றன. தாலுகாவிலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கு வேண்டிய உதவியினைத்தையும் செய்வதற்காக வைத்திருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால், அவைகளெல்லாம் இன்று எப் பி வேலை செய்து வருகின்றன என்று பார்ப்போமானால் அவைகள் வெறும் வியாபாரக் கடைகளாகக் கொண்டு வருகின்றன என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். இன்று அவைகள் இருக்கும் நிலைமை தெரிந்தும்கூட 'அவைகள் வெறும் மெனரோ என்னவோ', நண்பர் நாகேசுவர ராவ் அவர்கள் இந்த விவசாய இலாகா மூலமாகவே ஒரு லிங்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களைவிட இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகள் அதிகமான, உதவி யான வேலை ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லையென்றுதான் கூறவேண்டும். இந்த இலாகாவின் முக்கியமான வேலை கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு நவீன முறையில், விஞ்ஞான முறையில் எவ்வாறு விவ

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சாயம் செய்வது, எவ்வாறு விதைகளை விதைப்பது போன்ற விஷயங்களை எடுத்து விளக்குவது ஆகும். அவ்வாறு அவர்கள் அதிகம் செய்வதில்லை.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இன்று விவசாயிகள் மகத்தான கஷ்டத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். சோதனைபோல 4 ஆண்டுகளாகப் பருவமழை வேறு தவறி விட்டது. அதன் காரணமாக இன்று குறிப்பாக தாராபுரம் தாலுகாவிலே விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற இக்காலத்தில் எல்லாம் அந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளாவது கொடுக்க வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். இந்த பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளாக தூர்ந்துபோன குளம், குட்டை, வாய்க்கால் வெட்டுதல் போன்ற மராமத்து வேலைகளைக் கொடுத்தால் மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

"இன்று விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தேவைப்படும் ஆயில் என்ஜின்கள், டிராக்டர்கள் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. நீர் இறைக்கும் என்ஜின்கள் கிராமத்திலுள்ள மக்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பதே கிடையாது. எப்போதுபோய் கேட்டாலும் அவைகள் ரிப்பேர் என்றோ, இல்லையென்றோதான் பதில் சொல்லி விடுகிறார்கள். அவைகளை எல்லாம் கவனித்து கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தேவையான நீர் இறைக்கும் என்ஜின்கள், டிராக்டர்கள் போன்றவைகளை கிராம மக்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை உடனே எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இன்று மேல் நாட்டிலே நம் நாட்டில் உற்பத்தியாகும் தானிய அளவைவிட அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்கிறார்கள். மேல் நாட்டுடன் ஒப்பிடும் போது நம் நாட்டின் விளைச்சல் மிகவும் கேவலமான நிலையில்தான் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். நண்பர் ஆர். வி. சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்களும் அதை குறிப்பாக சுட்டிக் காட்டினார்கள். குறிப்பாக நமது நாட்டிலே அரிசி சராசரி ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு 825 ராத்தல் விளைகிறது என்றால் அதே நெல் ஸ்பெஷின் தேசத்தில் 5,780 ராத்தல்கள் விளைகின்றன. அவ்வாறே கோதுமையை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் நமது தேசத்தில் சராசரி ஏக்கருக்கு 830 ராத்தல்கள் தான் விளைகின்றன. அதிலே நெதர்லாண்டு தேசத்தில் 1,700 ராத்தல்கள் தான் விளைகின்றன. அதே மாதிரியாகக் கரும்பு நம் தேசத்தில் சராசரி ஒரு ஏக்கர் விளைகின்றன. அதே மாதிரியாகக் கரும்பு நம் தேசத்தில் 56 டன்கள், கொடியை எடுத்திருக்கு 16 டன்கள். ஹவாய் நாட்டிலே 56 டன்கள், கொடியை எடுத்திருக்கு 16 டன்கள். ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு 32 ராத்தல். எகிப்து தேசத்தில் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு 410 ராத்தல்கள். அமெரிக்காவில் 1,850-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஒரு ஏக்கர் 1,500 ராத்தல் பால் கொடுத்தது. 1935-ம் வருஷத்தில் 5,000 ராத்தல் பால் சராசரி ஒரு மாட்டிலிருந்து அந்த தேசத்தில் கிடைக்கிறது. ஆனால், நம் தேசத்தில் ஒரு வருஷத்தில் 800 ராத்தல் பால்தான் கிடைக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி பாக் எந்த உற்பத்தியிலும் நம் நாடு மற்ற தேசங்களைவிட பிற்போக்கான நிலையில்தான் இருக்கின்றன என்பது வருந்தவேண்டிய விஷயமாகும்.

"இப்போது எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். விவசாய முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமாக இருக்கும் கால்நடை பராமரிப்பு விஷயத்தில் சீரம் விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவற்றைப் பராமரிக்கும் பொருட்டு சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு கடன் உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்று நமது அரசாங்கத்தார் இன்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டதற்கு மான்யங்கள் வழங்கி வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அடித்தளம் வெட்டுவதற்கு மான்யம் பூராவும் விவசாயிகளிடத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தாரால் வழங்கப்படும் மான்யம் பூராவும் விவசாயிகளிடத்தில் செலவாகிறது என்று பார்த்தால் இல்லை. அரசாங்கம் அளிக் கும் மான்யத்தில் பாகம் தான் விவசாயிக்குப்போய் செலுகிறது. அதாவது அவர்களுக்கு 500 ரூபாய் மான்யம் கொடுத்தால் உண்மையில் அந்த இன்சூலி கிப்பிருந்து விவசாயிக்கு 250 ரூபாய்கள்தான் போய்ச்செலுகின்றன. அதை அவன் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளாவிட்டால் அவனால் இன்று வெட்டும் மான்யம் வரங்க முடியாது இதை அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக எவ்வித மான்யம் மான்யம் பூராவும் விவசாயிகளின் கைகளுக்குப் போய்ச் செலும் வழங்கும் மான்யம் பூராவும் விவசாயிகளின் கைகளுக்குப் போய்ச் செலும் படி பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இது முக்கியமான விஷயமாகும்."

"இதைத் தவிர ஒவ்வொரு கிராமங்களிலும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நவீன முறையில் விவசாயம் செய்யும் முறையும், நவீன இயந்திரங்களை உப

[Sri K. S. Nataraja Gounder] [14th March 1951]

யோசித்துக் கொள்ளும் முறையையும் விளக்கப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் வைத்து அவர்களுக்கு பயிற்சி அளிக்கவேண்டும். நண்பர் ஆர். வி. சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்களும் இதைப் பற்றி சொன்னார்கள். இம்மாதிரி பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்கள் குறைந்தது 2 வருஷங்களாவது அரசாங்க விவசாயப் பண்ணைகளில் வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால், நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால் அவர்கள் குறைந்தது 4 ஆண்டுகளாவது வேலைசெய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டும்.

“இப்போது உணவு தானியத்தில் நமது பற்றாக்குறை 10% என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால், நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால் இப்போது கனவான்கள் பிளாக்மார்க்டிலே வாங்கும் தானியம் உட்படத்தான் 10% பற்றாக்குறை இருக்கும். நல்ல முறையில் நம் நாட்டு விவசாயம் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யப்படுமானால் இந்த பற்றாக்குறைகூட போக்கிவிட முடியும் என்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். இதைப் பெரிதாக்கி, ‘நம் நாட்டிலே பெரும் பஞ்சநிலை ஏற்படுவிட்டது. இதை உடனடியாக சமாளிக்காவிட்டால் நம் நாட்டு ஜனங்கள் செத்தவிடக்கூடிய கோர நிலைமை உண்டாகிவிடும். ஆதலால், உடனே எனக்கு லைசன்ஸ் கொடுங்கள். நாங்கள் வேண்டிய தானியத்தை உங்களுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்து குவிப்பதைப்போல, பர்மா போன்ற இடங்களில் திரும்ப மீட்க முடியாதபடி சிக்கிக்கொண்டுள்ள எங்கள் பணத்தை மீட்டுக்கொள்ள மக்கள் பெயரால் ஏமாற்றம் செய்து காரியத்தை சாதித்தக்கொண்டு விடுகிறோமென்று ஸ்ரீ செ. டி. நாட்டு ராஜாவைப் போன்றவர்கள் தினமும் கூச்சல் போட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.”

4 p.m. JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“On a point of order, Madam, the hon. Member said that people were cheated. I want to know whether he is in order in using the word ‘cheated’, i.e. (ஏமாற்றம்).”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“Perhaps he meant ‘took advantage of their ignorance’. We cannot get the correct translation. I am sure he did not mean ‘cheated’.”

SRI K. S. NATARAJA GOUNDER :—“ஆகையினாலே எப்போதும் போல் இல்லாமல் நம் நாட்டு விவசாயத்திற்கு முதன்மை ஸ்தானம் அளித்து விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்குப் பாடுபடவேண்டும். இன்று விவசாயிகளின் கையில் காட்டையெல்லாம் கழனியாக்கும் மகத்தான பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. அவர்களும் நிலம் கொத்தி, உழுது கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அவர்களது உழைப்புக்குப் போதுமான கூலி அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கவில்லை. அதன் காரணமாக அவர்களுக்கு விவசாயத்தில் ஊக்கம் குறைந்து கொண்டேவருகிறது. உற்பத்தி அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று எண்ணுகிற நம் அரசாங்கம் அவர்களை அந்தத் துறையில் ஊக்குவிக்க அவர்களது கூலியை உயர்த்தவேண்டியது மிக மிக அவசியமாகும். இம்மாதிரி விவசாய கூலியை சற்று உயர்த்திக் கொடுத்தால் இன்று நாட்டிலே உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கும், விவசாய அபிவிருத்தியைச் செய்வதற்கும் கிராம மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் உதவியாக இருக்குமென்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, as the Mover of the cut Motion said, if only the speeches of the Hon. the Ministers are taken at their full face value, there will be nothing wanting in this State, not only now but for ten years to come. The citizens of this State who are enjoying the ‘fruits’ of administration in all its branches know what value they have to attach to these ministerial statements that are carefully prepared in the Secretariat and are simply read out in the Legislature.

[Sri T. Viswanatham] 14th March 1951]

(The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty : ‘Question.’) The Hon. the Minister says, ‘question’. I do not know whether he questions the word ‘carefully’ or the word ‘Secretariat’ used by me. (The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty : ‘You said it is simply read.’) The Hon. the Minister says he does not simply read. With all the weight of the Minister, he reads it, let me put it. I suppose he will be content now. I do not propose, Madam, to offend him. I am asking him to realize the situation that faces us to day. Why is he carried away, I ask, by the figures. He told us that so many improvements had been made. He pointed to the rise in expenditure from eighty lakhs of rupees to Rs. 2,89,00,000. Madam, some time ago, you will remember, we put a question as to our food position when the Hon. the Minister said that the area under paddy was progressively deteriorating. Of course, he did not say it in so many words but that was the inference I drew on the occasion. He placed a statement on the table of the House which showed that in 1944-45 we had 111 lakhs of acres under paddy and in 1949-50, we had only 103 lakhs of acres under paddy. This decrease in the area under paddy cannot be attributed entirely to bad seasonal conditions. Along with this decrease in the area under paddy, the quantity of food available in the State is also decreasing. This cannot be contradicted because from sixteen ounces, our rations have come down to seven ounces to-day. In 1944, each individual was getting sixteen ounces but to-day we get only seven ounces. The Minister says that he is demanding only two crores of rupees, and odd, while actually he requires much more. I think he has not forgotten the fact that the entire provision for irrigation which Demand was first granted by us, goes to his Department. We are spending nearly four crores of rupees on irrigation. Nearly three crores of rupees will be spent on agriculture. But how is the expenditure incurred? I have gone through scheme after scheme mentioned in the Budget Memorandum. Pay of officers, pay of establishment, etc., alone consume a good portion of the provision. Take the scheme relating to agricultural engineering and the research workshop; take the agricultural college farm; take the scheme training of agricultural graduates and fieldmen. We find that the major portion goes to meet the charges of establishment, such as pay of officers, allowances for officers, pay of establishment, payment of stipends, etc. For example let us take the provision for development of sugarcane industry. Rupees 2,17,000 will be spent towards pay of officers, etc. Perhaps the only useful provision here is that made for the repair, upkeep and maintenance of cattle farms. Let us take again the scheme relating to contour bunding. There, also it is the pay of officers that takes away the major portion. Then, there is the combined scheme of multiplication and distribution of Co 4/B 40 and H2 cotton seeds. Here again, there is a good lot of expenditure contemplated on establishment. Very little is set apart for actual work. I agree with my hon. Friend Sri Swaminathan who has had experience of foreign countries in the field of agriculture, that the Government are not making an intense effort. We have, for example, the seed multiplication scheme. It is stated that the ryots do not allow the Agricultural Department to multiply seeds in their farms. I submit the

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present method adopted by the department is not right method. It is no use always saying that people do not take to improved methods of agriculture. Why not the Government take up a lakh or two acres of land in East Godavari or West Godavari adopt the system of lift irrigation and try the seed multiplication scheme there? Why not they employ modern methods of irrigation and utilize the waters of Godavari? They need not wait for the Ramapadasagar project to be launched or completed. They can by this method increase the varieties of sugarcane. The agency area of East Godavari is pre-eminently fit for this kind of work. It has got good rainfall. It is getting on an average sixty inches per year. There is the river Godavari running with all its tributaries. If the Government slice out a big area and conduct experiments, it will be very good. They will not then complain that the ryots are not co-operating with the department and that they are not giving portions of their lands for experiments. It is all very soothing for the Hon. the Minister to say that the number of demonstrators has been increased. Wherever we go in the villages of course I am not going to villages as many times as the Ministers go—we find that the villages are not happy about the demonstrators. I should say that these demonstrators suffer from ignorance when compared with the knowledge possessed by the average ryot. It is true that the average ryot in this State is ignorant. If we judge his knowledge by standards obtaining in other countries where improved methods of agriculture mechanised agriculture in vogue, if we judge by asking him the average yield per acre here by standards obtaining in Norway or Sweden or Brazil, it is possible, he may be ignorant. So far as I know in Telugu districts, the average ryot is much more efficient and possesses a more intimate knowledge of agriculture than the demonstrators. I am not attacking the entire system of demonstration. I am not condemning agricultural research. I want, in fact, that agricultural research should go on. I want the Government to intensify research and concentrate on areas where they can produce results. The Government proceed on a basis which is of doubtful validity. I want the Government to face facts. There are eleven million acres of land, uncultivated land, excluding current fallows and ten million acres of current fallows. They are available for experiments to be conducted. I have also suggested the virgin soil of Godavari for this purpose. If the Government take up these lands and conduct experiments, even a sceptic may turn a believer. We are increasing the number of demonstrators. What is the good? I have heard cases in Visakhapatnam and my hon. Friend, Sri Vedaratnam Pillai, has also mentioned cases in Tanjore, where the seeds supplied by the Agricultural Department have been found to be not efficacious. The seeds supplied must be at least ninety per cent efficacious. Otherwise, it is no good. There must be something wrong with the research stations. I would ask the Hon. the Minister to pay attention to the research side so that the situation may be repaired. I am not saying this with a view to ridiculing the Government or the demonstrators. I am suggesting this only to help the Government to produce results. I am not at all sorry that the Government

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ask Rs. 2,89,00,000 to be given for agriculture. Let them take five crores provided they can produce results. People will give five crores if they are sure that it would be given back to them. They will not grudge it. I will myself do propaganda throughout the State to enlist public co-operation. I am not casting any reflection upon the working of the Agricultural Department nor am I attacking any individual officer. I am voicing the general feeling of the public that the department is not useful. Does the Ministry like this state of affairs to continue? Certainly it will not, I know. I want agricultural science to develop. I know it must be developed in our State. I know we must produce more per acre. Our land is vast enough. There is no use of saying that our population has increased and, therefore, we are short of food. There is an extensive area lying waste. There are twenty-one million acres of cultivable land of which at least seven or eight millions can be brought under cultivation. We can increase production not only of food crops but commercial crops also. We can make our State prosperous without depending upon outside help. We need not walk in the streets of Delhi with a begging bowl. If it is not done, who is to blame except the Government? The fault will lie at their door. People look to the Government. This is a representative Government. There is no point in the Minister saying, 'we have done this; we have done that.' We must judge the whole thing by results. The Government might say: 'Have we not done this thing, have we not done that thing and are we not doing this and so on'. But let me say, Madam, the right way to judge the work of the Government is by the results achieved by them as my hon. Friend Sri Swaminatham said. His speech was a very instructive speech and I only say that without meaning to make up it a sort of recommendation he would have been permitted to speak for 15 or 20 more minutes

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is stated that there are 237 tractors with the Agricultural Department, with 34 bulldozer attachments for a State which is nearly 142 thousand square miles, with hills and dales, valleys and mountains of great height. And these pump sets and oil engines, there are only 13 or 14 hundred of them with the department. I am reminded that last year no single oil engine was given to the Visakhapatnam district. Why? Do not people in Visakhapatnam require these engines? What is the basis upon which these pump sets and engines are distributed? What is the basis upon which the mechanised instruments are distributed? The Hon. Minister need not get up and say: 'It is done like this and like that and so on'. I am putting these things before him so that he may carefully go into them and see that in the course of three or four years there is no complaint about the department. I am anxious to increase the expenditure on the department. Whatever I say is not with a view to cast any reflections on the work of the department. But it is absolutely necessary that we must improve the department so that our State may be a contented State with a contented population who are the bulwark against armed revolution, in these days of changing ideals."

* SRI P. S. VELUCHAMI GOUNDER :—கனம் துணைத்தலைவி அவர்களே, விவசாய இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற இந்த மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இது கடவுளால் கைவிடப்பட்ட விவசாயம், உலகத்திலேயே பெருமை கொள்ளும் தொழில் விவசாயம். தற்சமயம் சர்க்கார் முதல் சாதாரணமானவர்களுள்பட எல்லா ராலும் கவனமற்று சிறுமை அடையும் தொழில் விவசாயம். விவசாயிகள் முதியோர் முதல் சிறுவர் வரையிலும் அல்லும் பகலும் வருஷம் 365 நாட்களும் உழைக்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால் லாபம் இல்லை. இதையொட்டி கிராமப் பழமொழி ஒன்று உண்டு. அதாவது 'உழுதவன் கணக்குப்பார்த்தால் உழக்குகூட மிஞ்சாது' என்று சொல்லுவார்கள் உத்தியோகத்திலிருக்கின்றவர்கள் உயர்வடைகின்றார்கள். சிறிய வியாபாரம் செய்கிறவன் லாபம் அடைந்து கப்பல் வியாபாரியாகிறான். ஆனால் விவசாயிமாதிரி இந்த விவசாயத் தொழிலைச் செய்து லாபமடைந்தது இல்லை. இந்த விவசாயத் தொழில் தன்னுடைய குலத்தொழில் என்பதற்காகவும் வேறுதொழிலில் அதிக தர்மம் இல்லையென்று நினைத்தும் இந்தத்தொழிலை விடாமல் கடைபிடித்துதான் இதன் மூலம் ஒரு தர்மத்தைச் செய்வதாகக்கருதி இந்தத் தொழிலைச் செய்துவருகிறான். ஆகவே இந்தத்தொழிலைச் செய்வதனால் ஒரு பெரும் தர்மம் கிடைக்கிறது என்று அதில் நம்பிக்கை வைத்து இந்த விவசாயத்தை விடாது நடத்தி வருகிறான். விவசாயினுடைய நிலைமை இப்பொழுது மிகத் தாழ்மையிலிருக்கிறது. ஏன்? அது ஒரு அனாதையாக இருக்கிறது. அனாதைக் குழந்தைகளைக் காப்பாற்றுவதற்கு அனாதாஸ்திரமங்க ளுண்டு. ஆகவே விவசாயம் முன்னேற்றமடைவதற்கு நாட்டின் உதவியை எதிர்பார்க்கிறது. ஏன், விவசாயிகள் உண்மையான அன்ன தாக்காளாக இருந்தும் கடவுளாலும் கைவிடப்பட்டவர்களாகச் சே. இதை சர்க்கார்கூட கவனிக்காமலிருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சொல்லாமலிருக்க முடியவில்லை.

"Oil Engine பம்பு செட்டுகள் வாங்கிக்கொடுத்த கணக்கு நூற்றுக் கணக்கில்தான் இருக்கிறது. அவைகளை ஆயிரக்கணக்காகவும், பத்தாயிரக்கணக்காகவும், லட்சக்கணக்காகவும் வரவழைத்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவி செய்து கணக்கம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த விவசாயத்தொழிலைச் செய்பவர்கள் பெரும்பாலும் 100-க்கு 80 பேர்கள் பின்னடைந்த வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களாகவும் ஹரிஜனங்களாகவும்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் மற்றத்தொழில் களைச் செய்கின்றவர்கள் ஆதாயம் அடைந்து பெரிய பெரிய பணக்காரர்களாகி லட்சக்கணக்காக செலத்து சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயம்

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கிச்சொன்னார். ஆகவே நாடு சேஷமமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமானால் இந்த விவசாயமாகிய காமதேனுவிற் று தீவனம் சரியாய்ப் போடவேண்டும். இந்த விவசாயம் என்ற காமதேனுவிற் று சரியான ஆகாரம் கொடுப்பதற்கு என்ன வழி என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும்.

“இந்த ஆயில் எஞ்சின்களையும், பம்பு செட்டுகளையும் வேண்டிய காலங் களில் நவீன விவசாய முறைகளில் வெள்ளாண்மையிட ஏராளமாக விவ சாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்து உதவினால் விவசாயம் சுலபமாக செய்வதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அவ்விதம் செய்வதில்லை. இப்பொழுது கொடுப்பது பேர்தாது. வாங்கிக்கொடுப்பதையும் சரியாக காலகாலத்தில் கொடுப்பதில்லை. ஆனால் விவசாய ஆபீசர்களை நான் குற்றம் சொல்ல வில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு ஒருவிதமான கஷ்டமிருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக ஒருவன் 2½ inch பைப் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் 3 inch பைப் கொடுக் கிறார்கள். அதை அவன் வாங்கிப்போய் உபயோகப்படுத்தி முடியாமல் திரும்பிவந்து எஞ்சின் கெட்டுவிடும்போலிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால் ‘ஆமா, எங்களுக்குத்தெரியும், எஞ்சின் கெட்டுப்போகும், வாஸ்தவம்தான். வேலைகள் அதிகமானதால் நாங்கள் சரியாக கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை’ என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்தமாதிரி விஷயங்கள் நடந்துவருகின்றன. ஏனென்றால் கீழ் உத்யோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு ஒவ்வொருபேரையும் கவனித் துப் படிக்க சந்தர்ப்பம் போதாமலிருக்கிறது.

“அதுமத்திரமல்ல. இன்னும் விவசாயபண்ணைகளை சர்க்காரில் வைத்து நடத்துவது என்ற ஒரு item இருக்கிறது. விவசாயபண்ணைகளை நமது மெளண்ட் ரோடு கவர்ன்மெண்டு House-ல் வைத்துப்பார்த்து அதில் எவ்வளவு லாபம் வந்தது என்று அவர்களுக்கே (கவர்ன்மெண்டிற்கே) தெரியும். அந்த ஒரு ஆபீசர் மேற்பார்வையிலிருந்து. தினம் ஐந்து ரூபாய் பெட்ரோலை சிலவழித்துக்கொண்டு ஜீப்காரில் வந்து பார்வையிட்டுப்போகிறார். அவ்விதம் ஒரு விவசாயிக்குப் பார்க்கமுடியுமா? அவனுக்கு கார் ஏது, மிதியடி ஏது, boots ஏது, வயலில் நடந்து காலில் கல், முள் எதக்கப்போக வேண்டும். பாம்பு பல்லி கடிக்கும் என்று நினைத்தால் வேலைநடக்காது. இரவு பகலில் போய் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அதனால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு லாபம் கிடை யாது. குறைந்த வருமானம் வருகிறது. இன்னும் மற்ற டிபார்ட்மெண்டு களையும் பாருங்கள், ஸ்தலஸ்தாபனம், இன்னும், ரிவினியூ, மராமத்திலா போல் இந்த இலாகாவையும் செய்யவேண்டும். அவைகளைப் நெருக்குகிறார்கள். உணவு மந்திரியை நெருக்குவதனால் உணவு வந்து மென்றால் விவசாயத்தைப் பெருக்கவேண்டும். அதிக உணவு வேண்டு் சொல்லுகிறேன்: ஆகவே விவசாய மந்திரி நன்றாக கவனம் செலுத்தி மற்ற மந்திரிகளும் சேர்ந்து உதவிசெய்யவேண்டும். அதன்மேல் விவசாயம் மேன்மை அடையட்டும்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“யாரிடம் சொல்லுகிறீர்கள்?”

“* Sri P. S. VELUCHAMI GOUNDER :—“உங்கள் மூலம் சர்க்காரிடம் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆகவே சர்க்காரால் பண்ணை வைத்து நடத்தியே நல்ல லாபம் அடையாமல் ருக்கும் பொழுது சாதாரணமாக விவசாயிகள் எவ்விதம் லாபம் அடைய முடியும்? இதைப்போன்று எவ்வளவோ வேலைகளுக்கு கின்றன.

“இன்னும் பிரசார முறைகளைக் கையாண்டுவருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் விவசாயத்தைப்பற்றி கிராமங்களில் பிரசங்கம் செய்யப்போகும்பொழுது ஆபீசர்கள் hat, boots முதலியவைகளைப் போட்டுக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது கிராமவாசிகளைக் கூட்டி பிரசங்கங்களைக் கேட்கச் சொல்வது என்பது முடியாதகாரியமாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு விதமாக அவர்களைக் கூட்டி வந்து கேட்கச்சொன்னால் பிரசங்கம் செய்ய வந்தவர் ஆரம்பிக்கும் பொழுதே ‘உதாரணமாக ஒரு மனிதனுக்கு ஐந்து ஏக்கர் அல்லது பத்து ஏக்கர் நிலம் இருக்கிறது என்று வைத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள் அல்லது ஐந்து வேலி பத்து வேலி நிலம் இருக்கிறது என்று வைத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்’ என்று ஆரம்பிக்கிறார். உடனே விவசாயி நமக்கு ½ ஏக்கர், ½ ஏக்கர்

[14th March 1951] [Sri P. S. Veluchami Gounder]

ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு மேல் நிலம் கிடையாது., அதனால் இந்த பிரசங்கம் நமக்கு இல்லை என்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டு போய் விடுகிறான். இந்த பிரசங்கம் பெரிய நிலக்காரர்களுக்குதான் லாயக்கு என்று முடிவு செய்து விடுகிறார் கள். கனம் மந்திரி சொன்னமாதிரி கிராம ஜனங்கள் கல்வி அறிவில்லாத வர்கள், பாடமர்கள். அவர்களிடம் போய் பிரசாரம் செய்யவேண்டுமென் றால் இந்த மாதிரி சொல்லாமல் அவர்களாக ‘இயற்கையாக அறிந்து கொள்ளும்படி சொல்லவேண்டும். இன்னும் அநேகம் இடங்களில் இந்த மாதிரி hats, boots-னைப் போட்டுக் கொண்டு காரில் போய் இறங்கினால் ஏதோ Donation வாங்குவருகிறார்களோ வென்று பயந்து கொண்டு போய் விடுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்களிடம் போய் பிரசாரம் செய்யவேண்டுமானால் தான் ஒரு விவசாயியாக இருந்தால்தான் விவசாயிகளை கவர்ச்சிக்கும் முறை யில் பிரசங்கம் செய்ய முடியும். இதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஒரு திட்டம் அமைக்க வேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் மண்ணை நாக்கில் போட்டுப்பார்த்து நீந்த வெள்ளாண்மை செய்யலாம் என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். அவ்விதம் ஒவ் வொரு கிராமங்களுக்கும் விவசாய ஆபீசர்கள் சென்று எந்த மண்ணில் எம்மாதிரி விவசாயம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஆலோசனை சொல்ல வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக விதை கொடுத்தல். இந்த விதை கொடுப்பதில் வேறு பாடு இருப்பதைச் சொல்லி அதற்கு ஒரு உதாரணத்தையும் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஒரு ஐந்து ஏக்கர் நிலத்திற்கு சொந்த விதை போட்டு பயிரிட்டதில் அந்த ஐந்து ஏக்கரிலும் 110 கலம் (ஒரு கலம் 48 படி கொண்டது) நெல் கிடைத்தது. ஆனால் seed permit வாங்கி சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து விதை வாங்கி விவசாயம் செய்ததில் அந்த வயலில் 85 கலம் தான் கிடைத்தது. அதே மாதிரி second crop-லும் குறைவாகத்தான் ராசி கண்டது. 100 கதிருக்கு 30 கதிர் வெங்கதிர் (சாவி). அதனால் சர்க்காரில் கொடுக்கும் விதைகள் சரியான பலன் கொடுப்பதில்லை. சில சமயங்களில் இந்த விதைகளை காலா காலத்திலும் கொடுப்பதில்லை. பட்டம் கழிந்து தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். தண்ணீர் இருக்கும் பொழுது விதை வேண்டுமென்றுகேட்டால் அப்பொழுது கொடுக்காமல் பக்கங்களில் வெள்ளாண்மை யிட்ட பிறகுதான் கொடுக்கிறார் கள். அதனால் பிரயோசனமில்லை. இவ்விதம் சர்க்கார் விதையைப் போட்டு பயிரிட்ட இடத்தைப் பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்று Demonstrator வரும்பொழுது ராஜாவாக வயலின் மத்தியில் hat, boot-னைப் போட்டுக்கொண்டு தர்பாராக வருகிறார். அவ்விதம் போகக்கூடாது. நெல் விளையும் இடத்தில் போகக்கூடாது என்பதற்காக இல்லை. வயல் என்றால் தண்ணீர் இருக்கும். தப்பித்தவரி் மேட்டைவிட்டு பள்ளத்தில் காலை வைத்துவிட்டால் சேற்றில்கால் பதிந்து விடும். உடைகள் சேராகிவிடும். அதனால் மிதியடி முதலியவைகள் போட்டுக்கொண்டு போகக்கூடாது என்பதுதான். விவசாயிகளுடன் ஆபீசர்கள் நெருங்கிப் பழகவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் விவசாயிகளுடன் நெருங்கிப் பழகினால் தான் குறைகளைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு முன்னேற்றத்தைச் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கமுடியும். தர்பார் தோரணையில் வந்துவிட்டு போகக் கூடாது.

“இப்பொழுது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிற்கும் இரண்டு Demonstrator-களை நியமித்திருக்கிறோம் என்று. இவ்விதம் ஒரு தாலுகாவிற்கு இரண்டு Demonstrator-களை நியமித்தால் அது சமுத்திரத்தில் பெருங்காயத்தைக் கரைத்ததுபோல் தானாகும். ஒவ் வொரு பிரிக்காவிற்கும் ஒரு Demonstrator-ஆவது இருக்கவேண்டும். விவசா யிகள் நினைத்த மாதிரித்தான் விவசாயம் நல்ல அபிவிருத்தி இருக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதமிருந்தால்தான் விவசாயம் நல்ல அபிவிருத்தி யடைய முடியும். அடுத்தபடியாக ‘உரம் செய்வது போல் இனத்தார் செய்ய மாட்டார்கள்’ என்ற பழமொழி ஒன்று உண்டு. ஆடு மாடுகளின் சாணம் நல்ல உரம்தான். இன்னும் இலை, தழை, குழை எல்லாமும் நல்ல உரம்தான். விவசாயிகள் இந்த தழைகளை இனாமாக Forest department-லிருந்து வாங்கிக்கொள்வதற்கு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கனம் காட்டிலாகா மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் சொல்லி இனாமாகக் கொடுக்கும்படி செய்ய முயர்ச்சிக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது மதுரை முனிசிபாலிட்டியில் compost உரம் தயார் செய்கிறார்கள். அது நன்றாக உபயோகப்படுகிறது. நல்ல பலன் கொடுக்கிறது.

[Sri P. S. Veluchami Gounder] [14th March 1951]

அதே மாதிரி ஒவ்வொரு முனிசிபாலிட்டியிலும் ஒவ்வொரு பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டிலும் 100 ரூபாய் உரம் தயார் செய்து விவசாயிகள் வாங்கிக்கொள்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடுசெய்ய வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் தீர்மானித்து இந்த இலாகா ஒரு உத்திரவையும் போடவேண்டும்.

இன்னு மொரு விஷயம். இப்பொழுது எல்லோரும் Electricity வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கொஞ்ச காலத்திற்கு முன்னால் Electricity என்று சொன்னால் கிராம ஜனங்கள் என்ன நினைத்தார்கள் என்றால் Electricity-ஐக் கொண்டு வந்தால் தண்ணீர் குடாகி பயிர் கருகி விடும் என்று நினைத்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள் Electricity-யின் உபயோகத்தைப் புரிந்துகொண்டு இப்பொழுது Electricity வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் Electricity-ஐ உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு கஷ்டமாக இருப்பதால் அதைச் சேகரிக்க சர்க்கார் உதவிசெய்யவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் சர்க்கார் Electricity-ஐ உற்பத்தி செய்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவி யளித்தால் விவசாயத்தை மேலே ல வளர்ச்சியடையச் செய்யலாம் என்பது என்னுடைய நம்பிக்கை.

“இந்த மாதிரி இப்பொழுது நான் சொன்ன விஷயங்களை கவனித்து, இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள் அனாதையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதரவற்றிருக்கிறார்கள், கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள், லாபம் வரவில்லை. இவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் தெம்பு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் தெம்பு கொடுத்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டியவைகளை தாமதமின்றி, தேடிக்கொடுத்து உதவினால் விவசாயத்தை அபிவிருத்தி யடையும்படிச் செய்ய முடியும். இன்னும் விவசாய இலாகாவிலுள்ள உத்யோகஸ்தர்கள் விவசாயிகளுடன் சிநேக முறையில் பழகி அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டியவைகளைத் தேடிக்கொடுத்து உதவி யளிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது Grow More Food என்ற அதிக உணவு உற்பத்தியைச் செய்வதென்றே சொல்லும் பொழுது அவ்விதமில்லாமல், உணவு குறைவு தானாகிறது. Grow More Food திட்டம் சரியாபடியாகாத காரணம் தேவைகளை காலா காலத்தில் கொடுத்து உதவாததுதான். ஆகவே இந்த வேலைகளில் ஈடுபடுவதற்கு நான் சொன்னவைகளை கவனித்து வரும்படியாகச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு விவசாய இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த இந்த மான் யத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். விவசாயிகளை கைதூக்கி விடுவார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—“Madam Deputy Speaker, the first two speakers have brought out several of the points, and it is unnecessary for me to traverse over the same ground. The fundamental thing, the most important thing that we have to stress in this connection is the necessity for the wholesale overhauling of the mental attitude of the Government towards this department of administration, namely, the agricultural department. In a country like ours, even after the advent of Swaraj we have simply followed the old attitudes of the previous Government towards the agricultural prosperity and agricultural improvement of this country. The British Government gave to the chief officer of the district the name of Collector, the main idea behind it being the collection of revenue. We are still perpetuating the name, that nauseous name, without understanding the implication of using that name. In our district administration, the chief officer of the district must be a person who is mainly responsible for the administration of the department of agriculture in the district. That is a most important subject. All others must come next. The chief officer of the district must be the agricultural expert, all others must be subordinate to him. Don't call him Collector, call him the District

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Officer specially in charge of agriculture with the expert administering the department under him. (Hear, hear.) That is the most important thing. Even in the constitution of the Ministry we must take to the policy of our Chief Minister being an agricultural expert first and he alone should be qualified to keep the place of the Chief Minister in this State. (Interruption.) The attitude of attaching importance to this subject is absent in our State and in our Government.

“I therefore say that the demand for the administration of this department must be several times more than what is now provided. Our Hon. Minister has made a statement which is a very valuable document. It deserves to be published separately in different languages and distributed to the people in the villages so that they may have up-to-date information about the work of the department. The agricultural population constitutes the majority of the population of this State and they should be supplied with this publication so that they may know what the Government are doing and even though they are illiterate or ignorant about world conditions they may be able to put forward their suggestions on the various subjects connected with the development of this department and thus educate our Government in the work of administering the agricultural department. Our Government requires education at the hands of our own ryots. This is my respectful submission to the Government.

“Then it is said that our ryots are useless people. But I must say as my hon. Friend Sri Veluchamy said that the ryots have more agricultural education and experience than even the Government officers. Look at this position. We want an I.C.S. officer to administer even a department like the Agricultural Department. The I.C.S. officer may be good, bad or indifferent but he is considered competent to administer any department. What is the idea behind it? It is not that he should be able to introduce improvements in the agricultural methods of this State but he is there to manage, to administer the department to convert white paper into black, properly or inefficiently. That is the idea behind the whole thing. Otherwise why not an agricultural expert be put in charge of the whole department. It is never the practice in this State. These posts of heads of departments are reserved merely for I.C.S. or I.A.S. officers even though their subject of special study is not agriculture or any other specialized subject. The whole attitude in respect of these matters should change. I think our Minister for Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Shetty, is a very amiable man but he is not a good fighter at all. If he had been a fighter he could have brought about the change in attitude by bringing round the other Members of the Government to his point of view and made broad adumbrations of Government policies and large programmes for improvement. The result would have been a much bigger demand than the small sum of Rs. 2 to 3 crores that he is now asking for. It is so small. The chief item of expenditure in this State should be on agriculture and nothing else. I therefore say that the whole attitude should change. That is the first thing. And the second thing is, what is it that you are

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doing to subsidise agriculture. Even in times of scarcity, the Government say they will give seeds at less cost, supply a tractor with bulldozer attachment on a hire of Rs. 10 per hour so that nobody may want it. Then there are these improvement loans. These loan applications are pending with the officers for years together. There is so much of redtape, routine, antediluvian rules which cannot be administered quickly at all. You cannot find fault with the officers because the rules are such that he has to investigate the merits of the case minutely before he grants the money. Government money is so sacred that the time taken for disposal of the application is something colossal and eventually everything turns up to be a waste of time and effort.

“Then there is the application of fertilizers for improving the yield of crops. Fertilizers are now being used on a larger scale and the figures furnished indicate that the number of people using chemical fertilizers is growing. But in spite of that what do we find? There is a large amount of superstition and prejudice against the use of these fertilizers. What is it that we have done to educate the people to take to the use of these fertilizers? In several cases people have said that the fertilizers have ruined their crops. Have the Government been able to get rid of this belief from the people? The Government have not done that. Again, what about green leaf manure? So much is said merely on paper that trees must be grown, forests must be improved and green leaf manure should be applied on a larger scale than now and all that. But what is it that we are actually doing? We are allowing forests to be destroyed. We passed an Act to protect these forests. This has not been of any use at all. The only advantage taken by the district officers is to prepare statistics of interference. But no effective action was taken to prevent the ruination of these forest lands. So, all forests disappeared; especially in the zamindari area, forests have been completely destroyed during the period when we were indulging in the legislation for the abolition of zamindaris. People thought that by the time the abolition took effect the forests must be destroyed. First our own ryots were foolish in doing this. People who ought to take care of these forests ran a race to destroy them and our forest wealth has gone. Secondly, if the Agricultural Department had any co-ordination with the Forest Department and the officers of the Agricultural Department were treated as high ranking officers and treated with respect and dignity by this Government this would not have happened. All this is due to the lack of that attitude to treat the Agricultural Department as the most important of all departments. This is the cause for the ruination of the forests and lack of improvement in agricultural practices and the consequent deficit in foodgrains that we are facing to-day.

“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I do not want to waste any more time by pointing out to this difficulty, that difficulty and all that except to draw the attention of the Government to the importance of this subject and to plead for a complete change in their attitude towards this department. (Interruption.) There must be an

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and point out to them the defects and try to improve the methods of cultivation on the spot. That will be a better way of giving some practical education to our tillers who form the vast majority of our villagers. Two Agricultural Demonstrators for each taluk are not sufficient. Of course, the Hon. Minister has said that the idea is to provide one Demonstrator for every firka in future and that to make up the deficiency the number of fieldmen will be increased. It is really a good idea and I hope that during the cultivation season all the staff will be present in the villages at varying times to give practical demonstrations to the cultivators while they are actually tilling the soil and sowing seeds.

"Then, Madam, we are faced with a food problem and it has to be solved by the agricultural industry alone. Unless we concentrate on improving and developing the agricultural industry in our State, I don't think that we can ever hope of solving the problem of food. I therefore suggest that the Government should not only expand the agricultural service throughout the State, but it should at the same time cultivate virgin lands wherever available through the Agricultural Department, by getting as many tractors for the purpose as are necessary. I believe that such a step will increase the food production in the State and give us great relief. It will not be a very difficult thing for the Government to do. The provision of Rs. 2.89 crores under Agriculture is very small and according to the statement of the Hon. Minister, if the other provisions made under Irrigation, etc., are added, it will come to Rs. 6.21 crores. Even then the provision is very small. The Agricultural Budget should have the biggest provision—even bigger than that under Education. I should even say that Rs. 15.0 crores of annual allotment for this department will not be too much. Big tractors can be got and State Farms can be run all over the State and more food produced. If in each district 5,000 to 10,000 acres are cultivated as State Farms, in the course of two or three years we shall be able to produce an additional quantity of 2 lakhs tons of foodgrains. It may be possible and it can be made possible by the Government themselves starting State Farms. It is no use frittering away money here and there and tinkering with the things and leaving them half-done after wasting huge sums of money. We are faced with famine and deaths and should we not avoid them? Unless we provide the Department of Agriculture with sufficient funds and make it work on proper lines and unless all the other departments co-operate with this department of basic industry, i.e., agriculture, I do not think that, however much we might try and however much we appeal to the Government of India, we shall be able to solve this most difficult problem, and that problem as you all know is the problem of food."

* Sri K. K. SUBBANNA GOUNDER :—"கனம் உப தலைவி அவர்களே !

'நாடென்ப நாடா வளத்தன நாடல்ல
நாட வளந்தரு நாடு.'

என்பது திருக்குறள். ஒரு நாடானது எப்படியிருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் தனக்கு வேண்டிய தேவைப் பொருள்களுக்கு பிறநாட்டை எதிர்பார்க்கும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கக்கூடாது. ஆனால், இன்றையதினம் நம்முடைய நாடு

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நமக்கு முக்கியமாக வேண்டிய உணவுப்பொருள்களுக்கு அமெரிக்காவையும் கானடாவையும், ஆஸ்திரேலியாவையும், பர்மாவையும் மற்றும் இதர நாடுகளையும் எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும்படியான நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அப்படி நம்முடைய நாடு இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியந்தானா? நம் முடைய நாடு விவசாய நாடு. நாம் விளைவைச் சரியான முறையில் செய்வோமானால் பிற நாடுகளுக்கு நாம் உணவுப் பொருள்களை அனுப்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கமுடியும். ஆனால், அப்படி இல்லாமற்படிக்கு இன்றையதினம் உணவிற்கு பிற நாடுகளை நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றோம்.

"நம்முடைய விவசாயம் இப்பொழுது மூன்று வகையாகச் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஒன்று, ஆற்று நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளுடன் விவசாயம் செய்வது. இன்னொன்று கிணறுகள் தொண்டி அணைகளிலிருந்து தண்ணீரை எடுத்து விவசாயம் செய்யும்படியானது. மூன்றாவதாக, இயற்கையை எதிர்பார்த்து, அதாவது மழையை எதிர்பார்த்து விவசாயம் செய்யக்கூடியது.

"ஆறு, கால்வாய் முதலியவைகளால் நீர்ப்பாசனமுள்ள பூமி ஓரளவுக்கு சரியாக விளைவைக் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. புஞ்சைப் பிரதேசம், அதாவது மழையை எதிர்பார்க்கும் பிரதேசத்தில் விவசாயம் செய்வதென்பது, இயற்கையின் கையில் இருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய கையில் இல்லை. ஆனால், கிணற்று விவசாயம் இருக்கிறதே, அதை நாம் கூடுமானவரை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டு வரலாம். இன்னும் அதன்மூலம் அதிகமான உற்பத்தியை நாம் பெருக்கலாம். சென்ற 4, 5 வருஷங்களாக மழை வருஷம் வருஷம் குறைந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. கிணறுகளில் பூமியில் இருக்கும்படியான தண்ணீர் ஊற்று இன்னும் கீழே கீழே போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் கிணற்றை இன்னும் ஆழமாகத் தோண்டி வதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்தால், அந்தக் கிணற்றுப் பாசன பூமிகள் இன்னும் விளைவு அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கும். கிணற்றை எவ்வளவு ஆழம் தோண்டமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவு ஆழம் வரை விவசாயி தோண்டிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றான். ஆனால், சாதாரண முறைகளில் வெட்டு வதற்குப் பதிலாக boring sets உபயோகப்படுத்தி தோண்டினால் இன்னும் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். அதற்கு boring set மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. ஜில்லாவுக்கு 4, 5 கூட இல்லை. ஆனால், ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிலும் 10, 15 boring sets வைத்திருந்து குடியானவர்களுக்கு வசதிசெய்து கொடுத்தால், இன்னும் கிணறு நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கு செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். இன்னும் நிறைய பூமிகளை விவசாயத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரலாம். நிறைய தானியங்கள் உற்பத்தியாகும். ஆகவே, boring sets அதிகமாக வாங்குவதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும்.

"தவிர, இந்த விவசாய Demonstrator-களுக்கு இப்பொழுது ஒரு விற்பனை செய்யும் உத்தியோகம் கிடையாது. கூட்டுறவு இலாகாவுக்கு அந்த வேலையைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய இரும்பு சாமான்கள் வியாபாரமும் விவசாய Demonstrator-களிடமிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டு விட்டது. ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு, இரும்பு சாமான்கள் விற்பனைச் சம் பந்தமான வேலைகளும் கிடையாது. ஆனால், முன்னே இருந்த நிலைம தான் இன்றும் இருக்கிறது. அப்பொழுது எப்படி காரியாலயங்களில் உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டு வியாபாரத்தைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்களோ அம் மாதிரிதான் இப்பொழுதும் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வெளியில் வந்து பிரசாரம் செய்து, demonstration செய்வதையே காணோம். இப்பொழுது அவர்களிடமிருந்து இந்த விற்பனை வேலைகளை நீக்கப்பட்டிருக் கும் காரணமாக அவர்களுக்கு அதிக நேரம் ஓய்வு இருக்கிறது. அந்த நேரத்தில் அவர்கள் பொதுஜனங்களுடன் தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொண்டு, ஆங்காங்கே, சென்று அவர்கள் நவீன முறையில் விவசாயம் செய்யும் வகையைப் பிரசாரம் செய்து, கிராமங்களிலிருக்கப்பட்ட குடியானவர் களுக்கு அனுசூலமான தாரியங்களைச் செய்தால், விவசாயிகள் தாங்களே அதைப் பின்பற்ற முன்வருவார்கள். ஆனால், விவசாய demonstra- tor-கள் அவ்வாறு செய்வதில்லை. பல தடவைகளில் இன்னும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூடச் சொன்னார்கள், இப்பொழுது இரண்டு Demons- trator-கள் ஒரு தாலுகாவில் இருக்கிறார்களென்று. அப்படிச் சொல்ல வதற்குப் பெருமையாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. எங்கள் தாலுகாவில் இரண்டு Demonstrator-கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், யாரும் கிராமத்திற்கு வருவா-

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தில்லை. நானும் உணவுக் கமிட்டிக்கு கூட்டங்களில் அவர்களைப் பார்த்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன் : “சரியானபடி கிராமங்களில் பிரசாரம் செய்யுங்கள் ; இது உங்களுடைய வேலை” என்று நான் பல தடவைகளில் சொல்லியிருக்கின்றேன். அவர்களுடைய அம்மாதிரியே செய்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அவர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்கு வருவதாகக் காணோம். ‘ஜனங்கள் எங்கே கூப்பிடவில்லை’ என்று Demonstrator சொல்லுகிறார். ஜனங்கள் கூப்பிட்டு இவர்கள் ஏன் போகவேண்டும்? இவர்களாகவே programme போட்டுக்கொண்டு தாலூகா முழுவதும் சுற்றிப்பார்க்கலாமே. ஜனங்கள் எங்கே கூப்பிடவில்லை, அதனால், நான் வரவில்லை என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருப்பது சரியானதல்ல. சரியானபடி கிராமங்களில் போய் ஜனங்களிடம் வேலை செய்யவேண்டும்.

“அதுதவிர, விவசாயத்திற்கு முக்கியமானது உழவு ; அதற்கு அடுத்த படி எரு. ‘ஏரினும் நன்றாய் உழவிடுதல் வேண்டும்’ என்றார். முதலில் உழவு வேண்டும், அதற்கு அடுத்தபடி எரு. எருவில் செயற்கை உரத்தைக் காட்டிலும் இயற்கை உரம் தான் சிறந்தது. இன்றையதினம் இயற்கை உரம் நம்முடைய நாட்டில் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், இயற்கை உரத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்காகத்தான் இந்த compost உரத்தை பாப்பவேண்டும்மென்பது சர்க்காருடைய நோக்கம். அதற்காக, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்ன மாதிரி, அக்ரோபர் மாதத்தில் ஆங்காங்கே இந்த compost உர உபயோகத்தை பரப்புவதற்கு அந்த லாரம் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. ஆனால், வனமகோற்சவம் கொண்டாடின மாதிரிதான் இந்த compost வாரமும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. ஆங்காங்கே போய் அவர்கள் இந்த வாரத்திற்குப்பற்றம் வேலை செய்யவில்லை. இன்னும் கிராமங்களில் அவர்கள் compost முறையைக் குடியானவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லிக் கொடுத்தால் அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள அவர்கள் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். Demonstrator-கள் ஆங்காங்கே போய் வேலை செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

மணி 5 அடித்துவிட்டது. இன்னும் தொடர்ந்து பேசி முடித்துவிடலாமா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“இன்னும் எவ்வளவு நேரம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவீர்கள்?”

SRI K. K. SUBBANNA GOUNDER :—“இன்னும் ஐந்து நிமிஷங்களில் முடித்துவிடுவேன்.”

SRI K. RAJARAM NAIDU :—“We can sit for 5 more minutes and then adjourn”.

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“Yes, hon. Member can take 5 minutes and finish his speech.”

* SRI K. K. SUBBANNA GOUNDER :—“அம்மாதிரி இந்த compost manure விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி குடியானவர்களுக்கு அவர்கள் சொல்வார்கள். ஆனால், குடியானவர்கள் அதை நன்றாக உபயோகப்படுத்துவார்கள். அப்பொழுது வெள்ளாமை இன்னும் நன்றாகக் கிடைக்கும். உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு உரம் வேண்டும்; தகுந்த விதையும் வேண்டும். விதையைப் பற்றி நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ வேலுச்சாமி அவர்கள் பேசும்போது சொன்னார்கள். இந்தக் குடியானவர்கள் விதைத் தவிதையைக் காட்டிலும், இந்த விவசாய இலாகாவிலிருந்து வாங்கிப் போட்ட விதையின் வீணைச்சல் குறைவாகக் கண்டது என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அது வாஸ்தவம்தான். விதைக்காக தனியாக பொறுக்கி எடுத்து, seed farm-இல் போட்டு நல்ல முறையில் விதையைத் தயார் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆனால், அவ்வருஷம் எங்களுடைய தாலூகாவில் Demonstrator காலத்தை விட்டுவிட்டு இப்பொழுது அறுவடையெல்லாம் முடிந்த பிறகு, வந்து, உங்களிடம் இருக்கும் தானியங்களை விதைக்குக் கொடுங்கள் என்று கேட்கிறார். விதைக்குப்பக்குவமாக நெல் தயார் செய்யவேண்டும். விவசாய இலாகாவின் மூலமாக மட்டும் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் அது உயர்ந்த விதையென்று சொல்லிவிட முடியாது. அதிலிருந்து நல்ல வெள்ளாமை காட்ட முடியுமென்று சொல்லமுடியாது. ஆகையால், இந்த வேலைகளையெல்லாம் Demonstrator-கள் சரிவரச் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

[Sri K. K. Subbanna Gounder] [14th March 1951]

“இன்னொரு விஷயம். எங்களுடைய ஜில்லாவில் சோளம் வெள்ளாமை மிகவும் பெரிய வெள்ளாமை. பயிர்களுக்கு ஏற்படும்படியான வியாதி களைத் தடுப்பதற்கு விவசாய இலாகாவில் பலவத மருந்துகள் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டு உபயோகப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஆனால், அவைகள் வாஸ்தவமாகப் பயன்படுகிறதா, இல்லையா என்பது சந்தேகமான விஷயம். ஒரு தடவை நான் எங்களுடைய பயிரில் ஏற்பட்ட ஒரு விதமான வியாதியைத் தடுப்பதற்கு Demonstrator-ஐக் கூப்பிட்டு அதில் மருந்து போடச் சொன்னேன். அந்தத் தோட்டக்காரன் சொன்னான், அவர்கள் மருந்துதெளித்து பிறகு, அந்தத் தோட்டக்காரன் சொன்னான், அந்த மருந்து பாகங்கள். நன்றாக விட்டுப்போன பாகம் கெட்டுப்போய்விட்டது என்றும் மற்ற பாகங்கள், நன்றாக இருக்கிறது என்றும். ஆகவே, இந்த வியாதிப் பூச்சிகள் வராமல் தடுக்கும் படி இந்த சோளத்தைப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதை நான் சென்ற வருஷம் சொன்னேன். அது கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை.

“கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் சோளம் மார்ச்சு மாதம் 15ந் தேதிக்குமேல் சாதாரணமாக பழைய காலத்தில் போட்டுவந்தார்கள். ஆனால், பட்டமாக மார்ச்சு மாதம் 15ந் தேதியிலிருந்து மார்ச்சு மாதம் கடைசிக் குள்ளாகப் போட்டுவேண்டும். அதில் ஒரு இயற்கையான குறை என்னவென்றால் ஒரே தடவையாக ஒரே பட்டத்திலே எங்கும் விதைத்து அறுவடை செய்தால் தான் நல்ல வெள்ளாமை கிடைக்கும். ஆனால், இன்றையதினம், ஒரு இடத்தில் ஒரு தடவை விதைத்துவிட்டு இன்னும் 10 நாள் புதித இன்னொரு இடத்தில் என்றும், இம்மாதிரி ஒரு மாத காலம் வரைக்கும் தொடர்ந்து போட்டுக்கொண்டு வந்தால், முதலில் போட்ட சோளம் அறுவடையானால், அதிலிருந்து ஒரு பூச்சி கிளம்பி, இன்னும் அறுவடையாகாமல் இருக்கும்படியான மற்ற பயிர்களின் கதிரில் உட்கார்ந்து, தானியங்களைச் சாப்பிட்டு விடுகிறது. இம்மாதிரியாக 15 நாளுக்குள்ளாக முன்காலத்தில் விதைக் கப்பட்ட சோளம், இப்பொழுது தை மாதத்திலிருந்து சித்திரை மாதம் வரைக்கும் தொடர்ச்சியாக விதைக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. முதலில் போட்ட பயிர்களில் நல்ல வெள்ளாமை வருகிறது. பிற்பட்டு போட்ட பயிர்கள் சாவியாகப் போய்விடுகிறது. இந்தப் Pest Act-இன் கீழ் சோளப் பயிர் விதையுதில் கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் மார்ச்சு மாதம் 15ந் தேதியிலிருந்து மார்ச்சு மாதம் 31ந் தேதிக்குள்ளாக விதைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு உத்தரவு போடவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொன்னேன். ஆனால், இதுவரையில் கவனிக்கப்படாமலிருக்கிறது, நான் Director of Agriculture இடம் இதைச் சொன்னபோது, கோயமுத்தூர் விவசாய ஆபீசுக்கு அனுப்பினார். விவசாய ஆபீசர் அதை முடிவு பண்ணி, அது அவசியமில்லையென்று சொல்லிவிட்டார். ஆனால், கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவின் பொதுஜனங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைக் கேட்கலாம். எல்லா தாலூகாக்களிலும் அந்த 15 நாளுக்குள்ளாகத்தான் விதைப்பது சிறந்தது என்று சொன்னால் குடியானவர்கள் கேட்பதில்லை. ஆகையால் சட்டம் மூலமாக இருந்தால் விவசாயிகள் அந்த அவசியம் செய்வார்கள். ஆகவே, இந்தத் தடவையாவது அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து சோளம் போடுவதை மார்ச்சு 15-இலிருந்து 31ந் தேதிக்குள்ளாக விதைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

[14th March 1951]

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 921 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 14th March 1951, page 781 supra.]

A brief note on the results achieved by the present set-up for the distribution of chemical manures and iron and steel implements.

In January 1950, the Government ordered that work relating to the distribution of chemical manures and iron and steel which was hitherto attended to by Agricultural depot should be transferred to Co-operative Societies stage by stage and completed before the end of June 1950. By the end of July 1950, the Central Stores all over the State had begun to take up the distribution work. The Co-operatives have taken up nearly the entire allotment of chemical fertilizers made to them. Being the first year of distribution a good deal of preliminary arrangements had to be made and several difficulties and inconveniences had to be got over in the new set-up. Also unlike the previous years, the year 1950 had an abundant supply of ammonium sulphate and as such there could possibly be no occasion for any dissatisfaction for the agriculturists for want of this fertilizer.

There are now more than 1,000 Co-operative Societies in this State distributing chemical fertilizers of which more than 500 Co-operatives are also distributing iron and steel as against 224 Agricultural depots which were doing the work previously.

The figures furnished below indicate the business done by the Co-operatives in respect of chemical fertilizers and iron and steel:—

(a) Chemical fertilizers—

	Ammonium sulphate. TONS.	Super-phos- phate. TONS.
1 Stock received by the Co-operatives up to 30th November 1950.	50,745	10,830
2 Stocks sold to ryots by the Co-operatives up to 30th November 1950.	32,982	7,208
3 Number of Societies attending to distribution work in retail.	1,017	

(b) Iron and steel (Agricultural quota)—

1 Stocks received by the Co-operatives up to 30th November 1950.	10,614 tons.
2 Stocks sold by Co-operatives up to 30th November 1950	1,949 "
3 Number of Societies selected for retail distribution.	508

The Co-operative Societies are faring well in the work entrusted to them and should do the job better in future after the initial difficulties are got over and after they gain more experience. Ryots also are better served by the present arrangement as distribution is done at a considerably larger number of centres than before.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, the 15th March 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Arrest of weavers in Salem.

* 925 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether 109 weavers were arrested in Salem in January 1951;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how long they were kept in jail?

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—“(a) Two hundred and twenty-nine weavers were arrested in Salem during January 1951.

“(b) & (c) The weavers of Salem Town and nearby villages started an intense agitation in connexion with the supply of yarn and decided to organize a hartal in Salem Town and picket in front of the Collector's office on working days. They also recruited a number of volunteers in this connexion. The hartal was duly observed, but on the evening of the 10th January 1951 a huge procession was arranged to be taken out. A number of irresponsible elements were exploiting the discontent of the weavers. There was also some fear of the weavers being incited to loot shops, etc., and, as a breach of the public peace was anticipated, the Subdivisional Magistrate passed prohibitory orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. Two of the leaders who incited the weavers to disobey the prohibitory orders together with nine others were taken into custody on the 10th January. Groups of weavers gathered in front of the Collectorate on the 11th morning and when they prevented the staff from entering the office, forty-seven people were arrested and taken into custody under section 75 of the City Police Act. On the 12th, one hundred and seven persons who marched in a procession from the office of the Dravida Kazhagam were similarly arrested when they refused to disperse and squatted on the road obstructing the traffic. Subsequently on the 16th, 64 persons had again to be taken into custody when they refused to disperse and obstructed traffic. The persons arrested on the 11th and 12th were sentenced to a week's

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imprisonment and those arrested on the 16th were sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court. Besides these, 92 persons were warned and let off."

Working of the office of the Court of Small Causes on public holidays.

* 926 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes ordered his staff to work on the 15th and 16th of December 1950 which were declared as public holidays to mourn the loss of Sardar Patel and, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education):—"The answer to the first point is in the negative and consequently the second point does not arise."

Lower Bhavani Project Canal.

* 927 Q.—SRI P. R. KANDASWAMI GOUNDAR (on behalf of Sri M. A. Easwaran): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the length of the Lower Bhavani Project Canal in miles and the portion of the work finished so far in Gobichettipalayam, Bhavani, Erode and Dharapuram taluks;

(b) the number of acres that will be brought under cultivation in the four taluks mentioned above; and

(c) when the first crop could be expected?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (a) The total length of the Lower Bhavani Project Main Canal is 121 miles and 4 furlongs.

"Excavation and formation of the canal in the entire length have been taken up, except, in portions where cross masonry works are to be constructed and some of these latter have also been taken up for execution. In all, about 50 per cent of the work may be taken as completed so far.

" (b) About 2,05,500 acres.

" (c) It is expected that an extent of about 10,000 acres under the existing Bhavani channels can be cultivated with second-crop paddy at the end of 1951. The new irrigation under the project can be expected only in the middle of 1952-53 in the head reaches in Gobichettipalayam taluk."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"May I enquire whether the length of this Project Canal falls within the limits of the Nilgiris district?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I do not think any part of the canal traverses through the Nilgiris district."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know the width of the canal, and whether its width is fit enough for navigation or whether it is

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intended only for irrigation purposes? If it is intended only for irrigation purposes, is it useful only on one side of the canal or on both sides of the canal?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"It is not a navigation channel. With regard to the other information which the hon. Member wanted, I am sorry I am unable to give it at once."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Since lands have not been assigned in Gudalur taluk, is it not a fact that the project also extends up to the Gudalur catchment area?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The catchment area may extend to that part of the district but that does not mean that portion of the ayacut will be irrigated."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that the canal is not navigable, especially when we are suffering for want of proper facilities for transport, is it not the duty of the Government to see that the canal is made not only irrigable but also navigable?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"It is not practicable to have that irrigation channel as a navigable one."

JANAB M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM:—"May I know whether this scheme is a productive one or a non-productive one?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"This scheme will benefit an ayacut of more than two lakhs of acres. That much I can say."

SRI K. K. SUBBANNA GOUNDER:—"அந்த 2 லட்சம் ஏக்கர்களில் என்னென்ன மகசூல்கள் செய்யமுடியுமென்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தெரிவிக்க இயலுமாவென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"About 10,000 acres will be cultivated with paddy. Regarding the balance, it will be an alternative crop, such as millets and cotton. One lakh of acres will be for millets and 97,000 acres will be for cotton. That will be alternative."

JANAB M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM:—"May I ask the Government whether the net yield of this ayacut will justify the huge expenditure spent upon this scheme?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir. It will satisfy even according to the canons by which the Mettur Irrigation is justified."

Betting in races.

* 928 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have decided to permit betting in races for another year?

[15th March 1951]

imprisonment and those arrested on the 16th were sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the Court. Besides these, 92 persons were warned and let off."

Working of the office of the Court of Small Causes on public holidays.

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SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"May I enquire whether the length of this Project Canal falls within the limits of the Nilgiris district?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"I do not think any part of the canal traverses through the Nilgiris district."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know the width of the canal, and whether its width is fit enough for navigation or what?"

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intended only for irrigation purposes? If it is intended only for irrigation purposes, is it useful only on one side of the canal or on both sides of the canal?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"It is not a navigation channel. With regard to the other information which the hon. Member wanted, I am sorry I am unable to give it at once."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Since lands have not been assigned in Gudalur taluk, is it not a fact that the project also extends up to the Gudalur catchment area?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The catchment area may extend to that part of the district but that does not mean that portion of the ayacut will be irrigated."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that the canal is not navigable, especially when we are suffering for want of proper facilities for transport, is it not the duty of the Government to see that the canal is made not only irrigable but also navigable?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"It is not practicable to have that irrigation channel as a navigable one."

JANAB M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM:—"May I know whether this scheme is a productive one or a non-productive one?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"This scheme will benefit an ayacut of more than two lakhs of acres. That much I can say."

SRI K. K. SUBBANNA GOUNDER:—"அந்த 2 லட்சம் ஏக்கர்களில் என்னென்ன மகசூல்கள் செய்யமுடியுமென்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தெரிவிக்க இயலுமாவென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"About 10,000 acres will be cultivated with paddy. Regarding the balance, it will be an alternative crop, such as millets and cotton. One lakh of acres will be for millets and 97,000 acres will be for cotton. That will be alternative."

JANAB M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM:—"May I ask the Government whether the net yield of this ayacut will justify the huge expenditure spent upon this scheme?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir. It will satisfy even according to the canons by which the Mettur Irrigation is justified."

Betting in races.

* 928 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have decided to permit betting in races for another year?

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. Minister for Education):—"The Government have decided that the existing position will continue for the present."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know how long the existing position will continue as the Government's declared policy is against betting? When the Government have introduced Prohibition, is it not proper on the part of the Government to prohibit this betting also?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member's question is argumentative and it does not seek any information."

* 929 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—"This question will be taken up at the end."

Women's Conference at Tiruchengodu.

* 930 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolution passed at the Women's Conference held at Tiruchengodu on or about the 17th December 1950, regarding women education; and if so, what the contents of the resolution are; and

(b) whether the Government propose to take any action on this resolution and if so, what it is?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. Minister for Education):—" (a) The Government have not received a copy of the resolution of the Conference referred to.

" (b) Does not arise."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of allowing girls to study at home for higher studies in high schools and colleges and appear for examinations?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"If that can be allowed for girls, it can be equally allowed for boys also. Then, there is no need for colleges and universities."

Area under tobacco cultivation.

* 931 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the total area under tobacco cultivation in the years 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950;

(b) the increase or decrease in the acreage in the current year and the reasons for the same; and

(c) the facilities provided for tobacco growers?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) The acreage under tobacco cultivation is as follows:—

Year.	ACRES.
1946-47	303,997
1947-48	293,759
1948-49	322,358
1949-50	294,300
	(final forecast)
1950-51	321,300
	(tentative estimate)

" (b) The increase in area in 1950-51 is attributable to timely rains at the time of sowings in Cincars districts, the high price fetched by tobacco last year (1949-50) and the consequent expectation of a greater return from the lands under tobacco than from those under other crops.

" (c) No facilities are provided to growers for increasing the area under tobacco. A note* giving an account of the measures taken by Government to improve the crop and regulate its marketing is placed on the Table of the House."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"May I know, Sir, whether the increase in the growing of tobacco has any substantial adverse effect on the food production?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No, Sir. As can be seen from the figures quoted by me, there has not been any appreciable increase."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know how much of the acreage is under Virginia tobacco cultivation?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have no information."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"Have the Government got any idea as to the acreage which can be converted usefully for the production of food crops like cereals and pulses?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Tobacco is a very paying crop, Sir. It earns for us very valuable foreign exchange and gives a good income to the treasury of the Central Government by way of Central Excise duty."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that even in areas where tobacco has not been usually grown till now, such as Cumbum in Kurnool district, they are now growing this tobacco with the result that there is considerable decrease in the production of food crops in those areas?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The cultivation of tobacco has not affected the growing of food crops to an extent that is alarming."

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SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I know how much of this increased acreage under tobacco has been from food growing areas or how much acreage that was already growing food crops has now been converted for growing tobacco? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The acreage under tobacco is three and odd lakhs, but I do not think it is encroaching upon any food crop. "

JANAB M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM :—" Is it not a fact that tobacco is not grown in wet lands? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I cannot give the information, but tobacco is grown mostly in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. "

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Are the Government aware that there is now a craze for growing tobacco giving up even growing of food crops and if so, will the Government consider paying special attention to restrict the area cultivated under tobacco in our State? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" No, Sir, it gives a good income to the ryots and also increases the agricultural wealth of the country. "

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture has been pleased to state in answer to clause (c) that no facilities are provided to growers for increasing the area under tobacco. May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that tobacco is a dollar earning commodity and inasmuch as dollars are necessary now, why should not the Government give facilities for growing more tobacco of better quality so that better purchase value will be got for that commodity? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Indian Central Tobacco Committee is attending to this work and the Madras Government collaborate with its work. We have opened exploratory stations at Nandyal and at Guntur. Also a Central Research Institute has been opened at Rajahmundry. "

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Apart from the fact that tobacco gives a large number of dollars to our country, will it not be an inducement to the cultivator to grow more foodgrains if he is given proper price for them so that he will give up the growing of tobacco? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Our country wants more food crops as well as commercial crops. India has been earning a good amount by exporting commercial crops like groundnuts and tobacco. "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know what is the value which the farmers actually realize by the export of tobacco from our State? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" About nine crores of rupees. "

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JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Because the Hon. Minister was fumbling for an answer to the question put by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ibrahim, may I submit, Sir, that tobacco is grown in ' padugai ' land, that is, in river-beds and not in wet land and therefore, the cultivation of tobacco is not going to affect the production of foodgrains? "

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Sir, Government have been pleased to state that purchase and sale of tobacco within a radius of five miles from the market-yard have been prohibited and that orders have been issued that sales should take place only in the market-yard and that the sale should be by auction. May I know, Sir, whether it is not desirable for the benefit of the smaller ryots to give them the option of selling it at their own place rather than bringing the loads to the market six or seven miles away from their place, thus incurring extra expenditure and not getting proper benefit for their toil? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is open to the ryots to go outside the notified area but by selling the tobacco within the market-yard, the ryots get competitive prices and also fair weightment. "

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I know whether he realized that it is not proper economy to get ten dollars and return fifteen dollars for the foodgrains which we import from those foreign countries? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" No, Sir, it is an economic proposition to send commercial crops and get foodgrains. "

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—" Is it not a fact that cholam and other millet crops have been substantially affected by this tobacco cultivation over wider areas, and that the so-called benefit that we get by way of dollars is illusory, as most of the dollars are spent towards the purchase of food-stuffs from foreign countries? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The hon. Member's presumption is not correct. "

Sales tax collected from the Merchants' Association, Adoni.

* 932 Q.—SRI A. RAYAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount of sales tax collected from the Merchants' Association, Adoni, for the three years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" No amount by way of sales tax has been collected from the Merchants' Association, Adoni, for the years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50. However, the members of the Association have paid sales tax during these years in their individual capacity. "

SRI A. RAYAPPA :—" May I know since how long this Association has been working and what the nature of its business is? "

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I do not think the Association is doing any business, except bringing the merchants together. The merchants in their individual capacity are doing business and they are liable to sales tax.”

SRI A. RAYAPPA :—“ Are the Government aware that several families have been ruined on account of their speculation . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ What has that got to do with this question? ”

SRI A. RAYAPPA :—“ I am asking, Sir, whether in view of that, the Government will find a way to put down such ruinous speculation called ‘ chatta ’ business? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ By the Association? ‘ Chatta ’ business has nothing to do with the Sales Tax department.”

Irrigation schemes in Nandigama and Tiruvur taluks.

* 933 Q.—SRI A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any irrigation schemes in the Nandigama and Tiruvur taluks in the Krishna district which require the permission of Hyderabad Government for taking them up; and

(b) whether any correspondence between the Madras and Hyderabad Governments is being carried on with regard to any of them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) Yes, there are three schemes. They are ‘ Pollampalli anicut scheme ’ and ‘ Paleru anicut scheme ’ in Nandigama taluk and ‘ Rakattu anicut scheme ’ in Tiruvur taluk.

“ (b) Yes.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether any further progress has been made in the correspondence between this Government and the Government of Hyderabad with regard to the acquisition of the anicut at Kasthawaram to supply water to Ammanchapalli and other tanks and regarding the 99 years’ lease which this Government proposed? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The Board of Revenue has been asked to examine the scheme. As soon as its report is received we shall take further steps.”

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—“ In view of the fact that there are many irrigation schemes requiring co-ordination between the work of this Government and the work of the Government of Hyderabad, will the Hon. Minister consider establishing co-ordinating machinery on a permanent basis? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Whenever joint discussions are necessary, we are taking necessary action.”

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Posts which are outside the purview of Public Service Commission.

* 934 Q.—JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of posts carrying a pay of Rs. 45 and more for which the Madras Public Service Commission does not select candidates; and

(b) the reasons for not bringing the following posts within the purview of the Commission :—

(1) Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants in the Police department;

(2) Junior Inspectors, Supervisors and Draughtsmen in the Engineering department;

(3) Jailors in the Jail department;

(4) Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the Education Department;

(5) Nurses in the Medical Department; and

(6) Such other posts in other departments carrying higher scales of pay in the subordinate services?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) The Government consider that the time and labour involved in collecting the information about the number of posts carrying a pay of Rs. 45 and above which are outside the Commission’s purview will not be commensurate with any public interest that may be served. A list of such posts is given in Annexure I to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1937. Besides these posts, the administrative departments of Government concerned have also excluded some posts from the Commission’s purview with its concurrence under Regulation 18 (b) of the Commission’s Regulations. The Services Manual is available for reference at the Library of the Madras Legislature and also at the Secretariat Library.

“ (b) (1) In a big force like the police with hundreds of recruitment and promotions and punishments each month, consultation with the Public Service Commission in regard to subordinate ranks is clearly not practicable. Several different expedients were tried in the past and the existing system of departmental control in the matter of appointments, promotions, etc., without the intervention of the Commission has yielded very useful results and the Government see no good reason for making a change.

“ (2) There are no posts of Junior Inspectors in the Engineering Department and the posts of Supervisors in that department are already within the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission. As regards Draughtsmen, they are excluded from the Commission’s purview with reference to

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the general principle that consultation with that body should as far as possible be confined to posts and services from which there will be normal promotions to the State Services.

"(3) *Jailors in the Jail Department.*—The posts were excluded from the purview of the Commission on the suggestion of the Government of India that all subordinate posts in the regular jail establishment might be so excluded.

"(4) *Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the Education Department.*—There is no direct recruitment to the posts of Deputy Inspectors (Senior Scale), School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors (Senior scale) however form one category and inter-transfers are admissible within the category. As the Madras Public Service Commission selects School Assistants, in a way it can be said to select persons for posts of Deputy Inspectors as well. The posts of Deputy Inspectors (Junior scale) are outside the Commission's purview for the reason that the chances of promotion of qualified Junior Deputy Inspectors to the Madras Educational Service are practically nil especially in view of the fact that the number of Senior Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants is very large and their chances for promotion to the Madras Educational Service are very little.

"(5) *Nurses in the Medical Department.*—These posts are excluded from the purview of the Commission as recruitment is not made from the open market, (laughter) but from among those specially selected and trained for a period of 3½ years, under a scheme regulated by Government. The Government consider that it is not desirable to ask the Commission to make selections for training, especially as the selection as well as training are rather technical matters with which the Commission cannot deal adequately. Applicants for training are by no means very much larger in numbers than the numbers prescribed for training. The Government therefore see no reason to alter the existing position.

"(6) *Exclusion of posts from the purview of the Commission* is made on the following general principles:—

(1) that the posts are unimportant and the holders thereof will not normally be promoted to the State Services, and

(2) that the posts are isolated or of a special or technical nature."

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"In the answer to item (5) of clause (b) of the question, I find that the words *the open market* have been used in connexion with the recruitment of nurses, Sir." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What are the words to be substituted for 'the open market'? Shall I say, 'the open field?'" (Renewed laughter.)

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JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"I wish to make two submissions to you, Sir. I gave notice of this question nearly six months back. It survived the calamity of lapsing, because fortunately this House was not prorogued. I really do not know why the Government should take such a long time for answering this simple question.

"Secondly, Sir, the answer is a very lengthy one. I wish the Hon. Minister had placed the answer on the Table of the House so that we could take it up to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member referred to the delay in getting an answer to his question. The procedure adopted in the Legislature Secretariat in regard to questions is this. Questions for which answers are received the relevant questions are included in the List of Questions and circulated to the Members.

"As regards the other point raised by him, I must tell the House that I invited the hon. Member to my Chamber yesterday and told him that the answer to this question was a lengthy one, and that it would be treated as unstarred. But the hon. Member wanted it to be a starred question and indicated that he would not request the answer to be printed and placed on the Table. On that basis only this has been included in to-day's List of Starred Questions."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"When the matter is before us . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Speaker should decide that, not the House."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Since the Commission is an independent body created under the Constitution for recruitment to public services, will the Hon. Minister give an assurance that in the interests of public administration, he will entrust the work of recruiting candidates for public service only to the Service Commission, because they are above influence and also, if I may say so, corruption?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The inference of the hon. Member that recruitment by heads of departments is not above influence is not warranted. As regards recruitment by heads of departments, I should say that there are certain departments like the Police, and services like those of the nurses, to which it will be better if the candidates are recruited by the heads of departments. As far as possible we are entrusting all recruitments to the Public Service Commission. That is the general rule. But where technical knowledge is required and heads of departments are in a position to assess the value and the worth of the candidates, heads of departments are entrusted with the recruitment."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"When the Service Commission was constituted under the Government of India Act of 1935 the purpose was only to avoid the suspicion—whether it exists or not—that selections made otherwise are likely to be

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influenced by other considerations. Provision for a Service Commission exists even in the new Constitution. In view of this, why should the Government take away from the purview of the Service Commission the majority of the appointments and promotions, thereby practically nullifying the object with which the Service Commission has been constituted?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is not correct when he says that the majority of the appointments have been taken away from the purview of the Service Commission. It is not true. The hon. Member must have followed the answer given by me wherein I have given the reasons why we have excluded recruitment to certain appointments from the purview of the Public Service Commission."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Is it not a fact that the Public Service Commission has protested in its report for 1950 that the Government are encroaching on its powers in taking away recruitment to certain jobs from its purview and especially objected to the way in which questions of taking disciplinary action are dealt with and appointments of Tribunals are made? Is it not also a fact that the State Government have not been able to give an answer to that protest?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I am not aware of any protest. If a separate question is put, I shall furnish the answer."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, apart from the posts which do not come under the purview of the Service Commission, what other posts are filled up by the Hon. Ministers?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It is this question that is answered in clause (a) thus: 'The Government consider that the time and labour involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with any public interest that may be served.'

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" The Hon. Minister said that it was with the concurrence of the Service Commission that recruitment to some of the posts were taken away from them. May I know whether it was concurrence on one side?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Concurrence cannot be on one side only. It is always bilateral. Certainly the Commission themselves felt that in the case of certain categories it was better to entrust them to the heads of departments."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" In view of the fact that the origin of the Service Commission was due to the existence of a feeling that there was a sort of official nepotism and favouritism and as it was with the intention to avoid all suspicion and to give fair opportunities to all communities according to the communal G.O., that the Service Commission was created and all these posts were

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brought under the purview of the Service Commission, what was the necessity for taking away these posts from its purview? Can the Government assure us that there will be no nepotism and favouritism hereafter?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I cannot go into the origin of the Public Service Commission and say whether it was brought into existence because there was widespread favouritism and nepotism. I do not think it can be said of any country in the world that these were the reasons for constituting a Service Commission there. My own feeling is that the reason for the creation of a Commission was to put it above political influence. Apart from that, I do not see whether there was any favouritism or nepotism, attributed to recruiting officers. I do not think that the Government or heads of departments have done anything to warrant any adverse remarks against them. If there are particular instances where allegations of favouritism against a head of the department could be made, it is one's duty to bring them to notice. To make a vague assertion that the Public Service Commission was deprived of this or that power does no good to anybody."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister stated that the Public Service Commission had been consulted and it agreed to this. May I know when the Commission was consulted? Will the Hon. Minister convey to the Members of the Public Service Commission the desire of this House that they should be in charge of selections and appointments to these posts as well, and call for their opinion once again?" 11-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, it is not easy to convey the views of the hon. Lady Member to the Public Service Commission. That cannot be done. I said it was after prior consultation with the Public Service Commission that these posts were taken away from the Commission. Nothing new has happened now, and the status quo is being maintained."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" At present the Junior Engineer for Electricity is recruited by the department concerned; but for a similar identical post in the Public Works department, recruitment is done by the Public Service Commission. May I know why this sort of distinction?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There is no Junior Engineer in the regular Public Works department, it is only in the Electricity department that we have got a Junior Engineer. The Junior Engineer is started on Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 and he is recruited by the Public Service Commission."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" But I have not received an answer to my question."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" In view of the representations that have been made by the Members of this House, will the Government give an assurance of taking up this question?"

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once again for reconsideration? Will not the Government follow the wholesome policy of not avoiding the Service Commission so far as appointments are concerned?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There is no pleasure for the head of a department to take upon himself the responsibility of recruitment. He has got to interview a large number of people, and that is certainly far from his normal duties. But there are certain technical difficulties also which have to be considered. The heads of departments, for instance, in regard to these posts, are in a better position to assess the merits of candidates than the Public Service Commission. Moreover, the Commission members are just over-worked; they have far too many appointments to make every year and they have not got the time to interview all the candidates, and therefore they readily agreed to the heads of departments themselves recruiting to these posts."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know what approximate percentage of posts carrying a salary of more than Rs. 100 come under the patronage of the Government, as compared to the number of posts which are to be filled up on the recommendation of the Service Commission? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Though I do not now have the actual percentage with me, I think it cannot be more than 4 to 5 per cent."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that any regulations made exempting certain categories of services from the purview of the Service Commission should be laid on the Table of the House and that the Legislature has got a right to modify them, if necessary? Have any such regulations been made after the promulgation of the Constitution, and if so, why such regulations have not been laid on the Table of the House? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" If it is obligatory that these regulations should be laid on the Table of the House, certainly it must have been done. But it seems only this week certain regulations were laid on the Table of the House; and I think also that after the new Constitution came into being, certain regulations were actually laid on the Table of the House."

SRI V. JAGGARAJU :—" May I know whether the Ministers are interfering with the Public Service Commission? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, order. What has that to do with this question? "

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister knows that the Public Service Commission is an impartial body and the head of a department is subordinate to the Government. Therefore, heads of departments are exposed to the vagaries of political manoeuvring. In the interests of the administration, therefore, is it not better to have all recruitment done by the Service Commission? "

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Mere subordination to Government does not mean that heads of departments are not impartial. I do not think that merely because somebody is saying that somebody is not impartial, the vague insinuation is correct. We shall consider how far we can entrust these recruitments to the Commission. But we must also consider this: suppose in the Transport department, you insist that all drivers and conductors should be recruited by the Commission, it would become impossible for the Commission to do it."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—" The Hon. Minister said just now that the present Service Commission have got a big job to recruit for all services; will the Government consider the necessity of increasing the personnel of the Service Commission and recruit to it some people from among the unrepresented communities? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It is a very wide question; I cannot give an off-hand answer to that."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" With reference to my question that the regulations must be laid on the Table of the House, may I ask that if and when such regulations are made and laid on the Table of the House, it must be mentioned in the agenda paper of the House; otherwise, we may not know what is being laid on the Table of the House? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Whatever is laid on the table is being mentioned in the agenda."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Legislature has got a right, within fourteen days, to discuss such regulations."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member must have noted such things in the agenda."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I submit to you, Sir . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I know what the hon. Member wants to say; I say that whatever is laid on the Table of the House is mentioned in the agenda."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I submit, Sir, that the attention of the House should be drawn specifically to the fact that such and such regulations are laid on the Table of the House under Article 323 of the Constitution. Otherwise we may not be able to look into the regulations. May I submit to you, Sir, that the regulations on which the House has got a right to express an opinion, must be specifically mentioned in the agenda? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member might go through the agenda whenever it is given to him; and he will find Papers laid on the Table of the House as the last item in it and, in that item will be included all those papers which are laid on the table."

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RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" I understand from the Secretary to the Legislature that what is mentioned at the foot of the agenda paper, viz., ' Papers laid on the Table of the House ' does not refer to papers laid on the table on the day to which the agenda refers but that it refers to papers placed on the table even previously. Though it may be correct to make reference to papers placed on the table previously. I would submit this : in regard to papers placed on the table on the previous day, if they are not mentioned 'in the day's agenda, nobody takes note of them and they cannot be discussed on the floor of the House. I would therefore suggest that instead of mentioning it on the next day mention may be made on the very day itself on which it is placed. I understand from the Secretary that papers to be laid on the Table of the House are given to him without much of notice and mostly after the agenda for the morrow is prepared and circulated to the Members even in the early part of the day, and as the papers to be laid on the table come to him in the latter part of the day, he has to lay them only on the next day. I suggest therefore that papers which do not reach the Secretary in time on a certain day need not be included for that day, but may be placed on the table on the next day itself. Otherwise, we would lose touch with such papers."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes, whatever is laid on the Table of the House will be mentioned in the agenda."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Sir, in addition to the posts mentioned here, is it not a fact that posts like the Motor Vehicles Inspectors, Area Rationing Officers; District Panchayat Officers, etc., are filled up directly by the Government, and is it not a fact that the Ministers have such vast powers of appointment and patronage just before the elections? I request you to allow half-an-hour debate, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I cannot allow."

** Cash doles to handloom weavers.*

* 929 Q.—SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received the recommendations from the Collectors of various districts for granting cash doles to handloom weavers; if so, from what districts and the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The Collectors of Krishna, Srikakulam, West Godavari, Guntur, Madurai, Salem, Chittoor and Ramanathapuram districts have recommended payment of cash doles to the distressed weavers in their districts. The Government have, however, sanctioned payment of cash doles in Krishna, Guntur, West Godavari, Chittoor and Salem districts and also in Aruppukottai town, Srivilliputhur, Rajapalayam and Paramakudi weaving centres of Ramanathapuram district, Chinnalapatti village of Dindigul taluk of Madurai district and in Madurai City. The

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question of sanctioning cash doles to the weavers in Srikakulam district is under consideration. But, I see from a note that has been appended later that it has since been sanctioned."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—" How long will the cash doles be continued for these weavers? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Mostly for two weeks."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Sir, do the Government realize that the system of cash doles is not popular from the point of view of those who receive them, that it is not the proper thing to do and that the proper thing to do will be for the Government to secure more yarn for the weavers? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" We appreciate the good advice given by the hon. Member."

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—" Sir, the condition of the weavers in the Tirunelveli district is very bad. Is it not a fact that the Collector of the district recommended payment of cash doles to the weavers of that district, and if so, what action have the Government taken thereon? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I cannot say definitely, but I do remember that representations were received from Tirunelveli and a few other districts also, though they have not been mentioned in the answer. We have been receiving representations from day to day, but the policy, as I said, has been to give, in cases which are deserving, just two weeks' cash doles and also see that they are provided with work for which adequate payment will be made. Now that the yarn position has improved, it is hoped there will be no more need for these cash doles in the future."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I know how much money is spent under this head and how much more the Government propose to spend? "

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

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I submit that the condition of the weavers in the Visakhapatnam district is just as bad as the condition of those in Salem and Krishna districts or in Srikakulam where it is proposed to be given? Will similar doles be given in the Visakhapatnam district? I also plead, Sir, that there must be some uniformity observed in all districts, in the matter of distribution of yarn. Yarn is under the control of the Government and yarn scarcity also is uniform in all the districts. May I ask whether Government will reconsider the present system and give cash doles throughout the State? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" There has been almost a uniform policy in regard to this matter. Cash doles are given only to really indigent people and not to every weaver."

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SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—“ May I know why the Government have fixed that the doles should be given to only one-fifth of the weavers, while the majority of weavers are suffering awfully? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ We know a lot of weavers do not get yarn, but that does not mean they are indigent. The question of help arises only in the case of indigent people to tide over for a short time, so that they may be able to take up some work. We have instructed every Collector to see that suitable or light work is provided for such people so that they may earn for themselves what they get from the Government.”

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI:—“ May I know whether it is a fact that handloom weavers even went to the extent of offering Satyagraha in the premises of the Sub-Collector's bungalow and office at Srikakulam for securing the grant of these cash doles from the Government and for redressal of other grievances? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ Yes.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“ Is the cash dole amount paid in lump or in instalments spread over some period? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ It is a weekly payment, Sir, Rs. 2-8-0 per family per week.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“ Arising out of the Minister's statement that the situation has improved, how does he reconcile that statement with the representations that are stated to have been received from time to time from various weaving centres and also with the actual figures of yarn bales that have been made available by the Union Government to the State Government, the details of which the Hon. Minister is aware of, viz., that it is far below our requirements? I should like to have some enlightenment, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ It does not mean we have got what all we wanted but there has been an improvement over the position as it was some time ago.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—“ Is it a fact that the Government have asked some of the Collectors not to proceed with cash doles, as the policy adopted by them in Salem and Krishna districts did not yield good results? May I know whether the Collector of Guntur insisted that cash doles as in Salem and other districts should be paid to handloom weavers in Guntur district and that his request has been turned down? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ I should like to have notice of this question.”

11-45 a.m. SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—“ Is it not proper, Sir, that cash doles should be given only after extracting at least some work—some relief work—from the weavers? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ We do want to see that they do some work for the money that is paid to them.”

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SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—“ Sir, will the Government consider the desirability of appointing a Committee to go into the whole question of handloom employment in this State, which is really facing a crisis not merely on account of the present scarcity of yarn, but on account of various other circumstances which are re-shaping the industry in a manner over which we have no control at present? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ This is a matter which should properly be considered by my Hon. Colleague, the Minister for Industries.”

SRI V. JAGGARAJU:—“ May I know, Sir whether any representations have been made to the Hon. Minister for the payment of cash doles by the weavers of East Godavari? I want also to know the procedure for the weavers to get cash doles? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ I have no information about any such representation.”

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMAYYA:—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that cash doles were ordered to be given to the weavers of Chinnala-patti in Dindigul taluk, nearly one month back and is it not a fact that up to this time, no doles have been distributed in that centre? May I know whether any representations were received by the Government that the weavers were desirous of having only grain and have the Government made any arrangement to give them grain instead of cash doles? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ I have no information about what the hon. Member is asking.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—“ Personally speaking, Sir, I feel that the giving of cash doles is derogatory to the self-respect of an industrious community like the weavers and what they want is increased supply of yarn. May I know whether this Government are making any arrangement to improve the yarn position as early as possible? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ The Government agree with the sentiment expressed by the hon. Member, but the hon. Member is also aware that the Government are trying their best to persuade the Central Government to give more yarn. Recently the Hon. Minister for Industries and the Secretary to the Department went to Delhi and as a result of that, we have been able to get a little more yarn, though as I said a little time ago, it is not quite satisfactory and it is not the entire quantity we want.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“ May I know, Sir, whether this Government are getting any contribution from the Central Government towards payment of the cash dole? If not, will this Government request the Central Government to make a contribution in respect of this cash dole, as the situation created in this State is due to the policy of the Central Government? ”

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" We have not been receiving any contribution from the Central Government in respect of the payment made as cash doles, but the Government have not felt it necessary to approach the Central Government to share the burden."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know if the Government have given any detailed instructions to the Collectors as to what the Government mean by indigent weavers and what is the sort of light work that is expected of them, seeing that the weavers are not fit for agricultural work and that the work now available is only agricultural work, if at all? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Adequate instructions have been given to the Collectors and we expect the Collectors to exercise their discretion in the matter in the light of conditions in each place."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో ఎవరెవరికి ఎంతెంత డోల ఇవ్వవలసి ఉందో తెలియజేయగలరా? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" ఈ విషయమై ఒక ప్రత్యేక ప్రశ్న వేసిపట్లయితే నామ ఇవ్వటానికి సాధ్యమవుతుంది."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Sir, may I ask the Hon. Minister to tell us what is the total yarn production in this State and if autonomy is given to this State in the matter of yarn that is produced in this State, will not the yarn situation be considerably eased, as compared to what it is today? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I think it is true that we are producing yarn in this State much more than what is needed for all the handlooms in this State, but the hon. Member must also remember that we are a part of the Union and we have to share the burden equally with the other people of the Union."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that in some of the districts, the Collectors are insisting on the handloom weavers taking up works like road-making, etc., and does the Hon. Minister know that the handloom weavers are not at all accustomed to hard manual labour? Therefore, may I know whether the Government will issue instructions to the Collectors that wherever they find hard cases of people who are indigent, they should see that cash doles are given without insisting on hard labour for which the handloom weavers are neither fit nor accustomed? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I cannot accept the hon. Member's proposition that the weaver is not accustomed to manual labour. What he is now doing is only manual labour and Government do not propose to encourage people to get money without doing any work."

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SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—" I find that the Government have given instructions to give cash doles only to indigent and most deserving weavers. May I bring to the notice of the Government that almost all the weavers are indigent and most deserving? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It is not a fact."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—" May I know, Sir, quite seriously whether the Government have sufficient funds to indulge in this generosity? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" As I said, the Government want to help the people, so that they may be able to do some other work and the 15 days' cash dole we are giving them may enable them to do other work that we provide. It is a sort of help to them so that they may take over to the other work as soon as such work is created."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will issue instructions to the Collector of Visakhapatnam to grant cash doles to indigent weavers positively without waiting further? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The circular that has been issued must have reached the Collector of Visakhapatnam also."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—" Sir, in view of the fact that the Government are not in a position to supply yarn to the weavers to enable them to get work at least for 20 or 25 days a month, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to sanction cash doles to the whole of the weavers in the Salem district, instead of restricting it to Salem town alone? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" No, Sir."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" May I know, Sir, when the Tirunelveli district weavers are likely to get cash doles? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" As soon as it is sanctioned, Sir."

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, what is the amount of cash dole that is given to each individual weaver and what is the amount that has been allotted for the whole State for this purpose? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Cash dole, as I said, is at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per week per family. It depends upon the number in each district. Now, as I have already stated, they are switching on to light work they can possibly do."

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—" Sir, in view of the confession of the Hon. Minister that though enough yarn is produced in the State, we have to share it with the Union Government, may we take it that the present distressing situation has been created by the Government themselves? "

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ It is part of the result of the fall in production of yarn in the whole Union, which could not be helped. As I said already, there is now increased production and also increased allotment and particularly after representations have been made to the Government of India on behalf of this State, we are getting a little more yarn than we were getting before and we hope to get more.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Sir, I am glad that at least after the thirtieth time, I was able to catch your eye. May I ask the Hon. Minister, if the Government are not in a position to supply yarn to weavers, will they at least supply them with charkas and cotton in lieu of the doles? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ This proposition has not been put forward by the weavers but it is only put by the hon. Member.”

SRI V. KURMAYYA :—“ Sir, as hon. Members and the Government know that these cash doles will not improve the position of the weavers permanently, will the Government write to the Central Government that all the yarn that is produced in this State will not be sent to other States and that it will be supplied exclusively to the weavers in the State? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ If each State takes up the attitude that my hon. Friend wants this Government to take, we will have no cloth coming from Bombay—and we want cloth from Bombay.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Sir, arising from the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know whether it is not possible for the Government to see that just as in the case of food grains where only the surplus that is produced is given to the Government according to the policy of the Union Government, they can adopt the same policy in the case of yarn also, instead of starving the weavers in the State by their present policy? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, so far as cloth and yarn are concerned, there is what is called a central pool in which the entire production in the Union is collected and according to the basis of population and the number of looms in the States the distribution is made and as I said, there is a fall or rise according to the quantum of production in the entire Union. That is how the system has been working and it is just now distressing, though it is possible the situation will improve very soon.”

SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that in our State there is surplus production of yarn, may I ask that instead of giving petty cash doles to big families of weavers, the Government will see that until the local need for yarn is satisfied, there should be a ban on the export of yarn and there is proper supply of yarn to the weavers? ”

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ This Government have stated in a Communiqué, which I believe, the hon. Member has read, that they have banned the export of yarn.”

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

II.—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ On a point of order, Sir. I come to understand that many important Demands like ‘ Education ’ and ‘ Administration of Justice ’ are not likely to be taken up for discussion in this House since the Hon. Minister in charge of these portfolios, the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon, has been advised by doctors to take rest and with the concurrence of the Hon. Chief Minister, he has been taking rest in Poondi. May I know whether it is possible for us to ask the Government, through you, Sir, to make any alternative arrangements for these important Demands to be discussed in the House? Sir, we know that we are not likely to discuss the Medical Demand also, as the Hon. Dr. Rajan is not able to attend the Assembly, though he is able to look into files. So, may I know, Sir, whether we can ask the Government, through you, to make other arrangements? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ How is it a point of order? ”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ I shall explain how it is a point of order since you have asked me about it. The point is this, whether we members of the Opposition can compel the Government, through you, Sir, to take up these Demands for discussion and whether there is any constitutional provision for that. Moreover, Sir, two Hon. Ministers in charge of three or four portfolios are able to look into the files and though they are not able to attend this Assembly, they are able to attend to Government work and sit very conveniently at home during the Budget session. I want you, Sir, to help us and through you, Sir, I want to ask the Government to make some other alternative arrangement in regard to the matter.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I submit, Sir, 12 that from the way in which we have been proceeding with the discussion on Demands, it is very likely that we will not have time to discuss even some of the major Demands? So, may I request you, Sir, to help us in this, as you have been helping us on previous occasions? For, unless you help us, it is not likely that some of the major Demands will come up for discussion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have no objection to help you. But the fact is, as the hon. Member himself knows, we allotted two hours for Agriculture, as also for Harijan Uplift; and it is within the recollection of hon. Members that the House wanted four hours for Harijan Uplift, and the Hon. Chief Minister himself suggested that four hours might be given for Harijan Uplift. So, when there is a specific request from the House, I cannot but concede.”

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JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I suggest, Sir, that it would be very very convenient and it is necessary also, may I add, on the part of Government to see that much time is not taken up by Demands which are not important from our point of view? So, it would be very much better that besides consulting Government, we should also be consulted in the arrangement of the discussion on Demands."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Sir, is it not possible for the Chair to approach His Excellency the Governor and ask him to allot more number of days for the Budget? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" I tried my best; but it was not possible. In the first budget, that is, in the budget presented by Mr. Prakasam, His Excellency allotted only 12 days for the discussion on Demands. I wrote to him, and ultimately he agreed to increase the number of days. We are now having 13½ days for the voting on Demands for grants."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" I take it, Sir, that His Excellency allots the number of days on the advice of the Government, and so I feel that His Excellency the Governor will allot more days if he finds that more Members are taking part in the discussion and that Government attach importance to several Demands including the Hon. Chief Minister."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I do not remember the exact correspondence that passed between His Excellency and myself. If the Leader of the Second Opposition comes to my room, I shall let him know what actually happened."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Sir, yesterday, you informed me that the Demands relating to Education and Administration of Justice were not likely to be taken up on account of the health of the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon. May I know definitely from the Leader of the House whether there is any likelihood of their being taken up? I may point out that these two Demands are very important ones and that they were not discussed even last year. Since two years have elapsed since these two Demands were discussed on the Floor of this House, may I request the Government and the Leader of the House, who is very well-versed in educational matters to see that these two Demands are taken up for discussion and make alternative arrangements if Mr. Madhava Menon is not well? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, on Saturday next we can again consult the Party Leaders and see which of the Demands can be taken up. By then, seven days and a half would have been over and there would be six and a half days more."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The point is they want more days to be given for discussion on Demands."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Sir, on Saturday next, the Assembly sits in the forenoon only, as the Council sits in the afternoon. So, in the afternoon we can review the situation

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then. We will then be in a position to know how many Demands remain to be discussed. 'Education' and 'Administration of Justice' will certainly be taken up next week, as the Hon. Minister Mr. Madhava Menon is attending the Assembly next week. With regard to Mr. Salam's suggestion of alternative arrangements being made, and other Ministers looking after the portfolios of Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon and others, we shall leave it to the future."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—" What about Hon. Dr. Rajan? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" If there is not sufficient time to be allotted for the discussion of all the Demands, the expenditure of the Departments can be met from the money granted by the Vote on Account in the meanwhile."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We have not taken any amount, as the Government of India have done. We cannot think at this stage of taking money by means of Vote on Account. It ought not to be done after the general discussion is over. As it is, we must finish the entire business by the 31st instant. The Voting on Demands is to be over by the 28th instant and thereafter the Appropriation Bill will be discussed. With regard to the other items, we shall leave them to the future."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" Sir, at question time I raised the point regarding the publication of the regulations of the Public Service Commission. May I draw the attention of the House to the fact that it is a matter of privilege for this House that these regulations should be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible after they are framed? Sir, the Government Order under which they are made is dated 26th December 1950. Sir, we had a session in February last. I want to know whether it is not a privilege of this House to be given an opportunity to discuss them. Sir, those regulations were not placed on the Table of this House in February last. They were placed on the Table of this House only on the 10th March. I want to know what date would be assigned to this House to discuss those regulations? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" I shall give time to the Government to consider the point. The Leader of the House will reply to that thing later."

III.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1951-52—cont.

(1) DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE—cont.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The House will now resume discussion on Agriculture Demand."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Demand on Agriculture naturally has assumed great importance on account of the shortage of food in the country and on account of the failure of the monsoon and other natural

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calamities. I shall not take up the time of the House by making a lengthy speech. I wish to content myself only with stating a few important points. Sir, I would like to recall to the House the short notice question I gave some time back and the answer given by the Hon. Minister for Agriculture regarding the fall in acreage under paddy cultivation in this State. To some extent it may be due to the fact that the rains have failed. But the Government's answer on that occasion was not to that effect, clearly. We would like to know from the Hon. Minister in his reply the position regarding the total acreage under cultivation, how much of that land was originally under paddy cultivation, and again, out of that, how much has been under paddy cultivation during the last few years. He should be able to give those details, quite apart from the addition of acreage of land under paddy cultivation due to their efforts under the Grow More Food scheme. Then, only, we would be able to appreciate the correct position. If they mix up the two together, we could not find out how much of the land originally under paddy cultivation has gone out of cultivation of paddy. Sir, I would like also to know how much of the land which was under paddy cultivation has been diverted to the cultivation of other crops like sugarcane, plantain, tobacco and to some extent betelnut also. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) Madam, Deputy Speaker, we would also like to know what steps Government propose to take in the matter of increasing the acreage under paddy cultivation. It is no use merely quoting a single instance here and there of a few more acres being brought under paddy cultivation. I would like the Government to take up the question of attracting people who are cultivating other crops to paddy cultivation, and to give more incentive to those already cultivating paddy to take to intensive cultivation of that commodity by offering increased price. The Hon. Minister for Food said some time back that if he could double the acreage under paddy he could tide over the gap in food shortage in the State.

"We are glad to see from newspapers the results achieved by intensive cultivation in certain parts of the country. We have seen of reports of 8,000 pounds of paddy yield per acre in a certain place, and we have seen of reports, in certain other areas, of 3,500 pounds of paddy per acre. Madam, Deputy Speaker, we see 8,000 pounds of paddy per acre have been produced in two or three districts by intensive cultivation, and they are the districts of Nellore, Tanjore and Madurai. It may be that in certain small plots of land by intensive cultivation it was possible to raise 8,000 pounds of paddy and it would not be possible to achieve that result in any large scale cultivation. But surely, it must be possible to raise 3,500 pounds of paddy per acre. The Agriculture Department would be worth nothing at all if they are not able to do that by intensive cultivation. If they say they have not the necessary staff for that, here and now, the Hon. Minister may ask for legislative sanction, and we are prepared to give it. I am told—I am not quite sure, and that is why I am careful in my statement—that the average yield in Tanjore district is from 1,700 to 2,000 pounds of

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paddy per acre. If that is so, I would suggest to Government that effective steps should be taken on a large scale to produce that yield by supplying more manure and by introducing more modern methods of cultivation and also by giving better seeds to ensure greater yield.

"Madam, I do not propose to take up the time of the House on this Demand, on the question of the import of food from abroad, as it is a separate subject and comes under Food. Here, we are concerned with the question of getting as much as possible out of our existing land. I would like to bring to the notice of the House the non-cultivation of large tracts of land under the Mettur Project scheme in the Tanjore district. Though there is water available, it has not been possible to bring under cultivation all the land available under that ayaunt. I would like the Hon. Minister to tell us the reasons why it is not possible to bring all the lands available for cultivation, which were intended to be brought under cultivation. I hope he will take steps to see that the cultivation of those lands is taken up.

"There is another matter on this subject of intensive cultivation, and that is the question of commercial crops and alternative crops. I feel that the particular section of Government department which gives us statistics is not giving us up-to-date statistics. They are defective from two points of view. First, of all, with reference to the statistics itself, it is not perfect, though they make an effort to make it as best as possible; it is blated also. My own view is that the department of Statistics under the Agriculture Department must be efficient in giving figures and should also be prompt and give the approximate forecast much earlier. The forecast should approximate as much as possible to the actuals that might turn up later on. I do hope the statistical branch of the Agriculture Department will endeavour in this direction. One other fact I have to mention here is about the hopeless deficiency of our State in the matter of tractors. Some time back the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that Government are keeping a minimum number of tractors in each district. I submit it is not at all satisfactory from the point of view of total requirements. I shall give a concrete case. My district of Ramanathapuram is given one tractor. It is a known fact that my district is a vast district, and how can one tractor be expected to meet the needs of the district? The tractor is not even located in a central place in the district. I understand it is located in Tiruppattur, a place nearly one hundred miles away from Ramanathapuram town. I am told the agriculturist is asked to meet to-and-fro charges of the tractor from one place to another; and it is a notorious fact that it never turns up in time, and also, should it go out of order, for the days under disrepair also the poor agriculturist is asked to defray the expenditure. I have got information on hand that in spite of the assurance of ryots that they would meet the expenses for a hundred acres in a particular place, the tractor could not be got by them from Tiruppattur. Madam, I am saying this on facts received by me. I have no personal grievance in the matter. I am saying this on the facts furnished to me. I have a feeling that the question of supply of

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tractor must be taken up seriously by the Government. I shall be glad if the Hon. Minister will come forward with an indent for more tractors.

"Apart from the number of tractors, the question of repairs to tractors should be taken up as quickly as possible. Unless there is an efficient mechanic readily available, these tractors cannot be made use of to the fullest extent. So, for that, there should be a repairing centre in every taluk headquarters. It is only in this way that more lands could be brought under cultivation. It is no use having a repairing establishment in the district headquarters. A taluk by itself is sufficiently a big area, and so unless there is a repairing centre in every taluk headquarters, tractors could not be made use of fully.

"Madam, now I come to the subject of tube-wells. Every day there is a demand from people for boring tube-wells. The complaint is that they do not get the boring sets necessary for such purpose. It is time the Industries Department furnish the necessary boring sets. I know the boring of tube-wells does not come within the portfolio of the Hon. Minister for Agriculture. It will be a pity if the Hon. Minister should answer this point by saying that it does not pertain to him, but that it is being dealt with by the Hon. Minister for Industries. I hope he will reply saying that he has got an assurance from the Industries Minister that more-boring sets will be made available to the agriculturists very soon. I do hope the Government will increase their boring units, or whatever that particular branch be called, so that people may be able to utilize them, as they are taking increasing interest now-a-days in wells and tube-wells.

12-15 p.m. "Regarding the Grow More Food Campaign, what we have been continuously hearing is that the campaign has failed. I request the Hon. Minister to give statistics about the results achieved instead of statistics about the money spent. We have heard complaints that all that has been spent has not been properly spent. Therefore the best thing is for this House to know from the Hon. Minister the results achieved rather than the attempted Grow More Food campaign or the enormous sums of money spent. I want to know whether it is true that large grants sanctioned by the Government of India for the promotion of Grow More Food campaign in this State have been allowed to lapse. If it is true, it does not redound to the credit of the department concerned. I would like to know the amount of grants sanctioned by the Government of India for this State for the last two or three years, the amount utilized and the amount allowed to lapse.

"I should like to mention about the supply of iron and steel for agricultural implements. Some change was made recently and I think the supply is now done through co-operative societies. I hope the Hon. Minister will give a reply to this point as it has a very intimate bearing on agriculture instead of saying that it does not come within the purview of his department. The Government should evolve a better system of distribution than the present one and see that iron and steel for making agricultural implements

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reach the ryots without any extra charge. I want the Hon. Minister to take particular care of fabricators. It has been reported to us that fabricators are really fabricators of accounts and not fabricators of iron and steel implements, and that the fabricators do not manufacture implements in proportion to the quantity of iron and steel they get. The Government should evolve an efficient system of check-up over fabricators by the officers of the Agricultural Department and see that the iron and steel meant for the manufacture of agricultural implements are not misused. I have heard that some officers of the Agricultural Department are connected with this thing. As I do not know the details, I leave the matter to the Hon. Minister.

"I should like to mention one other thing of aesthetic value. I wish to remind the Hon. Minister of his fine speech in connection with the centenary celebration of the Government Botanical Garden at Ootacamund. What is the amount spent on improving that garden in the current year and proposed to be spent next year? I wish that a larger sum is provided for next year. People are taking an increasing interest in gardening and growing vegetables. The Madras Agri-Horticultural Garden also has to be improved. I think it is not entirely under the control of Government, as some Committee is looking after it. The Government should provide more money for improving it.

"There must be a model cattle farm in every district which can be seen by the people and copied to some extent in an individual way. May I suggest that the Hon. Minister should open at least one dairy farm for each district, if not for each taluk. It may not be possible to open one dairy farm for each taluk. I will be glad if he accepts my suggestion.

"With one more suggestion, I will conclude. In a supplementary question put the other day, I suggested that most of the Graduates turned out by the Agricultural Colleges would be absorbed in future as land owners and mirasdars were taking an increasing interest in improving cultivation and employing retired agricultural officers for the purpose. The fact that all of them could not be absorbed in the past need not deter us from opening more agricultural colleges. I entreat the Hon. Minister to consider the advisability of opening an agricultural college in the academic year beginning from July 1951 in the Tamil country."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister wants to commence his reply at 1 p.m. and there are many Members wanting to speak. If each one takes more than the allotted time, it will be difficult for me to allow all of them to speak."

* SRI P. VENKATARAMA IYER:—"கனம் உப சபாநாயகி அவர்களே! "வெண்ணெயை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நெய்க்கு அழுவது" என்று ஒரு பழமொழி இருக்கிறது. அதே மாதிரி விவசாயம் செய்யப்படும் நிலமும், விவசாயம் செய்யக்கூடிய நிலமும் இருக்கின்றன. மேலும் விவசாயம் செய்யக்கூடிய ஜனங்கள் நூற்றுக்கு 80 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கும் விவசாயம் செய்யவேண்டும், உற்பத்தியை அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்ற ஆஸ்தையும் இருக்கிறது. மனப்பான்மையும் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால்

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நமது அரசாங்கத்தார் இப்போது இருப்பதைப் போலவே இந்த விவசாயத் தொழிலை 'மாற்றாந்தாய் பிள்ளையை வளர்க்கும் மனைபாவத்தோடு' கவனித்து வந்தால் நிச்சயம் நம் நாட்டினுடைய பஞ்சம் ஜாஸ்தியாகிப் போய்விடும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை.

"இப்போது நம் நாட்டில் விவசாயத்தில் பாடுபட்டு உழைக்கக்கூடிய நிலம் உள்ளவர்கள் நூற்றுக்கு 96 பேர்கள், ஏழைகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் விவசாயத்தில் நிறைய உற்பத்தி பண்ணி உழைக்க விரும்பினாலும் கூட பணம் போட்டு வேலை செய்வதற்கு வக்கு இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதோடு மாத்திரம் இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு ஏராள குடும்பக் கடன்களும் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் தான் நிலத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினாலும் கூட முதல் போட்டு வேலை செய்வதற்கு முடியாத வாறு தத்தளித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சட்டியில் இருந்தால் தானே அகப்பையில் வரும். செட்டுக்கு வெள்ளாமை சிறக்காது. காசைக் கொட்டி விவசாயம் செய்தால் பணமாகவும், பலனாகவும் எடுக்கலாமென்பதை அறிவார்கள். அதனால் தான் விவசாயம் ரஸவாத வித்தை என்று சொல்வார்கள். இந்த சமயத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தாரும் கண்ட தொழில்களுக்கு, வேண்டாத வனஸ்பதி போன்றவைகளுக்கு பணம் உதவி செய்து, அது நம் நாட்டு குடிசை தொழில்களையே அழித்து விடுமோ அவைகளுக்கும் பண உதவி செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்களே தவிர நம் நாட்டு முக்கியத் தொழிலான விவசாயத்திற்கு பணம் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவிசெய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற அபிப்பிராயமே இல்லாதவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். நம் அரசாங்கத்தார் வர்களுக்கு கடன் வட்டியில்லாமல் கொடுத்து அந்தத் தொழிலை விருத்தி பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று நிச்சயமாக முயற்சி செய்தால் வெளி மாகாணங்களுக்குப் பிச்சைக்குப் போகாமல் நாளை அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்துகொள்ள முடியுமென்று நான் சொல்லுவேன். ஆனால் இந்த மாதிரியான மனப் பான்மைதான் சிபையாது. "விவசாயம் தானே! அதில் ஈடுபடக் கூடியவர்கள் வெறும் கிராமவாசிகள் தானே! அடிக்காதவர்கள் தானே!" என்ற அலக்கியமான எண்ணங்களினால் இப்போது, நம் அரசாங்கத்தாரும், அதிகாரிகளும் அசட்டையாக நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். 'ஏழை பேச்சு அம்பலத்தில் ஏறுமா,' என்று யார் அந்த ஏழை விவசாயிகள் எவ்வளவு சொன்னாலும் அது சர்க்காருக்கு எட்டுவதே சிபையாது. சர்க்கார் உணவு உற்பத்தியை பெருக்குங்கள், பெருக்குங்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே தவிர அதற்கு வேண்டிய உதவியை விவசாயிகளுக்குச் செய்யலாம் என்று முன் வருவதில்லை. சமீபகாலத்தில் புள்ளிவிவரங்களைப் பார்க்கும்படித் துணைப் பொருள்கள் விலையைக் காட்டிலும் மற்ற பொருள்களின் விலைகள் அபரிமிதமாக ஜாஸ்தியாகிக் கொண்டு வருகிறது. அதனால் வியாபாரம் பொருள் உற்பத்தியாகும் நில விலைநீர்ணம் பெருகுகிறதே தவிர உணவு உற்பத்தி நிலம் குறைகிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு நிலத்திலிருந்து லாபம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. கொஞ்சம் நெல்லின் விலையையாவது கூட்டிக் கொடுங்கள் என்று கேட்டதற்கு முடியவே முடியாது என்று எல்லா மந்திரிகளும் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். அல்லாம், யு.பி. போன்ற இதர மாகாணங்களிலிருந்து மணங்கு 2,560 ரூபாய் வீதம் நெல் வாங்கினாலும் வாங்குவார்களே தவிர இந்த உள்ளூர் நெல்லுக்கு 12 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் கொடுக்கமாட்டார்கள். தற்போது விவசாயம் செய்யும் நெல்லுக்குத் தான் அதிக விலை கொடுக்காவிட்டால் போகட்டும். உற்பத்தி செய்யும் தானியங்களையாவது 3 மடங்கு 4 மடங்கு பெருக்கினால் அதன் மூலம் கொஞ்சம் லாபத்தை அடையலாமென்று விவசாயிகள் நினைத்தால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய உதவியைக் கொடுப்பதற்கும் ஒத்தாசை செய்வதற்கும் சர்க்கார் தயங்குகிறார்கள். 1948-ம் வருஷத்திலேயே விவசாய மானியத்தின்போது நான் சொன்னேன். தாராளமாக ஜலம் வரக்கூடிய இடங்களுக்கு, அதாவது ஆற்றுப் பாசனம், கிணற்றுப் பாசனமுள்ள இடங்களுக்கு அதிகமான ஏரு, புண்ணுக்கு போன்றவைகளை ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்தால் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க முடியுமென்று. ஆனால் அப்போது மந்திரி அவர்கள் அம்மாதிரி செய்தால் மற்ற ஜில்லா வாசிகள் சண்டைக்கு வருவார்கள் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் கண்ட பலன் என்னவென்றால் 16 அவுன்ஸ்

[Sri P. Venkatarama Iyer] [15th March 1951]

கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருந்த உணவு தானியத்தை இப்போது 12 ஔன்ஸ் 9 ஔன்ஸ் என்று குறைக்கும்படி நேர்ந்தது தான். இப்போது விவசாயத் தினால் நம்முடைய தேவைகள் அனைத்தையும் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியுமா முடியாதா என்ற பிரச்சனையில். நிச்சயமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யமுடியும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் சென்ற வருஷம் முத்துப்பேட்டை என்ற கிராமத்தில் ஒரு விவசாயி சாதாரண விளைச்சலைக் காட்டிலும் 3 மடங்கு அதிகமாக விளைவித்துக் காட்டியிருக்கிறான். அதற்காக சர்க்கார் அவனைப் புகழாவிட்டாலும் அனுதாபம் கூட அவனிடம் காட்டவில்லை. மேலும் அவனைப்பற்றி குறை சொல்லாமலாவது இருக்கலாம். விவசாயத்தில் எப்படியாவது லாபம் அதிகம் சம்பாதிக்கலாமே என்ற எண்ணத்தோடு ஜனங்கள் மனம் தானே ஓடுவது போல இப்போது ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும், சில விவசாயிகள் அந்த முத்துப்பேட்டை விவசாயியைப் போல இவ்வருஷம் விவசாயம் செய்து 3 மடங்கு, 5 மடங்கு என்று விளைவை பெருக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பத்திரிகை மூலமாக எல்லோரும் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பத்திரிகைகள் இந்த விவசாயத்தில் காட்டும் உற்சாகத்தினாலும், பிரசாரத்தினாலும் ஜனங்கள் விவசாயத்தில் ஆர்வம் உள்ளவர்களாக தூண்டப்படுகிறார்களே தவிர அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்கு வேறு எந்த விதமான சலுகையுமில்லை. செய்வதாகக் காணோம். அவர்களுக்குப் பணமோ, ஏருவோ கொடுத்து உதவி செய்ய முன்வரவில்லை. ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு விவசாயம் செய்யவேண்டும், உற்பத்தியை அதிகம் செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற ஆசை இருந்தபோதிலும் அவ்வாறு செய்ய முடியாமல் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு நெல் விலையையும் கொஞ்சம் கூட கூட்டித் தரமாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். போன வருஷத்தில் சர்க்கார் காலம் பிறப்பி. பின்னர் ஏருவெல்லாம் கடனாக விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்து உதவுமபடியாக ஏற்பாடு பண்ணினார்கள். சென்ற வருஷம் மழையே சிபையாது. பார்க்கப் போனால் மழை இல்லாததால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா நிலங்கள் எல்லாம் வீணாகப் போய் மகசூல் குன்றித் திருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படியிருந்தும் சர்க்கார் ரூ. 10 லக்ஷம், 12 லக்ஷம் பெருமான ஏருவைக் கடனாக அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்ததின் காரணமாக மகசூல் மற்ற வருஷங்களை விட நன்றாக விளைந்து இருக்கிறது என்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். ஆகையால் போன வருஷம் மாதிரி பிற்பட்ட காலத்தில் இல்லாமல் தக்க சமயத்திலேயே விவசாயிகளுக்கு பணமும் கடனாகக் கொடுத்து ஏரு முதலியவைகளையும் சப்ளை செய்தால் நிச்சயமாக நம் நிலத்திலிருந்து ஏரு முதலியவைகளையும் அதிகப்படுத்த முடியும். இப்போது எங்கள் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா வெளியிடங்களுக்கு தன்னுடைய தேவை போக 3 லக்ஷம் டன் தானியம் வெளியேற்றி வருகிறது. மேலும் இந்த மாதிரியான உதவிகளையெல்லாம் தக்க சமயத்தில் தாராளமாக செய்து கொடுத்தால் நிச்சயமாக 3 லக்ஷம் இல்லை, 5 லக்ஷம் டன் தானியத்தைச் சுலபமாக ஏற்றுமதி செய்ய முடியுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஐனைப் படுக்கிறேன். குறிப்பாக தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து வசூலாகும் பணத்தில் அந்த ஜில்லாவின் செலவிற்குப் போன பணத்தைத் தவிர பாக்கியுள்ள பணத்தை ஓல்வருஷம் அந்த ஜில்லாவிலேயே கடனாகக் கொடுத்து புழங்கவிட்டால் இந்த 3 லக்ஷம் டன் என்பதை 5 லக்ஷம் டன் தானியம் என்று ஏற்றுமதி செய்யக்கூடிய நிலைக்கு தஞ்சை ஜில்லா வந்துவிடும். அது இன்றி சர்க்கார், விவசாயம் தானே! அதில் நாகரீகமற்ற கிராமாந்திர பட்டிக்காட்டு மக்கள் தானே உழைக்கிறார்கள் என்று கருதுவதாலும், அதற்குத் தக்கபடி அதிகாரி தானே உழைக்கிறார்கள் என்று கருதுவதாலும் நடந்து கொண்டவதாலும் தான் களம் அசட்டையாக விவசாயிகளிடத்தில் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று இந்த தேசத்தில் விவசாயம் கஷ்டித்துப் போய் கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று நாள் சொல்லுவேன். ஆகையால் விவசாயத்தில் நிச்சயமாக அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்பட்டு உணவுப் பொருளையும் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் நினைக்கும் பக்கத்தில் நல்ல ஆற்றுத் தண்ணீர் பாசன வசதியுள்ள இடங்களுக்கும், கிணற்றுப் பாசன வசதியுள்ள இடங்களுக்கும் உணவையும் வட்டியில் திக்கு ஏருவை தாராளமாகக் கடனாகக் கொடுத்தும் பணத்தையும் வட்டியில் மொழி கடனாகக் கொடுத்தும் விவசாயிகளுடைய உற்சாகத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தும் வந்தால் நிச்சயம் நம் நாட்டில் பஞ்ச நிலைமை ஏற்படாதவாறு செய்துவிடலாமென்று நான் சொல்லுவேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இப்போது கைத்தறி நெசவு வியாபாரத்தில் விற்பனை வரியில்லாமல் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் போலவே சர்க்கார் விவசாயக்

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கருவிகள், ஆயில் இன்ஜின்கள், பம்பு செட்டுகள், எரு, பிண்ணைக்கு போன்றவைகளை வாங்கும்போதும் ஏன் விற்பனை வரியில்லாமல் செய்யக் கூடா தென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? G.M.F. லைசன்ஸ் இது தானா? ஆகையால் பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் ஈடுபடும் இந்த விவசாயத் தொழிலின் அபிவிருத்தியைக் கருதி தக்க சமயத்தில் தேவையான உதவி செய்தால் 'உணவு இல்லை; எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பஞ்சம், டெல்லிக்கு ஒரே, தந்தி கொடு, பர்மா விலிருந்து அரிசி தருவி, பட்டினிச் சாவை தடுக்க என்ன செலவானாலும் அமெரிக்காவிலிருந்தாவது தருவியுங்கள்' என்று சொல்லவேண்டிய நிலைமையே ஏற்பட்டதே! உள்நாள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவ மனம் இல்லையா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? விவசாயத்திலோ, வியசாயிகளிடத்திலோ நாங்கள் உதவி செய்கிறோம் என்று நீங்கள் சொல்லும் அரைகுறை உதவி யானது பாதிக்கிறது தாண்டுகது போலாகுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்த மானியத்திற்கு அதிகமான பணம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டியது அவசிய மென்றும் அவைகளை விவசாயிகளுக்கு தாராளமாய் கடனாக பணம், எருச முதலியவைகளையும் உதவவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சு, முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI, S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—

12-30 " கனம் உப தலைவி அவர்களே, இந்த மான்யத்தைப்பற்றி பேசும் பொழுது மாதிரி நான் முதல் தடவையாக தமிழில் பேச ஆசைப் ப. m. படுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் நான் தமிழ் நாட்டில் பிறந்தவன். அடுத்த எலெக்ஷனில் நான் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இந்த சட்ட சபைக்கு வருவதற்கு நமக்கு chance கிடைக்குமோ கிடைக்காதோ என்ற ஒரு சந்தேகம் இருப்பதால் இப்பொழுது தமிழில் பேசுவதற்கு பத்து நிமிஷங்களாவது கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" You will not be given more than ten minutes."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—

" உப தலைவி அவர்கள் சொல்வதை நான் கேட்கிறேன். இது ரொம்பவும் முக்யமான மான்யம், இந்த மான்யத்தைப்பற்றி எல்லோரும் சொல்லி விட்டார்கள். நானும் ஏதாவது சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். உணவு நெருக்கடிக்கு இந்த உணவு மந்திரி அவர்களின் மேல் பொல் லாப்பு சொல்லக்கூடாது. இதற்கு காரணஸ்தர் விவசாய மந்திரிதான் என்று சிலர் சொன்னார்கள். அது சரியாகத் தான் தோன்றுகிறது. விவசாயம் சரியாக இருந்தால் தான் உணவு மந்திரி தான்யம் கொடுக்க முடியும். அப்படிச் சொன்னால் கனம் விவசாய மந்திரி தான் ஜவாப்தாரி இல்லை என்று சொல்லுவார். Irrigation அதாவது P.W. மந்திரிதான் ஜவாப்தாரி என்று சொல்லுவார். ஏனென்றால் அவர் தானே தண்ணீர் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் Industries மந்திரிதான் ஜவாப்தாரி. ஏனென்றால் அவர்தான் நிலக் கருவிகளும் Tractor-களும், கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவரைக் கேட்டால் தான் பொறுப்பில்லை Education மந்திரி தான் ஜவாப்தாரி, அவர் தான் Demonstrator-களுக்கு பரிசை வைத்து அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவார். அவரைக் கேட்டால் தனக்கு பணம் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவார். இப்படி சொல்லிக்கொண்டே போனால் எல்லா மந்திரிகளுக்கும் தான் பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. ஒருவருக்கு பொறுப்பு இருந்தால் மட்டும் போதாது, எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து தான் வேலை செய்யவேண்டும், இந்த உணவு பிரச்சினையை போக்குவதற்காக இருந்தால்."

" அடுத்தபடியாக மான்யத்தைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது ஒரு சித்திரத்தைச் சொல்லும்படியாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு மனிதன் தன்னுடைய மகனிடம் சந்தைக்குப் போய் ஒரு பசுமாடு வாங்கிவரச் சொன்னான். அவனிடம் சொல்லியனுப்பும்பொழுது சில condition களையும் சொல்லியனுப்பினான். அதாவது பசுமாடு வாங்கும்பொழுது மாடு சிறியதாக இருக்கவேண்டும், எரு அதாவது சாணம் ஜாஸ்தி போடவேண்டும், பால் ரொம்பக் கறக்க வேண்டும். தீனி குறைவாக சாப்பிடவேண்டுமென்றும் விலை குறைவாக

[15th March 1951]

[Janab Sinna Kaziar Haji Moulvi S. A. F. Ibrahim]

இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லியனுப்பினான். அதே மாதிரி இருக்கிறது இந்த மான்யம். Mr. சுவாமிநாதன் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் ஒரு Tractor-ம் bulldozer-ம் வேண்டுமென்றும் அந்தந்த கிராமத்தில் எப்பொழுதும் அது தேவையாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சொன்னார். அப்படிப் பார்த்தால் இந்த மான்யத்திற்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பணம் குறைவுதான். அநாவது சுமார் 290 லட்சம் ரூபாய்கள் தான் sanction. போன வருஷத்தைக் காட்டிலும் இந்த வருஷம் கம்மியாக sanction கேட்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த பணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எவ்வளவு காரியம் தான் செய்வது சாத்தியம். அது முடியவே முடியாது. இது எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்றால் அரைப் பைசாவில் கல்யாணமாம், அதில் வாண வேடிக்கை, அதிலும் மிச்சவேண்டுமாம். இந்த நிலைமையில் ஒரே ஒரு விஷயத்தை, மட்டும் இந்த விவசாய மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல விரும்பு கிறேன். காந்திஜி அவர்கள் சுடப்பட்டபோது George Bernard Shaw கிறேன். காந்திஜி அவர்கள் எழுப்புகின்ற ஒருவருடைய அநாவது: 'It is dangerous to be too good.' ரொம்பவும் நல்ல மனிதராக இருந்தால் ரொம்ப அபாயம். விவசாய மந்திரி ரொம்பவும் நல்லவர். He is a man of saintly qualities, ரொம்பவும் சாத்வீகமான மனிதர்."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" You say that sentence in English so that the Hon. Minister may understand it. Are you not anxious that the rest of your speech should also be understood by him? "

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—" விவசாய மந்திரி முக்கியமான ஒரு இலாகாவை கையில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு Cabinet-ல் சண்டைபோட்டு ஜாஸ்தி பணம் வாங்கியிருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் அவர் சண்டைபோட்டதும் போடாததும் நமக்குத் தெரியாது. ஒரு சமயம் அவர் கேட்டும் Cabinet கொடுக்கவில்லையோ என்னவோ தெரியவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் நான் Cabinet-ல் இல்லை அதனால் எனக்குத் தெரியாது. அவருக்கு ஜாஸ்தி பணம் கொடுத்திருந்தால் அவர் வேண்டியதைச் செய்திருப்பார். அவருக்கு பணம் இல்லாவிட்டால் அவர் என்ன செய்வார்? அவர் என்ன தன்னுடைய ஸ்டீடு பணத்தை எடுத்துப் போட்டா செய்யமுடியும் அல்லது கடன் வாங்கியா செய்யமுடியும்? ஆனால் நான் அவருக்கு வந்தனம் அளிக்கிறேன். அவருக்குக் கொடுக்கப் பட்ட சொற்ப தொகையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமோ அதை செய்து வருகிறார். அவருக்கு பணம் ஜாஸ்தி கொடுத்தால் ஜாஸ்தி வேலைகள் செய்வார். சொற்பதொகையில் எவ்வளவுதான் செய்யமுடியும்? "

" அடுத்தபடியாக ஒன்றை நான் சொல்லுகிறேன், அதை கொஞ்சம் கவனித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். Mr. சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் மேல் நாடு களுக்குச் சென்று அதாவது இங்கிலாந்து, அமெரிக்கா, ஹாலந்து, சுவிட்சர் லந்து, முதலிய இடங்களில் விவசாயத்தை நேரில் பார்த்ததாகச் சொன்னார். அப்படி நடக்கிறது, இப்படி நடக்கிறது என்றும் சொன்னார். அவர் ஏதாவது ஒரு ஊரைப் பார்த்திருப்பார். நானும் தான் படித்திருக்கிறோம். மேல் நாட்டின் விவசாயத்திற்கும் நம் நாட்டின் விவசாயத்திற்கும் எவ்வளவு தூரம் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது 200 வருஷ காலமாகும். மேல் நாடுகளில் நிலைமைக்கு நாம் வருவதற்கு tube well களும் இன்னும் சகல கருவி bulldozer களும், Tractor களும், இங்கு எவ்வளவு இருக்கின்றன. களும் எவ்வளவு இருக்கின்றன? இங்கு எவ்வளவு இருக்கின்றன. இங்கு குறைவாகத்தானிருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மேல் நாடுகளைப்போல் நானும் வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் இன்னும் 50 வருஷம் போகவேண்டும். ஒரே ஒரு வருஷத்தில் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்ய வருஷம் போகவேண்டும். நிலைமையைக் காட்டிலும் நம் நாட்டின் முடியாது. மேல் நாட்டின் இருக்கிறது. ஒன்றும் செலுப்போக வில்லை. நிலைமை நல்ல மாதிரியாக இருக்கிறது. ஒன்றும் செலுப்போக வில்லை. மேல் நாட்டில் எவ்வளவு வரி கொடுக்கிறார்கள்? நீங்களும் அவ்வளவு கொடுங்கள். பிறகு விவசாய மந்திரி சென்னை மாகாணத்தை ஒரு சொர்க்கலோகமாக்கி விடுவார். என்ன சிலவு பண்ணுகிறார்கள் என்பதைப்

[15th March 1951]

[Janab Sinna Kaziar Haji Moulvi S. A. E. Ibrahim]

பார்க்கவேண்டும். தலை ஒன்றுக்கு விவசாயிக்கு ரூ. 78 அமெரிக்காவில் செலவு செய்கிறார்கள். கெனடாவில் ரூ. 31 செலவு செய்கிறார்கள். நம் கனம் விவசாய மந்திரி கையில் எவ்வளவு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்? தலைக்கு ஆறு அணுக்கள். அவருக்குக் கிடைப்பது கவர்ண்மெண்டு பணத்தில் ஒரு ரூபாயில் ஏழு பைசா. இதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு bulldozer களையும் tractor களையும் அவர் எங்கிருந்து கொண்டு வருவார்? அவரிடம் பணத்தை ஜாஸ்தியாகக் கொடுத்து அவரை வேலை செய்யச் சொன்னால் அவருக்கு சாதகமாக இருக்கும்.

“இரண்டாவதாக ஏதாவது நாம் ஒரு அபிப்பிராயம் சொன்னால் அந்த அபிப்பிராயம் அனுஷ்டிப்பதற்கு ஒத்ததாக இருக்கவேண்டும். Mr. சுவாமிநாதன் சொன்னார். ‘நான் ஒரு மந்திரியாக இருந்தால் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் ஒரு Tractor-ஐ வைத்து விவசாயம் செய்யச் சொல்லுவேன்’ என்று. யாரிடத்தில் பணமிருக்கிறது? மாகாணத்தில் ஒரு கிராமத்திற்கு ஒரு Tractor வைப்பதென்றால் 200 கோடி ரூபாய் வேண்டும். நம்முடைய வரும்படி 61 கோடி ரூபாய் தான். அப்படியே அவர் சொல்லுகிறபடி செய்வது மத்தியமே இல்லை.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மேல் நாட்டில் Tractor மூலமாக விவசாயம் செய்கிறார்கள், அதனால் நாமும் செய்வோம் என்று சொன்னால் அது முடியுமா என்பதைப் பாருங்கள். கொஞ்சம் இந்த விஷயத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறேன். போகித்துப் பாருங்கள். ஒரு காரியத்தை ஒரு தேசத்தில் செய்வதற்கு சாதகமாக இருக்கலாம். அதே காரியத்தை இன்னொரு தேசத்தில் செய்வதாக இருந்தால் அது சாதகமாக இருக்காது. பாதகமாகவும் இருக்கலாம். தமிழில் ஒரு பழமொழி உண்டு, ‘யானை விட்டை போடுவது மாதிரி குதிரை விட்டை போட்டால் குதிரை கதி என்ன நாடுகளில் நிலம் ஜாஸ்தி. ஆள்கள் இல்லை. நம் நாட்டில் ஆள் ஜாஸ்தி, நிலம் காலி, வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் இப்பொழுதே அப்படியாக இருக்கிறது. மேல் நாட்டைப் போலவே நாமும் விவசாயம் செய்வதாக இந்த அங்கு நடப்பதை நாமும் அனுசரித்தால் விவசாயிகளை கொலைசெய்து விடுப்படியாகி விடும். அமெரிக்காவில் ஒருமனிதன் Tractor-ஐ வைத்துக் கொண்டு 140 ஏக்கர்கள் உழுகிறான். Great Britain-ல் 26 ஏக்கர்கள் Tractor-ஐ வைத்து ஒரு மனிதன் உழுகிற அந்த நிலமையில் நம் மாகாணத்திலும் நாம் Tractor-ஐக் கொண்டு வந்து உழச் செய்தால் 35 விவசாயிகளின் 34 விவசாயிகள் வேலையில்லாமல் போய் விடுவார்கள். இதைச் கொஞ்சம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுதே வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் சொல்ல முடியாமலிருக்கிறது. மேல் நாட்டைப்போல் நாம் Tractor-ஐ வாங்கிக் கொண்டு வந்து வைத்தால் சனியனை விலைக்கு வாங்கியதுபோலாகிவிடும். Tractor-களுக்கு பணத்தைக் கொடுத்து வாங்குவதோடல்லாமல் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தையும் நாம் அதிகரிக்கும்படியாகிவிடும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக ‘Fertilizers’. இதை எங்கிருந்து படித்தார்களோ தெரியவில்லை. நம் நாட்டில் ரூ. 200 கோடி பெருமாவருள்ள நல்ல சாணம் கிடைக்கிறது. இவ்விதமிருக்கும்பொழுது இதற்கென்று 200 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்து வெளி நாட்டிலிருந்து கொண்டு வருவானேன். சாணத்தோடு தெருக்களில் கிடைக்கும் குப்பை கூளங்களிருக்கின்றன. இந்த குப்பை கூளங்களை எடுத்துப் பாதுகாத்து வந்தால் நமது விவசாயத்திற்கு உபயோககரம் இருக்கும். அதனால் நம்முடைய பணம் 200 கோடி ரூபாய் வெளி நாட்டிற்குப் போகாமல் நம் நாட்டிலேயே இருக்கும்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member Mr. Nageswara Rao will now speak. The Hon. Minister will reply at 1 p.m. I allot five minutes to each hon. Member hereafter.”

[15th March 1951]

* SRI M. NAGESWARA RAO :—“Madam, it will not be possible for me to finish my speech within five minutes.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member may speak as much as he can within the time allotted.”

* SRI M. NAGESWARA RAO :—“Madam Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the Demand. To-day, India needs more culture in agriculture upon which the existence of man and cattle depend. Industrial advancement of any country is dependent upon the extent of production of agricultural commodities. Agricultural commodities do not mean food crops alone, but commercial crops as well. The economic position of the State depends as much on industry as on agriculture. It, therefore, goes without saying that commercial crops take an important position in the industrial advancement and consequently the betterment of the economic position of the country.

“According to the statistics available, the total area under cultivation during the year 1947-48 was over 335 lakhs of acres of which 80 per cent, that is 261 lakhs, were under food crops. Though the area under commercial crops is one-fifth of the total cultivation, it fetched an income of 40 per cent as against 60 per cent by the food crops occupying four-fifths of the total area. This clearly shows how the commercial crops though cultivated in a limited area helped the betterment of the economic position of our State.

“The problem that faces us now is how to solve the food crisis. Our State requires about 8,550,000 tons of rice at an overall ration of 16 ounces per head. Our production at present is only 72 lakhs of tons leaving a deficit of 13½ lakhs of tons. Based on the average yield of two-fifths ton per acre, about 25 lakhs of acres are necessary to be brought under cultivation. We have cultivable waste lands including fallows of about 2 crores and 10 lakhs of acres. Even if one-twelfth of this area is cultivated, our State will become self-sufficient in the matter of food.

“The next question that follows is how to bring the cultivable waste land under cultivation, and what steps the Government should take. It is surprising to note that even to-day 2½ lakhs of acres under private ownership are being left vacant without any cultivation though the land is fit for cultivation. It is a matter which calls for immediate action by the Government.

“Regarding cultivable waste land belonging to the State, the Government should venture to set up State Farms or entrust it to limited concerns preserving a greater portion of interest for the State and keeping the control under the Government.

“For instance, in Guntur district alone there are about 90,000 acres of land available and in South Kanara Malnad area there are about 50,000 acres. In Malabar and South Kanara where there are many rivers, the desirability of introducing large scale power lift irrigation may also be considered which I believe will help us to a considerable extent to meet our food demand.”

[Sri M. Nageswara Rao] [15th March 1951]

"I suggest that the Government should make experiments in any of the three districts or in the three districts by opening State farms on the lines suggested above. There are such farms in countries like America.

"I hope that the Hon. Minister for Agriculture, who is a born agriculturist, will give his earnest consideration to these suggestions, and take immediate steps in this direction so that we may all feel proud that Madras is the only State in India where agriculture is taken up on new lines to serve as an example for other States to follow (instead of spoiling the beauty of the office compounds in the name of Grow More Food schemes and producing nothing).

"Regarding supply of pure seed, the majority of the ryots do not know what improved varieties are. These have to be demonstrated in farmers' lands in proper season. Pure seeds should be distributed to ryots at their villages on barter system and at par. This system not only helps procurement but also serves as a great propaganda.

"*Plant protection—pest control.*—The scheme is very successful for chillies, onions, vegetables and paddy. The chilly campaign is a particular success. In Guntur district alone, nearly Rs. 2 lakhs worth of insecticides Gammoxene and DDT have been sold. To make the scheme more successful, additional staff and equipment must be given. With regard to equipment, more power dusters and power sprayers must be provided to meet the demand of the farmers.

"The Agriculture Department must continue to help ryots sympathetically to increase their yields by supplying more manure and by giving more crop loans.

"The Government, it appears, are contemplating to form a State Soil Conservation Board. No doubt it is a welcome measure. I hope the Hon. Minister for Agriculture will not ignore to include at least one *bona fide* cultivator as a member of the Board.

"The frequent changes of departmental heads and posting of non-technical people as heads are handicaps for either planning or drawing up practical schemes.

"I wish to close my speech with a word about the open auction floor of the Tobacco Market Committee, Guntur. While it is a welcome measure, the difficulties are numerous. Without remedying them, this scheme cannot be a success. The chief defects are—

(1) Government recognizing loan system which would be certainly a handicap to the seller in the long run. The buyer can only repay the money if all goes well in the foreign markets.

(2) The refusal, which one generally called as low-grades, will not be bought by the present buyers in the market. Enough of this stuff can be got in this particular deteriorated area.

"I request the Government to attend to these defects and remedy them soon."

[15th March 1951]

JANAB M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the cut motion for the reason that the Government have no clear cut policy with regard to agricultural development in our State. There are so many other problems connected with agriculture, namely, mechanisation, creation of economic holdings, and other relevant factors. The Government have not indicated whether our Madras State is to develop agriculture on mechanisation lines, or whether mechanisation is really conducive to agriculture in our State. So far as I am concerned, I may say, Madam, that that is not possible, because we are agriculturists. We are not industrial people. We are more dependent upon lands for our sustenance. Therefore, I say that mechanisation, on a large scale, is not possible.

"Mechanisation is possible only to a limited extent. The Department itself may open large farms and introduce new scientific methods of cultivation. But this requires vast experience and capital outlay. Considering these, the provision made in this year's Budget is not at all sufficient. 12-45 p.m.

"The next point is the creation of economic holdings. Of course, the Government have made efforts in this direction. But it requires a lot of labour and general reform. Now we find the holding is disintegrated into small fractions. Thus the average extent of a holding is less than one acre. But so many people depend upon the produce from the holding. Therefore, this is not an economic holding. Further, some effort should be made to see that families thrown out of the land are given some employment. For instance, they can keep themselves engaged in cottage industries. There should be some sort of organized planning so far as agricultural policy is concerned.

"Madam, expansion of the Agricultural Department is absolutely necessary in our State. Now there is a demonstrator's office in each taluk. But it is not able to serve all the farmers to their full satisfaction. The Department should be expanded in such a way that each officer, overseer or demonstrator has personal contact with every farmer in the village and visits his farm during the cultivating season in order to satisfy himself as to whether he is carrying on cultivation on proper lines. If in any case he is not cultivating the land on proper lines, he should be given some advice as to the methods he should adopt to improve cultivation. Therefore, some amount of propaganda is necessary to popularise improved methods of cultivation among the farmers. For example, the hon. Gentleman Sri Vedaratnam Pillai said that in Muthupat an agriculturist was producing enormous quantities of rice in his farm. How is it possible? This has to be studied by the Department and the methods adopted by this farmer have to be made known to all the other farmers. But this is possible only if the Department is expanded and if in each taluk more than one demonstrator's office is created. That is to say, there should be one agricultural demonstrator's office in each firka and the demonstrator should go round all the villages. The problem is vast but the provision is inadequate.

[Janab M. A. Muhammad Ibrahim] [15th March 1951]

"Madam, I do not find any mention having been made of the objective of attaining self-sufficiency in the matter of food. That has not been taken note of in the development of agriculture. We must always have that aim in view and must make every possible effort to attain that objective. No doubt monsoon is against us; nature is against us. But we should plan our agricultural development making allowances for these things. We may enforce that a certain percentage of the holding should be devoted to the growing of food crops and a certain percentage to the growing of commercial crops. In some such way we can attain self-sufficiency in a few years."

* SRI R. S. MANICKAM :—"கனம் Deputy Speaker அவர்களே! இந்த விவசாய மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். விவசாயம் என்று சொல்லும்போது இதைத் தாய் சாக்கு என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். இந்த தாயை வைத்துத்தான் பிள்ளைகள் பிழைக்கவேண்டும். மற்ற டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகள் இதற்குத் தலை வணங்கி இருக்கவேண்டியது. இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு சரியாக நடந்தேறிவிட்டால் எந்தவிதமான குறைவும் இல்லை. நாட்டில் இருக்கமுடியாது. எல்லாவிதமான சுகத்தையும் அனுபவிக்கலாம்."

"இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நிலைமையானது விவசாயத்திற்கு குறைச்சலாகவும் மற்ற டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளுக்கு ஏராளமான செலவும் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதைக் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மந்திரி மாத்திரமல்ல, இதை எல்லா கனம் மந்திரிகளும் 4 மணி நேரம் உட்கார்ந்து யோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். பஞ்சம், பஞ்சம் என்று எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் தாண்டுவமாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. பஞ்சம் ஒரு கட்சி. விவசாயம் ஒரு கட்சி. இரண்டும் யுத்தம் பண்ணிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த யுத்தத்தை நிவர்த்தி பண்ணுவதற்கு 4 மணி நேரம் meeting போட்டு பேசி பஞ்சத்தை ஜெயிப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த யுத்தத்தில் எந்த ஆயுதத்தைக்கொண்டு ஜெயிக்கலாம் என்பதைப்பற்றி யோசனை செய்ய ஒரு நாளும் கூடியிருக்கமாட்டார்களென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்."

"பஞ்சம் வந்துவிட்டது, பஞ்சம் வந்துவிட்டது என்று நம்முடைய உணவு மந்திரி அவர்களைத் தொந்தரவு பண்ணிக்கொண்டேயிருந்தால் அவர்கள் எங்கிருந்து உணவைக் கொண்டுவர முடியும்? தூத்துக்குடிக்கும் திருவாரூருக்கும், சிலோனுக்கும் போய் அங்கிருந்து கொண்டுவந்து கொட்டிவிட முடியுமா? ஆனால், அவர்கள் செய்யக்கூடிய வழி ஒன்று தான் உண்டு. அதாவது அந்நிய நாட்டிலிருந்து வரவழைப்பது ஒன்று தான் அவர் செய்யமுடியும். வேறு எந்த விதமாகவும் முடியாது. நெய்வுச் செயலினாலும், விவசாயிகளுடைய கெட்டிக்காரத்தனத்தினாலும், கவர்ன்மென்டாருடைய ஆதரவினாலும் தான் இந்தப் பஞ்ச நிலைமையை நிவர்த்தி செய்யமுடியும். நாம் எந்தக் கட்சியிலிருந்து இதை நடத்தப்போகிறோமென்று கவனித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும்."

"விவசாயத்தை இரண்டு விதமாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். நீர்ப்பாசனத்தால் விவசாயம் செய்வது என்பது முதலாவது. காட்டு பூமி, அதாவது மழையை எதிர்ப்பார்க்கும் இடங்களில் கிணறுகள் தோண்டி, தண்ணீரை இறைத்து விளைபொருள்களை உண்டாக்குவது இரண்டாவது. இந்த இரண்டுக்குள் அடங்கியிருக்கிறதுதான் விவசாயம்."

"நீர்ப்பாசனம் சம்பந்தமாக நான் பேசுவதற்கு அவசியமில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஏனென்று கேட்டால் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளையெல்லாம் P.W.D. டிபார்ட்மென்டார் மிகவும் நன்றாகச் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்பது என்னுடைய அனுபவபூர்வமான அபிப்பிராயம். 1937-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து இப்பொழுது 1951-ம் வருஷ வரைக்கும் நான் இச்சபையில் அங்கத்தினராக இருந்து வருகிறேன். என்னுடைய அனுபவத்தில் பார்க்கும்போது அந்தக் காலத்தில் தகப்பனார் 'அ' என்று சொல்லிக் கொடுத்தால் பிள்ளையும் அதே 'அ'வையே சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருப்பான். அது மாத்திர

15th March 1951] [Sri R. S. Manickam]

இல்லாமல் இந்த Irrigation டிபார்ட்மென்ட் எவ்வளவோ முன்னுக்கு வந்திருந்து என்பது கணக்கின் மூலமாகவும் மற்றும் நாட்டில் பிரஸ் தாயம் பண்ணுகிற ஒரு சந்தோஷத்தைப் பொருத்தும் இருக்கிறது. நாங்கள் பேசுவதற்கு அவசியம் ஒன்றுமில்லை."

"காட்டு நிலங்களையும், தோட்டத்தையும் திறுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் கண்டிப்பாகச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். காட்டு நிலம் என்ன வென்றால், அது நெல் சம்பந்தப்பட்டதல்ல. கம்பு, கோபை, சோளம், தினை, வரகு முதலிய நல்ல அருமையான சாப்பாட்டுக்குப் பிரயோஜனப்படக்கூடிய பதார்த்தங்கள். இந்தச் சபையில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் அநேகமாக இந்த தானியங்களைச் சாப்பிட்டுப் பழக்கம் இருக்காது, என்று நினைக்கின்றேன். அரிசி ஒன்றுதான் Madras-ல் உபயோகிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. வேறு எந்தவிதமான தானியத்தையும் கண்ணாட்குட பார்க்க முடியவில்லை. ஆகையினால்தான், இந்த அருமையான தானியங்களின் அருமை அநேகருக்குத் தெரியாது என்று நினைக்கின்றேன்."

"காட்டு நிலங்களுக்கு வேண்டியது இரண்டு இரண்டு. தக்கபடி உழவு வேண்டும். அடுத்தபடி உரம் வேண்டும். இந்த மழை இல்லாத காலத்தில் உரம்கூட ஜாஸ்தி வேண்டியதில்லை. உழவு முக்கியமாக வேண்டும். ஏராளமான மழை பெய்யும்போது இந்த நாட்டுக் கலப்பை களினால் உழவு செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியம் அதிகம் இல்லாமல் இருந்தது. மழை பின்தங்கினால் காலங்களில் வெள்ளாமை காணவேண்டுமானால் நாட்டுக் கலப்பையினால் 7 உழவு உழவேண்டும். நாட்டுக் கலப்பையினால் உழவு நிலத்தைச் சீர்திருத்தம் பண்ணுவதற்கு தற்காலத்தில் முடியாது. ஏனென்றால் மாடு விலை ஏறிவிட்டது. அதற்குத் தனி விலையும் ஏறிவிட்டது. மற்ற எல்லாவிதமான பொருள்களின் விலையும் ஏறிவிட்டது, அதனால் விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். கவர்ன்மென்டார் இதற்கு ஆதரவு காட்டவேண்டியிருக்கிறது."

"கலப்பை விஷயமாக சென்ற வருஷத்தில் என்னுடைய இராமநாத புரம் ஜில்லாவில், சாத்தூர் தாலுகாவின் தென் பாகத்தில் Joint Director of Agriculture அவர்களைப் பார்த்து, எங்கள் நாடு ரொம்பவும் மேசமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. உழவு செய்யமுடியவில்லை; பசு செய்வதற்கில்லை. காரணம், கலெக்டர் ரிபோர்டை நீங்கள் பார்த்தால் சாத்தூர் மேசமாக இருக்கிறது என்று நீங்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். நீங்கள் கண்டிப்பாக கலப்பை ஒன்று அனுப்புவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னேன். அவர்கள் அருமையான கலப்பை ஒன்றை ஜில்லா விவசாய ஆபீசுக்கு அனுப்பினார்கள். அவர்களும் உடனே அதை அந்தப் பக்கத்திற்கு அனுப்பிவைத்தார்கள். அதன் மூலமாக கொஞ்சம் விளைவு தென்பட்டது. இந்த வருஷமும் அந்தக் கலப்பையின்மேல் இருக்கிற பிரியும் இன்னதென்று சொல்ல முடியாது. ஆனால் கலப்பையை இந்த வருஷம் சப்ளை செய்ய வில்லை. அது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளைக் குறை சொல்லமார்க்கமில்லை. ஆனால் Director of Agriculture-லிருந்து கீழே இருக்கப்பட்ட சிப்பந்திகள் வரைக்கும் அதில் கண்ணுங் கருத்துமாக இருந்து அந்த வேலையில் ஊக்கம் காட்டுகிறார்கள். பணக்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கிறது ஏழைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கிறதில்லை என்பது கொஞ்சம்சுட அவர்களிடம் இல்லை. ஏழைகளுக்கு ஜாஸ்திதான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், இதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்றால் போதுமான கலப்பை கிடையாது என்பதுதான். கவர்ன்மென்டார் போதிய கலப்பைகள் சப்ளை செய்வதற்குப் போதிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும். பஞ்சம் வந்துவிட்டது என்று புலம்புவதில் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. கலப்பைகள் சப்ளை செய்யப்பட்ட வேண்டும்."

"கிணறு சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கிணற்றுத் தண்ணீரை வெளியில் கொண்டு வருவதற்காக மாட்டினால் தண்ணீரை இறைப்பார்கள். இனிமேல் அது முடியாது. ஏனென்றால் தண்ணீர் கீழே கீழே போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. கீழே இருக்கின்ற தண்ணீரை மேலே கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்றால் Oil Engine-கள் சப்ளை செய்து கண்டிப்பாக விநியோகிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இது முக்கியமான கட்டம். சாதாரணமாக நினைத்து விடக்கூடாது."

[15th March 1951]

*SRI P. R. RAMANUJALU REDDIAR :—“கனம் தலைவி அவர்களே! இந்த விவசாய மானியத்தை நான் ஆதரித்து ஒன்றிரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். காலம் மிகக் குறைவாக இருப்பதினால் நான் என் பேச்சை சுருக்கமாகவே முடித்துக்கொண்டு விடுகிறேன்.

“இப்போது பல அங்கத்தினர்களும் விவசாயத்தான் மிகச் சிறந்தது என்று பேசுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இப்போதுதான் விவசாயம் மிகச் சிறந்தது என்று தெரிந்து கொண்டார்கள் என்ற நான் சொல்லுவேன். படித்த பெண்கள் எல்லாம் சலாமல் செய்வது எப்படி மட்டமானது என்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களோ (Deputy Speaker :—அப்படி நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா?) அதைப்போலவே படித்தவர்கள் எல்லாம் விவசாயம் செய்வது மிக மட்டமானது என்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால்தான் இன்றைய தினம் நம் நாட்டில் உணவு உணவு அற்று ஜனங்கள் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் உதிரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். விவசாயத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணமும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவிசெய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணமும் இப்பொழுதுதான் சில பேருக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்போது அரசாங்கமும் விவசாயிகளைப்பற்றி நினைக்க ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். சில பேர்கள் பேசும்போது அரசாங்கம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு என்ன செய்கிறது? என்ன செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று குறை சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் தங்களாலான வழிகளில் எல்லாம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவி செய்துகொண்டு தான் வருகிறார்கள். ஆயில் என்ஜின்கள் 1951-52-ம் வருஷத்திற்குள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு 4,400 சப்ளை செய்ததற்கு திட்டம் போட்டு இவ்வாண்டும் கூட 58 லக்ஷ ரூபாய் மதிப்புள்ள 1,350 என்ஜின்களை இறக்குமதி செய்யப் போகிறார்கள். இதற்காக 159 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்களை செலவு செய்ய திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக இவைகளையெல்லாம் பணக்காரர்களுக்கே கொடுக்கிறார்கள், ஏழைகளுக்குக் கொடுப்பது கிடையாது என்று குற்றம் சொல்லக்கூடாது. ஏழை என்றும், பணக்காரர்கள் என்றும் பாராமல், விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிகாரிகள் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள் என்றும் பாராமல் வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக எங்கள் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிற்கும், ராமநாத புரம் ஜில்லாவிற்கும் அதிகமான ஒத்தாசையை செய்து வருவதை யாரும் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா சின்னச்சின்ன விவசாயிகள் இருக்கும்படியான இடம். அநேக சமயத்தில் பெரிய நிலச் சுவாந்தார்கள் இருக்கும்படியான இடமுமாகும். அந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஏராளமான ஏரிகளையும் செப்பனிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 27 ஆயிரம் ஏரிகளில் ஆயிரம் ஏரிகளையே செப்பனிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும், ஜமின்தாரி ஏரியாவில் அந்த ஜமின்களை நம் மாகாணத்துடன் சேர்த்தவுடன் அதிலுள்ள குளங்களை செப்பனிட்டவிலையென்றும் சிலர் குறை சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் எங்கள் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே உள்ள ஜமின்களை சேர்த்தவுடன் அதிலே நல்ல வேலைகள் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. அங்கே அநேக குளங்கள் செப்பனிடப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காக அநேக குளங்கள், கிணறுகள் வெட்டிக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சில மெம்பர்கள் கிணற்று மானியம் சரிவரக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையென்றும், அதில் லஞ்ச ஊழல்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன வென்றும் குறை சொன்னார்கள். அந்தப் புகார் சரியானது அல்லவென்றுதான் நான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். 4 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு முதன் முதலில் கிணற்று மானியம் வழங்கப்பட்டபோது ஏதோ கொஞ்சம் லஞ்சம் கொடுத்திருக்கலாம். அதையே பல்லவியாக இப்போதும் பாடிக் கொண்டிருப்பதில் பிரயோசனமில்லை. இப்போது யாரும் அம்மாதிரியாக லஞ்சம் கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. என்னுடைய தொகுதியிலே, என்னுடைய தாலுக்காவிலே அம்மாதிரி லஞ்சம் கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. யாரோ ஏதாவது சொன்னார்கள் என்று அதை இந்த அசெம்பிளியிலே பேசினால் அது நம்முடைய கௌரவத்தைப்போதான் பாதிக்கும். அம்மாதிரி ஆதராமில்லாத எந்த புகாரையும் இந்தச் சபையில் சொல்லக்கூடாது.

“இப்போது விவசாயிகளைப்போல பொறுமைமான்வர்களை கிடையாது என்று நான் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். விவசாயிகள் நல்லவர்கள்.

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இப்போது நெசவாளர்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். நூல் கிடைக்கவில்லை யென்றால் கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்கள். வேலை கிடைக்கவில்லையென்றால் பட்டினி ஊர்வலம் போய் cash doles கொடுங்கள் என்று கூச்சலிடுகிறார்கள். அதே போல தொழிலாளர்களும் ஊதியம் போதவில்லையென்றால் உடனே ஸ்ட்ரைக் செய்து விடுகிறார்கள். மற்ற எந்த வர்க்கத்தினராகட்டும் இம் மாதிரி செய்து கொண்டேதான் வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் விவசாயிகள் அப்படி எதுவும் செய்வதில்லை. அதனால்தான் அவர்கள் பொறுமைசாலிகள் என்று நான் சொன்னேன். நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள எல்லா மக்களும் நன்றாக வாழ வேண்டுமென்ற உயர்ந்த எண்ணம் உடையவர்கள் விவசாயிகள். அந்த குணமுடைய விவசாயிகளுக்கு சர்க்காரும் தங்களாலான எல்லா உதவியையும் செய்து வருகிறார்கள் என்றுதான் நான் சொல்லுவேன். வீணாக சர்க்கார் சரியாக உதவவில்லையென்றும், லஞ்சம் வாங்குகிறார்கள் என்றும் குறை சொல்லக்கூடாது. விவசாயிகள் யாரும் சர்க்காரை வீணாக குறை சொல்லவில்லையென்றுதான் நான் சொல்லுவேன். அதனாலேயே நான் விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் பொறுமைசாலிகள் என்று மறுமுறையும் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிகவும் முக்கியமானது கால் நடைகள். ஆனால் இப்போது மாடுகளின் விலை ஏகமாக உயர்ந்து விட்டது. அவர்களுக்கு மாடுகள் மலிவாக கிடைக்க சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். விவசாய கல்லூரிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு சுலபமாக கடன் உதவி அளித்து அவர்களுக்கு பயிர் செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியைச் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டும். இப்படியெல்லாம் செய்வோமானால் விவசாயம் நல்ல முறையில் நம் நாட்டில் அபிவிருத்தி யடையுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு நான் என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எனக்கு பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்ததற்காக நான் என் வந்தனத்தைத் தலைவி அவர்களுக்குச் செலுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Madam Deputy Speaker, I am glad that several hon. Members hailing from the rural areas have participated in this debate. It is necessary that the Government should know the needs and difficulties of the farmers in the rural areas and try to meet them as far as possible. Several of them have spoken on the necessity for making available larger quantities of manures, larger number of pump-sets and larger number of bore sets. They have also said that agricultural officers must move more with the villagers. Some of the hon. Members have expressed that agriculture is a very important subject and it should have a bigger budget. I think it was the hon. Gentleman Janab Hussain who said that agriculture should have even Rs. 15 crores. Hon. Member Sri Swaminathan who moved the cut motion told us about what he saw in the West. He went, he saw, he did not conquer but was conquered (laughter). What he saw in the Western countries has caught his imagination and fired his enthusiasm. He is naturally anxious that we should come into line with them. Madam, those European countries are rich and advanced and agriculture has been highly mechanized there. They have gone far ahead of us not only in agriculture, but also in industries, in education, in communications and in various other matters. Here is a country with mud-buts and bullock-carts. Most of our cultivators are small men with limited resources. It has been truly said that the typical agriculturist in India is still the man who cultivates a tiny plot of land and possesses a pair of bullocks. He is a man of small resources. Some of the hon. Members have compared this country with those advanced foreign countries and said, 'Oh! they have got so many lakhs of tractors,

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they have got so many farms and so why not we too have one tractor in every village and have a model farm in every village? Madam, we have spent in the course of the last five years on tractors and tractor workshops a sum of Rs. 92 lakhs. We have spent on pump-sets a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs. I understand that, in those countries, manufacturing firms and agricultural engineers are trying to study the mechanical problems of the small farmer and they want to devise tractors which will suit every farm and implements for every agricultural operation. They want to have multi-purpose tractors. We have not yet arrived at that stage when we can introduce tractors on a large scale to suit the vast mass of poor farmers in our land. We shall have to wait. I fully appreciate the enthusiasm of my hon. Friend Sri Swaminathan that we should mechanise our agriculture to a greater extent than we have been able to do so far.

One of the hon. Members spoke about the need for larger use of fertilizers. We got last year a plentiful supply of fertilizers worth about Rs. 4.84 crores. We cannot always depend entirely upon fertilizers which we have to get from foreign countries. Our farmers, at least a majority of them, will have to depend to a large extent on indigenous manures like green manures, cattle-yard manures and compost manures. They are given all possible encouragement in the production of larger and larger quantities of these manures.

"My hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham was pleased to fling a cheap jibe at me. He said that the Minister has read the speech which was prepared by the secretariat and put into his hands. Well, Madam, a Minister has to get facts and figures from the secretariat and the heads of departments. He must go and observe what is happening in the different parts of the State. Only in that way, he can get information. He is not a born expert. I do not see anything wrong in getting information from the secretariat and preparing the speech. Madam, the days when one stood at the street corner and made the most extreme statements against a foreign Government are over. My hon. Friend is a responsible Member of this House, and when political fortunes change, he may come over to the Treasury bench. Then he will understand what responsibility is and how he should speak with facts and figures in his possession."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—We expect the same from you."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—My hon. Friend was pleased to say, 'Oh! he has read a fine statement. Everything looks well on paper, but what are actual facts?' I did not say that everything is right here below and God is in heaven or that we are in the best of all possible worlds. It is true that I claimed that some good work has been done by the department, particularly during the last five years. Why not give credit to the department for the research work that it has been able to do and is doing to-day, a work which has drawn complimentary remarks from several observers coming from outside. The hon. Member says the Agricultural department is useless. I have given a plain unvarnished

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account of what the department has done and what it proposes to do. I have briefly indicated what the works scheme and supply schemes of the Food Production Plan are, and what has been attempted and what has been done. Several Members have observed that the Food Plan or the Grow More Food campaign has been a failure, and we have not reached the target. It has been said over and over again that the estimated target depends on a normal rainfall and upon our ability to distribute certain requisites which the ryots want. Madam, a favourable monsoon and a good crop are still a matter of good fortune rather than of planning. We cannot grow crops without water any more than we can make bricks without straw. The best thing to do is to get additional supplies of water and to utilize all the water of the rivers by harnessing those rivers and preventing their water from going to waste.

It has also been pointed out by some of the hon. Members that we have not been able to supply in sufficient quantities several of the essential materials which the ryots want. For oil engines and pipes, there is demand which is greater than what we have been able to meet. Till 1950 began we were not able to get fertilizers to the extent we wanted. Our position regarding iron and steel is still unsatisfactory and we are told that hereafter the position may become more difficult. The position regarding cart tyres has become easier now. In regard to distribution of good seeds, I have already admitted that we have not been able to distribute these in sufficient quantities for the reasons mentioned by me in my speech. Several hon. Members have also expressed that ryots should get more remunerative prices for food-crops. It is quite a legitimate demand and it must be done at a higher level.

"Another difficulty that we have had is the increase in population year after year. The population of Madras is increasing by 5½ lakhs every year and we have to find every year 70,000 additional tons of foodgrains to feed this increasing population. 1-15 P.M.

"Then there is procurement. The business of procurement and control has brought considerable trouble and unpopularity to the Government. We have no effective machinery for exercising control. And procurement control takes away the inducement to the ryot to produce more foodgrains. I would like to point out that the Grow More Food Campaign has not been a failure and to the extent it has failed, the failure is due to reasons that I have mentioned. The position regarding food would have been worse if we had not taken these measures for increasing food production, viz., additional water facilities, greater supplies of fertilizers, more extensive use of improved seeds, etc. We have given help to the ryots in various forms. A large amount of subsidy has been given for sinking new wells. Pump-sets have been hired out at concessional rates or on an easy instalment system. Phosphatic fertilizers are being given to ryots at half cost. Subsidy has been given at the rate of one rupee per ton of compost prepared in the pits on fields owned by ryots. Manure loans free of interest have

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been given to the extent of sixty lakhs of rupees. Some more loan will be given for the use of the second crop. Takkavi loans have been given year after year and the exact figures are—

1947-48—Rs. 70 lakhs.

1948-49—Rs. 41 lakhs and odd.

1949-50—Rs. 96 lakhs and odd.

1951-52—Rs. 185 lakhs.

Besides these Takkavi loans, Rural Credit Co-operative Societies have given Rs. 644 lakhs during the year ending 30th June 1950. Most of these loans have been given for agricultural purposes. Also, long term loans, have been given by the Land Mortgage Banks. One hundred and twenty-six of these banks have given Rs. 72 lakhs and odd during the year 1949-50. The programme for 1951-52 so far as the increased food production plan is concerned provides for subsidy wells and tank renovations, Public Works Department irrigation works and so on. It is proposed to get 50,000 tons of fertilizers by Government and one crore of rupees for manure loans, interest free, has been asked for from the Central Government. It is proposed to purchase an additional number of fifty tractors, twenty-five with bull-dozer for which a sum of Rs. 48.56 lakhs will have to be spent. There is a regular clamour now for bull-dozers. Regarding oil engines, 200 oil engines are proposed to be got for hire and the cost would be Rs. 13.47 lakhs. These 500 oil engines and 500 electric motors are proposed to be acquired at a cost of Rs. 66 lakhs. The position regarding pipes is expected to become easier. The Central Government will also relax import restrictions to enable the trade to import more oil engines of lesser horse power.

“As regards the distribution of improved seeds, many difficulties have been experienced. We have appointed a special seed development staff with the required number of assistants to look after the work. But they have not been able to obtain satisfactory results on account of the failure of monsoons and the unwillingness of seed farm ryots to give improved seeds to the extent we want. They get better prices in the blackmarket. We are enhancing the premium for seed farm ryots by 10 per cent over the previous premium rates. We propose to give 25 or 27½ per cent. We have also decided to exchange improved seeds for local seeds in certain districts so that it may be of help to the poor cultivators. If departmental strains are used, with proper manuring, the yield, which is certainly lower in our country to-day than in several other countries in the world, will considerably increase.

“Certain hon. Members spoke about marginal and sub-marginal lands. Sri T. Viswanatham said that there was a large extent of uncultivated land and asked, ‘why not they be brought under cultivation?’. Madam, I am not sure about the accuracy or the reliability of the figures we have regarding the extent of the availability of cultivable waste lands. Tractors are being used to bring new lands under cultivation wherever it is possible. The

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Government have brought into operation a Land Utilization Order so that cultivable waste lands which are kept uncultivated for any reason, may be taken over from the owners and given to other people for cultivation.

“My hon. Friend, Sri Viswanatham asked why the Government should not take up one or two lakh acres of land and run their own seed farms. Hon. Gentleman Janab Hussain Sahib said that the Government could think of running farms, in every district taking up 5,000 to 10,000 acres of land in each place for growing food crops. These proposals are not practicable. They will require vast funds. I may tell hon. Members that the Agricultural department is meant to be primarily a department for research, demonstration and propaganda. The research work done at our agricultural stations has produced valuable results. We have thirty-nine of them at present. They have given us seeds of better quality which can produce a higher yield and possess greater resistance to droughts, i.e., disease. Attempts are being made to evolve still better seeds. Manurial and cultural experiments are carried on. The difficulty arises only in translating the results obtained in the research stations to the current practices of the producers. In the West, agriculture is a science and it is carried on as business. We cannot in this country continue to carry on agriculture in the same old traditional fashion and continue using our primitive implements. It is the business of the farmers to produce. The work of the agricultural officers is to give technical advice and assistance.

“One hon Member observed, Madam, that the appointment of raw graduates for field duty is no good. In a sense, it is true. We are proposing to give some form of practical training to the new graduates that come out of the colleges in the agricultural farms belonging to the Government so that they may have practical training just as the medical graduates who undergo the course of house-surgeonship or house-physicianship equip themselves for practical work. What is necessary above all, however, is a change in outlook on the part of the people. Hon. Members may have observed that our farmers have become more manure-minded and more mechanical-minded than they were before. They are evincing greater interest in agriculture now. Recently, I have had occasion to come across a few enlightened and progressive cultivators who are doing their work in the most up-to-date manner. The difficulty is that we have millions of small farmers. We have to educate them, persuade them and help them to adopt the present-day scientific methods. As I have already said, if pure strains of proper germinating quality are used and proper manuring is done, there is no doubt we can increase our yield by 30 per cent. There must be a mass production drive. Government alone can't achieve much in this stupendous undertaking. A democratic Government has to rely upon the people for the success of its policies and plans. The battle on the food front has to be fought by the united efforts of the people and the Government. I have explained, Madam, that something has been attempted and something done. There is really much more

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remaining to be done. I do not say that we have not made mistakes. We will learn from past mistakes and make greater efforts towards success in future.

"The suggestions of the several hon. Members have been noted. They will be examined and action taken upon them to the extent that is possible. With these words, Madam, I request the hon. mover of the cut motion to withdraw it."

* Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Hon. the Minister was good enough to charge me by saying that I exhibited no sense of responsibility and that I spoke without facts and figures. May I submit, Madam, that when I spoke about the progressive decrease in the area under paddy, I had figures with me supplied by the Hon. the Minister himself? When I referred to the progressive decrease in yield, I had figures supplied by the Government. When I referred to the negligence of the Government in the matter of distribution of two crores of rupees worth of fertilizers, I had the speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance in my possession. When I referred to the six crores of rupees allowed to be lapsed—a grant made by the Central Government towards food production schemes—I had likewise the necessary information furnished in reply by the Hon. the Minister for Finance to a question put by one of us in this House.

1-30 p.m. "When I referred to the extensive land, the cultivable waste-lands and current fallows, I had facts and figures in my hands. When the Hon. Minister asked me wherefrom I got those figures I even showed him the publication issued by the Government of Madras in regard to these figures. Still the Hon. Minister says that the figures are not reliable. May I ask in all humility, when there are these figures given by the Government themselves, whether it is not the Hon. Minister that exhibits a lack of responsibility? When he charged me, the Hon. Minister was good enough to characterise my speech as a street-corner oratory and the days for these are past. May I also submit that the days of spoonfed ministerial platitudes are over and the public knows what these Ministers are."

* Sri P. KAKKAN :—"On a Point of information, Madam, விவசாய இலாகாமுல்யமாக "மேழிச் செல்வம்" என்ற ஒரு பத்திரிகை நடத்தப் படுகிறது. அதுவிவசாயிகளுக்கு உண்மையில் மிகவும் பயன்தருகிறது. ஆனால் வருஷத்திலே பருவ மழை எப்போது பெய்யும், விதையை எந்தெந்த ஊர்களில் எந்தெந்த காலத்தில் விதைத்தால் நல்லது, எந்தெந்த காலத்தில் விதைத்தால் கெட்டது என்பதை அனுசரித்து விவசாயிகளிடத்தில் டிபார்ட் மெண்டர் டெமான்ஸ்ட்ரேட்டர் மூலமாகச் சொன்னால், அங்கே குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்தில் விதை விதைக்கவும், அறுவடை செய்யவும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். அதிகம் மழை இல்லாத பிரதேசத்தில், அதிக மழை தேவையாயுள்ள விதைகளைக் கொடுத்தால், மழை இல்லாததால் அவைகள் அங்கே பூராவும் விளைவு இல்லாமல் சாவியாகிவிடுகிறது. அகையால், எந்தப் பருவத்தில் எந்த விதையைக் கொடுத்தால் நல்லது என்பதை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து அதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"I have not understood what exactly the hon. Member wants. If he puts that in writing and sends it on to me I shall have it examined."

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DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"Is the hon. Member Sri Swaminathan withdrawing his cut motion?"

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"I withdraw the cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,02,400 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture'."

The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

(After lunch--2-30 p.m.)

(2) DEMAND XIV—POLICE.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,03,17,700 under Demand XIV—Police'."

"Sir, at the very outset I may point out that the Demand for the year 1951-52 is slightly more than the Demand for 1950-51 and the Revised Estimate for that year, but provides only for normal expenditure. Whispers have been heard recently that the police budget is continuously on the increase and that the police are being somewhat pampered but while confident that such remarks do not represent any large volume of public opinion, I must say that no increase either in staff or emoluments or amenities is permitted except after the most careful scrutiny. Judged against the background of present-day conditions in many districts, I am sure no one will grudge whatever has been done for the force to increase its usefulness and efficiency.

"The years that followed the attainment of our Independence proved a challenge and a burden to the Police Force. Unfavourable seasonal conditions, unemployment due to demobilisation, communal tension, widespread labour and agrarian unrest, general shortage of essential commodities such as food and cloth and above all the rise and spread of new slogans and ideologies greatly hampered the smooth and easy maintenance of law and order.

"The year 1950 was, like the previous year, a very difficult one for the police. Labour unrest resulting in strikes and lock-outs, Communist menace in Andhra Desa, and unsettled conditions in Hyderabad, which had very serious repercussions on the border districts of this State, Kisan agitation, and discontent due to shortage of several essential commodities threw considerable strain on the Police Force.

"The most serious threat to the peace of the State has come from the Communists and Communist-controlled organizations which are specialising in subversive activities. To combat this tide of lawlessness several security and intelligence measures have had to be devised and implemented. Three subdivisions, 9 circles, 49 stations and 2 outposts have been additionally formed in the Andhra districts. The total additional staff sanctioned is 10 Deputy

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Superintendents of Police, 20 Inspectors, 76 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Sergeant, 108 head constables and 981 constables. Seven companies of the Malabar Special Police and twelve companies of the Special Armed Police and six platoons of Armed Reserve have been deployed in the Andhra districts to deal with Communist activities and six Assistant Commandants of the Special Armed Police and Malabar Special Police are on special duty. The Special Branch staff have also been suitably increased. A Deputy Inspector-General with reduced territorial jurisdiction has been appointed Special Officer for certain northern districts to control more effectively the subversive activities of lawless elements within and without our borders.

"The subversive activities of the Communists, however, still continue. They are active in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur and to a lesser degree in Kurnool and Nellore. This is primarily due to the fact that most of these districts border the Telengana area of the Hyderabad State. The Police Force in general worked with zeal and devotion to fight this danger. It is not idle to claim that the uglier manifestations of the activities of the subversive elements have been controlled though sporadic and violent crime is showing its head by fits and starts. The main handicap of the police in not being able to make the drive even more successful is the lack of active popular support, though a few individuals and groups have given very valuable help indeed.

"The number of cognizable offences and grave crimes increased by 5.8 per cent and 8.3 per cent respectively in 1950 compared with the previous year. A slight fall of 0.3 per cent in detection as compared to previous year, was noticed. The overall increase in crime was due primarily to adverse economic conditions, diversion of police manpower to work connected with the activities of the Communists and other allied anti-social elements to the detriment of normal police work and the relaxation of restrictions on the movements and the activities of the criminal tribes.

"The Malabar Special Police has in recent times been organized, expanded and equipped so as to make it a very effective mobile striking force. The strength of the Malabar Special Police is now thirteen companies. During the previous year all the companies which were still on a temporary basis have been confirmed thus adding to their sense of security and consequently increasing their efficiency. In addition to the Taluk Police and the Malabar Special Police, four Special Armed Police Units modelled on the Malabar Special Police have been formed in the interest of internal security and for the better preservation of law and order. The Special Armed Police like the Malabar Special Police is also a striking force. This force consists of forty-four companies of which seventeen have been lent for duty in Hyderabad and the remaining companies are doing duty in this State. These companies are distributed on a regional basis and they provide the best insurance against any large-scale outbreaks of lawlessness and disorder.

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"The Home Guards have been abolished in all the fifteen districts and in the City during the year 1950. The work of the Home Guards was never spectacular but it did its work silently till, with the return of normal conditions, it was considered unnecessary to maintain an organization of that type. In the place of the Home Guards the Village Defence Squads have been formed in select districts, namely, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool and Malabar districts.

"The Madras Prohibition Act is now being enforced by the Police in ten districts, entailing the employment of additional staff in the Police Department. In the ten Police Prohibition districts, the Prohibition work has since been merged with the regular police work and the entire police staff in these districts administer the Prohibition Act along with other special and local Acts. Suitable Excise personnel serving in these ten districts have been taken over to the Police. It has been decided that the Prohibition work in the State should be transferred to the police by stages and a programme for the transfer of the Excise personnel and the Excise Prohibition districts to the Police Department is being drawn up.

"In order to provide reliable means of communication in the event of widespread disturbances, a Police Radio Net-work has been established extending throughout the State. Twenty-seven static stations and 29 transportable stations have been opened in the State Police Radio Net-work. Among these twenty-seven, there are three emergency stations which have been sanctioned for the Krishna district in connexion with the Communist trouble and are working in the disturbed areas.

"Separate Radio Net-works are functioning in the Malabar Special Police, Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli towns. The Radio Net-work continues to be of invaluable help in maintaining the efficiency of the Police administration particularly in checking the Communist menace. The Western Group Radio Stations did very useful work when the Air India Dakota Plane was reported missing during December 1950 by collecting and disseminating information relating to the search and the location of the missing aircraft.

"Tear Smoke Squads are now functioning in all the districts. There was, however, no occasion for the use of the Tear Gas Squad during 1950. This is a very useful and humane substitute to the old lathi though its use is restricted to special occasions.

"The Madras Fire Service continues to be under the control of the Inspector-General of Police for the second year in succession. During 1950, the service responded to 2,894 fire and emergency calls and saved property valued at about Rs. 1,187 lakhs and rescued persons trapped in burning houses. The ambulance wing responded to 10,326 calls fetching a revenue of Rs. 65,501. In addition, special fire risks at public functions, etc., were covered by the Fire Service by undertaking fire protection duties. The fire pumps are also being utilized in some drought-affected districts

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for irrigation purposes to save food crops from destruction and also for supply of drinking water to the public in areas where water scarcity is being experienced.

"The housing of the force has become an acute problem. Many of the police subordinates are living in rented private quarters scattered all over and living conditions in such quarters have been highly unsatisfactory, rents being high, accommodation insufficient and the surroundings tending to undermine discipline. It is necessary that the men should be properly housed in quarters centrally situated so that it will be possible to mobilize them with the least possible delay to meet emergencies which are becoming more and more frequent in view of the prevailing agrarian, Communist, and labour troubles. Living together in line huts away from crowded localities and private building tends to foster *esprit de corps* and will better sustain their morale. About Rs. 21 lakhs are now being paid towards rent for private quarters occupied by subordinates. In these circumstances Government have sanctioned recently 17 building Part II Schemes for 1950-51 at a total estimated cost of about a crore of rupees and steps have been taken for their early execution. The expenditure will however be spread over some years. The Inspector-General of Police has submitted 33 proposals for the construction of quarters at various places at a total estimated cost of over a crore of rupees at Part II Schemes for 1951-52 for which the Government have made part provision of funds during 1951-52. (Janab Abdul Hameed Khan: Free quarters?) Yes. Proposals by which District Superintendents of Police are allowed to enter into agreements with private landlords who are willing to provide buildings on rent for the housing of the force, provided they have assurance of a reasonably long period of occupation by the police have also been sanctioned.

"Against the growing burdens of the force must be remembered the fact that with the attainment of our independence a large number of senior officers left the Force and a number of junior officers have had to be promoted to positions of trust and responsibility. But they have proved equal to their unexpected responsibilities.

"The Police Force have shown a certain resilience and capacity to adjust themselves to changing conditions which could hardly be expected so readily of men trained in the concept of the Police State. There is also a perceptible change in the attitude of the people to the police. The man in the street no longer feels that the men of the force are his enemies but he feels one with them engaged in the common task of working towards the common ideal of the Welfare State. The unwanted police are very much wanted now and when we go to the districts, petitions are presented asking for a police station or at least an outpost to be opened. That is a happy sign that people are realizing the good and hard work which the Police are turning out for the nation. It seems unnecessary to stress unduly either the virtues or failings of the force. There have been occasional lapses, a few men have been

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found wanting but taken by and large they have given a good account of themselves. In our new 'Welfare State' it must be our constant endeavour to achieve social security so that men and women in every walk of life should be able to rise to their full stature without risk of any kind to person or property; and in the attainment of this ideal, the importance of the role which the Police Force have to play cannot be overlooked or overemphasized.

"I should like to conclude by referring hon. Members to the appeal to the public to co-operate with the Police in their task of preserving law and order and the security of the State made by His Excellency the Governor at the annual Police Medal Parade at Puduket Maidan early this month—

"Our Police Force, I know, is loyal, efficient and hardworking. The Police man has in general understood the significance of public service and in his efforts to serve the people he is being drawn closer to them. But at all times, he has to depend on the help and co-operation which the people in their turn extend to him for the successful discharge of his duties. And at a time like this when his difficulties and responsibilities are on the increase, the continued co-operation of the public is needed in more and more abundant measure. And I appeal for this co-operation, not merely a passive obedience to the law, but an attitude of active help and assistance to the Police in their task in preserving law and order and the security of the State."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,03,17,700 under Demand XIV—Police."

"I will allow three hours for the discussion on the demand. The Hon. Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow. The hon. Member Sri Prakasam will now move his cut motion."

* SRI T. PRAKASAM :—"Sir, in moving the cut motion which you have permitted me to do, I have to submit to you and the hon. Members of this House, what I have to say on this part of the Budget.

"The Hon. Minister has pointed out under the head 'Law and Order' in his Budget speech how the amount of Rs. 3.0 crores in 1945-46 has been brought up to Rs. 7.03 crores in the present Budget. The reason is the strengthening of the Police for meeting the communist menace. Sir, who has been responsible for the development of this communist menace in our State. Who has been responsible for nursing the communists, strengthening them and encouraging them, not for a few months, not for one year, but continuously for the last 2 or 3 years? I do not want to be uncharitable by making any reckless statement against the present Ministry with regard to this matter. This is a very serious matter—more serious than any of the charges which I had levelled on behalf of all my friends in this House, against the Ministry. This is a most serious charge that I am making now because this is the last of the Budgets to be presented by the present administration.

"Sir, this Budget has been described as a glorious Budget of prosperity. Where has been the prosperity in this State of ours,

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taking this one item into account, i.e., the rise in expenditure under Police from Rs. 3.0 crores in 1945-46 to Rs. 7.03 crores in the present Budget to meet the communist menace? I do not charge this Ministry, Sir, that they were responsible for starting the communist menace themselves. It was there. It was there in 1946 and 1947 and when I was in charge of this administration also. Those hon. Members who were present then in this House will remember what all happened during that period and how that administration had to work up to checkmate this communist menace. I know, therefore, the real difficulty in checkmating the communist menace. It started somewhere, it has taken roots here and it has spread and it is now ready to engulf us and I will not be surprised if anything untoward happens within the next few months, if not years. We are all getting on peacefully sitting here considering all the items that are to be voted under the Demand 'XIV Police'. In his Budget speech, the Hon. the Minister for Finance was good enough to point out that this communist menace started somewhere, took roots in Malabar, spread to Tanjore and then was spreading throughout the State. The Minister-in-charge is one who is looking into the whole administration and I have not found, either in his Budget speech or in the statement which he has read out just now for the benefit of all of us, Sir, in this House, anything about the menace of communists in the Andhra area, how it came into Andhra area and who was responsible for the loss of life and properties sustained by innocent people in Andhra area. Congressmen, non-Congressmen, women and children also were murdered mercilessly by the so-called communists. It has been very difficult for me, Sir, to understand exactly what these communists are now today. Are they really communists of the class of Karl Marx or Lenin or any other people and following the doctrines laid down by them? It is not so. They have become first-rate dacoits, robbers and thugs. They take hold of the persons, tie them up one man with the other man and hang them all simultaneously. I can tell you, Sir, and the hon. Members of this House that I visited all these places although I was not present at the time—and that would have been another experience if I had been present, but that was not left to me. Soon after these things happened, I went and saw the whole thing. What could I have done? What could any of the hon. Members have done? What could this Government have done? What the condition of this communist menace is and the havoc done by them, has not been referred to by the Hon. the Minister for Finance in his Budget speech. The Hon. Minister knows the communists well as well as I have known them. The Hon. Minister knows well about their activities also. But what is it that this Ministry has done with regard to this matter? They promoted the communist menace, they took them on hand and they encouraged them. The Hon. Minister-in-charge presided over a drama enacted by the communists by name 'Mabhum', i.e., 'My place' or 'My Country.' He presided over that drama in one place and his great friend Sri Kala Venkata Rao who was the Revenue Minister then presided over another meeting of communists. He (Sri Kala Venkata Rao) not only

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presided but made a present of Rs. 100 at the end of the performance. Perhaps this Ministry may review the whole situation. Perhaps the time has come for this Ministry to make an announcement that the ban against communists is lifted altogether and that they are free to come and take part in the coming elections.

"Sir, what happened then? Then the Revenue Minister who was in charge of the Zamindari Abolition Bill held a meeting in the Gokhale Hall—a meeting of communists. I am telling this just to remind my hon. Friends here and you, Sir. A communist conference was held in the Gokhale Hall. About one thousand communists were specially brought to Madras by a special train and they held the conference here. But who attended that conference? Sri Kala Venkata Rao opened the conference as the Revenue Minister in charge of the Zamindari Abolition Bill. Who presided over the meeting? A lady Member of this House presided over the meeting."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"From the Congress side?"

* SRI T. PRAKASAM :—"Yes, from the Congress side. I am a Congressman. But do you know what sort of Congressman I am today?"

"Sir, she presided over the meeting during the day and in the evening she got down and my other friend Mr. Venkateswarlu, a Member of this Assembly, took the place that was occupied by the lady Member during the day. Then, a resolution was passed at the conference. Sir, who was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of that conference? Sri Nanduri Prasada Rao was the Chairman of the Reception Committee? Who was that Nanduri Prasada Rao? He was a person who was said to have taken part in murders, like the murder of Mahatma Gandhi, in Vijayavada city. He is the master and guiding spirit today. That person has not been traced until now. That person has not been arrested until now. He is there conducting the whole business not only in Andhra area but across the border in the Hyderabad territory also. There is another friend popularly known as Sundarayya or Sundara Reddi, a man of Nellore, who is the leader."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"A distant relation of mine."

* SRI T. PRAKASAM :—"I do not connect this Gopala Reddi with that gentleman as a distant relation in the way in which this Hon. Minister attempted to connect the Hon. Sri Sitarama Reddi, the Revenue Minister, with Mahatma Gandhi. (Laughter.)"

"The communists are striking at our stomachs. The communists are in the House. Don't I know that? I know it and that is why I am telling the Hon. Minister-in-charge and his associates who are present here that they are responsible for all the damage done to property and for all the loss of life in the Andhra area. In what way? What is the programme which

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these friends carried on? Not content with presiding over the drama 'Mabhum' that was enacted in the City of Madras, the great Revenue Minister of those days went down to Vijayavada and received garlands from the communists, and addressed them. They requested him to promise to make them Home Guards like the other people and the promise was given. What happened then, Sir? A party was started by these Ministers called 'The Progressive Congress Workers' Party' in this Government building. Who was the Chairman? A meeting was held in the room of Sri Sanjeeva Reddi who was not a Minister at that time and the then Revenue Minister was also present. A party was created and the President was Sri Thirumala Rao who is today the Deputy Minister for Food. Who was the Secretary? The Secretary was the great Sardar Chitti of Vijayavada or the great Kaleswara Rao."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Not great" (Laughter.)

* SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Well, Sir, I may tell the hon. Members of this House what happened soon after Sardar Chitti became the Secretary of the Progressive Congress Workers' Party at Vijayavada. He went and occupied the cremation ground where the dead bodies were to be cremated, without the permission of the Municipality. In spite of the protests of the Municipality, he forcibly occupied the cremation ground and built up a village named after his own wife, I think, Bharmaramba. That was what he did."

"Then, Sir, he opened a statue of his own in the Vijayavada city and the then Revenue Minister Sri Kala Venkata Rao went and opened another statue somewhere without the previous sanction of, and in spite of protests on the part of, the Municipality."

3 p.m. "Then, this Progressive Congress Workers' Party was organized. How was it organized? It was originally a Provincial Congress organization. It is a parallel organization that has been started by this Minister drawing strength from the general public. The object of the party was to work against the Congress Party, namely, to bury the Congress Party actually and literally. It is this Government that did it. It is this Government, calling itself democratic, that did it. There must be some reason and there must be some sense in doing it. If we come to know all these, we certainly will become mad. That Progressive Congress Workers' Party held out all kinds of promises. That Party committed many grave crimes under the leadership of this Government. Like that, the whole thing was done. Then what about Communists? The Communists were given promises. In the Rajahmundry taluk, they already occupied a village and they applied to the Government to name it after Sundarayya, the great Andhra Communist leader. The then Revenue Minister also gave them promise that the village would be converted into what was called Sundarayya-puram. Such things were being done by these Ministers, Sir, to encourage Communists and to promote communism, thus making them a real menace to the whole country."

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"Now, Sir, I will tell you how this communism spread in the Andhra area, how many murders have been committed, how many lootings have taken place, and how the small savings of the ryots have been looted. If some ryots kept some Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 got by selling the grains from their fields, that money was ruthlessly taken away by these communists. There was no safety. On the other hand, there was anarchy. All these three years the Finance Minister has been presenting Budgets and he has been talking, but what is this Budget? I will only say that so far as this Budget is concerned, there is nothing in this Budget about the communists and the communist menace. Sir, I have nothing to say against the Police. I do not quarrel because money is spent in employing more Police. Now, after everything has come to our throats, you have employed these Police and you have employed the military and you are spending more money. I have no quarrel with the Government of India also on that score. I have no quarrel with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for spending crores of rupees on the military and for incurring a huge expenditure over Kashmir. Still, the trouble is there. So, I do not quarrel with the Government of India for spending money on that account. I am sorry only for those officials who were risking their lives, getting themselves destroyed and killed in combating the Communist menace and in putting down such activities. All this is due to the stupid conduct and shortsighted policy of this Government in promoting the communists and in encouraging them these three years and finally this stage has been reached. It is a matter for deep regret that this country of ours should now be made the scape-goat. Now, I have given you a picture of the internal conditions. There is also the external condition. That condition also has an effect upon this country as well as the rest of the world. What is it that is going on outside our own country? China became completely Red China. How did this Andhra country, that could not be pierced into then could not be tampered with, come to such a pass? How did the Andhra country come to be converted into communist? I will explain. There is a village called Uppakuru village in Krishna district. This whole village became communist on account of communist terrorism. There was one woman who was Secretary of the Communist organization in that part of the district. She was avoiding arrest for a long time. She could not be got. So, six honest men from here went to that village and remained there for a whole month along with the rest of the population. Somehow, one day, she happened to move about and these six honest men, whose names I have forgotten thought that they could pounce upon her and arrest her. They arrested her and called the Police and the Police took her into their custody. But, how did they arrest her? The information about her reached Madras. One of the Ministers ran up there. What did he do? Six sticks were presented to these six honest men to arrest that one woman because that woman was stronger than all these six men. Each one was given a stick under the direction of the Hon. Minister to arrest that one woman! That is the gallantry of that woman. Then what happened? Three months after her arrest, she was released unconditionally by this Ministry. I am saying this with the

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fullest sense of responsibility and I am prepared to prove my statement. Thus Sir, everywhere things had gone wrong. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, how much is the time allotted to me."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has already taken twenty-two minutes. Let the hon. Member take three more minutes."

* SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"If I had known it, I would have stopped three minutes earlier. I do not want to tax hon. Members of this House, but, because this is a very serious subject which deserves special consideration, I have to speak at some length on this occasion. Now I will finish, Sir, I say, so, far as this Government are concerned, they cannot avoid the responsibility. I have quoted chapter and verse to show this. The last chapter was enacted, as I just now mentioned, when those members who differed from this Government put up charges against the present Ministry. Sir, as this is important subject, it must be dealt with specially on a different occasion. I thank the Speaker for affording me this opportunity to speak on this Demand."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member move the cut motion."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Sir, I move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 7,03,17,700 under Demand XIV—Police be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the allotment of Rs. 7,03,17,700 under Demand XIV—Police be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Sir, it is really strange that cut motions are moved by Members of the Congress Party this year. Incidentally, as my hon. Friend Mr. Majid has said, steel and thunder generally come from the Opposition benches. Sir, I am sorry to say that we are not able to follow the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister. He was not very helpful in giving us the necessary information which, we Members, expected. The Hon. Minister by merely reading from some typed papers, has only followed the other Ministers when moving the Demand and did not improve matters. We thought he would talk something original as he did in the previous years. He himself used to make charges against Members for reading typed speeches but he has also repeated the same thing. Last year when the Hon. Minister made a speech on this Demand, he ended his speech by saying 'I want the support and co-operation from the public'. I have got the report of the proceedings, Sir. I ask him on this occasion what is the support and what is the public co-operation that the Hon. Minister wants. That kind of support and public co-operation which you are having in the Andhra area in combating the communist menace is not going to take us anywhere. I have seen in the Administration Report of the Police Department—I think it is for the year 1949, there is an interesting paragraph there referring to the communist menace about which

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the hon. Member, Mr. Prakasam, spoke at length—the report says that Government had to spend large amounts in the Andhra area particularly to deal with the communist menace there due to lack of popular support. That is what the report says. I need not dilate on this. But the latter part of the sentence shows how there was lack of co-operation in the Andhra area in combating this menace. My submission to the Government or for the matter of that, the Chief Minister—he may be in a position to say, 'well, this is the kind of support and co-operation which I expect from the public, particularly in areas where the communist menace is raging', my submission to him is that 'if you do not define the nature of public support which you want but merely state in vague terms 'public support', it is not going to carry us anywhere. Hon. Member, Mr. Prakasam, was perfectly right when he drew the attention of the House to the comparative figures of expenditure on the Police in the year 1946–47 and in the year 1950–51. In the year 1946–47, the Congress Party came into office and they incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,70,77,000 on the Police. Now, it has gone up to seven crores and odd. I think there is an increase of 90 per cent. I feel that the Government of Madras have not explained to the public in what way, in what manner and for what reason this expenditure has been incurred. Is it that they have increased the amenities of the Police staff or spent the amount on things which are quite unnecessary? It does not redound to the credit of a popular Government to say that they have merely increased the police staff during the last three or four years during which they were administering the affairs of this State. Apart from the necessity of increasing the strength of the police by one hundred per cent, have they done anything for them? Have they compared the conditions of the police before the Congress Party came into power and their conditions afterwards? I say there is a world of difference. That was a situation when there was a foreign Government in the country with a strong party in opposition to it and yet they had 'public support and co-operation. But, now, it is strange and it is even paradoxical to see the absence of public support and public co-operation. They may say, 'We have still got the public support.' But only the coming elections will decide the issue. They are spending one hundred per cent more on this Police department. So, there should be something seriously wrong somewhere. It is a matter in which they should satisfy the public, whether they are really justified in spending such a large amount and whether the expenditure was worth incurring. Of course, I will not grudge if really certain things are done in the way of providing more amenities to the staff of the Police department, such as providing accommodation to them or increasing the salaries of the lower paid staff. If the Hon. Minister says, 'I am spending the amount on these different items giving such amenities', then of course, the House will have no objection and it will really be agreeable to spend that amount. Sir, last year, when introducing the Demand, the Hon. Minister explained why he had to spend lot and why the expenditure on the police was increased. The public were satisfied with the statement and they were really proud

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that in the matter of maintenance of law and order, Madras really held the first place. Of course, it is due to the Government and due to the officials also. I do not like to indulge in the same criticism as was done last year and the previous years. I am merely saying that last year, there was some justification for the increase in expenditure and it was shown by the Hon. Minister that such an expenditure was necessary. But, now, Sir, we are in changed circumstances. There is a change in the attitude of the people towards the police and the department should therefore adjust itself to the changed situation. The police must be taught how they should function in the matter of protection or in the maintenance of law and order and other things. Therefore, it is high time that the high officials in the Police department seriously consider this question and bring about the necessary changes in the department in the changed circumstances.

"I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to another factor. I for one, being in opposition to the party in power, will not be technically wrong if I say that I feel that the police should be free from political influences. To-day, the Congress Party may be in power but it may not be always *status quo*. To-day, the Congress Party may have 180 members, but in the next elections, this majority may not be there. Therefore, it is the fundamental principle of democracy that the Police force in the State should be free from political influences."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Even the Revenue Department should be free from political influences."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"There, it may not do so much harm. But, in the case of the Police department, it is very vital because, people with different views, with different ideologies, speaking different languages and belonging to different religions have to be dealt with by the Police department and therefore, it is incumbent on them that they should be free from political influences. Sir, there is a feeling among the public also—it may not be possible for me to bring out definite cases—that political influences are at work in the administration of the Police department. If the Hon. Minister says that it is not so, I can take his word. I feel strongly that the Police should be free from political influences particularly so when the elections are coming, as per the statement of the Hon. the Prime Minister of India. As far as we are concerned our Finance Minister is the authority on matters of elections in our State and he has said that the elections are bound to come in the month of December."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have no authoritative information."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"You are our spokesman or liaison officer with the Centre. Therefore, particularly in view of the fact that the elections are coming at the end of this year, the Police force should be free from this influence. To-morrow, in the new Legislature no Member should have the slightest reason for saying that you would not have come in in

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such large numbers if the Congress Party in power had not taken undue advantage of their position. Therefore in your own interest this should be done.

"Sir, speaking subject to correction, I heard that the Madras Government have asked important officials in the Police department to prepare a sort of pamphlet or collect materials showing what has been done by the Congress Party and give wide publicity to the same. If this is a fact, I think it is wrong. You cannot make use of the Police department to give publicity for you."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think we asked anybody in that department to do that. We asked the Collectors to tell us what has been done during the last five years. It may be on the credit side or on the debit side, but let people know what has been done and what has not been done."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Granting that the police officials were not asked to do this, but that the District Collectors only were directed to do this, even then it is wrong. You are going to the polls next year as the Congress Party and not as the Government. The Congress Party could gather together all the extraordinary achievements during the last five years and go to the public for their support. But I heard that circulars were sent to even the police officials and that they were asked to say what has been done in this or in that field. Even if the direction was only to the District Collectors, it is wrong. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker took the Chair.) I have often stated, Madam, that the Government of Madras has been spending large sums of money on the Police force. The personnel of the force has increased appreciably since 1947 and yet here is our Finance Minister who says in the same breath that the efficiency of the police has increased. The public, however, have a different opinion. They have the feeling that the efficiency of the police, especially in the lower cadre has gone down and that the police are not as efficient as they were formerly. For this hundreds of reasons are given. It is said that the salary given is not in proportion to the cost of living index or other factors."

"Two hon. Members drew the attention of the Hon. the Finance Minister, who is the spokesman of the Hon. the Chief Minister, that there is certainly something wrong with regard to recruitment. I believe that recruitment to the force should not be made on the communal principle. I feel that for the Police department the right type of people should be recruited. In this case recruitment should not be made merely as a result of an intelligence test. The men in that department should have intelligence, dash, drive, energy and a spirit of suffering and sacrifice. Only people who possess these qualities, to whichever community they belong, should be recruited. I can tell you that recruitment has been going on for the last four or five years on a mass scale as during the war years. When more men are wanted, whoever offers to enlist is taken in. For the lower categories of the

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service this is how recruitment has been going on and that is why efficiency has gone down. It would be well if the Government take in the right type of men.

"I want to say in this connexion that we Muslims are thankful to the Government and to the Hon. the Chief Minister that our cry for four years in this House and elsewhere has been heard and the Government have thought it right to withdraw the ban on Muslims and three sub-inspectors have been recruited. In the year 1947 when the ban was imposed, people had been selected but, for no fault of theirs, were not appointed. I request that their cases also may be considered this year. The Government may be pleased to sympathetically consider their cases, in spite of age and qualification restrictions. Though the vacancies are only three this year, these people also may be taken in if possible.

"I want to mention that in 1947 the then Government thought it fit that Muslim officers should not be retained in the Madras City Police. It would not be right on the part of the Government to make such distinctions between officers and officers of the different communities. Any officer, whether he is a Christian, a Muslim or a Hindu, if he does his duty properly should be given equal treatment with the others.

"In conclusion I would like to say, Madam, that it is really the sacred duty of every one in the State, whether he is a Hindu, a Muslim or a Christian and whether he belongs to the party in power or to the party in the Opposition, or to a party to be formed or not formed, to help the Government in the maintenance of law and order. Without this help the State cannot make any progress. Therefore we feel bound to help the Government and the police to see that law and order is maintained. It is our earnest desire that Madras, which set an example in the course of the last four years when conditions were bad in other States, should continue to be that beacon light and maintain that good name. In that spirit we shall see that we maintain it. In whatever form or manner public co-operation is necessary will be offered to the Government and to the Police force."

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, on this important occasion when we are dealing with the Demand for Police, it is my duty to say a few words detailing how the security of a section of the population in the State has been affected. Madam, before Independence was ushered in this country, great men like the late Bharathi said that freedom when it comes will be for the enjoyment of all. I wish it were true. But, unfortunately to-day the happenings in some of the districts cause us great concern. The Police of this State has brought credit to itself and to this State. To-day we have a very efficient and meritorious officer in the person of the Inspector-General of Police. I know the part played by the Madras Police in the Police action in Hyderabad. This and their achievements in Delhi itself have brought credit to them. But, unfortunately, to the great disappointment of some of us, the attitude of the Police in

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connection with the actions of some of the caste Hindus in the village parts does them no credit. On this occasion it will not be out of place if I mention here that a deputation waited on the Hon. the Chief Minister and related to him the happenings in Ambalathadi gramam in Sivaganga. To some of us who are followers of the great Mahatma and who are in the Congress, such happenings cause great concern. To-day, Madam, even the modesty and chastity of the Harijan women are at stake and are not safe. The other day, at a place known as Chettithankal near Chidambaram, when the people wanted to carry a corpse in the usual manner in a body, through a road, some people of the locality took exception to it. The police were informed about this obstruction, but they, instead of seeing that justice was done taking note of the citizenship rights conferred by the Constitution and the provision in the Civil Disabilities Removal Act, advised the people to come to a compromise and have a new path opened. I do not know wherefrom they got the inspiration for this. It is high time that the Police officers, who have not understood the present spirit of the country, are told what their duty is.

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their action and condemned those who joined the communists. The visit of the Hon. the Chief Minister helped to ease the situation. The prosperity of Tanjore is mainly due to the hard work put in by our people. All that I ask, Madam, is that in places where the people are helpless, the Police, as guardians of the interests of the people, should give them all help necessary. It should not be said that when our people go to the Police for help, it is not forthcoming. People who go to the Police for protection should not be arrested.

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"I can give many instances, Madam, but I am pressed for time. I would plead with the Hon. Minister that steps must be taken to see that the common man who expects some peace and prosperity in this country is protected. The other day during the discussion on the Demand for Harijan Uplift, when we were asking for separate schools, one hon. Member said that it was not right or proper and that we should work towards a fusion of the communities; but still when we go and ask for our rights that have been given to us by the Constitution, we are told the other way. If it is the intention that this community should be merged with other communities of the country, and if we are to have one homogenous community in the country, it is for the caste-Hindus who have been treating our people in an unjustifiable manner all these years to see that justice is done to us. I also feel that most of our Congress friends should take this to heart and co-operate with the Government in bringing peace to the country. For this reason, we have been agitating in this House that in all ranks of the police, especially the lower ranks, Harijans must be given a better chance. It is these people that come in contact with the common man, with the people in the lowest rung of the ladder and as it is the duty of the Police to go to the villages and to the cheris, our people, if appointed to the Police department in greater numbers, can really do something for the Harijan community. Even in the matter of promotions in the Police department some attention must be bestowed. I was told that in the matter of selection of sub-inspectors in an Andhra district, that some six sub-inspectors were selected but the Government did not approve, because their chest measurements were not alright. In these days when people do not get proper food and are unable to command all amenities, it is not proper to strictly look to the chest measurement and all that. Even among those who have not been selected, there are many who have given very good accounts of themselves in the Police department. I therefore request the Government to make special rules so that a greater percentage of officers' posts or at least posts in the constabulary and other lower ranks may be given to our people and there may be greater satisfaction and peace among people of our community. With these few words, I support the Demand."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, it is indeed paradoxical that in a so-called Welfare State, the Hon. Minister should come forward with such a huge Demand

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as of Rs. 7 crores for the maintenance of the Police force. The hon. Mr. Prakasam stated that the expenditure on the Police force had increased from Rs. 3 crores in 1916 to Rs. 7 crores to-day. When we go back still further, we find that during the time of the British, who were declared to be maintaining a Police raj, that is to say, in the year 1941, a decade ago, the amount that was being spent on the Police was only Rs. 1.69 crores. Although maintenance of law and order should be the first concern of every State and we should be thankful to the Police for the peace and security which we are enjoying, it does not redound to the credit of those in power that such a huge amount of the taxpayer's money has to be spent for this purpose. This indicates that there is something rotten in this State of Madras. The present Government, though they call this State a Welfare State, are in fact running nothing more than a Police State.

"From the Police report for the year 1949, we find that crime had increased abnormally during the past ten years. The increase in crime in 1949 was 98.7 per cent more than that recorded in 1938. This is an alarming state of affairs. The Government instead of merely increasing the Police force, should tackle the root cause of the disease. The main reason for the increase in crimes, as we all know, is the deterioration in the economic conditions of the people. The Government should see that the people of this State are made happy by the essentials of life being made available to them at reasonable prices so that they may not fall a victim to the subversive elements. It is not merely increasing the Police force and not taking any steps to curb the spiral of inflation and the high cost of living. It is surprising that the Hon. Minister for Finance, on the other hand, gloats over the fact that as a result of high prices he reaps a rich harvest in the shape of increased sales-tax. The problem of unrest in the land cannot be solved merely by increasing the Police force.

"Despite the large increase in the Police force, it is regrettable to find that there has not been any improvement in the detection of crime. Only 41 per cent of the cases have been detected this year, which is not at all satisfactory. I have been urging on the floor of this House that some of the Police officers should be sent to Scotland Yard and to America for being trained in modern and scientific methods of detection of crime. Just as advance is being made in other fields, much progress has been made in recent years in regard to methods of detection of crimes. So if some members of the Police force could be sent abroad, they would benefit considerably by the lessons that they would learn.

"So far as the Railway Police is concerned, I wish to express my intense disappointment at their unsatisfactory record in regard to the detection of crimes. Day in and day out foodgrains are being smuggled in railway trains before the very noses of Police authorities, but no action is taken. I raised the question at the meeting of the Ration Committee, and I was told that it would be best if I raised my voice of protest in the Assembly against the manner in which the Railway Police authorities have been allowing the smuggling of foodgrains to go on unchecked.

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It is usual with the police to arrest some hungry man or woman who is found in possession of a few measures of rice, but they allow the rich landowners and merchants to smuggle bags of rice with impunity. Even with reference to Prohibition, the same policy is being adopted. The capitalists who sponsor illicit distillation are allowed to go scotfree while their petty agents are sent to prison. Crime cannot be put down in the land by such methods. It is only when the anti-social rich who are guilty of crimes are also brought to book, that crime can be checked. Sending a few poor hungry people to the Penitentiary will not serve much purpose, because they do not stand much to lose by being imprisoned. They have no social status to worry about and so far as food is concerned, they are better off these days in the Penitentiary than outside it.

Again, I find that the police have not been taking much interest in the enforcement of the provisions of the Immoral Traffic Act. I have been urging on the floor of the House for the appointment of women to the police force, so that they may be useful in checking immoral traffic and in dealing with women prisoners. Despite the fact that the new Constitution has come into force and all sex disabilities with reference to appointments have been removed, the Government have not yet taken steps to appoint women to the police force. Some hon. Members may declare that they do not wish women to invade their fields. But, is it not a fact that men have invaded women's spheres? While the nursing profession was formerly the exclusive privilege of women, to-day in this State men have encroached into that profession. We do not, however, object to it, because the men nurses are discharging certain duties which can be better performed by them than by women, for instance, attending on mental cases. Likewise we want women to be appointed to the police force for performing certain specific functions which can be better discharged by women than men, such as checking immoral traffic, looking after women prisoners, etc. I hope the Hon. Leader of the House who has been changing—I am glad to find a considerable change in him now so far as women's rights are concerned—will, before he leaves office and before the next elections, see to it that this State does not lag behind other States in this matter.

The police officials have to discharge onerous duties in these hard times, and it is very necessary that they should be paid adequately. The Prime Minister of Japan receives a pay of Rs. 320 per mensem while a police constable there receives a salary of Rs. 60, i.e., one-fifth of the Prime Minister's salary. I would not of course ask the Chief Minister here to take a salary of Rs. 300, because in these days of inflation this amount would not suffice for him. But I appeal to the Government to see that the salary of the constabulary is raised sufficiently so that they may not fall a prey to temptation. Just as the judiciary should be paid well in order that it may be above corruption, it is necessary to have a well-paid police constabulary so that it may be above board. It is, therefore, necessary that at least the salary of the constables must be adequately raised, if not of other officials of the police force whose salary is also low.

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Again the Police, particularly its subordinate officials have been suffering dire hardships for lack of accommodation. I am glad to find some provision has been made in this regard in this year's Budget, but the amount that has been allotted is hardly sufficient to meet their needs. I hope the Government will take suitable steps to solve this problem.

Another point to which I wish to draw attention is that the extraordinary family pensions and gratuities and compassionate allowances that are given to the dependants of the members of the Police force who die in service are very meagre. Widows of constables who die in service are being paid a niggardly allowance of Rs. 3 or Rs. 5 per month as pension which is most inadequate in these days of high costs of living. I hope the Government will give them a more generous allowance.

Another point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister is that the Police force should be provided with a smarter uniform. The turban does not suit them and looks rather clumsy; it may be substituted by a sort of helmet. When I visited Europe, I was much impressed by the smart get-up of the Police force in some countries, especially the Police of Monte-Carlo, which is a small State in the south of France, that derives its revenues mainly through gambling. If the Minister goes to the library, he will be able to find a book containing pictures of the Police force in other countries. I want the police of this State to be well-equipped and smartly dressed for when a foreigner enters a new city, it is the Police in charge of traffic that strikes his attention first.

In conclusion, I wish to state that I am glad that after the advent of the new Constitution, the Government decided to remove the ban they had imposed on the recruitment of Muslims to the Police force. But it is regrettable that this decision has not yet been implemented, for at the last recruitment, I find Muslims were excluded. The Hon. Chief Minister promised to look into the matter and I hope he will see to it that the promise to remove the ban on the recruitment of Muslims to the Police force is implemented forthwith.

* SRI P. A. THANGASWAMI NADAR :—“ Madam Deputy Speaker, the Police Demand is to-day a vital section of the Budget presented to us by the Hon. Finance Minister. After hearing various speakers who have criticised the Police administration in the State, I would warmly and wholeheartedly endorse every remark made by the Hon. Finance Minister. He told us in his statement that there is an increase in the volume of crime and there was less of detection. I would only add that the statistics on which the Hon. Minister relies are only such reports as are received by the Police and magisterial quarters. Apart from these statistics, I can assure the Assembly that there is a large volume of crime which does not reach the ears of the authorities; at any rate those who are concerned with taking cognizance of crimes and are responsible for their detection, feel reluctant to report for various reasons.

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p.m.

Begum Amiruddin laid her finger on the right spot when she said that the Government's main duty ought to be to see what certainly lies at the back of the increase of crime and try to remedy it. It is true that the actual position is that because of poverty and the famine that is prevailing in so many of the districts, people are absolutely helpless, I mean the poorer sections of the people. They are therefore driven to commit petty thefts either from the beautiful avenue trees that adorn either side of the roads or commit thefts in open day light by taking away the harvest of crops which are raised by the villagers. It is certainly therefore why I could say that the Government are justified in increasing the Police force in the whole State. As I said at an earlier stage, the police also are reluctant to make reports. Why? There is an additional reason for that. I can assure this House that there are certain welcome schemes which Government have introduced. For example, the separation of the judiciary from the executive and quite recently also, the abolition of the jury system in the mufassal, for which some of us have been clamouring during so many Budget speeches. Of course, this is not the proper place to deal with the question of administration of Justice, but why under this Police Demand, I am referring to this subject now is this: I do not know why our police are feeling diffident. Is it because they are deprived of the channel of the jury system or is it because they feel less confident before the separated judiciary? I can assure the police that it is not necessary for them to feel so diffident. That is the one appeal I want to make to the Police department as a whole. We look up to them to strengthen the hands of the Government, we look up to them to secure liberty in the just and proper way. But, there is a corresponding function on the part of the Government as well as the public. Are we trusting them? The Hon. Minister said that we ought to trust them better and I fully endorse his statement. There is no strained relation between the police and the public as before, as many other speakers have already indicated. I would possibly make a recommendation if it is in the hands of the Government, that they have to go ahead and look up to the example of the administration of Police in England and other places and invest the police officer with greater responsibilities and a position of greater trust. I have been associated in the prosecution of criminals for a number of years and now I am more interested in the picking of positive loop-holes. But as a public man and as a Member of this Assembly, I am bound to state before this honourable House one thing. Now that in the mufassal the jury system has been abolished, as a member of the public and, practically speaking, as a lawyer, I feel—I am not going to say how it is being done—that under the jury system there is a greater chance of the criminals being booked rather than in the ordinary course; for offences connected with property which are brought before them are committed in the dark, and very little direct evidence and only circumstantial evidence is available. I know the jury system has its own faults; I have spoken against it and I have asked for its removal. Of course, I am not going back upon it. But, it is only a case of shifting the responsibility to another body. I say the police ought to be trusted in any

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way. As things stand, with the abolition of the jury system and the separation of the judiciary from the executive, this Assembly may take it that there is less chance of conviction of criminals as before. What is the remedy? It is the policeman. That is my short answer. In England, the policeman's word is law. If a criminal confesses to a police officer, he is expected to give that evidence to the court and that evidence is acted upon in English courts, but it is not so in Indian courts. If there is lack of evidence, either direct or circumstantial, it is the responsibility of the police officer to fix it up. If the Inspector of Police comes into the witness box and says 'A and B confessed to me', why not the Judge accept it? If necessary, the Government can go forward and amend the Evidence Act, in order to make it possible for the court to act upon that evidence. We can make our own recommendation and we are making amendments to several Acts also. It is a matter on which this Government, as well as the Central Government, ought to take steps to see that such a system is introduced. It is, as I said, placing greater trust; and trust leads to the common inference that we should see that they are above want; and with soaring prices, they cannot be expected to be living within their means. What was Rs. 100 some years ago, is only Rs. 30 in these days. Such being the case, how do you expect the policeman to live within his means? It is, therefore, up to us who are anxious to keep the level of administration above reproach and above corruption, to come forward to help them and see that there is an increase in their pay; not only see to an increase in their pay, but we should also help them to find lodgings. I am glad the Hon. Minister has referred to it in a portion of his speech. The Government have got a scheme by which they are taking the matter actually in their hands to provide greater facilities in regard to construction of quarters for constables in various parts of the State. As it is difficult to get houses in these days of scarcity of houses, I wish the Government go ahead very quickly so far as this reform is concerned; and that will be one of the means of placing the policemen above want and above need. In the light of these remarks, I would very sympathetically support the Demand made by the Hon. Minister."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, it was given to the hon. Member, Mr. Prakasam, to criticise the administration of the Police department in the strongest possible terms, and no other member of the Opposition proper would have done it better than what he has done. After having said that, I would like to tell the House that though the expenditure on Police has gone up from three crores to seven crores—of course, we do not grudge it, not only because the increase is to some extent due to inflation but also due to the fact that in a growing State there is need for a strong police force—we have also to remember that the expenditure on Police is the largest in a State like ours where the people are less educated. Where we have a small percentage of literacy in our State, we cannot expect to have a small police force and naturally it becomes necessary to spend

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more and more till our people get educated and the percentage of literacy increases. They also say, Madam, and it is true, that the police also get what they deserve. I say this because I believe that we require a strong police force so long as we lack character, honesty and straightforwardness. Therefore, if we become good people, if we know our responsibilities and duties to each other and do not molest or try to deprive another of his property or life, the need for police force will become less and less. We cannot say the same with regard to our people and ourselves in this State and therefore, it is necessary, and we have to maintain a police force not only to detect crime, not only to prevent murder, to prevent marauders from carrying on their brigandage, not only to control traffic, not only to prevent persons from creating unnecessary noise resulting in disturbance to prayer, but we have also to have a police force in order to see that we behave better than what we do. If really we are good and try to improve our character and become honest, there would not be black-marketers, there would not be what are called unsocial elements and there would not be subversive elements in the country. We have therefore to aim at that ideal, Madam, and unless we have such a high ideal, I do not think our life is worth living. (Interruption.) In no other country in the world, the police people are as ideal as they are in England and as has been pointed out by one of the previous speakers, the police constable is an ideal person in England. It is not because he thinks that he is separate from the people of England or London, but because he feels that he belongs to that country and that City. People obey his commands as if they come from a man who is dictating law. It is not the case here in India. We have therefore to keep the ideal of the police and the people of England before us. When I say this, I do not want my friends here to become angels. There is a difference between angels and men and men are men, but at least we have to try to reach that ideal as far as practicable for human beings to do. There is no use having a low level of that ideal and becoming victims to desperation and saying we cannot reach that ideal. Of course, we are all human beings and we are likely to go wrong and deprive another of his life, liberty or property. Of course, Madam, all these may appear to be lessons on morality which I am trying to preach. But, that is not so. Why I say these things under this Demand is because I feel that to that extent the increase of crime will be considerably reduced if we achieve the end which I am trying to persuade myself and my fellow-countrymen to work up to.

4 p.m. "Of course, so far as our Police in this State is concerned, I must state, that we have at the head of this Police force a gentleman who comes down to us with experience; he has given proof of his impartiality and sense of justice; he is a gentleman who has his head over his shoulders even in cases of emergency and difficult conditions. We are glad that we have got the services of that gentleman and we can safely entrust the Police force in his hands. Of course (and there is no doubt about it), the Home Minister will also have a good deal of control over the Police administration. But at the same time I would suggest that the Home Minister

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should as far as possible confine himself to the laying out of policy and not try to interfere in the day-to-day administration of the Police department. I am glad the Gentleman who is the Home Minister to-day would never allow the Police to be brought under any political influence; and he has already shown proof of that.

"Madam, there are a number of functions which a policeman has to perform to-day. It is true that he has to prevent a wrong being done, to prevent theft, to prevent murder and several similar things; but he has also, besides these, to serve the people. After our attaining Independence, it has become all the more his duty to serve the people, who need his service. That is very necessary, because after all the Police force is there, not only to prevent a wrong being done, but also to help people in every possible way, in short in every way that a London policeman does. I wish that we here can say the same thing about the policeman in the City and elsewhere.

"Unfortunately, the policeman here along with the teachers and the non-gazetted officers, is poorly paid. I am glad to see from the statement made by the Hon. Minister, that they are going to build houses for the policemen, and that they are giving them free accommodation. Of course, it cannot be forgotten that they are doing that from a selfish motive. Government want to keep them in a compact place so that they can get hold of them in a short time when any occasion arises."

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might get training on sound modern lines of detection. I believe I have stated this on a previous occasion. Still I believe it can stand repetition. I feel that a large number of able and intelligent Police officers should be sent out for training to foreign countries where better methods of detection are employed. I am sure when they get that sort of training, they will prove very useful members of the service. *

"Then, Sir, so far as the enforcement of Prohibition is concerned, I am glad that in some places it has been entrusted to the Police. I do not know, why in the entire State, Prohibition is not entrusted to the Police. Of course, for this, Government will come forward with the reply that if that were to be done, the Police staff would have to be increased considerably and that the expenditure on Police would thereby increase. I believe, really, the expenditure would be much less than what we are now incurring on the new force called Prohibition force, which costs us a good deal. I think within half the amount that is now spent on the maintenance of the Prohibition force, we can manage the enforcement of Prohibition through the Police. First certain sections of the Police should be trained to do this job in certain specific districts of the State. By this means, that is, if the Police are to enforce Prohibition, enforcement will be much better and much more successful, than it is now; when entrusted to a separate set of people who are supposed to be trained for such a kind of work as Prohibition officers.

"Sir, I have nothing more to say. I am glad in this State of ours, we are able to maintain a good standard of law and order. It is true that the Communist menace is there in some parts of the State. I am glad it is controlled to some extent—all honour to the Police. At the same time, that is, while I say that we have a very high standard of law and order maintained in our State, I believe that cannot be continued unless and until we have a loyal force, unaffected by extraneous influences. But how long can that force be so unless they are helped to live a contented and happy life?"

* SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—"கனம் உப தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த போலீஸ் மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். எனது மதிப்புக்குரிய நண்பர் கனம் வி. ஜி. முனிசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்கள் அன்றைய தினம் நடந்த Harijan Uplift Demand-லும் இன்றையதினம் நடக்கின்ற Police Demand-லும் சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் மன்னார்குடிக்கு அருகிலுள்ள செட்டித்தாங்கல் என்ற ஊரில் ஹரிஜனங்களை ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் கொடுமையாக நடத்துகிறார்கள் என்றும் அதை போலீஸார் சரிவர கவனிக்கவில்லை என்றும் சொன்னார். ஆனால் அவர் சொன்னதெல்லாம் அவருக்கு விஷயம் தெரியாமல் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அவர் இருப்பது நீலகிரி, இங்கு சொல்வது சென்னையில். ஆனால் அவர் அங்கே வந்ததாகவும் கேள்விப்பட்டேன். அங்கு என்ன நடந்தது என்பது அவருக்குத் தெரியாது. நான் அதே சிதம்பரத்தின் பிரதிநிதி. நடந்த சமாசாரங்கள் முற்றிலும் எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகவே நடந்த செய்கையையும் விருத்தாந்தங்களையும் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

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ஒருவர் இருக்கிறார். அவர் இந்த கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளின் தலைவர். அவர் ஒன்றும் தெரியாத பாமர ஹரிஜனங்களை தன்னுடைய பிரசாரத்தின் மூலம் தன் வசப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று மன்னார்குடியில் சர்க்காரால் ஒரு ஹாஸ்டல் நடத்தப்பட்டுவருகிறது. அந்த ஹாஸ்டலில் குடியிட இனியபெருமான் நடத்தி வருகிறார். அந்த ஹாஸ்டலில் இவர்கள் மேற்படி இனியபெருமான் நடத்தி வருகிறார். அந்த ஹாஸ்டலில் இவர்கள் ரகசியமாக இரவு காலங்களில் கூட்டங்கள் போடுவதுண்டு. அந்த கூட்டங்களுக்கு ஹரிஜனங்களையெல்லாம் வரவழைத்து அவர்களிடம் பலவிதமான கொள்கையையெல்லாம் சொல்லி பிரசாரம் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த வழிகளில் அன்று நடந்த ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

"சுமார் 30 நாட்களுக்குமுன் செட்டித்தாங்கல் ஹரிஜன சேரியில் ஒருவர் இறந்து விட்டார். அவ்விதம் இறந்தவருடைய பிணத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு 500 ஆட்களுடன் தடியும் கத்தியுமாய் ஒரே கூட்டம் போட்டுக்கொண்டு ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் வசிக்கும் தெருக்கள் வழியாகக்கொண்டுபோக வேண்டுமென்று புறப்பட்டார்கள். அவ்விதம் போகும்பொழுது ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் அதைத் தடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், தடுக்கவேண்டாமென்றும் ஒன்றும் சொல்லவே இல்லை. அந்த ஊரில் மூன்று வீடுகள் உள்ளன. அந்த வீடுகளிலுக்கும் தெருவழியாக அந்தப் பிணத்தைக் கொண்டுபோனார்கள். அதையும் ஒருவரும் தடுக்கவில்லை. அதற்குப்பிறகு அதே ஊரிலுள்ளவர்கள் என்னிடமும் என்னுடைய நண்பர் தேவநாயகர் அய்யா அவர்களிடமும் வந்து சொல்லி இதற்கு ஒரு வழி செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் சொன்னார்கள். 'ஹரிஜனங்களிடம் கம்யூனிஸ்ட் இயக்கத்தை பறப்புவதற்குவேண்டி எல்லோரும் கூட்டம்போட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள், கொள்ளையடிக்கவும், தீவைக்கவும் இன்னும் பலவித எண்ணம் கொண்டும் பலாத்கார திட்டங்களை கிராமங்களில் பறப்புகிறார்களென்றும் உங்களுக்குள் ஒற்றுமை இல்லை; நீங்கள் ஒற்றுமையாக இருந்தால் ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாது' என்றும் நாங்கள் கூட்டம் போட்டு சொன்னோம். ஜனங்கள் ஒற்றுமையாக இருந்தால் எந்த விதமான கம்யூனிஸ்டு இயக்கமும் ஏற்படாது. ஜனங்கள் ஒன்றுபட்டு வந்தால் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளை ஒழித்து விடலாம் என்று சர்க்கார் அறிக்கை கூறுகிறது. ஆகவே எல்லோரும் ஒற்றுமையாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று நாங்கள் பிரசாரம் செய்தோம். அன்றையதினம் மறுபடியும் செட்டித்தாங்கல் சேரியில் பிணம் விழுந்துவிட்டது. மறுபடியும் கூட்டம் போட்டு ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களின் தெருக்கள் வழியாக அந்தப் பிணத்தைக்கொண்டு போகவேண்டுமென்று ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஹரிஜனங்களுடன் அந்த தெருக்களின் வழியாகப் பிணத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். ஏற்கனவே இவ்விதம் நடந்திருந்ததால் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் இதில் கலந்துகொள்ளாமல் போலீசுக்கு ரிப்போர்ட்டு செய்தார்கள். அதன்மேல் போலீசார் வந்து கூட்டத்தைக் கலைத்து விட்டார்கள். பிறகு ஒருவிதமான முடிவிற்கு வந்து, பரம்பரையாகப் போகும் வழியில்தான் போகவேண்டும் என்று ஹரிஜனங்களும், ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களும் ஒரு ஒப்பந்தம் செய்துகொண்டு அவ்விதமே இப்பொழுது நடந்து வருகிறது."

SRI P. KAKKAN:—"அவர்களுக்கு தனியான வழியுண்டா?"

* SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—"உண்டு. ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் தெருவின் வழியாக ஹரிஜனங்கள் போகக்கூடாது என்று யாரும் தடுக்கவில்லை. எல்லோரும் சமமதிக்கிறார்கள். எந்த சட்டத்தையும் தடுக்க ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் தயாராக இல்லை. ஆனால் தடுக்காமல் இருக்கும்பொழுது ஏன் அவர்கள் தெருக்களில் 500 ஆட்களைக் கூட்டிக்கொண்டு என்னைக்குவன வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறேன். சர்க்காரின் சட்ட திட்டங்களுக்கு விரோதமாக ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் நடக்கத் தயாராக இல்லை. எல்லோரும் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டுமென்றுதான் தயாராயிருக்கின்றார்கள். வரம்பிற்கு மீறி ஒரு நாளும் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் நடக்கவில்லை என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இவ்விதமிருக்கும்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களையோர் நமது நண்பர் கனம் முனிசாமி பிள்ளையினிடமும் கனம் சுவாமி சகஜநந்தாவினிடமும் சொன்னதின் பேரில் அவர்களும் வந்து பார்த்தார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒரு சாராரிடம் ஸ்டேட்டிமெண்டை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்து இந்த சட்டசபையில் பேசுகிறார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்."

[Sri S. Paramananda Rayar] [15th March 1951]

“சென்ற வருஷம் கனம் சுவாமி சகஜநந்தாவின் உலேமையில் ஒரு ஹரிஜன்கூட்டம் நடத்தப்பட்டது. அந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் இளையபெருமாள் பேசும்பொழுது ஒன்றைக்குறிப்பிட்டார். அதாவது ‘ஒரு தாய் தகப்பனுக்கு நீங்கள் (ஹரிஜனம்) பிறந்திருந்தால் அவன் எந்த வண்ணியனையோ அல்லது எந்த பட்டையாச்சியையோ கண்டாலும் சரி அவனை உடனே கொல்லவேண்டும்’ என்று இளையபெருமாள் சொன்னதாக சுவாமி சகஜநந்தா அவர்கள் என்னிடம் சொன்னார். இவ்விதம் பிரசாரம் செய்வது ஹரிஜன கும்பல்களே தவிர ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களல்ல. இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்கள் கம்யூனிஸ்ட்டு களாக மாறிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். எதற்காக காட்டுமன்னார்குடி ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டலில் இராக்காலங்களில் ரகசிய கூட்டங்கள் கூடுகிறார்கள்? நான் சொல்வது உண்மையாவென்று அறிய ஒரு ரகசிய போலீசை நியமித்து அதை நன்றாக பரிசீலனைசெய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். அங்குள்ள போலீஸ்காரர்கள் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, ஹரிஜனங்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, தக்க நியாயம் செய்வார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு விரோதமாகவும் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களுக்கு சாதகமாகவும் போலீசார்கள் நடக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்பதோடு நியாயப்படையும் சட்டப்படையும் தான் நடப்பார்கள் என்பதை கனம் முனிசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்களுக்கு நான் அறிவுறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் பரம்பரையாக கான்ஸ்டபிளாக இருந்தவரை ஹெட் கான்ஸ்டபிளாக promotion கொடுத்தும், ஹெட் கான்ஸ்டபிளை, சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டராகவும் promotion செய்வது என்பது பழைய சம்பிரதாயப்படி ரொம்ப நாட்களாக நடந்து வருகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு ஆரம்பத்திலிருந்தே ½ ரூபாய், ½ ரூபாய் போன்று லஞ்சம் வாங்கிப் பழகி இருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு promotion கொடுத்தாலும் பழையபடியே லஞ்சம் வாங்கும் மனப்பான்மை இருக்கிறது. இதனால் அவர்கள் பொருப்புள்ள சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஸ்தானத்தை வகிக்க இருக்கிறார்கள். இது வரையிலும் promotion பழைய சம்பிரதாயப்படி கொடுத்தாலும்கூட இன்மேல் அவ்விதம் கொடுக்காமல் Sub-Inspector பதவியை மட்டில் Direct recruitment-ஆக செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும், கேட்கிறிருந்து promotion கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதோடுகூட நீதி நிர்வாகம் இப்பொழுது பிரிவடைந்திருப்பதால் அவைகளில் போலீசார்கள் ஒத்துழைக்கவில்லை. போலீசார்கள் நீதி நிர்வாகத்திற்கு எதிராக இருக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக South Arcot ஜில்லாவில் மூன்று இடங்களில் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகளின் வீடுகளில் மலங்களைப் போட்டு அசுங்கம் செய்தார்கள். அவைகளை போலீஸ்காரர்கள் கண்டு பிடிக்கவில்லை. இன்னும் விழுப்புரம் Sub-Divisional First-class Magistrate Court-ல் ரிக்கார்டுகள் களவாடப்பட்டன. அதையும் இன்னும் போலீசார் கண்டுபிடிக்கவில்லை. போலீசார் பராமுகமாயிருக்கிறார்கள். நீதி இலாகாவுடன் கலந்துகொண்டு ஒத்துழைக்கவில்லை. போலீசார் ஒத்துழைக்காவிட்டால் நீதி பிரிவினை உருப்படாது. இனிவாவது நீதியுடன் போலீஸ் ஒத்துழைக்கும்படியாக தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“உத்தியோக உயர்வுகளில் போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் அக்கிரமம் நடந்து வருகிறது. உத்தியோக உயர்வு கொடுக்கும்பொழுது confidential record-களை பார்த்து உத்தியோக உயர்வு கொடுப்பதில்லை. படிப்படியாக லஞ்சம் கொடுத்துவரும் ஆசாமிகளுக்குத்தான் மேல் அதிகாரிகள் promotion-க்கு சிபார்சு செய்ததின் பேரில்தான் உத்தியோகத்தில் உயர்வு கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஒரு சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கு promotion ஆக வேண்டுமானால் அவருக்குமேல் இருக்கும் ஆபீசர் சிபார்சு செய்தால் கொடுப்பதில் பிரயோசனமில்லை. சிபார்சின் பேரில் promotion கொடுக்கக் கூடாது. Confidential record sheet-ஐ முக்கியமாக கவனித்துப் பார்த்து அவர் லாயக்கா என்று பார்த்து செய்யவேண்டும். D.I.G., D.S.P., Circle Inspector இவர்கள் சொல்லுகிற ஆட்களை promotion பண்ணுவது சரியல்ல. இவர்கள் சிபார்சின் பேரில் promotion ஆவதென்றால்

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அது லஞ்சம் கொடுத்து promotion செய்வதாகும். ஆகவே confidential sheet நியாயமாக இருக்கிறதா வென்று பார்த்து promotion கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“அதோடுகூட District Police-ல் சரியானபடி பணம் ஜாஸ்தியாக செலவழிக்கப்படவில்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியும் பட்ஜெட்டில் செய்யப்படவில்லை. எங்கேயாவது கலகம் நடந்தால் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனிலிருந்து ரிசர்வ் போலீஸோ, லோக்கல் போலீஸோ அந்த இடத்திற்குப்போகவேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு வசதி செய்யப்படவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு ஜீப் மோட்டார்கள் கிடையாது. ஆயுதங்கள் கிடையாது. குறிப்பாக District Police ஸ்டேஷனிலிருந்து 20 மைல் தூரத்திலுள்ள ஊர்களுக்கு அவசரமாக போலீஸ் போகவேண்டுமென்றால் பஸ்கள் கிடையாது. நெல் மூட்டைகளைக்கொண்டுபோகும் லாரிகளை நிறுத்தி அதில் போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அல்லது நடந்துபோக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. Special ஆக அவசரமாக அவர்கள் போவதற்கு வசதி இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே important தாலுகா centre-ல் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் உடனடியாக கலகம் ஏற்படும் இடங்களுக்குச் செல்வதற்கு வேண்டிய வாகன வசதிகளையும், arms and ammunition களையும் அவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் தரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே இந்த விதமான ஏற்பாடுகளை அவசியம் சர்க்கார் செய்வார்களென்று எதிர்பார்த்து போலீஸ் மர்ணயத்தை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய சிறுநுரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“Madam, I rise on a point of personal explanation. The hon. Member who spoke last said that I was misinformed by some petitions. It is not so. I went to the very spot and made enquiries from police officers. There was no trace of communism at all there. Here is a hand bill which I will hand over to my hon. Friend. It says that the caste Hindus and Harijans have come to an understanding over this matter, and is signed by ‘ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள்’. அதில் கடைசியில் எழுதியிருப்பது என்னவென்றால் :

‘தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் நடத்தின கலவரப்படி நடத்துவதாக எதிர்பாரட்டியார் பொய் பிரசாரம் செய்தால் நீதி அடையுதீர்கள். சர்க்கார் நீதி செய்வார்கள்.’”

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR :—“Madam, I wish to offer a personal explanation.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“There is no need for further explanation.”

* JAMAR M. S. ABDUL-MAJID :—“Madam Deputy Speaker, I am indeed happy that the Hon. Chief Minister is present here to-day when discussion is going on on an important Demand, namely, the Demand for Police. Let me at the outset record on behalf of myself and my party our appreciation of the services rendered by the Police in this State in the preservation of law and order. Further, let me congratulate the Ministry on revising the previous order and allowing Muslims to be recruited to the Police forces. I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Leader of the House one important fact. Muslims as individuals are better policemen; they have shown their mettle in the past and I can assure the Government that they can show their mettle even in the present.

“An important fact to which I would like to refer is with regard to the promotion of police officers. Government must be

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very careful whenever they promote a police official. Favouritism should not play any part in the matter of promotion. A sense of frustration and consequently inefficiency set in when the hand of favouritism takes a person over the heads of devoted, honest and loyal police officials. I am saying this because there is a feeling in this State that favouritism is playing a part in the Police department. I only pray, Madam, that favouritism should not be given a quarter, particularly in the department of Police.

"Another matter to which I would like to make a reference is the question of deaths in police lock-up. When questions were raised on the floor of the House, the Hon. Leader of the House gave the reply that the deaths were due to suicide on one occasion and a weak heart on another occasion. But an impression persists in the State that these deaths in the lock-up are perhaps due to police excesses. I hope that the impression is not well-founded. Still the Government must enquire into the cause of deaths in lock-ups:

"During the last one or two years, several police firings have taken place. If only one or two persons were shot down under a different regime, there would have been an agitation throughout the length and breadth of the country for instituting a public enquiry. Murder and shooting are serious matters. The Government should institute a public enquiry in such cases to satisfy the public and not for any other reason. I know that anti-social elements are there indulging in murder, arson and looting and they deserve to be punished with all the harshness that the Government can command. At the same time whenever firing of a serious nature takes place, the Government must institute a public enquiry. With regard to the Salem Jail firing incident, Government appointed a committee, but I cannot understand why it should have held the enquiry *in camera*.

"I would like to pay my compliments to the Traffic Police of this State. I think they are the best in the country. At the same time there is scope for improvement in the Traffic Police Department. One-way traffic system is being adopted to relieve traffic congestion in several cities and other urban centres of this State. But sometimes it puts a strain on motorists, particularly at a time when the cost of petrol is very high and it is impossible for even a well-to-do man to bear the petrol expenses. Therefore the department should see that it acts reasonably in arranging for one-way traffic.

"Several traffic accidents are taking place. I have gone through the Administration Report of the Police Department. I find that these accidents are due more to the taxi-drivers. They happen to be the speed devils. I would like the Police to organize what are called road-hogs as we have in other advanced countries to check up the speed, particularly of taxis.

"In the last Budget discussion I made a suggestion for planting cat's-eyes on the highways. If it is not possible for the Government to have them anywhere and everywhere, they can at least have them on the trunk roads which are cement-concreted and are the best roads in the State.

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"I do not understand the sacredness of this Government licensing only high powered cars for taxi purposes. When I was in Singapore, I found that even small cars were used as taxis."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have got autorickshaws."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"I do not know whether my Hon. Friend Sri B. Gopala Reddi has actually ridden in an autorickshaw. It makes a veritable hell of noise. It gives such a terrible shake-up that it will take at least two days for a rider to recover from its effects.

"Why should not the Government license also small powered cars like Morris Minor or Ford 10 for use as taxis? Such taxis will be cheaper and very convenient to ride. We can have a fleet of small taxis in this State.

"I find that a number of private cars are being used as taxis just to escape licence fee and compliance with the other prescribed conditions. The Police must take care to see that that sort of contravention of rules and regulations does not take place.

"I find that in the railways crimes are increasing day by day. I do not know whether it is due to the negligence of the Police or the increasing cleverness of the criminals. Whatever the reason is, the Government must tone up the Railway Police Department.

"Several Members have already pleaded for increasing the salary of constables. I support it and also plead for increasing the salary of talayaris, who form the last unit in the police set-up of this State."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They are in the Revenue Department."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Then I will refrain from referring to them.

"For the issue of passports, enquiries are conducted by the Police Department. If I as a trader apply for a passport for going to Pakistan purely for trade purposes or on business, the enquiries made are very unreasonable and very stringent. After all there has been a change of heart on the part of the people of both India and Pakistan. The Government must help to develop trade between the two countries. The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement will, I am sure, usher in an era of cordial relations between the two countries so that trade and commerce may develop to the mutual advantage of both. Therefore I say that, whenever a businessman wants to go to the other side of the border, let there not be suspicion and enquiries based on suspicion. Let his application for passport be treated just like an application for passport for going to Singapore, Malaya, China or any other country.

"Intelligence is the soul of the police force. Somehow or other I feel that the Intelligence Service has not been as efficient as it was during the bureaucratic regime. Crimes are taking place even without the knowledge of policemen. We must organize our

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Intelligence Service on the model of the Scotland Yard in England, the Federal Bureau of Investigation in America and the OGPU in Russia. (Interruption.) I am prepared to exclude the OGPU. Only then we can keep an effective control over the rising political or social crimes in this State. I say rising crimes because I have gone through the graphs printed in the police administration report. This is what I have discovered from the graphs. With regard to cognizable crimes in 1941, it was four every hour, and to-day it is 9 per hour. With regard to murder when it was only two in 1941 per day, to-day it is 4 per day. Rioting and unlawful assembly was only 2 per day in 1941, and to-day it is 5 per day. With regard to dacoity, it was somewhere in the neighbourhood of 0.35 per day in 1941, and to-day it is somewhere near 1. Robbery per day was 1.5 in 1941, and to-day it is about 2. House-breaking was only 20 per day in 1941, and to-day it is nearly 40 per day. Ordinary thefts were 55 per day in 1941, and in 1949 it was 100.

“ While there is an increasing upward trend in crimes, I find a downward trend in detection of crimes. This is also printed in the graphs embodied in the police administration report of 1949. In order to bring down the crime, I know that Government are spending huge sums of money. On this matter, several hon. Members have spoken. One of the reasons for the increase in crimes, as was pointed out by that most respectable leader Mr. Prakasam, was the fact that the Congress Ministers themselves were encouraging the Communist activities in this State. I had the opportunity of listening to some of the public meeting speeches of hon. Members sitting on that side. When I was listening to those speeches, I felt I was actually listening to a speech of a rabid Communist of this State. They are only rousing the people, probably having in view the coming elections. In order to see that they are not unseated from power, they want to get the goodwill of the people. They go a step forward and place before the public the proposition ‘ if we come into power we will do this and that ’—things which are not at all in the programme of the Congress. I have read through the Congress manifesto. The manifesto contains very high ideals and a grand programme. But when I was hearing the speeches of hon. Members of the Congress party, the party in power, I was wondering whether it was really a speech of a Congress member or a rabid Communist or it was a fanatical socialist speaking on the platform. The Government must see that they put a check upon such over-enthusiasm of the members belonging to their party.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Madam, I have more than once mentioned that if there is one portfolio which the Madras Government can take legitimate pride of having successfully administered, it is the police portfolio. I mention this in contradistinction to the inefficient way in which the Food administration is carried on. Whenever I was speaking on the subject of food, I used to say that except in the administration of the police portfolio, this Government could not take credit

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for 100 per cent efficiency in administration. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: What about sales-tax.) Sir, when the Hon. Minister says ‘ what about sales tax ’, I should think that he is making the mistake of advertising to the people that he is extracting as much money as possible by way of sales tax. If I were he, in view of the coming elections, I should be inclined to throw away a good part of the sales tax before the Government of India exclude certain items from sales tax. I am told the Government of India are going to exempt certain articles from sales tax. I do suggest to the Hon. Minister, by way of a tip, that he should announce the exclusion of certain articles from sales tax before the Government of India actually exclude those articles.

“ Generally, in the administration of revenue and police departments, we have been very fortunate in this State. If we have been able to put down the terrorist activities in the Telugu districts and Malabar, the credit for it must go to the entire rank and file of the police, and our congratulations should go to the Inspector-General of Police. It is a matter of great regret that one of the distinguished men of the civil service, who occupied the post of the Inspector-General of Police, passed away. It is a great loss to our country from the point of view of administration. His successor had very difficult duties to discharge, and he discharged them very efficiently. The other officer, whose services were lent to the Government of India, is a man of distinguished career and he has international experience of the various police stations. He has now come back to Madras. Though it may be a loss to the Government of India, his reversion to this Government is definitely a gain to us in that he will be guiding the destinies of this State so far as the enforcement of law and order is concerned.

“ Independence has brought us not only salvation but also great responsibilities of maintaining law and order. So far as the internal administration is concerned, it is a very great responsibility. This House should give its unequivocal support to the Police Demand. I have seen hon. Members criticising the Government that the allotment of Rs. 7 crores for the Police is too much. I do not think that it is too much, considering the inflationary conditions in which we live. In fact the suggestions that I propose to make presently will be in the nature of increasing the allotment. For the past 10 or 12 years, I have taken an intimate interest in the police administration. Before the Congress took up office, I have, in my own way, been responsible for the increase in the number of police forces in this State. In the war committee and in the small sub-committee attached to the Cabinet, we were able to impress on the members the need for increasing the police force.

“ In the mufassal stations, the policeman is handicapped from discharging his ordinary duties of keeping law and order, licensing, and regulating traffic. In stations which are supposed to have nine men, there is not even one at a time. I have heard of cases where there is not even a single person to take complaints from the public. The equipment provided in the police stations also is far less than the required number. I speak with some personal knowledge of

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one or two police stations. The number of persons that should be there, according to the police yardstick, is only on paper. I want the Government to have the full complement of men in the police stations. The Government must also equip the stations fully. Considering the present-day starvation conditions, I think that we should be prepared for any increase in the number of petty crimes in the drought affected areas. It will be necessary to strengthen the police stations. I do not think there is any appreciable increase in the number of police stations. We hope that the Hon. Minister would, in his reply, tell us the number of police stations that have been opened during the last one or two years. As far as I know, the police officials in Ramanathapuram district have not been able to fill up the gap in the strength of the police stations in that district.

"With regard to the reserve police, Sir, I say that it is not correct to station the entire force in the district headquarters. After all when an emergency arises, the force will have to move. It is better to distribute the force into three companies, and keep each company in a subdivision. This will enable the companies to reach the places, where emergencies arise, very quickly. If more companies are required, the other companies also may move to that place. I learn that the difficulty in giving effect to the above proposal is two-fold, namely, the status of the local commanding officer and want of buildings. I do not think we need big buildings. Iron and steel are not necessary for the buildings. In all the buildings in Fort St. George including the barracks we do not see iron and steel used. There is no cement also. It will be possible to put up small buildings for the purpose of locating these companies. I invite the attention of the Government, in this connection, to the various military buildings which are now not in use. These buildings could be taken charge of by these companies and converted into reserve police buildings.

"Sir, I feel that with regard to the police force itself, the ordinary policemen will not do their duty properly unless they know that if they do not do their duty, a military company will do their work. The Government must give different treatments to different units. The emoluments must be different, the equipment must be different, and the training given also must be different. Four or five varieties of police units must be there. Then only it will be possible to replace one unit should there be a strike. This is a very important matter, and I hope Government will give their consideration to it.

"Sir, I shall not be tired of putting forward the plea for giving higher salaries to the rank and file of the police. I feel that the constable's pay is far lower than one should expect. The Government will be doing a good thing by increasing the pay of the constables.

"To facilitate the quick and easy movement of officers from one place to another, the Government must themselves provide cars for the Deputy Superintendents of Police. Every Circle Inspector of Police has a huge area to cover, and he cannot do justice to his work unless he goes about in a car. He borrows cars from others and moves about his jurisdiction. I think it necessary that at least

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jeeps should be provided for Circle Inspectors of Police. I would even go to the extent of saying that Sub-Inspectors of Police should be given jeeps. If they are given, I can assure the House that the police administration will be four times more efficient than it is now. If Government cannot provide Sub-Inspectors with jeeps, let them at least give them motor-cycles, and give the Circle Inspectors jeeps, for quick and efficient work.

"The most important question from the point of view of the public is passport. I have personal experience to say that this passport question is a very big question. The complaint is not against the police only. I want to take this opportunity of mentioning this to the Hon. Minister in charge of the Home Department and the Chief Minister. Though this may be dealt with by the Revenue Department and the Police Department in the mufassal, in Madras City it is not so difficult so far as the police are concerned. In the mufassal, it is a source of big income to the village munsif. The village munsif, though he knows his neighbour who applies for a passport, wants money for giving certificates."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"The person goes to foreign countries to make money!"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"The Hon. Minister says that the person is going to foreign countries to earn money. Money does not, in fact, come to him. He has to borrow the money and pay to the village munsif. (Interruption by Sri R. V. Swaminathan.) The hon. Member Mr. Swaminathan says from experience that hundreds of persons go out from Ramanathapuram district. Particularly at a time of food shortage, he will be glad if a section of the population is allowed to go out of this State."

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—"It happened in Ramanathapuram district."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"Sir, it is essential that getting passports should be made less costly. The police also should co-operate. I am told that there is an enormous amount of delay in the enquiry by the police. I hope that the enquiries of the police and the revenue authorities will be made easy, and a time-limit will be set by Government for despatch of papers to the Government. The issue of passports at Madras should also be expedited. I am afraid what happens at Madras is this. Of course there may be a few busy days. There are hundreds of persons waiting to get passports. I think it is worth while considering the feasibility of increasing the staff of the Home Department. I think it is primarily a question of staff.

"I am glad to know from the Hon. the Chief Minister that the staff has been increased. Particularly when the Government of India are reimbursing the expenses involved in the matter, I do not think the Madras Government should stint spending on that.

"Finally, let me say that the police have discharged their duties very well during the past strenuous years, but they have still a very

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"Finally, let me say that the police have discharged their duties very well during the past strenuous years, but they have still a very

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difficult year to pass through. In view of the elections and in view of the food scarcity and starvation conditions prevailing in the country, the responsibility devolving on the police has become onerous and I have no doubt that they will discharge their duties very well and efficiently as they have done in the past."

* SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Madam, the importance of the police in the maintenance of internal security is very great. I join the chorus of speakers who paid compliments to the police force for the very efficient manner in which it has conducted itself during the last few years in maintaining law and order which is the foundation of the progress of a State. From a perusal of the report of the working of the police administration, two facts are apparent and to my mind they seem to be basic facts. The first fact is that from 1942 onwards there has been a gradual trend towards increase in the number of cognizable crimes, and on account of the adverse conditions prevalent in the State, I think that it will be on the increase in the coming two or three years also unless the police force of our State succeeds in bringing the adverse elements under reasonable control.

"The second basic fact is that, however efficient our police forces have been in the past, their living conditions are such that unless they are improved, there is likely to be a deterioration both in the efficiency of the service they render and in their morale. That is a great factor which we have to take note of. The hon. Members of this House may be aware that one of the favourite charges levelled by them is that corruption prevails in the lower ranks of the police force. I cannot certainly blame the policeman because his living conditions are such that unless he looks up to some help from some party or other, he cannot carry on his daily business. His emoluments and travelling allowance are so poor that he has to look up to something extra to earn the sustenance that is necessary for the proper discharge of his duties. The hon. Members of this House have held the policeman of London as an example to be followed. That is perfectly right. Our State Government must take necessary steps to improve the living conditions of the rank and file of the police force so that they may be in keeping with the nature of duties the policeman is called upon to discharge and the efficiency required of him. This leads us to the other factor that the sum of 7 crores of rupees now spent on the Police Department will not be sufficient if we are to improve the living conditions of about 37,000 people in the ranks of the police force and about 4,000 people in the ranks of Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and others. Therefore, in order to keep the expenditure under control, we must rationalize the police force. We may even effect a cut in the strength of the existing police force or make the present force do a larger amount of work. We must improve the 'striking power' of the police. By 'striking power' I do not mean shooting, firing or lathi-charge. But we must make it more mobile than at present. This object can be achieved by supplying the police force with cycles and jeeps so that the policeman can cover a wider area in a short time.

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"For a number of years I have been pleading for a rationalization of the police force. Look at the turban of the policeman. Those who have devoted some attention to the military organization and to the way in which the sepoy live in barracks and camps will be able to realize that the turban of the policeman is an anachronism and an eyesore. I am not so fanatical as to say that headgear should not be worn. What I am saying is that the red turban of the policeman should be changed, not merely the colour but the type. Now I see he wears a turban with black and red stripes. I may tell the hon. Members of this House that I have got the highest authority—the opinion of officers employed in the Police Department—that there is no headgear better than a hat to serve the purpose. We may take the instance of the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police for this purpose. The only thing is the Government have not applied their minds seriously to the question of rationalization and of making the police force smart, modern, efficient and mobile.

"Then, Madam, the policeman is considered to be the friend and guide of the common man in the street. As a matter of fact, the common man comes to the policeman at every turn of the street and the policeman must qualify himself to be the friend and guide. That means, in the initial recruitment of the policemen, we have to take into consideration the intellectual attainments of the recruit. Unfortunately to-day we have not been able to effect that improvement in the quality of the police force, so that the policeman may be a friend, guide and philosopher of the common man. The attitude of the public towards the policeman has changed for the better during the last few years that a popular Ministry has been in office. If the Hon. Minister in charge of this Department is able to make his influence felt, the policemen will co-operate with the public. But now it appears from the appeals made by His Excellency the Governor and by the Hon. the Minister who moved this Demand for Grant, that there is not that co-operation between the police and the public to the extent desired. This is because the public are yet to feel that the policeman is a friend and guide.

"Madam, hon. Members who preceded me have said that the maintenance of law and order has been very effective in this part of the country. But the various suggestions I have made for the improvement in the method of recruitment and the living conditions of the policemen will go a long way to root out corruption in the rank and file of the police force, against which the public have a just grievance and to which we cannot shut our eyes.

"There is one other thing to which I want to invite the attention of the House and that is the provision of quarters for the policemen. I see from the report that nearly 53 per cent of the policemen have been provided with quarters. With regard to the remaining people, the sooner we provide quarters the better. Let me give an instance to show how shortsighted and unimaginative the Government are in regard to certain matters. There are the police quarters in Vellore town, called the reserve lines. There is electricity available in Vellore town but electricity is not supplied to these quarters. This is one of the minimum modern amenities

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that should be provided at once. You may not provide them fans, refrigerators or air-conditioned rooms, but they must have electric lights.

"Another thing is, the Central Police Station in the Vellore town is not equipped with electric lights although electricity is available in the town. One enterprising Police Inspector had to fall back upon his own resources for electrifying the Police station. These are things which should be looked into by the head of the department or the Government.

"Then, there is the question of bus accidents. They are becoming prolific nowadays. I think this is due to the withdrawal of powers of inspection of buses, from the police. The commonest thing that we find in the mufassal routes is that the buses are overloaded and there is no proper check. People travel even on the roofs of buses. The result is that large number of accidents occur. Therefore, my submission is that the power of inspection and of checking of overcrowding and regular running and keeping up to the time table should be restored to the police.

"As hon. Members have said, we have got very efficient officers and they have been doing very good work. But there has been some deterioration in the matter of detection of crimes during the last few years. I hope this will improve in the future by the adoption of modern methods of detection.

"Thank you, very much, Madam."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Friday, 16th March 1951.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 931 (c) asked by Sri B. S. Murthy at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 15th March 1951, page 857 supra.]

Tobacco is one of the commercial crops which has been brought within the purview of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933, the main object of which is to establish regulated markets where growers and merchants can meet and transact business under conditions regulated by a Committee consisting of elected representatives of growers and the trade and an officer of the Department of Agriculture. Regulated markets enable the grower to obtain competitive prices for his produce according to correct weightments and ensure that the growers are paid promptly and without any unauthorized deductions being made from the amount payable. The Guntur, Krishna and East Godavari districts have been brought within the purview of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act in respect of tobacco. Regulated markets for tobacco are functioning at Guntur and at Vijayavada and orders have recently been issued for the establishment of a regulated market at Rajahmundry.

In order to benefit the tobacco growers of Guntur district, the Government have issued orders in consultation with the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee, for the introduction, as an experimental measure, of the scheme of auction sales of tobacco at Guntur from the current season onwards. Purchase and sale of tobacco within a radius of five miles from the market yard of the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee at Guntur have been prohibited and orders have been issued to the effect that sales should take place only in the market yard and not outside and that sales may be either by auction or by mutual agreement between the grower and the trader.

Another measure adopted by the Government to ensure a fair deal for the tobacco grower is the constitution in 1947 of the Tobacco Minimum Prices Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the growers and the traders to negotiate agreements for fixing minimum prices for tobacco in Guntur.

The Government have also been rendering assistance to the tobacco grower by arranging for the supply of zinc sheets for tobacco-curing barns and for the supply of coal for the purpose of curing. There is a coal supplying Co-operative Society at Ongole with branches all over the tobacco-growing area and another at Guntur.

In connexion with the "All-India Research work on Cigarette Tobacco", and with a view to ascertain the quality and yield of cigarette tobacco which the soil and climate of an area can produce the Government are running an exploratory station at Nandyal

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(Kurnool district) with the partial financial assistance of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee. The sanction for the scheme exists up to 30th June 1951.

Since 1948-49 this Government are also working a scheme for the multiplication and distribution of H.S. 9 tobacco seed in Guntur district partly financed by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee.

Under the Madras Manure Mixtures Quality and Price Control Order, 1950, the ryots are assured that the manure mixtures supplied for tobacco crop are guaranteed in quality and sold at fair prices.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, the 16th March 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Equipment allowance to Deputy Collectors promoted as Collectors.

* 935 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Deputy Collectors to be promoted as Collectors hereafter will be given a grant of Rs. 1,000 each to equip themselves for the new post; and

(b) if so, whether this concession extends to departments other than Revenue?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) Yes. The Government have sanctioned the grant of a bonus of Rs. 1,000 to Deputy Collectors promoted as Collectors who are in receipt of a pay of Rs. 800, the minimum in the senior time-scale of the I.A.S., provided they purchase cars for the first time on their appointment. As the officers have to maintain cars for the efficient discharge of their official duties and as the cost of the conveyances is high, Government consider that Deputy Collectors promoted as Collectors need initial help for the purchase of cars.

“(b) No.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know whether Rs. 1,000 will fetch a car to the Deputy Collectors? If the Government intend to provide these officers with a car, is it not the duty of the Government to give them the entire cost of the car and, if possible, deduct the same from their salaries in course of time?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“I have not said that a car can be purchased for Rs. 1,000 and that is not part of my answer. Of course the price of cars has increased very much. Those officers were getting nothing previously, but they are getting something now.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“In view of the very high cost of a car, would the Government consider the necessity of providing cars at the expense of the Government—these cars remaining the properties of the Government—to the heads of the various districts like District Collectors, District Superintendents of Police and so on? Might I also ask the Government to give rent-free quarters to even those Collectors,

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whose salary is over Rs. 1,000 as the difference in the income of those people—whether it is just below or just over Rs. 1,000 is not very much, especially when we consider their responsibilities and status? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ It raises a very wide and general question. We have given them Rs. 1,000 as an initial outlay for the purchase of cars. As for giving them rent-free quarters, etc., I do not think we can do anything at present. I may add that it is a question worthwhile considering.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether this amount of Rs. 1,000 is given by way of bonus or by way of loan? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ It is a bonus, Sir.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know whether the Government will take steps to provide these Collectors with jeeps so that they may be in a position to go to the villages also where there are no roads and where big cars cannot go? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, there are jeeps in every district and the Collectors and Deputy Collectors can certainly make use of them whenever they want. As a matter of fact, they are making use of these jeeps. In addition, they must have a car for doing other official duties.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know whether it is not an invidious distinction to grant the bonus of Rs. 1,000 only to Deputy Collectors promoted as Collectors instead of making the grant to all types of Collectors? If the Government want to make a grant, would it not be right and proper that they do so uniformly in the case of all the Collectors? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The Indian Administrative Service people start very well indeed on Rs. 350 or so and they become Collectors at the end of 7, 8 or 10 years. In the case of the existing Deputy Collectors, they become Collectors at the fag end of their service and they may hold that post for hardly five years. It is therefore desirable that these officers are given some additional grant. I do not think that the I.A.S. Officers need be given this additional grant.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Is it not a fact that there is considerable dissatisfaction among these high-placed district officers with regard to the car and travelling allowances now provided for them? May I know whether there is any proposal before the Government to revise this meagre travelling allowance? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I do not think there is any such dissatisfaction or anything like that among the high-placed officers about travelling allowance. I do not think they have any complaint about travelling allowance. I do not know what the hon. Gentleman means by his question.”

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JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Apart from the grant of the bonus to the Deputy Collectors promoted as Collectors, will the Government consider the advisability of granting this Rs. 1,000 to all the District Officers who are promoted from non-Gazetted posts to Gazetted posts? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ If the hon. Gentleman refers to District Registrars of Co-operative Societies, District Agricultural Officers and similar other officers, I do not think it is possible to grant bonus to them.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ May I know whether it is a fact that these Collectors are allowed unlimited travelling allowance at first-class rates and if so what necessity is there for allowing such large amounts to them? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ They draw their travelling allowance according to the rules and it is not unlimited as the hon. Member thinks. It is subject to scrutiny by the Board of Revenue and sometimes some of them are hauled up for drawing excessive travelling allowance and things like that. Besides this, they have to maintain a car to keep up their dignity and status. That is why this bonus of Rs. 1,000 is granted to them by way of initial help for the purchase of cars.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ May I know whether the Government have any proposal to grant some more money for the maintenance of ponies, etc., that are needed by these Collectors? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ We have recently issued a Government Order permitting the I.A.S. Officers to go in for ponies. I think they are given some amount, by way of loan to enable them to get these.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know under what head of the budget, under what sanction and under what legislation this grant of Rs. 1,000 is made? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Perhaps, it comes under District Administration. If my hon. Friend wants to have information on any particular aspect, he may put a separate question.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Is it not a fact that these Collectors were given 12 annas per mile previously and now it has been reduced to 5 annas or so, and whether it is proper to reduce the same when the cost of living has risen up very high? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ No, Sir. The hon. Gentleman's information is not correct. We have issued a Government Order sometime in 1948 or so, by which we have laid down that if their mileage exceeds 40 per day, they will get half mileage rates for the extra miles. For the first 40 miles they will get 12 annas. Suppose an officer covers

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80 miles a day, he will get his mileage at the rate of 12 annas per mile for the first 40 miles and for the remaining 40 miles he will get half the mileage rate. That is all."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Is it not a fact that the Collectors who have Agency jurisdiction also require some additional equipment besides the grant of Rs. 1,000, like the provision of some animals, etc., for carrying them across these regions? I have drawn the attention of the Government to this point even during the last budget session. I may quote the instance of the Visakhapatnam Collector here, Sir."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Whatever expenditure they incur with regard to transport of their luggage, etc., will be met from the contingencies. I suppose the Collectors are meeting such expenses from the contingencies."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" Are not the Collectors provided with jeeps on some account or other for travelling all over the district? If not, will the Government consider the desirability of providing a good jeep for each Collector to enable him to tour all over the district as often as possible? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There are some jeeps in every district—in the Civil Supplies department or other departments. The Collectors can make use of these jeeps whenever they are needed. Besides, they have their own cars."

JANAB M. A. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM :—" Is it not a fact that, with the introduction of the 40-mile restriction for the 12 annas mileage the officers will not be able to undertake long tours? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We want to encourage our officers to make a thorough inspection of the various things. If they covered more than 40 miles a day, they may not be able to inspect in a thorough manner, as they will be on the road for most part of their time."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know whether the Government will make a special exception in the case of the Visakhapatnam Collector who has to tour Agency areas and provide him with special equipment such as extra jeeps, lorries, elephants, horses, etc., which are all necessary? (Laughter.) I may add for the information of the Hon. Minister that in olden days the Collectors had elephants and horses."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The question of giving additional conveyances like elephants, horses, ponies, palanquins, etc., will be considered, if they are really necessary, by the Board of Revenue. Now that the Visakhapatnam district has been bifurcated, I do not think any such need arises."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Still, the Collectors have to deal with the Agency areas? "

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Opening a tuberculosis sanatorium at Tadepalligudem.

* 936 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Surgeon-General wanted that the people of Tadepalligudem should contribute two lakhs of rupees in order to open a sanatorium at Tadepalligudem in West Godavari district?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" The Surgeon-General has reported to the Collector of West Godavari that the cost of opening a tuberculosis sanatorium at Tadepalligudem would come to Rs. 2,00,000 and has incidentally suggested that as in the cases of sanatoria at Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, Ramnathapuram, etc., the amount may be raised by the District Tuberculosis Society through local contributions."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Is it not a fact that when the Hon. Minister for Public Health, Dr. Rajan, along with hon. Member Sri Bapineedu visited the abandoned aerodrome site, the people of that district requested the Hon. Minister to take up the matter and ask the Central Government to hand over that aerodrome site to the State Government to enable them to start the sanatorium? May I know at what stage that proposal is and when it is likely to materialize? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" This matter has to be negotiated with the Defence Ministry and we are hopeful that we will be able to successfully persuade them to hand over that site to us. But the question is, who will bear the capital outlay to construct the blocks, wards, etc. For this purpose, we have suggested that they may collect Rs. 2 lakhs from local contributions and then hand over the sanatorium to the Government for maintenance."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Before replying to the questions on behalf of the Hon. Sri T. S. S. Rajan, may I know from the Hon. Leader of the House whether the replies to questions go to Tiruchirappalli for his (Dr. Rajan's) approval just as the files are going for his signature? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" From day before yesterday, files are going to him. The answer to this particular question was approved by his predecessor."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" If there is no contribution forthcoming from the public, is it not the duty of the Government then to open sanatoria in places where there is a large population? Visakhapatnam is one such area and deputations from this area have waited on the Chief Minister more than thrice and requested him to open a sanatorium there."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I am glad that the hon. Member has raised this question. The public have two alternatives and they can choose either of the two. One is, if they make contributions and meet capital expenditure, they can hand over the sanatorium to the Government for

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maintenance. The other is, if they want to maintain it themselves, after construction, they can ask the Government for grants for equipment, etc. We will then be able to make grants as was done in the case of the Perundurai Sanatorium."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, there are some districts which are very poor and where a large number of people suffer from tuberculosis. What do the Government propose to do in such areas?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"For such districts, we have provided a sanatorium at Tambaram."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government do not make a separate provision for work connected with tuberculosis in the District Hospital at Visakhapatnam?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The main question is about the West Godavari district."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Minister made a general reference to sanatoria in the districts."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are making provisions for such work in the district headquarters hospitals. But if it is the intention of the people to have a regular sanatorium, they must come forward with contributions."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. the Minister that those districts where there are no sanatoria, the Tambaram Sanatorium will serve, may I point out to him that there are no beds available there now for more patients. Will the Government, therefore, consider the necessity of opening a sanatorium in each district?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"However ideal the suggestion to have one sanatorium for each district may be, the initiative must come from the local people, and the local tuberculosis committees."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have in any way contributed to the opening of sanatoria in any of the districts themselves?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Wherever the private agencies concerned have agreed to maintain the sanatorium themselves, we have given special building and equipment grants as also grants for maintenance, as, for example, in the case of the Perundurai Sanatorium."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBIAH:—"May I ask the Government whether they will permit district officials to raise contributions on behalf of tuberculosis associations in the State so that collections may be on a large scale? Are the Government aware that non-officials cannot by themselves raise such huge funds?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I think there are District Tuberculosis Committees of which Collectors are also

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members. They can certainly lend their moral support to the cause, though there are certain general orders with regard to collection of funds."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are prepared to open sanatoria if local people are prepared to meet 50 per cent of the total expenditure?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir. It must be cent per cent."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"The Hon. the Minister said that building grants, equipment grants and other grants were being given to sanatoria run by private agencies. May I know, Sir, why the Tambaram Sanatorium—at one of its annual meetings, our Chief Minister was also present—which is doing very good work, has not been given any grant in spite of several representations made by it in this regard?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The main question is about West Godavari."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"No, Sir, the Minister has answered several general questions."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know anything about it. A separate question may be put."

Representation to the Central Government regarding allotment of yarn.

* 937 Q.—SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government have not made any representation as regards allotment of yarn to handloom as mentioned by the Hon. the Minister for Industries, Government of India, in reply to a question by Sri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi in the Parliament;

(b) if so, why no representation has been made;

(c) the quantity of bales of yarn that was received in the State of Madras in December 1950;

(d) the quantity that is expected in January 1951 and succeeding months; and

(e) whether sufficient quantity of yarn required by handlooms in the State will be supplied to them at least from January 1951?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—" (a) No, Sir. Several representations have been made since August 1950.

" (b) Does not arise.

" (c) 11,139½ bales.

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" (d) The quantities expected for January to April 1951 are as follows :—

	BALES.
January 1951	17,451
February 1951	18,801
March 1951	19,037
April 1951	22,500

but the actual receipts in January 1951 were only 15,164 bales.

" (e) As announced by the Union Minister, the supplies of yarn to this State are to be increased progressively every month from January to April 1951 when the 1948 level of supplies, viz., 22,500 bales per mensem is expected to be reached. If these expectations are realized, the handlooms will receive their minimum supplies of yarn by April 1951."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the quantities mentioned by the Hon. the Minister have been actually received? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" In January, we received 15,164 bales; in February we received 17,988 bales and in March up to yesterday, we have received 15,315 bales."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. the Minister that more than 50 per cent of the requirements of the handloom weavers of this State have been met from Central allotments in January and February, may I know why weaving centres in Chinnalapatti and other places have been deserted by weavers? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question relates to representation to the Central Government. We had better get on with the next question."

Schools in receipt of Government grants in Tirunelveli district.

* 938 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of elementary schools, higher elementary schools and high schools that receive Government grants in the Tirunelveli district before 1946;

(b) the number of District Board, Christian Mission and Hindu-managed schools among them; and

(c) the number of such schools in 1950, as classified above?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education) :—" (a), (b) & (c) The particulars required are given below. Separate figures are not available for higher elementary schools. Figures are also not available for Hindu and Mission elementary schools separately. The last quinquennial report was prepared in 1947, and particulars are given as on 31st March 1947.

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	As on 31st March 1947.	As on 31st March 1950.
Total number of aided high schools that received Government grants.	29	38
Christian Mission high schools ..	21	40
Hindu-managed high schools ..	7	14
District board high schools ..	6	13
Total number of aided elementary schools ..	1,553	1,664
Number of district board elementary schools ..	424	442

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Is it a fact that in elementary schools, Harijans are not generally admitted and even if admitted, the treatment given to the Harijan children happens to be discriminatory? "

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SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know the estimated cost of these two bridges, the important places they connect and the population on either side of these bridges? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The estimated cost of the two bridges is Rs. 215 lakhs. As regards the places they connect and the population of the area, I have no information."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—" May I know whether the alignments have been finalised? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Alignments with regard to the bridge across the Gowtami branch have already been finalised."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" As the construction involves a large amount of expenditure, may I know whether a special division has been created for this purpose? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" There is already a special division to attend to this work."

Basic training schools in Tanjore district.

* 940 Q.—SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN (on behalf of Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to increase the number of basic training schools in Tanjore district; if so, when and where?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education) :—" There is one Government basic training school at Tanjore now. The question of opening another basic training school in Tanjore district, will be considered during the year 1951-52."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—" Will the Government please see that only rural areas are chosen, when new basic training schools are opened? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I suppose Vedaranyam is considered a rural area."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" May I know, Sir, whether all the teachers trained at the basic training schools are being absorbed in the Educational department and if not, whether they will be absorbed at once now? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We have issued instructions to the District Board Presidents and Municipal Commissioners to absorb these teachers as far as possible."

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Improvement to 'Swatantra Udyanavanam' at Nellore.

* 941 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have directed the Nellore Municipal Commissioner to provide for expenditure in the last budget for improving the 'Swatantra Udayanavanam' a public park at Nellore;

(b) whether the municipal council provided for it;

(c) whether the amount so provided has been spent on the park's improvement;

(d) whether the Chairman has been opposing the laying and the keeping up of the park;

(e) whether his own brother has financial interests in the park-site and has been agitating for its abolition; and

(f) what steps the Government propose to take to have their orders enforced?

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

" (b) The Commissioner, Nellore Municipality, reported that a sum of Rs. 4,000 had been provided in the Budget Estimate of the Municipal Council for 1950-51 for parks.

" (c) No.

" (d) Government have no information to come to such conclusion.

" (e) A petition was received in August 1947 from Sri A. Venkata Reddy, alleged to be the brother of the Chairman, Sri A. C. Subba Reddy, requesting Government to drop the laying of the park.

" (f) The Government have already instructed the Commissioner and the Chairman to revive the park at an early date."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know the contents of the petition submitted to the Government by the alleged brother of the Chairman of the Nellore Municipality? May I also know the reasons he advanced in support of his plea that the park should not be opened? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" When I say the petition has been rejected, there is no necessity to have this information at all."

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(b) if so, why the Government are running the existing training school at Villupuram, South Arcot district, which produces only non-basic trained teachers?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) The Government have directed the local bodies to give preference to basic trained teachers whenever vacancies occur in schools under their management.

“(b) The Government are gradually converting the existing ordinary Government training schools into basic training schools. The existing training school at Villupuram, South Arcot district, will be converted into a basic training school in course of time.”

Recruitment to the posts of Deputy and Assistant Commandants of the Malabar Special Police.

* 943 Q.—JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Janab K. M. Seethi) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for not treating the post of the Deputy Commandant of the Malabar Special Police which is the post for a Junior District Superintendent of Police as before in the case of the present incumbent of that post; and

(b) the reasons as to why the Assistant Commandants of the Malabar Special Police whose posts were formerly reserved for British I.P.A.S.P. officers are not given the benefits of the grade of Deputy Superintendents of Police in the matters of the scale of pay, pension, etc.?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“(a) The post of Deputy Commandant, Malabar Special Police, is a temporary one and is neither a cadre post nor earmarked for appointment of a Junior District Superintendent of Police though a few Indian Police officers did hold that post for some time. The intention of the Government has always been to fill it by an officer with military experience. The Government have accordingly appointed now an ex-army officer on contract basis.

“(b) At present the posts of Assistant Commandants in the Malabar Special Police have not been included either in the Indian Police Service or the Madras Police Service cadre. The arrangement under which subordinate officers of the Malabar Special Police are promoted at Assistant Commandants is purely temporary. The question of giving these Assistant Commandants the benefits of the Deputy Superintendent's of Police scale of pay, etc., does not therefore arise.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“May I know the reasons for keeping the Special Armed Police and the Malabar Special Police still temporary? What good work can the Government expect from them if they are employed on a contract basis, year after year, when even the shop assistants make certain claims for permanent employment?”

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JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Sir, before the ruling is given, let me say something. Then the Hon. Speaker can give his ruling . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have not given my ruling yet. I am only giving the reasons to show that this is not very urgent. Let the hon. Member say what he has to say on the motion."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" It is a fact, Sir, that the same matter came before the House in a different form. But at that time the situation was different, and the points raised in the motion for adjournment were not there. The Government have not been able to handle the situation. The students have been asked to vacate the hostel. Nearly two hundred students are in the streets to-day and of these seven are lady students. Fortunately or unfortunately, the Minister in charge of the portfolio is not here and the Hon. the Chief Minister who is just now in charge of the portfolio is not able to tackle the subject. This is a very important matter considering the fact that all the students have been asked to get out of the hostel. This is not the proper thing to be done by any Government. After all this Government would not have lost anything if these students were allowed to stay in the hostel. Instead of tackling the problem they are treating the students in an inhuman way not heard of in the history of India. I hope that in view of the fact that the Medical Demand is not likely to be taken up, as the Hon. Minister in charge is not here, and in view of the fact that this is a very urgent matter of importance as far as the hostel is concerned, I submit that the motion is in order and I request you, Sir, to take it up."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" On the question whether this motion is a new one or not, of course the Hon. Speaker has indicated that the subject came up in a different form some time back. But I submit that the problem now before us is different from the one that was considered earlier . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Now the question is in a different form. The subject is the same."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The subject of course is the same but a new event has taken place, namely, two hundred students have been turned out of the hostel and necessarily the college would be closed and the Government have not been able to tackle the problem."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have read the motion. It refers to the Government's inability to tackle the problem of the College of Indian Medicine. I have already told the House that this subject came up before the House in a different form and we had a half-an-hour debate on it. Secondly this comes under the rule of anticipation as we are going to have the Medical Demand very soon. I therefore rule it out of order."

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III.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—VOTING OF DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XIV—POLICE—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. the Leader of the House will now reply to the debate."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Sir, I want to speak on the Demand."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not possible to allow the hon. Member to speak now. I must tell the House, the other day the hon. Member Janab Abdul Hameed Khan expressed the desire that we should strictly adhere to the allotted time. I have already allowed 2½ hours for the Demand and the Hon. Minister will take about 45 minutes for replying to the debate. In all, the Demand would take away about 3 hours and 15 minutes. I can't allow any more time. The Hon. the Leader of the House will now reply to the debate."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" I have to protest, Sir. This is an important Demand . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Against whom is the hon. Member protesting? "

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Against the Government, Sir, and the way in which they have arranged these Demands for discussion. This is an important Demand."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It is not the Government that arrange the order of the Demands. It is the leaders of parties that arrange it."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" With regard to this, I submit that various changes have taken place after we arranged the list. We are not responsible for the changes."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I do not think we have made any change except that we have not taken up Education and Administration of Justice. The order in respect of the other Demands is followed by the Government, and I do not think we have effected any change in the order."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" I submit, Sir, for two or three Demands the Government asked for longer time than was fixed by you."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I gave notice of a cut motion in respect of this Demand. I was not called . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the Speaker bound to call the hon. Member? Is that what the hon. Member means? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" If you will allow me I shall represent my case. May I request the Chair to hear me? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes, I am hearing the hon. Member."

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, we come from various constituencies and we represent those constituencies. Every Member of this House has got a right to move the cut motion and his cut motion must be taken up. I know it depends upon the time available and all other conveniences and the Chair may allot as much time as is possible. My right to move a cut motion cannot be curtailed by any arrangement, particularly an arrangement to which I am not a party. I can understand, if the Hon. Speaker has called all those persons who have given notice of cut motions and asked which of them are going to move the cut motions and decided which of them are going to be moved and which of the motions are going to be left out. Then it would have been a voluntary surrender of a cut motion or dropping out one by the particular member. But I do not think it is within the jurisdiction of the Chair to rule out a cut motion altogether from being moved. I submit, Sir, a member cannot surrender the rights in this manner.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member has thoroughly misunderstood the position. Every member has a right to give notice of a cut motion but the Chair is not bound to call him simply because he has given a cut motion. If I were to call every member who has given notice of a cut motion, I do not think we will be able to finish one Demand within the time fixed. I now straightway call the Hon. the Leader of the House to reply to the debate.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ I come from Guntur, Sir. . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Order, order, let the Hon. the Leader of the House reply to the debate. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi stood up in his seat.)”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ As a protest I walk out, Sir. (The hon. Member then walked out.)”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Hon. the Leader of the House may begin his reply.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Demand had really very easy passage this time as compared to previous years. (An hon. Member : ‘ Because more Members were not allowed to speak.’) When hon. Members were allowed to speak or not, it is entirely in the discretion of the Chair and I do not think hon. Members are questioning the ruling of the Chair in this matter. Sir, I must say we had about ten speakers who spoke on this Demand yesterday and all told there was not much of criticism about the administration of the department. On the other hand compliments were paid for the way in which the people in the department are trying to discharge their duties which are exacting in the present difficult conditions. Many hon. Members pleaded for the enhancement of the salary of the men in the department. I can, therefore, safely claim that compared with previous years, this year this Demand had a very easy passage indeed.”

“ Sir, if conditions that obtained in March last are compared with the conditions prevailing this year, they are very much different. A casual perusal of the speeches made last year, specially those made by my hon. Friend Sri Kaleswara Rao and others graphically describing the conditions in Krishna and other districts, shows that they are not the same to-day. Things have very much changed now. That does not mean that the situation is completely under control. Here and there, on certain occasions, under cover of darkness, as usual the Communists do come and raid innocent villagers especially in Guntur and Krishna districts. But things have changed. That is what I want to say. In spite of the fact that the graph showing the percentage of detection has gone down slightly, yet the Communist situation in the State compared with that of last year is very much more under control just now and the scare that obtained last year is not there now. (Interruption.) Yes. It is only a comparative statement.”

“ Sir, the hon. Lady Member Begum Saheba both last year and this year referred to what looked to her a paradox. She said last year that this Government which claimed to be a popular Government with a popular Ministry and which came into office with a larger number of votes, had been forced to spend large sums of money on the Police. This year also she referred to it as a paradox, namely, that the popular Government should be obliged to spend large sums of money on the Police. Sir, I may say, it is also paradoxical that an enlightened Member of the calibre of Begum Saheba does not understand why it has become incumbent on the part of the Government to spend large sums of money on the Police department. When the Britisher was here he maintained fewer people indeed in the Police because he could do things in a rough and ready manner. He never cared for public opinion. I remember, in previous years when Sri Ramaswami Mudaliyar and others were in the Opposition, they voted down the Police Demand year after year. Yet the Governor immediately certified it and allowed the Demand to stand as it was. This was just prior to 1937. But to-day whatever is done by the Police department can and should be scrutinized by this House. This House has a right to say that they will cut the Demand by such and such an amount or pass it without any cut. The Britisher was not responsive or responsible to public opinion. Then it was a reserved subject and he could do what he liked with regard to law and order. But to-day we have to work in a responsible manner and the Police are also alive to the fact that the Government and the Legislature are keenly alive to what is being done by the department and therefore they have to take extra precautions to see that they do not trench upon ground which is not their proper sphere.”

“ Sir, we have also to look at the world conditions as a whole. I have personally seen conditions in Burma. About seven or eight months ago I had the good fortune of visiting Burma. I stayed there for 15 days. I therefore know what conditions prevail in the City of Rangoon, and in the neighbouring mufassal districts of Rangoon. After sun-set, they cannot go beyond the

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municipal limits of Rangoon. It is an important City, the headquarters of the Government. Yet after sun-set, they cannot go to that beautiful lake which is just outside the Corporation limit. There was such a scare, the scare that any time a bandit might come in a motor car and show a pistol and ask you to get into the car and kidnap you into the hills and dales. All the municipal towns were cut away. They could not be reached by rail. There was no rail or telegraph communication. Every town had to be reached by wireless and by 'planes. Just imagine what would be the condition if communication by rail were cut off between places like Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Guntakal and Vijayavada and we have only to reach them by 'plane. That is the condition that is prevailing perhaps even to-day in Burma. We also know what is happening in Singapore, Indonesia and Indo-China. All these countries are having a lot of trouble internally and the question of maintaining security has become a major part of governmental work.

"Sir, in India of course, we had our own problems either due to the partition of the country or due to Hindu-Muslim tension or labour-capital unrest. Whatever it was there was a tension in the country and the Government had to take large measures of prevention. We are happy to-day that in spite of happenings elsewhere and even in our own State, things are coming to normal in most respects but for the Communist trouble here and there. I think, normally speaking, we are leading a peaceful life just now.

11-45 p.m. "Sir, the crimes have gone up in number indeed. This is of course well-known. The hon. Lady Member, Begum Saheba, said that the economic condition of the country is largely responsible for the increase. That being so there is no use criticizing the Police department for not putting down crime effectively. The economic situation, the high cost of living, and the general poverty of the people with food scarcity are responsible for the increase in the number of crimes and therefore the fault cannot be laid at the door of the Police department. But the Government also cannot overnight do anything to improve the economic conditions. Perhaps a long-range policy at improving our irrigation, electricity and other industries, alone will improve the economic condition of the people. Therefore, Sir, it is not possible to improve their economic condition overnight or even within the space of a decade because things which were neglected for decades and centuries cannot be improved within a short time. Both on the industries side and on the side of irrigation and electricity, we are taking up both short-term and long-term schemes which cost us huge sums of money and which will ultimately improve the economic condition of the people. But as things stand to-day, we have to incur large expenditure on the Police department and see that nothing goes wrong. It is therefore essential both from our own developmental point of view and from the point of view of long-range policy also that we should incur this heavy expenditure. Because no investor would like to invest his money in the Government loans which we require for our many capital works, if he finds

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that the internal conditions in a particular State are not happy and that things are not moving happily with regard to stabilization of law and order. So we are doing the right thing in incurring this large expenditure.

"Sir, the hon. Lady Member Begum Saheba in the same strain asked us to increase the salaries. On the one hand she said that a popular Ministry ought not to spend large sums of money on the Police department and on the other hand she pleaded for the enhancement of salaries of the staff in the Police department. Sir, she called everything paradoxical. But I call this statement of hers paradoxical because she cannot have it both ways."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Sir, I said that the Government could cut down the strength of the Police forces and increase the salaries of the existing personnel."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What is the use of cutting down the strength of the forces and their efficiency and increasing the salaries? They will only eat more and grow fat with consequential loss of efficiency. (Laughter.) We must give them the necessary mobility, equipment, housing accommodation, etc., and a decent salary, which they require. We cannot cut down the strength of the forces. It is very dangerous to experiment with such a novel idea at the present juncture.

"Sir, the increase under this Demand is mostly on account of the salaries of constabulary and other ranks. The scale of pay of constables was revised four times during the last four or five years. The hon. Member might remember their scales of pay prior to 1st April 1946. The salary of a constable was Rs. 16-8-0 per mensem from the date of completion of probation for the first three years, Rs. 17-8-0 per mensem for the next five years, Rs. 19-8-0 per mensem for the next seven years and Rs. 21-8-0 per mensem from the 18th year. This was prior to 1st April 1946. As I have already said, we have increased their salaries 3 or 4 times and to-day the scale of pay of a constable is Rs. 30-40 with an annual increment of Re. 0-8-0. He now starts on Rs. 30 per mensem and reaches Rs. 40 while the maximum he could get previously was Rs. 21-8-0. Now his starting pay as well as his maximum have been increased which he could never have dreamt of in the previous years. Of course, hon. Members may refer to the cost of living index, etc. Whatever it is, we have raised his pay from Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 30 per mensem and also the maximum he could reach from Rs. 21-8-0 to Rs. 40 per mensem. Besides these, we are giving him Dearness Allowance which is from Rs. 19 to Rs. 21 per month. So a constable now gets Rs. 61 per mensem while he was getting only Rs. 21-8-0 per mensem previously, as the maximum on the eve of his retirement. So, we have done all that is necessary and we do not regret it. Perhaps they deserve something more. But we should have a general view of our finances and what we are giving to the peons, lower division clerks, secondary grade teachers, etc., which has a bearing on what we do for the Police department. We cannot go on increasing the salaries of the Police department without any relation to other departments.

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Therefore we do claim that we have done something for the constabulary in raising their scales of pay. I know that in certain other States like West Bengal and Orissa, the salaries are still lower and in Bombay the constables are paid a little more."

AN HON. MEMBER :—"What about Travelling Allowance?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"They are also given a Fixed Travelling Allowance.

"Then, Sir, even head constables also get more now. A first-grade head constable was given previously Rs. 34 per mensem, second-grade Rs. 30 and the third-grade Rs. 26 per mensem. Now, the present scale is Rs. 40—60 with efficiency bar at Rs. 50. In regard to the Malabar Special Police also, the scales of pay have been revised as follows :—

	Old scales.	New scales.
	RS.	RS.
Lance-Naik	20—35	32—43
Naik	30—35	45—50
Havildar	35—40	55—60
Havildar-Major	40—48	65—70
Jamadar	65—80	85—100

"Sir, the repeated enhancement of Dearness Allowance is also largely a reason for this inflation in the Police Demand which is little over Rs. 7 crores. Apart from this we have opened more Police Stations and Out Stations and recruited more Deputy Superintendents of Police, Special Duty Officers, Anti-Black-Marketing staff, Special Police, Home Guards, etc.

"So, Sir, the revision of salaries alone covers a major portion of the Demand. Therefore, the complaint of hon. Members that we have been merely incurring large sums of money on the Police department and criticisms on that account are not warranted. Because, they cannot say on the one hand that we should increase the salaries and on the other hand that we are incurring large expenditure.

"Sir, the hon. Gentleman, Mr. Raza Khan, has said that the Police must be free from political influence. It is not only the Police department, we want other departments also to be free from political influences. The policies will be laid down by the Government according to their own ideologies and they will be implemented by the respective departments—whether it is Revenue or Education or any other department, and no officer whether he is high or low should be subject to any political influence. It is a very bad thing in any administration if political pressure is brought on the officers and their subordinates and if they are not allowed to do their duty properly. The officers must carry out the policies of the Government. The Government lay down policies whether it is in regard to Prohibition or any other subject and the officers must be able to implement them without fear or favour.

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"Then, Sir, with regard to public co-operation, the hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan has said that he is at a loss to know what the Government want and what His Excellency the Governor wants and that he has said the same thing this year also which he said last year. I would only ask the hon. Members to realize the difficulties of the Police department. Whenever a grave crime occurs in a particular village, the Police cannot investigate the case successfully unless the people come forward and tell the Police what they know of the crime. In a large number of cases, the villagers are apathetic and indifferent and not at all anxious to give any information to the Police, and the Police department will be grouping in the dark in regard to the investigation of the crime. Therefore, we do want people to come forward, even at the risk of their lives sometimes, because the good of the community is at stake and give whatever information they have to the police so that the investigation of the crime can be successfully concluded. Otherwise the Police who will be coming from a distant place, say 10 miles, will not be able to do anything and the real culprit absconds or goes scotfree without being booked. Therefore we do want the co-operation of the public in this matter, just in the same way as in other countries people come forward and give all the information to the Police. So, we want the co-operation of the public and leaders of political parties as well, whether it is in regard to crimes or illicit distillation of liquor. I know that there are many places where illicit distillation of liquor is going on. But I want the people to come forward and help the Police in detecting such cases. Otherwise the work of the Police department will be very difficult.

"The hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan has also complained about the Police being used to do propaganda for the Government. It is absolutely wrong to think that we are making use of the constables and the Sub-Inspectors for doing propaganda work for us. We do not want it not only to-day, but even in the coming elections, we do not want them to support the Congress candidates or oppose the Muslim League candidates and others. We do not want any Government servant to do anything for us and influence the voters. The officers must carry out the policies of the Government in a manner which will keep up the dignity of the department. They are not to criticise the policies of the Government either in regard to Police or Prohibition openly or secretly. They can only bring to the notice of the Government any points on which they cannot agree. Otherwise it will be impairing the efficiency of any department if individual officers go on criticising the policies of the Government. It is no use any Government servant complaining either to hon. Member Sri Kallur Subbarao or to the Food Minister simply because he has put his vote in the yellow box. That is not the way for any Government servant to act. Even if he does not agree, he must explain what is being done by the Government instead of having a dig at the Government or the Food Minister or any M.L.A. Therefore, Sir, it is wrong to think that we are asking the police to do any propaganda for us. We are only collecting statistics of what has been done

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within the last five years in all the branches, Revenue, Electricity, Education, Public Health, etc., so that the people may know what the Government have done during those years. Sir, I think that every Government has a right to know what it has done and what it has been able to achieve during its tenure of office. We are trying to collect the information and give it to the people so that they may know what is happening in all the districts. It is no use telling the people of Kurnool that we have taken up Papanasam Scheme in Tirunelveli district. If we tell them what we have done in the Kurnool district it would be much better and more useful to the people. Therefore, we want to tell the people what we have done during the last five years because the final arbiters are the people.

12
noon.

“Then, Sir, the usual complaint, Caste-Hindus *versus* Harijans, was raised. It is always there. Some of our hon. Friends get excited when they hear reports that Caste-Hindus are having their *zoolum* over the Harijans. But, Sir, we have issued strict instructions to the departments concerned to see that the Caste-Hindus do not treat the Harijans as untouchables and that the Harijans are not handicapped with regard to getting the social amenities. They must be able to draw water from the public wells; they must be able to walk freely in the public streets and they must be given all facilities which every other citizen enjoys. Of course, in certain cases, certain Caste-Hindus, on account of their position, wealth, affluence, and power try to suppress or terrorize these poor people, but I do not know whether we can merely arrest such people on the report that they are not treating the Harijans properly, unless there is a specific crime committed by them. Suppose for instance, a Caste-Hindu tied a Harijan to a tree and then flogged him. Then, of course, he will be arrested for doing so. But on a report of mere ill-treatment, the Caste-Hindu cannot be arrested. If some Caste-Hindu commits some cognizable offence against a member of the Harijan community action will be taken against him but on the report of mere ill-treatment, if somebody writes to the authorities concerned, I do not know whether we can do anything in the matter. Of course, here and there, there are complaints received by the Government about ill-treatment of Harijans and we have asked our officers to look into the matter. We are certainly anxious to see that the Harijans do not suffer from any disability hereafter. After all these evils were there for several centuries and I am sure, my hon. Friends, Mr. Kurmayya and Mr. Nagappa, will compare the position of the Harijans to-day with their position ten years ago and they will see that many of these evils have been removed and in the next ten years, I am sure, these evils will not be there at all.”

SRI V. KURMAYYA :—“The difficulties of the Harijans have increased when compared to their position ten years back. There are people who under the present Government are trying to harass the Harijans, and the Harijans are helpless. It has become a Police *raj*. Previously, there was no harassment, even under the previous regime and even when the Justice Party was there. You

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may say that you are spending so many lakhs of rupees on their education, but if you go to the villages, you will find that these Harijans are harassed on account of the influence of the Caste-Hindus. If the Hon. Minister compares the Administration Report of the previous years with the present Administration Report, he will know that.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“I do not think the present Administration Report will give any information with regard to the difficulties to which the Harijans are subjected. These difficulties are mostly because of their economic condition. Perhaps they themselves create such conditions, for example, they may trench upon the rights of Caste-Hindus and then later on say that they have been harassed. We cannot generalize. It all depends on circumstances. It may be that the Caste-Hindus in certain places are in the wrong and in certain other places, the Harijans may be in the wrong. So, we cannot generalize. I do not subscribe to the presumption that the Harijan is always innocent. It may be that the Harijan may be prompted to do certain things. We cannot say that the Harijans are not prompted. I do not accept that proposition. Even my hon. Friend, Mr. Nagappa, cannot claim that the Harijans are the Avatars of Harischandra, and that they are paragons of virtue. They are also subject to all vices and virtues common to all the citizens of the State. But, because, the Harijans are economically backward . . .”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“If they have those virtues, that cannot be helped.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Because they are Harijans, the presumption cannot be that they have all the virtues. It is no use telling the Government that the Government should issue instructions to the Police to always champion the cause of Harijans. Wherever the Harijans have been ill-treated, it is the duty of the Police officers and staff to attend to them.”

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“When so many complaints are brought to the notice of the Police in regard to the working of the Civil Disabilities Removal Act, no action is taken by them. I may even say that the Police themselves observe these distinctions. In spite of so many complaints to the Police under this Act, no action has been taken by them.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“I can only say that the constable has no prejudice against the Harijan and he is dealt with in a fair manner. I can say that the average constable has no prejudice against a Harijan; he has no feeling of that kind. Of course, we do want that those old prejudices should die and that the Harijans must be treated properly. But, what is the use of blaming the Police people for that? (Interruption.) After all the Caste-Hindus may be blamed. But, as I said previously, only if the Caste-Hindus commit any cognizable offences against the Harijans, they will be prosecuted and arrested. But, on a report of mere ill-treatment, we cannot immediately take action. We have to look into the legal aspect, etc.”

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SRI V. KURMAYYA :—“ The Police are also harassing the Harijans because, they are led by the Caste-Hindus and there are mostly Caste-Hindus among the Police. Therefore, I want proper representation of Harijans in the Police department in all cadres, from Superintendents of Police down to constables.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ In recent years, we have increased the quota of Harijans considerably. I also gather that in recent years, a large number of Harijans are taken as constables. We are certainly anxious to stand by the Harijans, wherever they are right but we cannot be expected to stand by them if they do any illegal or unlawful act.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ They are incapable of doing anything illegal.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I do not accept that presumption. They must be treated on a par with the other citizens of the State. Whatever facilities the other people enjoy will also be enjoyed by them.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ The question is whether the Government have issued instructions categorically to the Police to see that the Civil Disabilities Removal Act is enforced correctly and strictly so that there may not be any misuse of that Act.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ They are given specific instructions by the department. In fact the Revenue Department with their Tahsildars and others are more responsible for seeing that the Act is not violated. Likewise, the Police also are responsible, and if there is any wrong done by anybody, then certainly the Police must step in.

“ Then, Sir, with regard to smart dress for the Police which the hon. Lady Member Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin wanted—of course, our idea of the Police is limited but she has travelled widely and she has also experience of International Police—if she makes any recommendation to improve the efficiency and smartness of our own Police, we shall certainly go into the suggestion. But, so far, no such suggestion has emanated from the department. As the suggestion has emanated from the experienced Lady Member, it is worthwhile pursuing and asking the Inspector-General of Police about it. She has a sense of smartness and we are certainly aware that smartness in dress, the head-gear, etc., will certainly add to the efficiency. The Inspector-General of Police will look into this matter and if there is anything to be done to improve the smartness of the Police Force, we shall certainly incur the necessary expenditure and make them smart.

“ With regard to the question of women police which she has raised, I do not know how far the House wants these women police. I am not quite sure whether the House is in favour. Well, Sir, I appreciate the foresight and knowledge with which she pleaded for the appointment of women police and I am also converted to her view. I have seen how the women police work at Calcutta. I have also interrogated some of them. Yet, I do not know how far the

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House is agreeable to the appointment of women police. So, we shall look into the matter after ascertaining public opinion with regard to the appointment of women officers in the Police department.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Public opinion is only men's opinion, I am afraid.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ According to the latest census, there are more women than men in the Tamil districts and more men than women in most of the Telugu districts.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ In our district also, there are more females than males.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ According to the latest census, in the Telugu districts, there are more men than women except in the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts where there are more women than men. But, whatever it is, with regard to the appointment of women police, we shall look into the matter and see what can be done.

“ Then, Sir, hon. Gentleman Mr. Majid has made a very serious allegation that we are showing favouritism in the matter of promotions. I do not think it is warranted. He may be having in view some individual cases. Even there, he does not know the other side of the picture as to what are their confidential and so on. He has given only one instance and said that he has been overlooked and therefore Government must have shown favouritism. We do want to do our best. I can certainly say that even in the cases where the hon. Member has in view, where certain people have been overlooked, it is not because a particular Minister or a particular Head of a Department wanted to favour others but it may be due to other reasons. So, it is a very vague allegation which the hon. Member has made against the Government. When an officer promotes a man, he does not take merely seniority into consideration. Promotion should not be on account of mere age or efflux of time. It is not as if a man should be promoted because he has put in 25 or 27 years of service. Such a rule will work havoc in any administration. Therefore, the Head of a Department or Government must be given the discretion in the matter of promoting persons, and they have to go into their confidentials and see whether a particular man is fit to be promoted or somebody else should be promoted and so on. These are subtle matters which we cannot discuss in public. If the hon. Member wants us to explain any particular case in view, we can certainly explain under what circumstances he was overlooked and somebody else was promoted. But, the charge that the Government are showing favouritism in the matter of promotions is a very uncharitable one, because there is no question of favouritism at all.

“ Then, the hon. Member also said that there are some pirate taxis in certain districts. We have also received complaints about that and we are trying to impress upon the District Superintendents of Police and Road Traffic Officers also to book pirate taxis.

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Here again, we want public co-operation in this matter. Hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan wanted to know what is the public co-operation that we wanted. As it is very difficult to trace the people without public co-operation, we want the co-operation of the public in this matter. The pirate taxi is supposed to be a private car. Even if the District Superintendent of Police goes and ascertains, for all purposes, it will be a private car, but different types of people will be travelling in it on different days and even if they are questioned, they will say that they are the friends of so and so. To-day, they may be Muslims; to-morrow they may be *Badagas*; day after to-morrow, they may be Gowdas; but still, they claim some relationship and friendship of some big persons. So, nothing can be done. Therefore, we do want the co-operation of the public in this matter. With public co-operation, we can easily detect these pirate taxis, but we do not get that co-operation. Of course, we are trying to minimise the evil of pirate taxis and we are trying to catch them and we are doing everything to put down these pirate taxis.

"Then, Sir, hon. Gentleman, Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad, wanted that there should be dispersal of the reserve police in each district. Instead of concentrating them in one divisional headquarters, he wanted their dispersal in the various districts. But, Sir, the difficulty is this. If we do this, the strength and the ability to strike in an emergency will be lessened to that extent. Instead of keeping one hundred people in a particular place, if we divide them into four batches and send 25 people to different places, in an emergency, these 25 people may be overwhelmed."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I suggested the minimum number of sixty."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Whatever it is, I am not saying it myself but people with experience of such situation and persons who have experience of such emergency whom I have consulted told me that by such dispersal, their efficiency will be lessened to that extent."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"May I submit to the Hon. Minister that the Inspector-General is considering the suggestion, but for want of support only, it has not been given effect to so far."

12-15 p.m. THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know, Sir; the hon. Member might be having more information than I have. But in a given situation, if you send 10 men instead of 100, the possibilities are that they will get lost. In Krishna district I knew how difficult it was to keep a small force there, because if the force is small the chances of its being overwhelmed by the Communists will be there.

"As regards the inconvenience felt by people in the matter of getting passports, I may state that we are trying to improve the arrangements. We do not want to inconvenience people going to foreign countries. Since large numbers of people want to go to

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Rangoon, there is a bottle-neck in this matter. I assure hon. Members that we are trying to improve the arrangements in this regard.

"With regard to housing difficulties, in this year's Budget we have provided nearly 35 lakhs of rupees for the police. Of course we have two programmes now. Under one programme we have 64 lakhs of rupees and under another 24 lakhs of rupees, both to be completed within three years. For the 64 lakhs of rupees programme, we provide every year nearly 30 lakhs and for the 24 lakhs programme we are providing 8 lakhs of rupees. This year we have provided 35 lakhs of rupees. A certain sum lapsed last year because the Public Works Department could not spend the whole amount. But this year they are looking into the matter and hope to expedite the construction of houses."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Out of the provision of Rs. 35 lakhs what is the provision for Visakhapatnam?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The total provision is 35 lakhs of rupees. The Inspector-General of Police and the Public Works Department officials will sit together and chalk out a programme and obtain the sanction of Government."

"Before I come to the next point, I would like to advert to the feeling that whatever the police do in the districts or taluks is condoned by the department. I think some hon. Members have the feeling that the police indulge in excesses in some cases and that the departmental people condone them. It is not right. A large number of police subordinates are every year subjected to disciplinary action. In the years 1949 and 1950 punishment was inflicted on a number of people. In the year 1949, 273 subordinates were dismissed and in 1950, 412 were dismissed for various reasons such as excesses or inefficiency."

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an end to. Here I do want to appeal to the Communists and other political parties that so long as they adopt violent methods, certainly the Government will have to deal with them in a firm manner. They will have to be arrested and prosecuted or treated as detenus. They should also know that if they challenge the forces of law and order in an encounter they will have to be shot also. We cannot be considerate to them. They are not considerate to anybody and are following their policy of murder and arson. When such is the case, if in an encounter with the police, the police open fire in self-defence and kill them the responsibility will be only theirs. But if they give up their policy of violence and foreswear raids and lootings, we can allow them the ordinary amenities. As long as they do not give up their present activities and indulge in subversive and violent methods they will be given no quarter. The Government will consider the question of their release or the grant of facilities to them for contesting the elections only when there is evidence that they have changed their heart and attitude and are following peaceful methods of propaganda. We will have to see whether any change noticed is real and *bona fide* and not merely a change of tactics for election purposes. It is no use blaming the Government for keeping a large number of people under detention and dealing with them in a firm manner. We have to deal with them in a firm manner and I am sure the House expects us to do so.

"With regard to recruitment of Muslims, we are really happy and hon. Members also are happy that there will be no more than bar against. All communities will have due representation. This due representation in the services will, I am sure, go a long way to allay the suspicion of Muslims that from any particular important department they have been shut out.

"With regard to people who were previously recruited—this was referred to by the hon. Gentlemen Janab Raza Khan and Janab Majid—the question will be considered carefully by the department and by the Hon. the Chief Minister. We shall certainly see what can be done in the matter. This does not mean any additional expense to the Government.

"I am glad that hon. Members have expressed appreciation of the work of the police. All the ten Members who have spoken under this Demand have paid encomiums to the police. Hon. Lady Member Begum Sahiba stated that we are spending large sums on the Police department. I want to impress upon the Lady Member that it is necessary to keep this Force disciplined and contented. They must appreciate the spirit of the times and behave in a manner which will bring credit to their department and not think of individual interests. It is really necessary that they must be a disciplined organization. Though at present I see here and there signs of slackness and absence of discipline and smartness, I am sure that things are settling down and that they are conforming to the departmental discipline and to the general manner in which the department has to function. I hope things will be brighter in future."

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* **SRI P. KAKKAN** :—"A word of personal explanation, Sir. நேற்று இந்த போலீஸ் டிமாண்டில் இரு பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிலுள்ள செட்டித்தாங்கல் எஸ்.ஓ கிராமத்தில் நடந்த சம்பவத்தைப்பற்றி சொன்னார்கள். ஸ்ரீமான் முனுசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்கள், 'அந்த ஊரில் ஒரு பிணத்தை பொது ரஸ்தா வழியாகக் கொண்டுபோன தால் தகராறு ஏற்பட்டு, இரண்டு நாட்கள் கழித்து பிணத்தைப் போலீசா ரிடம் கொடுத்து, அதன் பிற்பாடு அந்தப் பிணத்தைப் புதைத்தார்கள்' என்று சொன்னார்கள். மதிப்பிற்குரிய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீமான் ராயர் அவர்கள், 'ஸ்ரீமான் முனுசாமி பிள்ளை நீலகிரியில் வசிக்கிறார். அவருக்கு தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் தெரியாது' என்று சொன்னார். நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். கனம் ஸ்ரீ முனுசாமிப் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவைச் சேர்ந்த அங்கத்தினர் என்பதை இந்தச் சபையில் நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால் அந்தத் தாலுகாவிலுள்ள மற்ற ஜாதியினரும் பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களும் ஒன்றுக்கூடி வாழ வேண்டிய அந்த இடத்தில், இந்தமாதிரி தகராறு இருப்பது நல்லதல்ல. ஆனால், கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்பது என்னவென்றால் . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member Sri Muniswami Pillay is not in the House. I cannot understand another Member making a personal explanation for him.

SRI P. NATESAN :—"He is making this explanation on behalf of the absent Member and in that connexion making a speech."

MR. SPEAKER :—"நீங்கள் உட்காருங்கள். நீங்கள் சொல்வது personal explanation இல் வராது. நீங்கள் ஸ்ரீ முனுசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்க ளிடமிருந்து வக்காலத்து வாங்கிப் பேசுவது சரியல்ல. வக்காலத்து வாங்கிப் பேசுகிறீர்கள் என்று நான் சொல்வதை நீங்கள் தவறுதலாக நினைக்கக் கூடாது. அவருக்காக நீங்கள் பேசக்கூடாது."

* **SRI P. KAKKAN** :—"இம்மாதிரி சம்பவம் நடந்ததால் கவர்ன் மெண்டு . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"நீங்கள் மறுபடியும் பேசுகிறீர்கள். இது personal explanation இல் வராது."

* **SRI P. KAKKAN** :—"நான் கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு என்ன சொல்லு கிறேன் என்றால், இரண்டு பேர்களும் இப்படிச் சொல்வதால், D.I.G. அங்கு போய் விசாரணை செய்து நியாயம் வழங்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லு கிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"நீங்கள் சொன்னது personal explanation இல் வராது."

* **SRI V. KURMAYYA** :—"I am very thankful to the Government for abolishing the Home Guards; but in their place, an organization called the Village Defence Guards . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Is it a personal explanation or a sugges tion to the Government? In any case it is not a point of order."

* **SRI V. KURMAYYA** :—"Mine is a suggestion to the Government for action, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I cannot allow the hon. Member to make a suggestion at this stage."

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* SRI V. KURMAYYA :—“ A point of information, Sir. (Laughter.) They have formed the Village Defence Guards and the labourers in the villages are forced to keep watch against Communist activities. I want an assurance from the Government that these villagers who are made to do this work will be paid out of the funds saved by the abolition of the Home Guards. If this is not done, this Village Defence Organization may be abolished. Poor people should not be taken to this organization to save the rich at the former's cost.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Is it a point of information which the hon. Member is raising? I leave it to the House to judge. I see the hon. Member Sri Nagappa rising. I am not going to allow any more speeches on this Demand.”

“ The mover of the cut motion the hon. Member Sri Prakasam is not in the House. The cut motion is therefore deemed as withdrawn and I will now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 7,03,17,700 under Demand XIV—Police. ’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

12-30
p.m.

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

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,65,500 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff. ’ ”

Sir, this Demand is a very important Demand, covering the salaries of the establishment of the Governor, the Ministers, the Secretariat, etc., and I am sure hon. Members will make very constructive criticisms in regard to this Demand.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion, moved—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,65,500 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff. ’ ”

“ I am going to allot four hours for this Demand.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ To-morrow afternoon we are not sitting, Sir, and so, we must finish this Demand by 1-30 p.m. to-morrow.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Yes, beginning now at 12-30, we will discuss this for 2½ hours to-day (to-day being Friday) and for 1½ hours to-morrow, and close at 1-30 p.m. to-morrow.”

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* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Sir, I rise to move the cut motion standing in my name, viz.,

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 66,65,500 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced by Rs. 100. ’ ”

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only heartening and refreshing feature of this Demand is that . . . ”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ On a point of order, Sir. This is a Demand for Ministers' salaries, and hon. Members of the House will be in a position to criticise the entire policy of the Government and of all the Ministries. Though we cannot demand the presence of all Hon. Ministers here, I hope the Ministers will be good enough to attend this four hours' debate. May I appeal through you, Sir, to the Hon. Leader of the House to send for the Ministers and ask them to be here all the four hours? Then only it will be a lively debate.”

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the only heartening and refreshing feature of this Demand is His Excellency the Governor. He has become almost the beloved of the millions. His princely dignity, and his high ideals, and his deep sympathy which he bears towards the people of this State, have created for himself an abiding place in the innermost recesses of the hearts of the people. I may also pay a tribute to his princely consort Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavanagar. Sir, when a sense of frustration overtakes me, when a sense of depression almost liquidates me, looking at these Ministers, at their policies and programmes, I look up to the Governor and get all the inspiration from him in regard to everything and feel that everything is not lost in this State. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that a sense of frustration overtakes me because the Ministers here are not launching upon any vigorous and robust policy of reconstruction and regeneration in this State, for the people of the State and for the industries of the State. They are, as you are aware, mostly interested in implementing several of the points contained in the Congress manifesto which they issued somewhere in 1946 before they went to the polls in that year. At that time, however, they were not quite sure that they were going to be the actual rulers of his State; they only felt that the Congress manifesto should contain all the high ideologies of the Congress movement and they thought of nothing else. Had they only known that power was actually going to be vested in their hands, that they were going to be the real rulers here and that they were to be responsible for the governance of this State, then their manifesto would have taken quite a different form; they would have given to the people a different programme of their activities when power was to be vested in them. That is the initial defect, Sir, of the policies of this Government. They devote more attention to implementing some of the high ideals contained in that manifesto.

“ The first subject I should like to refer to is Firka Development. In this Firka Development scheme, no priority is given

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to agricultural development which, you know, Sir, is an important item in the general development of our State. Again, I feel that firka development is used more as a party consolidation measure than one intended for improving the condition of the people of the State. You have seen, Sir, how this Government actually lost Rs. 6 crores by not trying to implement the post-war schemes; they were only running after this will-o-the-wisp, Firka development. Sir, I am doubtful about the results of this Firka development. I represent the South Arcot district and I had an opportunity of visiting one of the firkas selected under this scheme. I went to a place called Kadampuliyur firka, an area which is on a high altitude particularly in the district of South Arcot. It is not easily approachable, and you cannot get water there. You have got to wade through several rivers before you can get into the firka. I went to that firka and I saw what was actually happening there. When I asked the people as to what was being done, they simply placed before me huge files and papers containing statistics, names of streets, names of families, etc. Then I wanted to know how the Harijans were being treated; the leaders of the Firka development told me 'There they are'; they just showed me a handful of people standing beneath a tree in a corner of the village. I asked them: Was it not the intention of the Firka development scheme to see that all people were brought together and all facilities were given to all in an equitable manner, why should these people stand almost on the frontiers of the firka? This is the kind of firka development that is being carried on; as I said, it is done more with a view to consolidate the party position of the Congress and not with a view to do any good to the people.

"As regards the industrial policy, I have already spoken about it on another Demand; they are not giving any attention to industrial development. The other day I said that this State is fortunate in having very good electric power; I said that this is one of the best States in the country where electricity has been developed to the highest degree. In spite of having such power, we are not able to push through several of our industrial schemes, and we are simply resting on our oars. There is a policy of drift, not a policy which would help the people both financially and economically. Due to the policy of this Government, there is considerable suffering among the people of the State. With regard to food, a greater authority than myself, the Raja of Chettinad, is going to speak after me; he is deeply interested in that subject and I am quite sure he will place very good points before the House. I do not, therefore, want to elaborate on the subject of food. I shall only make reference to the question of yarn. Due to scarcity of yarn, lakhs of people are suffering to-day. I am thankful to the Government, particularly to the Hon. Minister for Industries Mr. Perumalsami Reddiyar for the way in which he has almost tackled this problem. Due to the frantic letters which he sent to the Government of India and the several other representations which this Government sent to the Central Government, we are to-day in a position to see some improvement in the

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yarn position. But still, what I feel is this: that Government as a whole have not impressed on the Government of India that the handloom industry is an important industry in this State and that they must allot at least 29,000 bales of yarn for this State. It is no use the Hon. Minister for Industries in the Government of India, Mr. Mahtab, saying that in April we would get 22,500 bales. We actually want 29,000 bales of yarn; I feel that the Cabinet should take up this matter as a whole and impress upon the Central Government that, unless 29,000 bales of yarn are given to this State, millions of people will suffer, which suffering will ultimately affect the very economy of this country. I do not propose, Sir, to expatiate further upon this point. Mr. Mahtab promised 22,500 bales only up to April; he has not said anything definite about the months after April 1951. The Hon. Minister must write to the Central Government and get a definite reply from them that they will try to increase the quantity already allotted to us.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find that most of the Hon. Ministers, particularly the Hon. Leader of the House, often say that our ideal is a co-operative commonwealth. Whenever they talk about co-operative commonwealth, I become nervous, because 'co-operative commonwealth', I think, means a collective State. If they mean a collective State, then it is a 'closed' State, and if it is a closed State, then it is nothing but Hitlerism, nothing but a Fascist State. As I have said, it is this that creates a sense of frustration among the industrialists and among the people who can come forward with help for the industrial progress of our State. Therefore, I submit that the Government should not talk about this co-operative commonwealth, as it creates some sort of nervousness among the people. Whatever may be their policy and programme, they must all result in improving the lot of the common man. Sir, if I talk about the common man, the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi will say: 'Why do you talk about the common man? I am his representative here.' I may tell him, Sir, that I am reporting to him that his common man is not all right to-day; he is facing several hardships and undergoing several disabilities."

MR. SPEAKER:—"One more minute for the hon. Member."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"During the election, Sir, he made several promises. I only want that the Government should launch upon a policy which would improve the condition of the common man. Again, Mr. Speaker, I hear there is confusion among the Congress Members. I hear that a new party is going to come into this House after some time, a branch perhaps of the Congress party. I ask why these things should happen. It is because they are not keeping their own House in order. I have oftentimes said that the Congress party is the only organized party."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Have you kept your party in order?"

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* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"But that is no reason why your party should be in disorder. I am asking the Hon. Leader of the House why if there is disorder in my party, there should be disorder in his party. I say you are the only organized party in this country. Therefore, you please act in a manner which will ensure that whatever you do, results in an improvement of the condition of the common man,—not as Ministers of a Congress Government, but as Ministers of the Government of the Madras State. If you act in such a manner, I am sure you will help the development of this State."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the allotment of Rs. 66,65,500 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

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RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, the responsibility of running a State Government, quite familiarly called the Provincial Government, with a population of 50 million people, is no mean responsibility. Unless the Ministry is clear in pushing through a dynamic policy, they cannot function better than as mere heads of departments. Policies, no doubt, they must have and they are having certain policies—but the implementation of their policies which they have laid down is what should be discussed on a motion like this. As has been rightly pointed out, we have very fine people as Ministers and personally speaking, a very graceful Governor. But, from the point of view of the public and the masses, we are only concerned with results. Though certain suggestions have been made, this is not the occasion for us to recapitulate the achievements and congratulate them, because we have to take it for granted that all good things, if there are any, are certainly taken into account, but we are concerned about the lack of a dynamic policy, in certain fields and it is that which should attract our attention on an occasion like this.

"Sir, our State has a very great place of honour in the all-India politics and before the Government of India, but it is indeed a matter for regret to some of us, at any rate, to see that we are fast losing our high place of respect with the Centre. It is a fact to which many people will subscribe. We have said, times out of number, that the requests of the Madras Government have been not only not heeded, but not even properly heard by the Centre. I think the Madras Government have lost colour with the Government of India and they are not respected by the Government of India. I want the Madras Government should be respected and feared and if they want to be feared they should become a bully. What prevents the Hon. Chief Minister from contacting the 50 Members of Parliament hailing from South India and asking them to meet in an informal conference and impress upon the Food Minister of the Centre the plight of this State? It is said that Uttar Pradesh and Bombay had their way. Here, I wish to say one thing. The three things on which this Government must concentrate are food, housing and clothing. With regard to food,

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Sir, I am not going to speak now elaborately, because the Hon. Minister for Food is not here. I anticipate that the Hon. Minister for Finance, who is the Leader of the House, is not going to speak about it in detail. So, I am not going to speak at length on the subject of food, except to say that, in the matter of food, this Government have not been able to put forward their case properly. I want to refer to it because I do not want that our case should go by default. The Madras Government have repeatedly admitted that our shortage is 13½ lakhs of tons, and I have said that it is nothing less than 2 million tons. The former Chief Minister of Madras, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar, the other day, took elaborate pains to show from statistics of agricultural land, cultivated and uncultivated, that there is a deficit of 3½ million tons. So, my estimate of two million tons will not be far wrong. Imagine, Sir, how the Government of India were being pestered and bullied by the Government of Bombay when they asked for 10 lakhs of tons. I have seen day before yesterday a news item in 'Times of India' which says 8 lakhs of tons have been promised by the Government of India, as against the demand of 10 lakhs of tons and the Government of Bombay are pestering the Government of India for the rest of the two lakhs of tons and that they are hoping to get it. I think, cent per cent of their requirement will be met. But, what about Madras? Probably after some agitation we have secured from 4 lakhs of tons to 5 lakhs of tons. In this matter, I can truly say, this Government have not had any effective response from Delhi. I want the Hon. Food Minister and the Hon. Chief Minister to go there and sit 'dharna' if necessary, and not return till they get food. Let the other Ministers carry on in the administration here, and they are accustomed to carry on in the absence of some Ministers. As a matter of fact, we have now been seeing the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi having half a dozen portfolios. So, they may take this suggestion of mine and go to Delhi, and whip up the Madras Members in Parliament.

"Sir, I have here a very interesting letter to me from no less a Parliamentarian than Sri Krishnaswami Bharathi, with whom I found fault for not taking up the matter with the Food Minister of the Government of India. He writes to me that he saw the statement of the Government of Madras, dated 11th March that he met Mr. Munshi along with certain other Members and adds, 'We would like you to contact Mr. Munshi'. This shows the utter ineffectiveness of the 50 Members of Parliament representing this State. I do hope this sentence of mine will be properly reported in the newspapers, so that the Members of Parliament representing Madras will see it to-morrow and wait again in depulation on the Food Minister of the Government of India, instead of leaving it to an individual like me."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Is it proper on the part of the hon. Member to refer to them when they are not here to defend themselves."

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RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ I am not attacking the Members of the Union Parliament, but I am only pointing out that they are ineffective. I am saying that the Ministers of the Madras Government should go to Delhi and have a talk with them, so that the Government of India may reconsider our demands. Sir, I have not yet read the most interesting part of that letter. They say, ‘ We are assured that the Government of India is doing its best in that direction ’. If they had such an assurance, they should have ascertained what is the best they are doing in that direction.”

SRI K. RAJARAM NAYUDU :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the letter referred to is intended for publication and can the hon. Member reveal it to this House? ”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Sir, I have been much longer in this House than the hon. Gentleman and I know parliamentary procedure. I know what I am talking about; it is nothing secret and it is not confidential and it is from a Member of Parliament, a responsible Member of the party and a Parliamentarian who knows what he is writing about and I know what I am talking about.

“ Sir, I would like to quote further from the letter : ‘ Whether you have any concrete proposals to import rice from Burma into Madras for distribution to places where it is required. ’ Mr. Bharathi and others in Delhi know, and the Madras Government also know, that it is not possible for anybody, except the Government of India, to negotiate with the Government of Burma, even in regard to such an elementary necessity as food. So, I am putting it through you, Sir, that the Hon. Food Minister and the Hon. Chief Minister of the Madras Government should go to Delhi and press on the Food Minister of India to see that they get food from Burma and I know food is now available in Burma. In fact, I have got with me copy of a communication from the South Indian Chamber of Commerce which they sent to the Government of India, and also to the Madras Government, reproducing an article which was published in the Ceylon Daily News, which says that 15 lakhs of tons of rice are available in Burma. I understand that out of this, 8 lakhs of tons have already been sold and there are yet 7 lakhs of tons remaining; and even in regard to these 7 lakhs of tons, other countries are asking for them. In that case, India may not be able to buy even these 7 lakhs of tons unless they act quickly in the matter. Therefore, why I am mentioning all this is, our own Members of the Assembly have not got proper information and the Madras Government also have not been able to give proper information to the Members of Parliament representing South India. I think, that even as late as 13th March my Friend Mr. Krishnaswami Bharathi, who is a very good speaker and one who knows how to put matters, was not aware of the fact. If the Madras Government feel that they are not going to make any representations direct to the Government of India, they

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should at least educate the Members of Parliament, and if they are educated properly, I am sure, they will be able to do their best in the matter. I think, Sir, even now, it is not too late. I believe, if an attempt is made to secure the balance of 7 lakhs of tons,—even though we may not be able to secure all the 7 lakhs of tons,—we may at least be able to get an appreciable quantity of it. If that is done, I am sure we can get rice from Burma and solve the problem to some extent. I shall deal with the food problem at greater length under the Food Demand which may be coming up next Monday or Tuesday.

“ Now, Sir, regarding the question of housing, I have not heard of any scheme worth mentioning.

“ Then, Sir, in regard to clothing, though I appreciate the Hon. Minister for Industries for having achieved partial success by getting 21,000 bales for which he deserves our congratulations—and I wish him the best of luck—still we hope that if he continues the fight he has started, I can assure him, he will not only get 25,000 bales, but much more than that, because there is now an increase of population and also the looms have increased in number, so that the figure 21,000 bales is an antiquated figure. I hope, therefore, the Hon. Minister for Industries will insist on the Government of India for an allotment of at least 30,000 bales and in this matter, I may assure him, he will have the fullest support of the members of this House and he can utilize freely the discussion that takes place in this House in regard to the matter. I may point out, in this connection, that formerly when a motion was made in the House, even though it was not passed, there was a consensus of opinion, that the Minister concerned would immediately send a telegram to the Government of India saying that the House feels strongly in the matter. Even the I.C.S. officers when they were Members of Council, used to make such representations. In that way, this Government also can do and say, unless the Government of India give what they want it will be impossible for them to carry on. I do not think that kind of pressure is put by our Ministers. I think they lack the necessary technique. They are not making ‘ Satyagraha ’. But, the Ministers go to Delhi, sit there for two or three days, speak to the Prime Minister of India and come back with some assurance.

“ Mr. Speaker, I wish only to refer to two or three important items. Regarding agriculture which is our mainstay, I do not see any very big results having been achieved by the Agricultural Department. No doubt, under Public Works and Irrigation, I see the Government have allotted a good lot of money to push through big schemes.

“ Now, Sir, regarding the textile industry, which I think is one of the biggest industries of the State, I do not think there is any lack of policy, because no other department in a big State like ours has put forward the case so strongly and made the

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Government of India change its policy, than this department. It will indeed be a feather in the cap of the Hon. Minister for Industries, if at his instance, the Government of India are made to think, 'Look at Japan, within four or five years, she was able to replace her machinery; but it has not happened in India.' I do not blame the Hon. Minister, but I only blame the Government of Madras for not insisting on the Government of India. Let the Hon. Minister for Industries put it to the Government of India to call for a conference and I am sure his views will be applauded by many. Let him plead on behalf of the worker saying that unless proper machinery is supplied, the efficiency of the mills will go. You know, Sir, the Prime Minister of India has been always saying, more production, more production. How is it possible to produce more? With regard to cotton, that should be made available in full. I want the Hon. Minister for Industries to have as much interest and keen interest. Sir, I was very proud when he was able to give, in answer to a question this morning, figures in regard to bales received up to yesterday. I think, that is the correct view to take. I only wish the Hon. Food Minister were present here so that he may be able to give us figures as to arrivals of foodgrains, opening of grain shops and so on, which I am sure he can get from the Secretariat. It will indeed be a good thing if he could act and get information like military officers from hour to hour relating to food. I was indeed, as I said, proud to hear the Hon. Minister for Industries giving figures this morning relating to his subject. I hope he will take upon himself and raise the question with the Government of India regarding the replacement of machinery of all the textile industry not only in South India but the whole of India as well. Let him start moving in the matter on my suggestion.

"Sir, I want once again to put forward a strong plea for more and more salaries and emoluments for the non-gazetted officers who are our mainstay and they should not be allowed to be stuck up in their meagre salary. I hope the Government would reconsider the matter. It is not yet too late and before the Budget session is over, I hope, they will announce higher salaries to the non-gazetted officers.

"Then, Sir, there is another matter. I find, in the entire Budget there is lack of appreciation of higher education in the State. Though the Hon. Minister has much sympathy for higher education, I do not see he has provided more money for University and collegiate education and what he has provided is very much smaller. Though I find the Education Budget has swelled up, ultimately what is allotted for University and collegiate education is far from satisfactory. It is because, I think, the Government of India have not been kind towards higher education so far as South India is concerned as they are to North India. I hope the Madras Government will take it up, as they do in other fields of activity, with the Government of India and whether they agree with them or not, they should at least make themselves felt so far as this

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matter of education is concerned. Otherwise I do not know for what reason the technological laboratories are all concentrated in the north and not in the south."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What about Mysore?"

RAJAH MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mysore is not Madras and the institute at Karaikudi has not yet been started. Further you compare, 8 lakhs with 150 lakhs or so. In this respect I wish the Government of India were told by the Madras Government that there is a strong feeling in this part of the country that more money has not been allotted for areas for which much money should be made available. I hope, Sir, the Government will see that more money is spent on higher education and we want it at least for purposes of spreading education. And, without trained teachers, how is it possible to increase mass education? When I am talking on education I cannot help saying what I have been saying all along that English should not be given the go-bye till we are able to replace that language in all its aspects, by way of books and other things in the various languages of our country. Let us encourage vernacular languages, by all means. But till we achieve efficiency in them, let us not decrease the higher educational facilities in English. We should continue also to have English as the medium of instruction so that international ideas and thought may not be lost to us."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up; we have to adjourn at 1 p.m."

RAJAH MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I shall finish in a minute, Sir. With regard to the future policy of the Government, I request the Hon. Ministers to visit the drought-affected areas, the famine stricken areas and the derationed areas in this State. Let the Hon. Ministers divide the districts among themselves, and visit those districts. Let them visit those places taluk by taluk; let them visit those places and see things in person and understand the condition of the people. Finally, Sir, I wish Madras Government continue their best efforts to see that law and order is maintained in the land; they should not merely see that the communal G.O. is observed but they should devote their attention to see that the various communities continue to live in good spirit and peace."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I wanted to move my cut motion this morning, you said, Sir, that while a Member has got a right to give notice of cut motions, there is no inherent right, or rather, there is nothing binding upon the Speaker to call that Member to move his cut motion. In this connexion, Sir, I would like to read the relevant rule. Of course,

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I know, you are absolutely up to date with all the rules. I have always been depending on you for our rights, to enlarge them as well as to protect them. Sir, we the 214 members of this House represent here five crores and odd people of this State, and so whatever is done here, affects the people of this State. That is why, Sir, I have chosen to raise this point. So, Sir, let me assure you here and now that it is not with a view to speak on every cut motion and on every possible occasion that I raise this point. But I think it is an important right of every member of this House to move his cut motion, and that right should not be affected by your ruling given this morning and I want you to give some consideration to it.

Sir, I shall now read with your permission the rule. That rule is rule 130 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules. It runs thus :—

130 (1) . . . Any member may then make a motion to reduce the demand by a specified sum. No motion shall, however, be made which will have the effect of increasing or altering the destination of the demand.

(2) Notice of motions given by members under sub-rule (1) should be received at the office of the Assembly not later than 5 p.m. on the day following that allotted for the general discussion of the budget.

(3) When several motions have been given notice of proposing reductions in the same demand, they shall be arranged and discussed in such order as the Speaker may determine as the most convenient. The order so determined shall not be varied except on a motion accepted by the House.

Sir, I submit the provision contained in sub-rules (1) and (2) has been fulfilled. That is, a number of cut motions have been received and your office was also good enough under sub-rule (2) to arrange them in a particular order and print them and spend a good deal of money from the public exchequer in so printing. All the cut motions should be given notice of under sub-rule (2); and how the several cut motions should be taken up and discussed is declared in sub-rule (3). That sub-rule says they shall be arranged and discussed in such order as the Speaker may determine as the most convenient. So, Sir, the right is reserved to the Chair to arrange the cut motions in a particular order and to take them up in a particular order according to the arrangement.

(At this stage it was seen that Janab Sinna Kaziar Haji Moulvi S. A. F. Ibrahim was speaking to the Speaker.)

Sir, as it is a matter between you and me, certainly I do not want to be disturbed."

Mr. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member may continue his speech. Though I have not done Avadhanam, I can hear both Members."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"So, Sir, I submit the right of the Chair is reserved only with respect to the arrangement of cut motions. Also under the rules of procedure the Chair has a perfect right to regulate the time and duration of speeches and maintain order of debate. That is all that is conceded to the Chair. More than that cannot be claimed by the Chair. So, these rules do not give the Chair a right to call any Member he likes to move

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his cut motion. Perhaps you may say, Sir, though the rules are not very clear, it is implied in them. Or, you may be pleased to say there was some understanding or there is a practice and procedure with regard to this. I submit, this understanding is all-right only when we adopt the procedure of the English House of Commons. There, as the Speaker knows, there are committees in which all these Demands are thrashed out first, and so when they come up before the Parliament there is not much room left for raising any debate on them."

Mr. SPEAKER :—"All that happens in the Committee; but the Speaker does not preside over them."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Yes: there, only very few persons would be present and have a say. Then, Sir, you referred to an arrangement between the Leaders of Parties and yourself. Sir, when I stand up here and speak, I speak on behalf of my constituency, and so any arrangement between you and the Leaders of Parties should not prevent me from standing here and speaking on behalf of my constituency. Surely it is not the object of the Speaker or that of the Leaders of Parties to prevent Members, who have given notice of cut motions, from speaking on them, on behalf of their constituencies."

Mr. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has made his point very clear."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"If that is so, or rather, if I have been persuasive enough, I submit, the language is very clear, that the Speaker shall not claim more than what the language permits. When you give me a right to give notice of cut motions, is it just that I should be denied the right to move them and speak on them? You might ask me then, Is it possible to move all the cut motions? I agree it is not possible. It is for that, rules have been framed regarding guillotine. Therefore, Sir, I insist upon my right. I am only fighting for my right. If you assure me my right to move my cut motion I am satisfied."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is one of the fundamental rights of the members of this House to give notice of and move cut motions. Rule 130 is very clear on that. Sir, only by moving and speaking on cut motions can we criticise the administration, give Government constructive suggestions and also help our constituency by bringing their grievances to the notice of Government. So, Sir, with regard to the cut motions you must also kindly view everything sympathetically and liberally. All the cut motions may be formally moved and then members may speak on them, for which you may fix a time limit. No doubt, all the Demands cannot be finished within the days allotted by the Governor. Some Demands may not be reached at all and guillotine will have to be applied. So I suggest there is no harm in allowing all members who have given notice of cut motions being allowed to move them. I submit that is the correct procedure."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"I have heard Mr. Viswanatham and Mr. Kaleswara Rao. They want me to follow the order in which the cut motions have been arranged. Let me tell them and the House that the Speaker has inherent power to call any member he wants to call; he meaning, he or she, whoever be it, who presides."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"That goes against this rule."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let me tell the House that if they want me to follow the orthodox rule, first, I should call Mr. Ismail, the Leader of the Opposition to move his cut motion, then, take it up for discussion, then, put it to vote, then, I should call upon the Raja Sahib to move his cut motion, take it up for discussion, then, put it to vote and then proceed to the next cut motion and deal with it in the same way and so on. That is the orthodox method of doing business each cut motion should be moved and disposed of in the order it is printed. But, for the sake of convenience we are following the present procedure, from time immemorial, I should say. I do not know when it came into practice. I think, from the time of the Montague-Chelmsford Reform days, or even from the time of the Minto-Morley Reform days, I do not know exactly from when, it has come into existence. In this connexion I wish to tell the House what Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons about this. He said:

'The Speaker's chief function is to defend the House against itself'

By that he meant that Members may be ignorant of rules and the Speaker should do justice to all the Members of the House as a whole. Simply because a Member has chosen to give notice of cut motions on all Demands, he should not be given an opportunity to speak on every Demand. The Speaker should not allow that. That is why I gave that ruling on the point of order raised this morning."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I differ from you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may differ. Mr. L. N. Gopalaswami will now speak on the Demand."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting this Demand, I would first like to refer to the observations made by the Leader of the United Democratic Party, before I proceed to the main subject. The hon. Member has been in season and out of season bringing in the food question whatever be the Demand that is before the House. He has been making neither any constructive criticism on the main Demand nor any definite proposals."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it in order for an hon. Member to say that a particular member was speaking on any Demand about any subject he likes? The hon. Member says that the Leader of the United Democratic Party has been speaking about food on every Demand."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"That hon. Member himself has given notice of a cut motion on this Demand to discuss about food policy."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Sir, that hon. Member, whenever an opportunity is given to him to speak, let it be on any Demand, be it Irrigation, be it General Administration, be it Ministers' Salary, he brings in food in his speech, because it is the only thing that matters to him, because it is a very cheap argument for anybody to bring in, and as it is one of the burning subjects to-day it is being swallowed by us."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I bring to the notice of the House that Mr. Hameed Khan himself has given notice of a cut motion on food policy in this very Demand." (Laughter.)

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Sir, this time, the Leader of the United Democratic Party in addition to criticising the Minister or the Government, which he generally does, has gone to the extent of criticising our representatives in Parliament, forgetting that the Ministers have not sent those representatives, that it is this Assembly which has elected those representatives and so any reflections cast on those representatives would mean insulting this very House. It is also alleged that they are inefficient members. He has been reading a letter written, according to him, by one of these inefficient members in Parliament, to him. For what purpose that letter was written we do not understand. He only read the concluding portion of that letter. Why he wrote that letter; how he wrote that letter and for what purpose he wrote that letter, we are at a loss to know. I wish he had obliged us by telling us for what purpose that letter was written by him."

* SRI R. SUBBA AYYAR:—"Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member refers to some member of this House as an inefficient member. Is it in order for him to say so?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Evidently the hon. Member has not been following the debate."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Sir, the hon. Leader of the United Democratic Party has all along been saying that we are a poor people, that we are starving and all that. As I have been able to understand him, he did not tell us whether he has got any rice of his in Burma, whether we really have seven lakhs or eight lakhs of tons of rice in Rangoon, whether he and his friends can supply the Madras State that rice at a cheap rate so that this Government might write to the Central Government that there is a gentleman in this province who is prepared to get rice from Burma to the extent of seven lakhs or eight lakhs and then I am sure the Government of India would not stand in the way of that rice being imported into our province. Instead of doing that, he has always been saying that there is rice available in Rangoon, Ceylon and some other countries, that the merchants say so, the Chambers of Commerce say so and that our Ministers and our representatives in the Parliament are inefficient. If he has got any offer to make for

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importing a definite quantity of rice which he has at his command in Burma, Ceylon or elsewhere, let him make that offer to this House. This House will have no objection to recommending it to the Central Government.

(At this stage Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, I would like to refer to one observation made by the Hon. Finance Minister in the concluding portion of his reply to the discussion on the Police Demand. He said that the Ministry laid down only the policies and did not interfere with the administration thereof. I humbly beg to bring to his notice certain instances where the Government not only laid down the policies but also actually interfered with their administration.

“ There are the District Collectors and the food policy of this Government. No Collector is able to say what will be the policy in the procurement and distribution of food. Whenever the members of the Food Committee make any suggestion, he asks them to pass a resolution and says that he will communicate it to the Board of Revenue, get its concurrence and then discuss it with them. The Collectors are not able to say definitely what the Government's policy is at a given moment and what it will be in future. The whole trouble is this. There is not sufficient decentralization; every power is still concentrated in the Ministry. Once the policy is laid down, the district officers should be given complete discretion to work within the framework of that policy. Then only there will be smooth and effective administration. Otherwise they have to approach the Government for orders in respect of every matter. Now, one order is passed, a subsequent order nullifies it, the previous order is given effect to in spite of the subsequent order and the people are put to a lot of trouble. A levy order was passed by the Government prescribing a certain number of maunds of paddy for every acre of land. That order was nullified by an amending order. Even after the annulment of the original order, the rate of levy prescribed in that order was insisted upon. The Collector said that he had no power to do anything in the matter as the Board of Revenue alone was competent to issue any orders and asked the people to represent to the Government. Therefore, I think that it is not proper for the Government to interfere in administration. Once a policy is laid down, they must leave its administration entirely in the hands of local officers.

“ There are a number of advisory committees of the State Government at the command of the Ministers. People who are not very able or very efficient and who do not see eye to eye with the policy of the Government are appointed to these committees. For instance, an ex-secretary of the A.I.S.A., who is now dealing in foreign cloth, is the Khadi Adviser to the Government of Madras. Is it proper, I ask, for the Government to appoint a disgruntled member of the A.I.S.A., who is now dealing in foreign cloth, to promote their Khadi programme?

“ There has been a lot of discrimination between district and district. I will refer to only two instances where the Minister in

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charge of Local Administration has done a very grave injustice to all the other districts. In G.O. No. 422, dated 12th March 1951, allotments are made to district boards for Post-War Development Works. While every other district gets grants only in thousands, Guntur district alone gets Rs. 1,42,000. In G.O. No. 317, dated 7th March 1951, grants are made to district boards for village roads. While no district gets more than Rs. 3,000 in the first allotment and more than Rs. 1,000 in the second allotment, Guntur district alone gets Rs. 32,956. Why is this discrimination shown between one district and another district? I want the Hon. Minister to reply to this point if he cares in the name of justice.

“ So far as interference with administration is concerned, I had occasion to tell the Hon. Minister in charge of Co-operation in one of my previous speeches that there was misappropriation going on in a Co-operative Marketing Society in Tiruchirappalli. One Mr. Sabapathi Pillai, the Secretary of the Society has kept false accounts and misappropriated the society's funds to a considerable extent. This society was fined Rs. 200 by the District Collector. It was found out and decided that he should be prosecuted. One Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies after another was sent to find out whether the case was worth prosecuting. They reported that the person should be prosecuted. But nothing has been done so far. I understand that the matter is pending at the Secretariat level if not at the Ministerial level.

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JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" The hon. Member also is speaking about food under this Demand."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" I am not speaking of food; I am speaking of food administration."

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

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Thank you, Madam."

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Demand under discussion is a most important Demand. It relates *inter alia* to the salaries of the Hon. Ministers who administer the State on behalf of the people."

" Madam, the present Cabinet is not a fully representative Cabinet. Only group interests are represented in it and not all sections of the House. For instance, though Andhra Harijans are great in number and though there are efficient people among them, a great injustice has been done to them in particular and the Andhras in general by the non-inclusion of even a single Andhra Harijan in the Cabinet."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Harijan of Circars or Rayalaseema? "

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Whether he hails from Circars or Rayalaseema, it does not matter much for the purpose of inclusion in the Cabinet. (Interruption.) Tamilnad is quite different. We have nothing to do with it. One day or other we have to part with it."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member need not take notice of interruptions, as he will be losing his time."

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Even now it is not too late to rectify the injustice by including an Andhra Harijan in the Cabinet. It seems to me that the reason is not that Andhra Harijans are not efficient or are wanting in merit or ability but that they are not the yes-men of the Cabinet. They cannot obey the whims and fancies of others. They are very intelligent, as intelligent as the Members of the present Cabinet. Is that a disqualification? "

SRI K. RAJARAM NAYUDU :—" Madam, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member said that Andhra Harijans were not yes-men, implying thereby that the Harijans coming from non-Andhra areas were yes-men."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Sri S. Nagappa did not actually say so and the hon. Member need not take what follows by implication."

* SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" My point was that Andhra Harijans were able and efficient and that that was their disqualification for non-inclusion in the Cabinet."

" Hon. Ministers are having cars at the cost of the Government. Why should they be allowed to draw travelling allowance

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when they go to mufassal places? They can take their cars and purchase petrol. What is the business that they do in mufassal places? They go about opening and closing, dining and merry-making and put the Government to a lot of expenditure. When Ministers go to a place, a number of officials have to follow them. There is a huge expenditure by way of travelling allowance of the Ministers and the officials. Do the Ministers go to cherish, ask the poor people about their sufferings and remedy them? Even if the Ministers do not take the Government cars, the local officials are waiting for them with cars and also with garlands. They take the Ministers in their cars and travelling allowance for the journey is drawn both by the Ministers and the officials. The Cabinet is made by the people for the people. I request the Ministers not to pinch people's money in this way.

" Up till a few years ago, the Congress was accustomed to agitation; it was not accustomed to administration. After a long period of agitation, the Congress has been entrusted with administration. The State is not likely to be ruled by the same Ministers for all time to come. Why should not the present Ministers train some people in administration? They need not have more Ministers. They can appoint some Deputy Ministers as some other State has done. In the next Legislature, some other people may become Ministers. It is better if they have training and experience in administration. The Government are not giving such training to the people. What prevents the Government from having Parliamentary Secretaries or Deputy Ministers? They would not appoint. Why? It is because there is politics behind it. They think that if they are to appoint Parliamentary Secretaries or Deputy Ministers, it will be impossible to consider the claims of all men. If at all they propose to appoint Parliamentary Secretaries, they will appoint only those who belong to their group. In spite of the fact that there is a party Government and that every Member has got as much right as any other Member, we see the Government differentiating between one Member and another."

" Coming to the heads of departments, I say, Madam, they seem to be very negligent. Rather they do not want that some of the policies, with which they do not agree, should be put into execution. For instance take Prohibition. Some of the officers themselves criticise the Government policy. They say 'What is this Prohibition policy of the Congress Government which is devoid of all sense; what is the good of asking people not to drink; what is the meaning of entrusting the work to people who have until recently been the persons who helped people to drink, and who helped in the sale of toddy and arrack; what is the meaning in employing these very persons to detect illicit distillation?' This is the view, Madam some of the officers themselves have. When this is the position, I think it is high time that Government should come forward and see that, as far as possible, all their policies and programmes are entrusted for implementation only to those people who agree with them."

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"Madam, whenever Hon. Ministers tour in the State, they receive innumerable memoranda, mahazars, and petitions. Perhaps Hon. Ministers lose those petitions on their way back to Madras. I do not think they even take the trouble of carrying them to Madras and examining them. I have personal experience of these matters. When Hon. Ministers came to my district, the poor villagers got many memoranda printed and presented them to the Ministers. No reply to those petitions and memoranda has been received by the people. It is unfortunate that this is the way in which the people's views are heard by the Ministry—a Ministry that is supposed to represent the people and which is supposed to exist for the benefit of the people. If this is the way of dealing with the views of the people, I do not know how the poor people have to give expression to their difficulties. How are they to voice their grievances? Even when they make representations, those representations have no effect. When people make representations to Hon. Ministers when they go to the mufassal, those representations are lost on their way back to Madras. So, I would request Hon. Ministers, if they are really interested in the welfare of the people, to see that each and every petition received by them is examined in detail, and the petitioners are informed of the results of such examination. The Government may say 'This will be done; the other things will not be done', etc. They can send a reply to the President of the Sangham who presented the memorandum, or the Secretary of any Association who presented the mahazar. The petitioners should be informed of the result of their representation. I may inform the House that people spend lot of money in getting their memoranda printed in the hope that their memoranda will be examined.

"Whenever representations are made to the Hon. Ministers in the Secretariat, I do not know—God only knows—where those representations go. We never get replies to our representations. When we put in representations to the Hon. Ministers they write on them 'Secretary will examine.'"

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is over. The hon. Member Mr. Hameed Khan will now speak."

* SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN:—"I rise on a point of personal explanation, Madam. The hon. Member Mr. Nagappa stated that Andhra Harijan Members of the Legislative Assembly are not 'yes-men'. I must ask him whether he meant thereby that the Harijan representatives of non-Andhra areas are 'yes-men'. If he meant so, he must withdraw that expression. It is an insult to non-Andhra members."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"What the hon. Member meant he cannot withdraw. If there is anything wrong in what he said, he can withdraw."

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far as the personality of the Governor of Madras is concerned. We are indeed fortunate that we have in the Raja Saheb of Bhavanagar a Prince among men, who should have been given real powers under the Constitution. If he was given real powers under the Constitution, I am sure that things would have been far better than they are to-day. So far as the Ministers are concerned, they are all honourable men. I know that a good many of them are very hard-working gentlemen who take a lot of pains. They are very thorough with their subjects, and they are also very anxious to serve the people of this State. Unfortunately, in spite of their efforts, it cannot be gainsaid that the people of the State are not happy and are not satisfied with the administration. What exactly is the reason for this? I think it is time that Hon. Ministers examine the question why they are so unpopular and why they have made this Government become so unpopular. The food problem is there. People are suffering on account of the unsatisfactory food position. People do not get enough to eat. They do not also get a plentiful supply of good drinking water. They do not have good shelter also. Therefore it is very necessary that the Government should seriously examine the question why they have become so unpopular. Why have not the Government enabled the people to get all they want?

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the Government is secular. So far as the Secretariat is concerned, we know that except one Muslim who is an Under Secretary, there is hardly any Muslim Secretary or Assistant Secretary."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" All the senior Muslim officers have opted for service in Pakistan."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" The Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi wanted to bring in the name of Pakistan, and he did it. I should like very much that the Hon. Minister does not refer to Pakistan here. It does not serve any useful purpose."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I have not said anything except to point out that seven senior Muslim officers opted for service in Pakistan. We do not have any senior civilians among Muslims here now."

3-45 p.m. JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" That is not correct. Because I know there are senior officers who are not retained as District Collectors. But they are brought to the Civil Supplies Department at Madras. They are not allowed to continue to work as District Collectors. They are brought from the mufassal and posted to the Civil Supplies Department at Madras. I know, Madam, that one Muslim Collector after another has been taken away from the district and brought here. Yet the Hon. the Leader of the House says that senior officers are not here and that they have gone to Pakistan. Government want them to be in the City but not in the Secretariat."

" Now, let us take the case of magistracy in the City of Madras. There used to be a Muslim Chief Presidency Magistrate. But now although the number of Magistrates has been increased, there is not a single Muslim Magistrate in the City. Then there are also Honorary Magistrates. There also the position is not any the better. The Hon. the Minister for Education and Law got very angry when I asked him a question as to when they were going to make this State a really secular State. His answer was not only not very good but it would not be appreciated by many people. It is unfortunate that he should have given such a reply. The mentality of the Government should change if they want to make the State a really secular State. I appeal to the Government to make a serious and sincere effort at least from now on in this direction."

" The hon. Gentleman, Sri S. Nagappa, referred to the tours of the Hon. Ministers. Of course, the Hon. Ministers cannot help going out when they are invited to various functions in different parts of the State. Indeed they should go on tour when they have not to attend the meetings of the Legislature. But I am afraid these tours are not made use of for the benefit of the masses they serve. They are not useful either to themselves or to the places they visit. I would suggest that they should not go to a place to remain there for only one day. They must remain there for two or three days at a time and during that period hold conferences with the district officers and the representatives of the people. They

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must have direct contact with the poor people known as the common man, and acquaint themselves with the exact situation in the particular place. For example, the people are suffering for want of food and the Hon. Ministers should understand the exact position in that matter. Time was when an Englishman who was a Collector or Member of the Government used to go on tour and make it a practically conducted tour. He used to meet the officers of the place he visited and acquaint himself with what was happening in the particular place. Now we have Popular Ministers who are the representatives of the people and who want to govern the country for the benefit of the people. They should get into touch with the masses of the people and get first-hand information as to the conditions that are prevalent in the various parts of the State. The money spent on these tours will be usefully spent only in such circumstances."

" Madam, why have this Government become unpopular and what will be the result at the next election? The hon. Gentlemen are making a serious effort to see that they are returned to the Legislature again. One wishes them Godspeed in their attempt. But they should be returned as the representatives of the people and for that, they will have to make a very serious effort even from now to serve the people of the State."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Madam, Deputy Speaker, the present Ministers of this State are a set of good natured gentlemen, but I am afraid after four long years of power they cannot give a satisfactory account of their achievements to the people over whom they have ruled, for conditions in regard to the three essentials of life, namely, food, clothing and shelter, have deteriorated considerably during their regime. I understand that the Government have ordered the publication of propaganda pamphlets indicating the work done by the various departments during the last five years of Congress administration. This is obviously intended for the next elections. But no amount of propaganda pamphlets, no amount of literature, no amount of broadcasts can hide the hard facts of reality, namely, that the sufferings of the people have increased enormously during these past five years."

" This State is given the grandiose appellation of the 'Welfare State.' Is it not an anomaly that in this Welfare State while the amount that has been allotted for the Police is seven crores of rupees, the allotment for public health is only one crore and 31 lakhs of rupees, for medical three crores and 12 lakhs of rupees and for Agriculture which requires special attention in order to feed the ever-growing, teeming population of this land, only two crores and 89 lakhs of rupees? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" What about Education? "

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" So far as education is concerned, no doubt 11 crores of rupees have been allotted in this year's Budget but it must be remembered that the revenues of this

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State have also increased considerably. As a matter of fact, the amount expended on education in proportion to the revenues has remained static in this State during the past ten years. It was during the Advisers' regime when the late Sir Meverel Statham was the Director of Public Instruction that Madras was holding the leading position throughout India in regard to education. But that place has now been lost and to-day Bombay, West Bengal and Central Provinces are spending much more than Madras on education in proportion to their revenues—expenditure on education having multiplied five times in these States, whereas in Madras it has multiplied only by three and half times. So, the Hon. Minister cannot lay the flattering unction to his soul even with reference to education.

"Another appellation that is given to this State by those in power is that of 'Secular State.' But a State is not entitled to such an appellation merely because it has abolished religious instruction in schools and is allowing the future generations to grow up as a race of atheists. The term Secular State denotes that no discrimination is made in it between citizen and citizen on the ground of creed or faith. But the Government have acted contrary to this as they have been discriminating against Muslims in various fields, particularly in the matter of appointments. They have, besides displayed considerable ill-will towards Muslim institutions particularly Muslim Girls' Schools. After five years of Congress regime, we find that to-day except perhaps the Hobart High School the Secondary School at Georgetown and a Muslim Girls' School at Tiruchirappalli, all the other Muslim Girls' Schools have been abolished.

"The Government have established a Women's Welfare Department, but this Department takes no notice of Muslim women at all despite the fact that according to the Constitution of India, the State should help the weaker sections of society to come up to the level of the forward ones. The Women's Welfare Department should properly be termed the Hindu Women's Welfare Department, since it is absolutely apathetic towards Muslim women. So much so that even the few centres that were formerly being run by it for the benefit of Muslim women have been closed down. Another instance of how this State does not conform to the ideal of 'Secular State' is the manner in which the Harijan fund is disbursed. It is being utilized for the benefit not of the generality of the backward sections of that community but only for its Hindu sections. Such of these backward classes who have been converted to Christianity or to some other religion are debarred from the benefits of this fund, and the Government are not taking steps to improve their condition. How then is this State entitled to be called a Secular State? So far as Muslims are concerned they are treated with much disregard. Leaving aside the salaried appointments and high appointments to which reference has been made by my hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan we find that even with reference to insignificant honorary appointments like those of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, the Government have

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not seen their way to offer the same to more than one Muslim. In the light of the foregoing facts it passes one's comprehension how this Government calls itself a Secular State.

"Another point that I wish to mention is that the portfolios of the Ministers have not been distributed in a balanced manner. There is no Minister in sole charge of the Home portfolio which is divided between the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Home portfolio is held by the Hon. the Chief Minister."

* BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"But the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon is in charge of Law portfolio. Law and Order ordinarily are combined and placed in charge of one Minister. Again Food and Agriculture, are in charge of different Ministers instead of their being entrusted to one person, with the result that there is no co-ordination between the two departments. Lack of co-ordination, and lack of planning, lack of vigour are the characteristics of the present Ministry."

"Another point to which I wish to refer is that during all these years of their regime, the present Ministers introduced in this House measure after measure ousting the jurisdiction of the law courts. In regard to certain matters they have appropriated to themselves the powers of revision, which should have vested in courts of law. Now when the executive assumes the functions of the judiciary, it is the duty of the Executive to assume the aloofness and the unapproachability of the judiciary as well in regard to matters that come up before it for adjudication. This is an important subject and I may be permitted to take one or two minutes over this. There is a general complaint that the Members of the Legislature who belong to the party in power frequently interfere in regard to such matters and interview Ministers, and even the Officers of the Department concerned. This is really most reprehensible and this practice should be ended. I wish to impress upon the Ministers that when they assume quasi-judicial powers they should take care to see that no influence is brought to bear on them. If they feel that this is not possible, they should divest themselves of all quasi-judicial functions and restore them to the courts of law. Administration and particularly judicial work cannot be carried on properly unless Ministers adopt a firm attitude and refuse to see the Members of Legislature with reference to matters that are before them for decision."

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நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறோம். இந்த நிலைமையில் சென்னை மாகாண மந்திரிகள் இங்கிருந்து டில்லி சென்று அவர்கள் சரியான முறையில் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் சண்டை போடவில்லை; நமக்குத் தேவையான பொருள்களை அவர்களிடமிருந்து பெறுவதற்குத் தகுந்த முயற்சிகள் செய்வதில்லையென்று குறை சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்துவந்த red tapism இன்னும் இருந்து கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. டில்லியிலும் தான் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது; அதற்கு நான் சொல்லும் யோசனை இங்கிருக்கும் மந்திரிகளில் ஒருவர் டில்லியில் தனது ஆபீசை வைத்துக் கொண்டு, அங்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் நமக்கு நடக்கவேண்டிய காரியங்களை நடத்திக்கொண்டு, இங்கே அரசாங்கத்தின் அலுவலகங்களைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டியதை அங்கேயே இருந்துகொண்டு பார்த்தால் வெகு சுலபமாக நல்ல முறையில் காரியங்கள் நடைபெறுமென்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ என்னை அனுப்பினால் நான் போகிறேன்.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ அதற்கு நமது leader அவர்கள் “என்னை அனுப்பினால் நான் போகின்றேன்” என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அவர் அங்கு போனால் நிச்சயமாக இப்பொழுது இந்த மாகாணத்தில் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினால் ஏற்படும் சங்கடங்கள் இல்லாமலிருக்கமுடியும். கனம் Chief Minister அவர்களைக் கேட்கிறேன், உடனடியாக நமது கனம் ஸ்ரீ கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களை அங்கு அனுப்பும்படி. (Laughter.) இந்த நிலைமையில் அவ்விதம் செய்தால் இந்த மாகாணத்திற்கு, இந்த இராஜ்யத்திற்கு, ஒரு பெரிய நல்ல காரியத்தை இந்த அரசாங்கம் செய்ததாக ஆகும்.

“இது தவிர, இந்த அரசாங்கமானது ஏத்தனையோ நல்ல பல அரிய காரியங்களைச் செய்திருக்கின்றன, அந்த யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. நூற்றுக்கு 25 அல்லது 30 பேர்கள் இந்த நாட்டில் படித்தவர்களும் அல்லது பெரும் பணக்காரர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நாட்டில் உள்ள சில பணக்காரர்கள், ஏகாதிபத்திய அரசாங்கம் அன்று இருந்தபொழுது அவர்கள் ஸ்ரீ வகுக்கப்பட்ட சட்டத்தின் உதவியைக்கொண்டு இந்த நாட்டில் பலபேரை சுரண்டிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்று அவர்களுடைய ஆதிக்கத்தைப் போக்க வேண்டுமென்று இந்த அரசாங்கம் பல அரிய காரியங்களைச் செய்திருக்கிறது அவ்விதம் செய்யும்போது இந்த அரசாங்கத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் இன்று அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விரோதமாக நாட்டில் பிரசாரம் செய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், யார் பிரசாரம் செய்கிறார்களோ, அவர்களைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்குத்தான் இந்த அரசாங்கம் இருக்கிறது. பாதுகாத்துக்கொண்டும் வருகிறது. ஆனால், அவர்களைதான் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விரோதமாக வேலை செய்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த அரசாங்கத்திலே நமது கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் Public Information டிபார்ட்மெண்டை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார். அவருடைய மாமத்து இலாகாவின் வேலைகளைப்பற்றி அவரைப் பாராட்டாத அங்கத்தினர் யாரும் இருக்கமுடியாது. அதே நேரத்தில் Publicity Department ஐயும் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். அதற்கும் தாராளமாகப் பணத்தை அவர்கள் ஒதுக்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். இந்த அரசாங்கத்தினால் யார் யார் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்? நூற்றுக்கு 75 பேர்கள் கிராமத்தில் கஷ்டமடைகிறார்கள். அதற்காக இந்த அரசாங்கம் என்ன செய்திருக்கிறது? நூற்றுக்கு 15 அல்லது 10 பேர் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பூராவும் பணக்காரர்கள், தனவந்தர்கள், Landlords, ஜமீந்தார்கள் இவர்கள் தான் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வாறு பாதிக்கப்பட்ட இவர்கள் தான் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விரோதமாக என்னென்னவோ காரியங்களைச் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் அதை எதிர்த்து என்ன செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை அவர்கள் கிராமாதிர மக்களுக்கு காதில் ஒலிக்கும்படி பிரசார இலாகா செய்யுமானால், இந்த நாட்டில் முதலாளித்துவம் (எந்த நாட்டிலானாலும் சரி) மிதவாத சக்திகள் அதிகமாக வளரமுடியாது. தமிழன் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு ஜாதி

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இருக்கும் 10 லட்சம் தமிழர்களின் உரிமை பாதுகாக்கப்படுவதற்கு சரியான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது இந்த மாகாண அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. ஆனால், இலங்கை சர்க்கார் வெகு சுலபமாக நேருஜி அவர்களை அங்கு சென்றிருந்தபோது ஏற்பாற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். நேருஜி அவர்கள், “இலங்கை சர்க்கார் வாக்களித்திருக்கிறார்கள், இந்தியர்களுடைய உரிமைகள் பாதுகாக்கப்படும்” என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அதே நேரத்தில் அவர்கள் எவ்விதம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில் ஒரு சட்டசபைத் தொகுதியில் 15,000 ஓட்டர்களை எடுத்து விட்டார்கள். இந்தியன் வரக்கூடிய இடத்தில் 15,000 ஓட்டர்களை ஒரே நேரத்தில் எடுத்துவிட்டு இந்தியனுடைய உரிமையைப் பறிப்பதற்கு சர்வ வேலைகளையும் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இதற்கு உடனடியாக இந்த மாகாண அரசாங்கம் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமோ அதை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். தக்க நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாவிட்டால், தமிழர்கள் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தைக் குறை கூறும்படி ஏற்படும். நண்பர் சலாம் அவர்கள் போன்ற சிலர் இது ரெட்டி இராஜஜியம், இது முதலியார் இராஜஜியம் என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். அது மாதிரியில்லாமல் ஆந்திரர்கள் இலங்கை மலையா போன்ற இடங்களில் இருந்தாலும் இல்லாவிட்டாலும் சரி, இந்த மாகாணத்தின் மந்திரிகள் உணவரும் ஒன்றுசேர்ந்து, இம்மாதிரி இந்தியர்களின் உரிமைகள் பறிக்கப்படாமல் இருப்பதற்குத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து மத்திய சர்க்காரை வற்புறுத்தி அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை நிவர்த்திக்க வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, Education சம்பந்தமாக சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இன்று கல்வி இலாகாவிலேயே யூனிவர்ஸிடி என்பது தனியாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் எந்த விதமான சம்பந்தமும் இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. கல்லூரிகளில் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய வாத்தியார்மார்கள் அவர்களை நாம் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கு நமக்கு முடியாத வகையில் University Act இ ரூபரூபம் அவர்கள் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாமலிருக்கிறோம். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விரோதமாகவும் யூனிவர்ஸிடி வாத்தியார்மார்களில் சிலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். தேசத்திற்கு விரோதமாகவும் சிலர் காரியங்கள் செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லை. ‘நாம் கிராண்ட்’ கொடுக்கிறோம். அதன் மூலமாக பள்ளிக்கூடம் நடக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் வேலை செய்யக் கூடிய வாத்தியார்மார்கள். சிலர் இந்த தேச நலத்திற்கு விரோதமாகவும் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள்.” ஆகையால் University Act-ஐ மாற்றியாக வேண்டும்.

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“Madam Deputy Speaker, no doubt we have the good fortune to have a very noble Governor for our State. He is truly a people's Governor and wherever he goes he identifies himself with the poor people and sympathises with their difficulties. I am also glad to mention that he personally looks into their welfare and patiently hears their difficulties and troubles. At the same time, he happens to be the Head of the Government which has got its own policies and programmes to put through. I do not for a moment mean to suggest that the party Government should not have its own policies and programmes to carry out during its term of office. I do not say anything like that. Further, I do not also mean to say that the Congress programme is not good. But my point is this. When we put through certain policies and programmes framed by the Congress, we have to carefully consider whether the item of work chosen for execution will suit the needs of the time and whether our action in this regard will suit the occasion and the present circumstances. This is a matter which should be carefully considered. Now, what do we find? So far as the actions of this Ministry are concerned,

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clamouring for food and they have no money enough to buy food in the blackmarket. And when did they abolish rural rationing? After requisitioning the produce from the first crop. In that way, they have put the poor classes of people to greater difficulties and hardships. That was not the proper way of doing things. They have no definite food policy. They are not strong enough to press the Government of India to give more food. Nor have they done anything by way of growing more food in the State itself. What are the results achieved so far? Nothing. Huge sums of money have been wasted. If I may say so, they have even missed the opportunity of utilising the funds placed at their disposal by the Central Government. They have neglected the interests of the State.

"Madam, when I cite these two instances of failure of the Government to carry out their programmes in a systematic manner, I wish to make a few suggestions also. Ministers must have gained sufficient experience by now in the art of administration. But until recently, they were only idealists. They were carrying on the freedom struggle and they completely bore the brunt of it. They have got us freedom. We can enjoy the fruits of independence, only if those placed in authority do things in the proper way, in a practicable way. They must be able to distinguish between what is practicable and what is impracticable. It may be, they were lacking experience in the beginning. But they must have picked up some experience by now. Still, they must learn many things and these they can learn only when occasions arise. Therefore, I suggest that whenever Ministers are newly appointed, they should undergo a course of training for three or four months in the rooms of the Secretariat. They must get proper grounding. They must receive some lessons from the heads of departments on the rules of the Secretariat, the functions of Ministers and the practices followed in the Secretariat. They must be taught how to deal with files. They must know what they should do and what they should not do. After being subjected to proper grounding in administration, if they are asked to take charge of departments, then I should think that many of the blunders that they commit now can be avoided. They should not try to adjust the rules of Secretariat and those relating to conduct of business to their policies. On the other hand, they should modify their policies according as the rules and regulations require. That would be the better way of doing things. If our Ministers had only undergone some sort of apprenticeship in the manner I have suggested, then they could have avoided many of the blunders they have committed and also many of the charges that were levelled against them would not have been levelled.

"I have a word or two to say about the secular character of our administration. We have got the communal G.O. in our State. What does it mean? Do the Government still enforce it in our State? I would like to know whether it is still in force or kept in abeyance in view of the recent decision of the High Court. If it is in force, I ask whether the Government really intend to

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better if he divests himself of these reserve powers so that he can say even to the highest of political leaders, 'I have nothing to do with it; follow the procedure laid down.' My hon. Friend, Sri Nagappa, said in his own emphatic way how the administration was being run by groups. I only endorse the conclusions he has arrived at after nearly four years of experience in this House. In the constitution of Select Committees, in the constitution of Government Committees or in other matters, we see only groups functioning. Rumours go that some Members of the Legislature that can command a hearing from the Ministers, do not often surrender their paddy. In such cases, it is also impossible for the district officials to enforce the procurement laws because Ministers during their tours stay with them and dine with them. The District Collector, the Tahsildar and the Civil Supplies officers find it difficult to proceed against such gentlemen. Times without number, I have appealed to the Hon. Minister not to stay during their tours with persons who deal in controlled commodities or who have business relationship with the Government. It will be good if the Ministers follow this advice at least in future. It is no use saying, as many Hon. Ministers have said here, 'We have to put up somewhere; what is the meaning of asking us not to put up with so and so?' Whenever we put questions from this side of the House, we get only such replies.

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who have permits for controlled commodities, they must surrender them at once, and I request the Government to cancel the permits. The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee passed such a resolution. The Andhra Congress Committee passed such a resolution and it is up to the Hon. Ministers to enforce the resolution with all vigour rather than saying that the position of cement has become easy and therefore they can hold the permits for the sale of all these things. It is not the correct way of doing things.

"I also remember the Congress Committee was asking the Ministry to take into account the property statements of the Members. Of course, it looks odd if one suggests it after four years. But there is no oddity about this because several responsible persons in the country who stand for purity in the administration and for high standards in administration, have been urging that it would be much better, in the interests of the country, in the interests of purity in administration, that property statements were taken from these members of the legislature. Such property statements should also be taken from officers of the Government. Although there is a provision to this effect in the Government Servants Conduct Rules, I know proper enquiries are not being made as to how certain low paid officers are able to build very big mansions and ride in first-class saloon cars, and how a government servant on a salary of Rs. 150 a month could purchase a Vauxhall No. 10, how an Agricultural demonstrator into whose hands the manures were given for distribution was able to build a house worth Rs. 15 to 20 thousands. Within six months after the distribution was taken away from the agricultural department and given to some co-operative societies, even within six months the building rises. I say it is the duty of the Government to have thousand eyes with regard to these matters and with regard to their servants. There is no use saying: 'Don't make general allegations; bring to our notice specific instances'. When they are brought they will not be properly enquired into and I know it is not possible. When general allegations are made it is a warning to the Government. This is a deliberative assembly and not a criminal court and therefore I am only drawing the attention of the Government and the Ministry to take good note of these things. There is widespread corruption among the officials especially the lower categories and Government must do whatever they can to reduce it.

"Madam, there are two or three more points which are very important. In my humble opinion, I think the agency tracts of Visakapatnam come under this demand. The Hon. Minister for Finance is himself in charge of it. While he is the Finance Minister I think he should do something for that area. It is said that large sums of money were invested there during the war time and all became a waste. His department says: 'So much money was invested. There was no return from the investment and there is no progress.' The fact that no return was made is made the ground again for keeping in cold-storage the Araku Valley scheme and the development of the agency area.

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DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I think I can give the Hon. Minister some more points with your permission, Madam. Broadcasting stations come under this head. There are lots of complaints that the number of hours given for the Telugu programmes at the Madras Station has decreased considerably. I would request the Hon. Minister Sri Bhaktavatsalam who is here now to find out if there is any reasonable ground for these complaints and do something to remedy them."

* JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, the Hon. Minister for Finance has been saying that the criticisms this year were not severe. We cannot oblige him by making very severe criticisms or very severe attacks. The burden of his reply has always been: 'This year also the criticisms have not been very severe' and that he was disappointed at the criticisms. The reasons why the criticisms have not been severe this year are not far to seek. The fact of the coming elections has cast a sense of frustration among the public and this sense is reflected in the Members of this House. Again a good number of the Congress Members of this Assembly have been vying with one another to make severe criticisms of the Government which sometimes pass out of gear and we sometimes wonder at them and begin to sympathise with these poor, unfortunate Ministers and therefore feel that there is no use burdening these Ministers with more criticisms and attacks."

"Madam, I may say, it is too difficult for men like us who have been sitting here for the last five and a half years to sit in judgment over the achievements or otherwise of the party or the Government of the day. But I am sure one day some future historian will do it and try to compile all that had been done and all that had not been done, promises made but not fulfilled, and surely he will give a verdict. If I could have an inkling of what the verdict would be, I am sure the verdict of the historian would be against the Government. Whatever might be the shortcomings, whatever might be the difficulties, whatever might be the drawbacks the fact is there that when one comes to write the history of the doings of the Government during the past five years, he has to admit and record the fact that the great opportunity which came in the way of this Government for doing something tangible for the benefit of the people and State, has been lost and lost for ever. I am sure that is going to be the verdict. I know my good Friend Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi has got a set of arguments to his credit, namely, 'Don't you know our difficulties; are you oblivious to the post-war difficulties, the post-partition difficulties and post independence difficulties?' But I say, with all the emphasis that I can command, in spite of the difficulties, in spite of the shortcomings if the Government really had the feeling to serve the country, they could have done much better than what they have done or failed to do. The reasons for the absence of this feeling are not far to seek. Whenever a party comes into power, it is a recognized principle, that the party should send in the best men

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to occupy the Treasury benches. But unfortunately the history of this Province is quite different. It was not a question of taking in the best men but it was a question of satisfying groups, individuals, districts and even particular taluks. What was the result of following this policy? That policy has brought us to this drift. For the people in the Government, people in power, their one anxiety is only to consolidate their power and remain in power for so long as it is possible. But unfortunately, for the people who are not in the Government, who are not in power, their one aim is to see how the people occupying the Treasury Benches could be dislodged and for this they have to adopt the means of severe criticisms and attacks of the Government and formation of separate parties, etc. I am not bothered about their party politics. I am talking about these things only from the point of view of the public, whether the State has been served by the Government. The unfortunate fact seems to be that the public has not been served by all these things. I am sure, Madam, if this Ministry goes and if the people were asked what were the achievements of this Ministry—I do not like to mention many things because my Hon. Friend Sri Gopala Reddi is perturbed if it comes from me particularly—and the kind of monument that should be raised for their achievements, I am sure it cannot be anything but the aircraft for which they have spent 5 lakhs of rupees. That ought to be preserved in a museum. That is the only legacy left by the Government which ruled over this Province for a period of five years."

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* JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Yes, that is the main excuse of the Hon. Finance Minister. The capacity of the man who runs the administration lies in his ability to overcome these shortcomings, these difficulties and face the issues before the country. I can quote one instance. When Mr. Churchill came to power in the year 1940 in the month of June or so, he had everything against him. People thought that the war was lost and the independence of England was gone. He came to power at such a time. What did he offer to the people? He said he had confidence to overcome all these difficulties and save England. He did save England and his name has gone down in the History of England. I only wish to ask the Hon. Finance Minister whether he assumed charge of his office only with that feeling, with the feeling that in spite of these difficulties, and in spite of the shortcomings, the problems facing the country would be solved with the help and support of his colleagues and that he would do his best for the State. Unfortunately I am sorry to say he has lost this great opportunity.

“ Madam Deputy Speaker, I am not going to deal with what all were said by hon. Members Sri Nagappa and Sri Viswanatham. Being members of the party in power, they can take liberties and attack the Government. But I am always careful, not only myself, but the entire Opposition Members are careful in criticising the Government. Therefore let me not go into them now. It is a party matter. But the fact remains that the conditions that prevail to-day are really worse than what they were in the year 1946 when people had high hopes of this Government. In spite of the difficulties, if the Government wanted they could have done a lot for the people of the State. But unfortunately they failed from year to year very badly mainly because of one thing. That sense of collective responsibility which is necessary to solve these problems is almost lacking. Every Minister feels: ‘I am concerned only with my portfolio; what does it matter to me whether another department runs smoothly and properly or not?’ That unfortunately seems to be the mood in which these Ministers are working. Here I am making a charge against the Government. The Hon. Chief Minister is really a Raja; he acts and behaves like a Raja, he comes like a Raja, he sits here like a Raja, he smiles like a Raja and walks out of the House like a Raja, all the while feeling that there is nothing to do in this House; there is nothing to participate in the discussions of this House. (Laughter.) I am not making the charge simply to create laughter. The Chief Minister is expected to take interest in the deliberations of this House. But unfortunately it seems to be a legacy left behind by the then Chief Minister Sri Omandur Ramaswami Reddiyar. And this is simply continued by the present Chief Minister. God alone knows whether it will be continued by the coming Chief Minister also. That is the tendency that is ruling here. Everything is personal. This is one instance. I know the difficulties of the Hon. Members occupying the Treasury Benches. Nobody would look forward to the day when he should become a Minister and face the ordeal. Even you, Madam Deputy Speaker, if offered a post in the Treasury Benches, may not be willing to take it up.”

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DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Let not the hon. Member drag me in, in the discussion.”

* JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Take the case of the Hon. Dr. Rajan. I should like the Hon. Finance Minister to correct me if what I say is wrong. The Hon. Dr. Rajan is stated to have said that after replying to questions in the House for about ten minutes he was not able to attend to his files and the work entrusted to him and requested a number of times that he should be relieved of his responsibilities so that the work of the department may not suffer on account of him. But the Chief Minister says: ‘Whether your health is good, bad or indifferent, please carry on’. The moment there is a shift in the Cabinet, there will be trouble from the party. It is all a question of individuals. If such a thing were to happen in England, there would be an uproar. Take for instance the case of that energetic and able Foreign Secretary of England, Mr. Bevin. When he said he was not in good health somebody demanded that he should be given a change. Mr. Attlee ordered a change and Mr. Bevin went out.”

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* SRI R. SUBBA AYYAR :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to two or three important aspects of the administration. Considered qualitatively, the foremost of these is the morale of the people as well as the subordinate officers of the Government. When the Congress took up the administration in 1946 soon after the General Elections, it was expected that they would be able to create an impression on the services and in the public life of the country that they would maintain high standards of honesty, integrity and ideals of service which we have learnt at the altar of the Congress. The services also in their turn feared that if they did not behave properly or rise up to the standards of the Congress, they would be nowhere. We started in such an atmosphere. But what is it that we find to-day? Considered from that point of view Madam, Deputy Speaker, I should say that the conditions prevailing to-day are very, very bad. The morale among the services as well as among the public has gone very low indeed. This morale is again intrinsically connected with corruption among the services as well as among the public. I should submit, Madam, that this question of corruption is a legacy of the British Government, being a by-product of what is called ‘Mamools’ under the old system. Allied to that is the subject of controls. All these have created a vicious atmosphere in the country from which nobody is able to escape. The producers, the merchants, the officers and even some high placed people are not able to escape. This vicious circle has been formed by the combination of all these forces. However much we might have tried and however much we might have cried from housetops or public platforms, I should say that we have not been able to create that impression on the official mind or on the public mind about the necessity for keeping up public morale. It has gone very low and all our efforts in that direction have not borne any real fruit. To-day everybody, whether he be a Government servant or a able to create that impression on the official mind or on the public had occasion to talk with some of the officers in the lower ranks of the Police Department. I may tell you, Madam, that everybody from the constable to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, feels that he is the fittest man to be promoted and yet he is denied his legitimate promotion. This is the case in every other department. Let us take the case of Taluk Supply Officer. I do not mean to say that all Taluk Supply Officers are corrupt. But if one asks him about corruption, he retorts by saying that the Ministers are receiving bribes. How do we complain and against whom? So, this is the kind of thing that has been created on account of the various circumstances that I have mentioned above and I must frankly say that in this respect we have failed miserably, and we have not risen to the expectations or to the needs of the situation.

“ Then, Madam, I would like to place before the Hon. the Leader of the House another aspect of the matter. As my hon. Friend Mr. S. Nagappa has said, the Government have failed to train a second line of leadership. In this matter too we started well. There was such an institution as Parliamentary Secretary for each Minister. Even in the Central Government and in several

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other States also, Parliamentary Secretaries of Deputy Ministers are being appointed as a second line of leadership. This is the case in all other progressive countries also. These Parliamentary Secretaries or Deputy Ministers are promoted to the Cabinet rank when opportunities arise. This would not only strengthen the Government but would also pool the experiences in administration if the present Government lay down their office to-morrow.

“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, I may in this connection refer to the publication of ‘Who is Who’ by the Congress Party. It is expected to bear out the truth and to show who has been what in the Legislative Assembly. Strangely enough I found no mention at all of these Parliamentary Secretaries. I am not saying this because I was myself a Parliamentary Secretary once. The names of Ministers who carried on the administration for 10 months could appear, but the names of the Parliamentary Secretaries could not be mentioned in ‘Who is Who’. It is not a question of omission. I should say that it is suppression of facts. I do not know who is responsible for this. But whoever is responsible for this; it is a very serious omission and it does not do any credit to whoever is responsible for preparing it. I would like to emphasize this aspect, because the Hon. the Leader of the House is anxious to hear the comments that I am making about the publication of ‘Who is Who’. This is a very serious omission.

“ Then, Madam, the next in importance is the question of corruption. As I said it was allied to the question of controls and many other things. Where is not corruption in the world now? It has become a normal feature of our life. So much so we seem to take it as a matter of course and never bother ourselves about it. This affects the morale of not only the people in general, but of the Government officers as well. This has got to be tackled from a moral plane. If Mahatma Gandhi demanded withdrawal of controls, it was for the reason that it corrupted everybody, and encouraged dishonesty. We have not been able to tackle this problem also successfully notwithstanding the fact that we have created a separate establishment for this.

“ Madam, corruption among lower officers, as I said, is a by-product of the ‘Mamool’ system. If a man is employed, he is being asked, ‘If your *Sambalam* is so and so, what is the *Kimbalam*?’ i.e., non-salary or *mamools* which a man earns. A man’s status is measured according to the ‘Kimbalam’ he gets.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Is that word ‘Kimbalam’ in the dictionary? ”

* SRI R. SUBBA AYYAR :—“ No. It is a common usage and I suppose the Hon. Minister also knows it.

“ So, Madam, Kimbalam means *Mamools* or *Bikshis* not covered by the salary one earns. So, corruption is a by-product of the ‘Mamool’ system. This ‘Mamool’ system has entered into even our Well Subsidy Schemes. I suppose that this is a war-time product and we have not been able to control this.

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"Then, Madam, I would like to refer to the dissatisfaction and frustration that are evident everywhere. People are not happy over the administration and speaker after speaker who spoke before me stressed on this aspect of the matter. We seem to have failed in the eyes of the public. Whether at the next General Elections we are going to get votes or not is a different matter. It may be that the people may not have any other alternative or it may be that other parties may be worse, but that does not add anything to our laurels. So I urge upon the Government to study these matters very seriously and think of proper remedies.

"One other aspect I would like to mention is the spiral of rising prices. There seems to be no check at all. The latest rise in prices is in coffee and allied products. Where is this to stop? It is becoming very difficult even for a middle-class man to eke out his livelihood and meet his bills. Then how can a common man lead a fairly satisfactory life? People everywhere are disgusted with things as they stand. Whereas the rise in prices in England is about 14 per cent over the pre-war rates and about 75 per cent in America, Canada and Australia, it is four times pre-war level in our country. Can we not send somebody to England to study how they have been able to control rise in prices when we are sending so many experts to foreign countries for higher studies?

"In conclusion, Madam, I would like to pay my tribute to His Excellency the Governor for the noble way in which he voluntarily agreed for 15 per cent cut in his salary and I hope that the Government officers and others will emulate his example.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I now adjourn the House till 11 o'clock to-morrow."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Saturday, 17th March 1951.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, the 17th March 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Staging of 'Netaji Subhas Bose' at Nellore.

* 944 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavaya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether a *burrakatha* called "Netaji Subhas Bose" was organized by the District Agricultural Officer, Nellore, his additional District Agricultural Officer, his Personal Assistant and his Demonstrator at Nellore in 1950;

(b) whether the District Agricultural Officer obtained the previous permission of the Government for selling the tickets;

(c) whether this performance was organized in furtherance of "Grow More Food" Campaign;

(d) whether the Collector of Nellore presided over the performance; and

(e) whether there is a rule that Government servants should not directly or indirectly associate themselves in the sale of tickets for benefit performances?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) The *burrakatha* *kala-shepam* called "Netaji Subhas Bose" held in Nellore was organized by a committee of non-officials and not by the District Agricultural Officer and his subordinates.

" (b) There was no sale of tickets by the officers of the Agriculture department.

" (c) The organizers were given at their request materials relating to the intensive cultivation methods by the officers for conveying them to the masses through the *burrakatha*.

" (d) The Collector presided over the performance.

" (e) The Government servants are prohibited from selling tickets or solicit monetary contributions but there is no objection to their giving advice and guidance for benefit performances."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know the need for collecting money to further the Grow More Food Campaign? How did the officers or the Committee which wanted to do propaganda for Grow More Food Campaign collect money? For what purpose did they collect the money? Was it to bribe the agriculturists to attend these classes?"

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The performances of the *burrakatha* were taken 'advantage of to supply materials which were useful to the agriculturists in the Grow More Food Campaign and also for popularizing the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, etc.' "

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—" Sir, may I know what this *burrakatha* is and why it is called 'Netaji Subhas Bose' ? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" *Burrakatha* is a kind of entertainment new to Nellore. I am told that it is common in other Andhra districts. "

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether any money was collected for performing this *burrakatha* or was it given free? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It was all done by a non-official committee. "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know, Sir, the members of that non-official committee? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sri P. Ramana Reddi was President; Sri U. Malakonda Reddi was the Secretary; Sri M. Ramana Reddi was a member of the Committee. "

Import of hard-boards.

* 945 Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether hard-boards are still being imported into the State from abroad;

(b) whether the Timber Expert stated that the State could itself produce hard-boards for one-third of the cost of the imported material; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken to start its manufacture or encourage others to manufacture it?

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

" (b) The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, which has conducted experiments on the manufacture of hard boards from indigenous materials, has claimed that it is possible to manufacture boards comparing favourably with foreign boards but has not made any assertion regarding the comparative cost.

" (c) The Government have not taken any steps to start the manufacture of hard boards as a State concern. They have not also received any application for assistance from Industrial concerns proposing to undertake the manufacture of hard-boards. "

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" May I know, Sir, whether any State aid has been given to this industry in our State? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" I have already answered the question that nobody has applied for State aid. "

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SRI P. NATESAN :—" May I know Sir, if there are any manufacturers of hard-boards in our State and if so, where they are? "

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

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have any information regarding the manufacture of hard-boards imported into our State and whether the raw materials for the manufacture of hard-boards are available in necessary quantities in this State? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" Raw materials are available. But, I do not know whether the price will compare favourably with foreign boards. "

Minor Ports Fund.

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

(a) the total amount accumulated in minor ports fund up to the year ending 1949-50; and

(b) whether the Government propose to spend any amount to improve the minor ports in the year 1950-51, and if so, how much and when?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) Rs. 32,15,000 in Government Securities and Rs. 5,91,825 cash.

" (b) Yes, Rs. 1,21,279 from the Minor Ports Fund and Rs. 32,075 from the various Landing and Shipping Funds. "

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have got any further schemes or proposals to improve the minor ports in this State? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The Government have at present no other scheme, Sir. "

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether there is any scheme to improve the minor port of Masulipatnam? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I would like to have notice. "

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I know, Sir, whether this sum is inclusive or exclusive of the loan that was advanced from this fund to a steamship company? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The purpose of the loan has nothing to do with the question of improving the minor ports. "

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SRI B. S. MURTHY:—“ May I know, Sir, how the Government propose to spend the one lakh and odd rupees this year to improve the minor ports and on what minor ports are they going to spend the amount? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ The estimates for about ten or twelve minor ports have been prepared and sanctioned and the works are under execution and if the hon. Member wants particulars of the improvements proposed for the various ports, I would like to have notice.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“ Sir, will the Government consider the desirability of starting a coastal service in these days of transport difficulties? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ The running of a coastal service is not part of improvement of the minor ports. But, hon. Members are aware that the Government have given a loan for the purpose of running a coastal service from the Minor Ports Fund.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Just as in Irrigation and Electricity there is a programme to be completed by 1952, may I know Sir, if there is any plan with the Government of Madras to improve the minor ports by the end of 1952? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ We have a programme and this is subject to the availability of finance. I find that the Minor Ports Fund is rather limited.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“ Sir, in view of the assurance given on a previous occasion by the Hon. Minister that there will be improvement in all minor ports in the coast of Visakhapatnam, may I ask whether in the programme for spending one lakh and odd rupees this year, Masulipatnam and Bheemunipatnam have been included? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ I would like to have notice.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—“ The Hon. Minister has not evidently understood my question, Sir. My question was not about improvement of minor ports but my question was with regard to sub-clause (a) of the question about the total net amount accumulated in the minor ports fund up to 1949-50. I asked the Hon. Minister whether this amount that has accumulated and is to the credit of the fund is inclusive or exclusive of the loan that was granted from this Fund.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ It is exclusive, Sir.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—“ May I know, Sir, whether any estimates have been prepared for Odarevu in East Godavari district? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ I would like to have notice.”

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SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the various improvements carried out and in what ports they have been done? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ I have already once laid on the Table of the House particulars regarding the various improvements proposed for the various ports. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I would arrange to lay on the Table of the House particulars regarding the expenditure that is proposed to be incurred on the various ports this year.”

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—“ May I know for what purpose and to whom the loan has been given? Is it for the purpose of running a coastal service? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ Yes, Sir, this loan is given for the purpose of running a steamer service from Tuticorin to Colombo.”

Enforcement of the Cattle Trespass Act.

* 947 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to the answer given on 9th February 1951 to question No. 735 regarding cattle trespass, whether the Government have taken any action to enforce the Cattle Trespass Act in the stipulated area; and

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to take any steps to prevent at least the destruction of the summer crops?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ (a) The Government have since notified with effect on and from 1st March 1951, the area comprising the villages of Vedaranyam Panchayat area, Thopputhurai, Thethagudi North, Thethagudi South, Naivilakku, Vedaranniyampatnam and Agastiyampalli in the Thiruthuraiipoondi taluk of the Tanjore district under section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (Central Act I of 1871), as one in which that section would apply as if it had reference to cattle generally and as if the words ‘ fifty rupees ’ were substituted for the words ‘ ten rupees ’. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Revenue Department Notification No. 69, dated the 16th February 1951 published at page 308 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 20th February 1951.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“ May I know, Sir, at what stage the proposed Cattle Trespass Bill is and when it will be possible to bring it before this House? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ It is still pending with the Board of Revenue and it has been reminded to expedite its report.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Questions are over.”

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

II.—PROGRAMME OF SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ On a point of information, Sir. May I know what is the programme of this House regarding sittings. I was told that the House will sit till the 29th of this month. I understand there is a change and that the House will sit much longer than anticipated. If the Hon. the Leader of the House can give us any information, we may arrange our programme accordingly.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The last day for voting of Demands is the 28th. On the 29th, we discuss the Appropriation Bill. On the 30th, the Council will discuss the Appropriation Bill. With that we come to the end of the Budget discussions. On the 31st, the Council will meet to consider the Malabar Tenancy Amendment Bill and I think from the 2nd to 4th April, the Assembly will meet to transact legislative business.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know the date of the Hon. the Finance Minister's dinner? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ It is not yet settled. It will be intimated to the hon. Member in due course.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

(1) REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1947-48 AND EXCESS DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1947-48.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, I present the statement of Demands for Grants for Excess expenditure in 1947-48. The Appropriation Accounts for 1947-48 were placed on the table on the 5th August 1950. The appropriations originally provided for under the Estimates can never be expected to tally entirely with the actuals, and excesses under some grants are inevitable. The reasons for the excesses are mentioned in the explanatory note appended to the Statement. After carefully examining the reasons for excess expenditure, the Public Accounts Committee has recommended that a demand to cover the expenditure in excess of the final sanctioned appropriation under each Grant may be presented to the Legislative Assembly. As regards ‘charged’ appropriations, it is observed that the excesses are small and they have been explained to its satisfaction.

“ I am also presenting the Public Accounts Committee's Report. In this connexion, I take this opportunity of thanking all the members of this Committee for the very useful service done by them in scrutinizing the various items of expenditure.

“ Sir, this refers to 1947-48 and what was sanctioned by the House was not sufficient during the course of the year. The Public Accounts Committee has recommended that a demand may be placed before this House for getting the approval of this House. This is necessary; otherwise, this House will not be in a position to sanction the excess incurred in that year . . . ”

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ON THE 1011 ACCOUNTS OF 1947-48 AND EXCESS DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1947-48

[17th March 1951]

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ On a point of information, Sir. Are we to discuss both these Demands, Excess Demands for 1947-48 and Demands for Grants for further Expenditure for 1950-51? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The agenda has already been circulated. I cannot understand the question of the hon. Member. The Hon. Minister may continue his speech.”

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

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, I present the 11-15 second supplementary statement of Demand for grants for further a.m. expenditure in the year 1950-51 and detailed estimates thereof. Copies of the statement of Demands and the Estimates have been laid on the table of the House.

“ As the House is aware, the first supplementary statement for this official year was presented in October 1950, and it related to new service schemes sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned by the Government early in the year. The total amount then approved by the Legislature was about Rs. 15.51 lakhs in the Revenue Account and token sums under the Capital and Loan Accounts. As explained in the Introductory Memorandum, the present supplementary demands relate to—

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

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

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

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

“ There are in all 31 Demands pertaining to the Revenue Account, including four wholly ‘charged’ items, involving a total

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sum of Rs. 589.77 lakhs under 'voted' and Rs. 35.08 lakhs under 'charged.' Under Capital Account, there are seven Demands involving a total sum of Rs. 484.99 lakhs under 'voted' expenditure alone. Under disbursements of loans and advances, there are two Demands involving a total sum of Rs. 198.98 lakhs. There is also a 'charged' item relating to the repayment of ways and means advances for a sum of Rs. 9.29 crores. This is not an item of ordinary expenditure, and it is intended only to cover the ways and means advances taken from the Reserve Bank and repaid by the Government from time to time, during this year.

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

"Further, most of the increased expenditure has been allowed for in the Revised Estimate for 1950-51 already presented to the Legislature. In regard to the Revenue Account in particular, the increase over the originally budgeted expenditure is expected to be covered by increased revenue.

"The important supplementary Demands pertaining to the Revenue Account are the following:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—"On a point of information, Sir. The other day the Leader of the House told us that there would be a discussion on the rules relating to the Public Service Commission. May I know when the Leader of the House would fix a date for that?"

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I have not promised, Sir, specifically any date for such a discussion. The matter will take the usual course according to the rules."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Government are bound to give a day for that discussion, because the rules can be laid on the table only for a day. We must have an opportunity of expressing our opinion on it. It is not a question of any promise. It is a statutory obligation. May I request the Hon. Minister to revise his views in the matter and allot a day? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" If it is a statutory obligation, the Government are bound to follow the rules laid down for the purpose."

IV.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52 VOTING OF DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS FOR 1951-52—cont.

DEMAND IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS
STAFF—cont.

* SRI P. NATESAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it looks as if the general elections will be coming off at the end of this year and therefore, perhaps, this will be the last occasion for this Legislature to discuss this Demand. That being so, I would like to take this opportunity just before voting on this Demand to pay a tribute to the Members of the Treasury Bench for the work that has been so far done. Although it has not come up to the expectations of the people, I wish to submit that the Ministers have done their best, according to their capacity and ability. I should here add that our Ministry here can compare very favourably with the Ministries in other States of this country.

" Unfortunately, Sir, the Members of the Treasury Bench have had to face a series of famines like the food famine, the cloth famine and the housing famine. The leader of the party who happens to be the Chief Minister does not seem to give a lead to the party. On the other hand the party has been leading the leader. In this connexion I may say that when Sri Omandoor Ramaswami Reddiyar was the leader, he was not very keen on extending Prohibition to all the districts, it was the party that insisted on Prohibition being so extended. The same thing happened with regard to Firka development and what is called the Khadi Scheme. Thus this majority party here has been leading the leader. I would have liked the leader to assert himself and tell the party what is good and what is not good. When we are living in abnormal conditions, is it advisable to launch on this Prohibition policy, this khaddar scheme and this Firka development?

" So far as Prohibition is concerned, people who are opposed to it and who do not want it are eagerly awaiting the results of the appeal filed by the Bombay Government before the Supreme Court.

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Hon. Members are probably aware that a Full Bench of the Bombay High Court have ruled that provisions of the Act relating to publication, soliciting or commending the use of intoxicating liquors were void as they amounted to an infringement of the freedom of speech and expression under the Constitution. The Court declared as void the provisions of the Act exempting military personnel and defence services. I do hope that the Supreme Court will uphold that judgment."

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

* SRI P. NATESAN :—" I am anticipating the decision, because I am not in favour of this policy, this ideology of the Congress."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The hon. Member is not expected to anticipate the judgment of the Supreme Court."

* SRI P. NATESAN :—" I am not anticipating. I am only expressing my wish. If I could get my wish satisfied . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The matter is sub-judice."

* SRI P. NATESAN :—" I am not disputing it. I am only expressing my wish, even as I express my wish in regard to the ideology which the Congress party is following."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The hon. Member can pray."

* SRI P. NATESAN :—" I have no need to pray. I am voicing my opinion that the Prohibition policy of the Government has landed us in difficulties in these abnormal times when there is failure also of the monsoons.

" Coming now to the Firka development, I must say that it is a colossal waste. Although it is put down in the Budget that something has been done by the Firka Development department, I know that they have not improved any firka anywhere. It may be that in one or two cases they have done something. Have they done anything for the good of the poor man? If not, how can they say that all this is done for the prosperity of the people? Can they not wait for better times for these activities?

" As regards the Khadi scheme also, when people are not willing to wear khadi and when it can never become a commercial proposition, why force it on the people? Perhaps the next Ministry, whichever party comes to power, will take up this question . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We will be surcharged? "

* SRI P. NATESAN :—" There is no need to surcharge anybody. This is a good policy and I have already congratulated the Ministers on what they have done. I only say that they could have waited for some time to put their pet schemes into force.

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For this scheme I understood that they have appointed a special officer who is supposed to be a man in the Deputy Collector's cadre. What a funny thing? I do not know if it is true that this Khadi Special Officer is given an outfit allowance of Rs. 50 for wearing khadi. This gentleman is getting a uniform allowance also so that he may attend office in uniform."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"It is not a 'uniform allowance'. It is the usual allowance."

* SRI P. NATESAN :—"But why this allowance for a man who sits here and does his work? If I am wrong, I am prepared to be corrected."

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a.m.

"Then, this special officer has only one superintendent and a few clerks, and with these people a department is run. In other departments, there are at least one Assistant Secretary and half a dozen superintendents and a number of clerks. You have no such staff here; I wonder why this special officer should be there with such a small staff. Why not you retrench this department and get somebody else to attend to this work? There is also a Director of Rural Welfare. Who is this man? I do not want anybody to think that I am referring to any particular official; my point is: there is a Director of Rural Welfare. What is the rural welfare for which he is responsible? There is also a Joint Director of Development. All these posts seem to be unnecessary; I would like the Government to look into this question. Similarly with regard to prohibition, I have already said that the police expenditure is going up, because they have got to keep law and order and at the same time enforce prohibition."

"Apart from all this, what have this Government done for the poor man? They have not done anything; on the other hand things are going from bad to worse, and people who last time voted for the Congress are now actually cursing the Congress party. The Congress party members themselves are aware of that. When that is the position, naturally they cannot go and face the electorate because the cumulative effect of the work of this Ministry during the past four or five years is not to be seen anywhere. People are not having sufficient food, and the Government are talking of the Centre's purchase of foodgrains from overseas and all that. The poor man is not interested whether the food is got from overseas or from our country itself; he wants something to eat. I must honestly say that the Congress party in power has not done anything for the poor man. Unfortunately the yarn position also is difficult. Then about housing; people are simply living on roads and streets; the middle-class man is not able to find a house in spite of having a Rent Control Officer, Accommodation Officer, etc., and even Government officials are not able to get accommodation. With all the money wasted on the prohibition policy a number of houses could have been built and the immediate needs of the people satisfied. That is my argument if I am asked why I switch on to prohibition over and over again. There are a number of things which

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we can keep on saying against the party in power. There is again the College of Indian Medicine which is now looming large before the public. The students have struck and they have been sent away from the hostel. But why this College of Indian Medicine be run at all, nobody can understand. Nobody knows anything about the Indian medicines at all. There is no teacher there, there is no text-book, nothing at all. They are after all trying to give a shape to something which already exists. Unfortunately, the boys are made to understand that they are going to have the status of the allopathic doctors. The old ministry abolished the L.M.P. course, because they found that science was advancing fast, and the students could not keep up with the latest knowledge. But now come the L.I.M. and G.I.M. and these boys are undergoing some course which nobody can understand. This College is going on simply as a matter of routine. Somebody has started it, but nobody has so far taken the trouble to find out what knowledge is imparted there. I am not exaggerating things, but it is a fact. How can one expect these students to know about medical treatment? I may say I have myself been a sufferer. Let me tell hon. Members here that there is no rationale about their treatment."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I think the hon. Member may refer to these things when we take up the Medical Demand."

* SRI P. NATESAN :—"I want to know why the Ministers have allowed things to come to this pass. They must look into the details of every department and see if there is any need for running the department itself or any section thereof and cut out such things as are unnecessary. I want to emphasise that all wasteful expenditure should be avoided; that is why I refer to these things; otherwise I would not have bothered the House with a reference to this College of Indian Medicine. Sir, I have nothing more to say except to reiterate again that our Ministers have done their best according to their own lights."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"I am really glad to know that this Ministry has established a good name among the people of our State for their honesty, earnestness, etc., in doing good to the people."

"Before going into details, I want to say something about the remarks made by the hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan yesterday. He referred to the Chief Minister and said: 'He is a Raja, he comes here as a Raja, sits here as a Raja and goes out as a Raja'. It may be true. He is really a Raja, there is no doubt about it. Hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan seems to have made this reference, because perhaps our Chief Minister is not taking part in the deliberations of this House. In my opinion, he is not taking part because he feels there is the Leader of the House who will answer all questions and attend to all that is necessary in the House. That is the Chief Minister's mistake. He is wrong in that presumption. I know Hon. Mr. Kumaraswami Raja as my Congress leader in my district. I have also served under him as Vice-President

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while he was President of the Ramnad district board; I know he is well-educated and can stand up to any debate in the House in English. In spite of all that, he is not taking part in the discussions, under a wrong impression. In many democratic countries, Chief Ministers are not Leaders of the House and yet they take part in discussions regarding subjects which come under their portfolio. I want to request the Hon. Chief Minister that he should take part in our debates and answer questions relating to subjects under his portfolio.

"I now come to the Leader of the House, my Hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Reddi. He has developed a tendency to say that everything is alright. He is inclined to take things very easily even while answering questions. Anyhow, he has really made a mark in answering questions whether they come under his portfolio or the portfolio of other Ministers; whether he knows the subject or not he has always been able to give an answer both by words and by gestures and humourously. At the same time, I must say that our Ministry as a whole suffers for want of publicity, that is my grievance. This Ministry has not made the public know what achievements have been made during their time. The Act abolishing zamindaris is a revolutionary measure and no other State has done it; but it has not received proper publicity, not been explained to the people fully. Similarly with regard to prohibition—though hon. Gentleman Mr. Natesan may not agree—I may say this is the only State which has introduced total prohibition. The Chief Minister of the Uttar Pradesh, Sri Govind Ballabh Pant praised his Legislature the other day and said that it had reached the level of a first-grade Legislature. I trust we are also moving towards such an ideal. I want to ask the Chief Minister and the Cabinet whether they have done anything to train more people to take up responsibility in the future. I am not of course personally concerned,—even if anything is given to me, I am not going to accept it (laughter)—but I do want the Government to take up the question of training some people, by appointing some Members as Parliamentary Secretaries or as Deputy Ministers; in some way or other they should see to it that some Members get the necessary training now. In the Uttar Pradesh, they have appointed a committee to go into the question; and at the time of meetings of the Legislature, some members are asked to study specific subjects and take part in the debates. I think my hon. Friend Mr. Kosalram suggested that somebody should be sent to Delhi with an office there to attend to the interests of our State, and immediately the Hon. Leader of the House asked 'why not I go there?'; he even volunteered to go. I submit, Sir, there must be some seriousness about this. Instead of all our Ministers paying frequent visits to places in our State, they can as well make frequent visits to New Delhi and contact the Ministers and officers of the Union Government and get things done. I think my hon. Friend's suggestion may be considered in this way.

"Some hon. Members stated that the price of paddy should be increased. I agree, but what about the cost of living and cost of

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other commodities? The agriculturist is not able to get things cheaply. We have not taken any steps to reduce the cost of living. According to the Madras Government Economic Adviser's report, we see every week that the cost of living is going up. Therefore I want to know from the Hon. Chief Minister and the Cabinet, what steps they have taken to reduce the cost of living. For generations our people have suffered untold miseries and hardships under an alien rule; now that freedom has been won after great sacrifice, naturally people want some relief from poverty and ignorance. If we are having democratic Government and if democracy is to be sustained, there must be an immediate rise in the standard of living, and we must reduce the cost of living.

"I want to say a word with reference to the communal G.O. I thank the Government, on behalf of the backward communities, for all the steps they have taken to ameliorate their condition and for giving them all help, by way of scholarships to students, etc. When the Justice Party came into existence the late Dr. T. M. Nair and Sri P. Theagaraya Chettiyar issued the party manifesto in which it was stated that they were starting the party in order to fight against a particular community, i.e., the Brahmans, because they occupied all important posts in the Government and outside it. They also stated that after twenty-five years, a day would come when the backward communities would stand up and put up a similar fight against the forward non-Brahmans. They anticipated this state of things even in 1919, I think. That day has now come. After twenty-five years we have just realized the condition of the backward communities, and for the past four or five years we have been putting up a fight. I want to appeal to this Government that they should take proper steps to meet the demands of the backward communities and of the poor people in the State."

* JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, 11-45 a.m.
we are now on the eve of General Elections; at any rate, that is what the newspapers make us understand and already we find, both in this House and outside, that the General Elections are hanging over our heads like the Democles' sword and it is but meet, Mr. Speaker, that we should now have a resume or a review of the great experiment in democracy that these five years have witnessed. Five years ago, we started with great expectations, and even adversaries, alike with admirers, looked upon the Hon'ble Ministers in Khaddar right opposite as the heroes of the nation. And five years after that what is it that we see to-day? Great expectations have but produced great disappointments and the heroes of the nation are to-day the Neros of the nation, fiddling while the country is burning. (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Did the hon. Member say 'zeros'?"

* JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—"I said Neros, and very soon they are going to be zeros as well. (Loud laughter.)

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Coming events cast their shadows before . . . what a fall, my countrymen! Mr. Speaker, this is the time when we have got to draw up the balance-sheet of the party in power. Unfortunately for my countrymen we see more liabilities than assets. Speaking at this moment, on the personal side, so far as the human element is concerned, I join with my Friends in paying my humble tribute to the powers that be. It is a privilege, a pleasure and the pride of our State that we have His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, as the Governor of Madras. Equally so, we have got in the Chief Minister a gentleman *par-excellence*. Not that I deny what my hon. Friend, Mr. Raza Khan, said here the other day, that he comes like a Raja, he sits like a Raja, he goes like a Raja, but believe me, Mr. Speaker, to be like a Raja, is itself, in these days of democracy, I should say, a fine art! And if he keeps silent, never was silence more golden (Laughter) and this, I tell you, a tribute which he richly deserves. I leave him at that. But, let me look at the gentleman who sits next. He sits like a Grand Moghul. (Laughter.) He is the spokesman of the Government, the Leader of this House, but what astonishes me sometimes is that he finds opportunities amongst his performances, to perform the opening ceremony, a house-warming ceremony, of cinema girls. (Laughter.) Believe me, Mr. Speaker, I would only wish that we cry halt to, what is considered to be in public esteem, demoralization! . . . "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"I want the hon. Member to explain his points with specific references."

* JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, only last week it was reported in the papers that he attended house-warming ceremony of cinema artiste. She is some Kumari." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"I was at Anantapur that day and I am afraid, the report is absolutely incorrect."

* JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—"Mr. Speaker, I heave a sigh of relief. The Hon. Leader of the House pleads alibi. (Laughter.)

"Now, Mr. Speaker, we have got amongst Ministers, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Shetty. He has been in charge of the Agricultural Department and everybody centres round the Agricultural department, but what is the development that we see in that department? Oh! there is one visible development and it is his paunch and nothing more. (Laughter.) In the Agricultural department, I feel that we have got a colossal failure, which I believe, he will himself admit. But the remedy that he has suggested and that from many platforms in the mufassal is birth-control! What a genius? I would only wish he exerts self-control himself. I cannot understand why Ministers in despair should ask for the voluntary liquidation of our existing population if they cannot husband the resources of our nation! But, there is one Minister in this Cabinet who has had tributes from every quarter and I should

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be failing in my duty if I do not join the chorus. The Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam has got plenty of funds for disbursements for very big schemes, major and minor schemes. While it is indeed something very good and creditable for him, I ask in all seriousness, what is it that he has conferred on the Palar, that he should expect a tribute from me? (Laughter.) Mr. Speaker, we have got in the Hon. Mr. Sanjeevi Reddi—I wish he were present here—a very curious example. Where is he today? (Laughter.) Evidently, even today, he is on tour at public expense in order to get himself elected as the President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. For some days now he has been touring in Andhra districts, but Mr. Speaker, on a point of Constitution, I want to know, whether it is proper, and whether it is appropriate for a Minister of the Government to be spending public funds in undertaking travelling in order that he should mobilise party propaganda and to see that he should be elected the President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee . . . "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"I do not know whether the hon. Member is correct when he says that the Hon. Minister is travelling at public expense to mobilise public opinion in his favour. I think the hon. Member is absolutely wrong in attributing such motives to the Hon. Minister. He has gone there according to his usual programme, which he had programmed perhaps sometime ago, and not after the announcement of his candidature."

* JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—"Sir, it is a curious coincidence that party purposes should lend themselves to administrative convenience. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Speaker, I should now come to a very excellent member of the Cabinet, Mr. Madhava Menon. I have been expecting that at least in his regime, we could have the fulfilment of the ideal of compulsory education, but I am only sorry to say that that great cause seems to be much more delayed than we expected at the beginning and today this Ministry cannot speak in matters educational with the same great pride with which any popular Government should."

"Mr. Speaker, now coming to the policies, I must say hats off to this Government with regard to their prohibition policy. If there is one Government in this country which has successfully carried through Prohibition, although hon. Member Mr. Natesan may not accept that statement and he might even contend that there is illicit distillation in many parts of this State and that prohibition is only a matter of administration, it is this Government. I would only join such Friends in this House as have been pleading for Prohibition—though there is much room for improvement—it can perhaps be made cent per cent success. Even as it is, I must say it is 60 to 70 per cent success and on that this Government can certainly claim laurels and if there is one point on which this Government can go before the electorate and win the elections, it is Prohibition. On food, Mr. Speaker, I only wish . . . "

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member's time is up and there are other members also to speak.”

* JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—“ Sir, in regard to food, I should say, it is a colossal failure and even as I am struggling for time, people are struggling for food in every village and millions are living precariously from hand to mouth!”

*SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a Demand on which hon. Members indulge in a lot of discussion, beginning from His Excellency the Governor down to every Member of Cabinet. Many hon. Members have spoken about our Chief Minister. We know what he is and more than anybody else, we on this side know what he is capable of. He is what others may not know, a democratic Raja. I am not very much worried about how he looks, about how he walks or how he sits, but how as a demofact he conducts his party occupying a very important place in it. More than anything else it is that which we appreciate in him. As the fountain-head and leader of the party, so much of justice, integrity and honesty are being radiated not only throughout the Cabinet, but throughout the State. Several hon. Members of the Muslim League have spoken and I heard their speeches. To me, these speeches looked like funeral orations, like swan songs and it is perhaps because they feel they may not be returned to this House in the next elections. The hon. Member (Interruption.) Mr. Hameed Khan, who was formerly a member of the Congress, later a member of the Muslim League and now a member, I do not know, of what party, got out of so many parties and I hope he will also leave the party to which he now belongs. Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Anwar had his funeral oration and he had his swan song. I wonder how these hon. Members could descend from high policies down to paunches of individual Cabinet Members. It is really a pity. I am sorry the hon. Member is not here now and therefore I will not talk about it.

“ Mr. Speaker, I want particularly to refer to only one point in the speeches that I have heard. I come from that part of the country which consists of a large number of enclaves adjoining the Travancore-Cochin State. There are several villages of the Travancore-Cochin State which butt into the Tirunelveli district. I do not know what has been the policy of this Government in regard to the matter. I understand our Government wanted many more villages to be redistributed on a more rational basis, but the Government of India probably seemed to have been overburdened with their own view in the matter, and what we now find is, that several villages have been ceded to Travancore-Cochin, some villages ceded to Hyderabad and some other villages ceded, I understand, to Mysore. The result of it all is we find ourselves with less of territory. If it is a question of rationalization or administrative convenience. I would not be very much worried; in fact, I would have welcomed it. But, what is it they have done? In an area of the Tirunelveli district, there

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are a few villages through which run roads which touch the Travancore-Cochin State and one cannot negotiate those roads without passing through the Travancore-Cochin State at least half-a-dozen times. The Virudhunagaa-Tenkasi Railway negotiates in three places or crosses and re-crosses the Travancore-Cochin State. I ask, is it administrative convenience or is it • rationalization? If they had wanted the villages for administrative convenience, they should have asked the Government of India for detailed notes and they would have done so. Instead, what the Government of India have done is, on the 25th of January, before the inauguration of the Republic, the Government of India were insisting that Thangasseri and Anjengo, two small parts of Tirunelveli should be ceded to the Travancore-Cochin State and I have information that in regard to these two small plots which were ceded to the Travancore-Cochin State, they got telegraphic orders the previous night. When they have taken so much care to cede these two small parts to Travancore-Cochin, I do not know why the Government of India should not have dealt with the matter more thoroughly and on a ledger basis and seen to it that more enclaves which are more convenient from the point of view of administrative convenience and rationalization, have been given to Madras. Not only that, Sir, take the case of the taluk. When I talk of enclaves, I wish to say that there are a number of enclaves of Travancore in my taluk, in the district of Tirunelveli. Sir, when our Government take up the question of rationalising enclaves, it should be done on a rational basis. Travancore and Cochin should be merged in the Madras State. (Laughter.) Sir, I do not want to enter into the details of administration of the neighbouring States, as I fear, you, the Speaker, will rule me out of order. So I will contend myself with saying that Travancore and Cochin should be merged in the Madras State. Sir, even the people of those two States are in favour of merger.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The hon. Member himself is a Travancorean!” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Then, how did he get himself elected to this House?” (Laughter.)

* SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ I may inform the Speaker and the Hon. Finance Minister that I do not belong to any particular State; I am a citizen of India after the 26th February, 1950.”

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—“ If Travancore and Cochin should be merged with Madras State, if it comes to that, it will be done.”

* SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ I am glad to hear the Hon. Chief Minister is prepared to take up the merger of Travancore and Cochin with the Madras State; and then I am sure he will be the Chief Minister of a State of a bigger area.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ And take in all the troubles of Travancore!”

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noon.

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* SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ There may not be much of trouble after the merger. Small differences are bound to disappear after merger. So, Sir, I would urge on the Government to try honestly for the merger of these two States. If that takes place there will be a bright future to South India; and it is full of promise. Today the Hon. Leader of the House is anxious to give 38 per cent representation to the Telugu areas, while to the Tamil area, South Kanara, Malabar and Travancore and Cochin, if that merger takes place, for all these put together is willing to give only 62 per cent. I do not know why he wants to stick to the figure 38. He knows as well as we do that General MacArthur was very particular about the figure 38, and all the trouble arose because of that figure 38.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Only when the 38th degree was crossed all the trouble arose; so, too, only when I cross 38, I will be in difficulty.” (Laughter.)

* SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ Therefore, Sir, I urge that the merging of Travancore and Cochin States be done as early as possible. Sir, in the distribution of taluks in the present districts, the demarcation is hopelessly done. The district headquarters should be within easy access from all parts of the district; it should not be very far away from any one part of the district. For example, take my place. In Tirunelveli district, Tenkasi is only 35 miles from Tirunelveli town. But take the case of Salem and Hosur. Hosur is nearly 60 miles from Salem. So I wish there is a redistribution of taluks, so that all places in a district may be within easy access of the district headquarters. Thank you, Sir.”

JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the present Government, the people are not happy. They do not get food, and so most of them are starving. They have no facility to educate their children for want of sufficient number of schools. Government have no money to maintain their position. They have lost a large income on account of Prohibition. They spend a big amount of money to maintain an establishment for Prohibition work. With all that, people continue to drink as before, that is, before Prohibition came to force. Before, they had to pay for drinking. Now, they can drink without spending even a pie. Now, the fruit-ripening season has already commenced; and people have begun to prepare liquor. Now liquor is prepared in almost every house. If there are any cashewnut trees in a garden attached to a house, surely in that house, liquor would be prepared.

“ Then, Sir, a large amount of money has been spent on firka development; but the amount so spent did not do any good to the people. For, people are in no way better than they were before. Then, Sir, large amounts have been spent on Harijan Uplift; but the amount so spent did not do any real good to the Harijans, except perhaps where the sum was spent on the education of the Harijans. But, Sir, there are several schools in the districts; so there is no necessary for separate schools for Harijans;

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and so Harijans should be made to study with other caste pupils and should be made to mingle with them. Though Hindu temples are thrown open to them, they do not care to go there. Then, Sir, in the whole State, you will not find a single hotel where Harijans are engaged as cooks or servants. Licence should be refused to hotels unless they engage Harijans as servants there, not merely to clean plates, but they should be engaged in the kitchen department. Sir, when I was a young boy, in our houses Harijan male servants were engaged for grinding karamasala.

“ Sir, I now come to my next point. Government servants are starved for want of food; they are not able to maintain their family with the salary now offered them. But Government have no money to increase their salary, as they have to spend money on many other purposes. But the first duty of a Government is to maintain their servants contented and so they should spend money on them first, before spending money on any other purposes. The efficiency of a Government depends upon the work of their servants. If their servants do not co-operate with them, the Government will get shaky, and they will not be able to rule. So Government should spend more money on food for their servants and save them from starvation.

“ Then, again, Sir, the administration of a country entirely lies on the co-operation of the people living in it. If the people were to turn against the Government, Government can in no time be turned out. The first thing that is required by the people next to food, is education. There are not sufficient schools in the rural areas for boys to get educated; and Government have stopped opening new schools on account of want of finance. What will be the result? Our boys will be illiterate, and they will not therefore be able to serve the country.

“ Then, Sir, regarding medical aid, people living in villages have no proper medical help; there are no dispensaries; there are no midwives; for such things, they have to go to the nearest town; in certain cases they have to walk miles together, and such journeys in bad seasons and rainy days are very irksome. So Government should spend more money to start dispensaries and keep midwives in villages. I hope Government will find necessary money for this by cutting down unnecessary expenditure and by confining themselves to expenditure on essential matters.”

JANAB HAJI MOULVI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, மாதாண கலையை திரிவிடம் பற்றிய விவரத்தில் கலந்துகொள்ள ஏனக்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தை அளித்ததற்காக நான் தங்களுக்கு மிகவும் நன்றிபாராட்டக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். நான் இப்போது முக்கியமாக கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களைப்பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகளையும், கனம் சிதாபதீ ராம ரெட்டியைப்பற்றி ஒரு விஷயத்தையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய தீர்மானையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து இரண்டு மூன்று ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு ராமநாதபுரம் போய், இன்று ராமநாதபுரம் சார்பாக இந்த சபையில் பேசக்கூடிய எனக்கு அந்த ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றியே துண்டும் தெரியாது, அவ்வளவு அனுபவமும் கிடையாது, அத்துடன் நான் சுயநலத்துடன் கூடிய

[Janab Haji Moulvi Abdul Kadar Jamali] [17th March 1951]

தான் பேசினேன் என்பதாக நீர்ப்பாசன விவசாய மான்யத்தில் நான் பேசிய தற்கு கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய பதிலில் குறிப்பிட்டு இந்தச் சபையில் அன்று சொன்னார்கள்."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, on a point of personal explanation, I never said that the hon. Member was talking with a sense of selfishness."

*JANAB HAJI MOULVI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI :—" நான் அன்று சபையில் இல்லை. எனது நண்பர்கள் அவர் அப்படி சொன்னதாக என்னிடம் சொன்னார்கள். நான் அன்று இருந்திருந்தால் அப்பொழுதே அவருக்கு பதில் சொல்லியிருப்பேன். இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி எனக்கு ஒன்றுமே தெரியாதென்று கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் சொன்னதானது என்னை மாத்திரமல்ல எனது தொகுதி மக்களையே பழிப்பதாக இருக்கிறது என்று இந்த சபையில் சொல்ல வருகிறேன். எங்கள் தொகுதியின் சார்பாக மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இந்த சபையில் வந்திருக்கும் எனக்கு பேச உரிமை இல்லையா என்பதைத் தலைவர் அவர்களைக் கேட்கிறேன். ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா வைகை பாசனத்தினால் எவ்வளவு தூரம் பாதிக்கப்படும் என்பதை சொல்லவும் அதைப்பற்றி நான் பேச விரும்புவதும் குற்றமா என்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்."

" ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் வைகை திட்டம் பற்றி இரண்டு வித அபிப்பிராயம் இருக்கிறது. அவற்றைக் கவனிக்காது கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய நிபுணர்களால் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட அபிப்பிராயத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டு அந்த வைகை திட்டமானது ராமநாதபுரத்தையும், அதன் மக்களையும் பாதிக்காது என்று ஒரே பேச்சாக, முசுலுக்கு மூன்றே கால் என்ற வகையில் பேசிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார். ஆனால் ராமநாதபுரம் பொது மக்கள் அதற்கு விரோதமாக இருந்து வருகிறார்கள் என்பதற்கு நான் ஒரு அத்தாட்சியைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது பேரணை கட்டப் பட்டபோது ராமநாதபுரம் வசதிக்காக என்று ஒரு அடித்தண்ணீர் விடும்படி சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஆனால் அந்த வாக்குறுதி இதுவரையில் நிறைவேற்றப்படவில்லை யென்பது கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். வைகையில் வரக்கூடிய தண்ணீரை பேரணையில் கொண்டுபோய் விடுவதற்காக அதைத் தடுத்துக் கொண்டுபோய் விடுகிறார்கள். அதைப்போலத்தான் இப்போதும் இந்தத் தண்ணீரை கொண்டு போவார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. சர்க்காருக்கு இந்த விஷயத்தை பலமுறை எடுத்துச்சொல்லியும் எந்தவிதமான விமோசனமும் கிடைக்கவில்லை யென்பதை நான் தெரிவிக்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த வைகை திட்டத்திற்கு ராமநாதபுரம் பொது மக்கள் எதிராக இருப்பதோடு கூட, பழைய மிகத் திறமை வாய்ந்த ரிடயர்ட் என்ஜினியர்கள் கூட இந்தத் திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்பது கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களுக்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். இன்று திருமங்கலம் தாலுக்காவில் 11 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நில பாசனத்திற்காக மாத்திரம் இந்த வைகைதிட்டின் மூலம் சர்க்கார் 2 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிப்பதை நிரூபித்து ஏன் ராமநாதபுரம் பூராவும் அதனால் நன்மை அடையக்கூடிய வகையில் செய்யக்கூடாது என்றுதான் நான் கேட்கிறேன் ?"

SRI K. RAJARAM NAIDU :—" May I know, Sir, whether this is Irrigation Demand? Is the hon. Member relevant in talking about irrigation under this Demand."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes, under Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff, the hon. Member is speaking in a general way and not in a detailed manner."

*JANAB HAJI MOULVI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI :—" தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் ஜெனரலாகத்தான் பேசுகிறேன். தலைமை நிர்வாகம்

17th March 1951] [Janab Haji Moulvi Abdul Khader Jamali]

பற்றிய விவாதத்தில் நீர்ப்பாசன விஷயமாக கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களின் இலாகாவைப் பற்றி பேசுவது தவறுகாது என்பது நண்பர் ராஜாராம் நாயுடு அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்திருக்கவேண்டும். நிற்க;

" இப்போது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் நாங்கள் வேண்டுமென்றே சொல்லவில்லை : வைகை திட்டத்தை இன்னும் பெரிய அளவில் செய்து அரபி கடலில் வீணாகப் போய்விடும்கூடிய பெரியாற்றுத் தண்ணீரைக்கொண்டு வந்து எங்கள் வறண்ட ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவை வளம்பெறச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றுதான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறோம். திருமங்கலம் தாலுக்காவுக்கு மாத்திரம்தான் அந்தத் தண்ணீர் வரும் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. இது ஏதோ அரசியல் தந்திரம் என்றுதான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். திருமங்கலம் தாலுக்காவிற்கு வரும் தண்ணீரை ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா முழுவதற்கும் வரும்படியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் அந்த ஜில்லா வாசிகளுடைய கோரிக்கை. அந்தக் கோரிக்கையை இந்த சர்க்கார் அலக்கியப் படுத்தி செய்யத் தவறி விட்டது என்று நான் இந்த சர்க்கார் மேல் குற்றம் சாட்டினால் கூட நான் குற்றவாளி ஆகமாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன்."

" தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்போது பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் மாகாண நிர்வாகம் நன்றாக நடக்கிறது என்று புகழ்ந்தார்கள். குறிப்பாக காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தான் கனம் மந்திரிமார்களுக்கு எல்லா பாராட்டுரைகளையும், புகழ்ச்சி மாலிகளையும் தெரிவித்தார்கள். அதில் ஒன்றும் ஆசர்யமில்லை. ஏனெனில் இந்த காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் மந்திரிமார்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு மக்களுடைய கஷ்டநஷ்டங்களையும், மக்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயங்களையும் வராதவாறுதான் இப்போது செய்து வருகிறார்கள். சுற்றுப்பிரயாணத்திற்கு இப்போது மந்திரிமார்கள் போகிறார்கள். அப்படிப் போகும்போது பொது ஜனங்களுடன் அவர்களுக்குத் தொடர்பு ஏற்படுவதில்லை. அவர்களை காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் அழைத்துச் செல்கிறார்கள். ஒரு கீற்றுக் கொடிகையில் உட்கார வைத்து மாலே போட்டு, விருந்தளித்து, இரண்டு பாராட்டு உரைகளை வாசித்து அளித்துக் கொடுத்து அனுப்பி விடுகிறார்கள். பொது ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மைக்காக, பொதுப்பணத்தில் சுற்றிப்பிரயாணம் செல்லும் மந்திரிகள் தன்னுடைய சுற்றுப்பிரயாணத்தில் அந்த பொது ஜனங்களுடன் கொஞ்சமாவது தொடர்பு கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? அப்படியே தாங்கள் பொது மக்களுடன் தொடர்பு கொண்டு அவர்களுடைய நன்மை, தீமைகளை கவனித்து வருவதாக அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களேயானால் பொது மக்களால் வாசித்துக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட அவர்களது கோரிக்கைகளுக்கு இந்த சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு செவிசாய்த்து இருக்கிறதென்பதையும் நான் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்."

" அத்துடன் இப்போது சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகம் பழைய பந்தாவில் தான் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறதென்பதை நான் சொல்லாமலேயே எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். முக்கியமாக நான் கனம் சீதாராமரெட்டி அவர்களைப் பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தையைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சு முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்."

" கனம் சீதாராமரெட்டி அவர்கள் தனக்கு எல்லா விஷயமும் தெரியும் என்று நினைத்துக் கொள்ளக் கூடியவர். ஆனால் ஒரு விஷயத்தை நான் இப்போது சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். திருச்சி, டாலம்யாபுரத்தில் 53 செண்டு நிலம் முஸ்லிம்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக இருந்தது. அந்த இடத்தை முஸ்லிம்கள் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள், அதைக் கைப்பற்றிக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக, அதன் நிர்வாகிகள் பிரயத்தினைகள் செய்தார்கள். டாலம்யாபுர சிமெண்டு கம்பெனிக்கு 600, 700 ஏக்கர் விஸ்தீரணமுள்ள நிலங்கள் இருந்த போதிலும் லேபர் காலினியை விஸ்தரித்துக் கட்டுவதற்காக இந்த 53 செண்டு நிலங்கள் வேண்டுமென்று கலைக்கப் பட்டன. அங்கீகாரத்துடன் போர்டுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டு அங்கீகாரமும் பெற்றது. பிறகு சர்க்கார் அங்கீகாரத்திற்கும் வந்தது. கனம் சீதாராம ரெட்டி அவர்களும் அதை அப்படியே கையொப்பமிட்டு அனுப்பி விட்டார். போர்டும், கலைக்கடரும் இந்த நிலத்தை டாலம்யா கம்பெனிக்கு கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானித்த போதே அதை எதிர்த்து டாலம்யாபுர

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p.m.

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கம்பெனியார் அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் முஸ்லிம்களை இருக்கக்கூடாது என்ற நோக்கத்துடன் தான் அம்மாதிரி செய்கிறார்கள் என்றும், டாலியா கம்பெனிக்கு லேபர் காலனியை விஸ்தரிக்க ஏராள நிலம் இருந்தும் அவர்கள் இந்த 53 செண்டு நிலம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்பது அநியாயமென்றும், இதை கனம் சீதாராம் ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்றும், நானும் எதிர் கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்களும் சீதாராம் ரெட்டியார் அவர்களிடம் போய்ச் சொன்னோம். இதில் கையொப்பம் போடாதீர்கள் என்று நாங்கள் சொன்னபோதே கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் நாங்கள் சொன்னவற்றிற்கு செவியாய்க்காது, எங்கள் நியாயமான வேண்டு கோளை புறக்கணித்து, தெரிந்து அங்குள்ள முஸ்லிம்களுக்கு அநீதியை இழைத்தார்கள். லேபர் காலனிக்காக இந்த 53 செண்டு நிலமும் உடனடியாக வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தை வற்புறுத்தி தங்கள் காரியத்தை சாதித்துக் கொண்ட அந்த டாலியா கம்பெனியார் இன்று அந்த 53 செண்டு நிலத்தில் ஒரு கொட்டு மண்ணுவது கொட்டி ஒரு சுவர் எழுப்பி யிருக்கிறார்களா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? 53 செண்டு நிலத்தைக் கொண்டு தானே நீங்கள் லேபர் காலனியை விஸ்தரிக்கப் போகிறீர்கள் என்று சீதாராம் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் அவர்களை கேட்காது அவர்களும் தெரிந்து வெளிப்படையாய்ச் செய்யும் அநீதிக்கு கனம் சீதாராம் ரெட்டியார் அவர்களும் உடந்தையாகத் தான் இருந்தார்கள் என்று நான் குற்றம் சாட்டினால் அது என் மேல் குற்றமாகாது. லேபர், லேபர் என்று சொல்லி இன்று முதலாளிகள் தான் கொழுத்துவருகிறார்கள், பயன் அடைந்து வருகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுவதற்கு இந்த டாலியா சம்பவம் ஒன்றே போதும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு நான் இத்துடன் என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI V. KURMAYYA:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the last budget discussion under this Government, as we will have another Government after the general elections. It is better for every Member of the House to take a general view of the State and speak the truth about the conditions that are prevailing. The Ministers are not taking proper and adequate interest in the State affairs and the welfare of the people. Frankly I must express my feeling that this Government have no policy. They are boasting that they are in power to implement the policies of the Congress. I ask every Member of the House whether the policies laid down in the election manifesto, which has been approved by the Congress, is being implemented. One of the policies enunciated in the manifesto is the elimination of all intermediaries between the State and the tiller of the soil. I ask the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue whether he has attempted to implement that policy. No doubt he has abolished zamindaris. But what is the use of abolishing zamindaris when the lands of the erstwhile zamindars are not given to the tillers of the soil, who produce food and feed the whole nation? If the Government had a land policy, they should have brought forward legislation to change the land tenure system. The Hon. Minister may reply that he has appointed a committee to suggest land reforms. But all the members nominated to that committee by the Government are landlords. The report of a committee dominated by landlord interests will not do full justice to the tillers of the soil. I have already represented to the Hon. Revenue Minister and the Government that the majority of members nominated to any land reform committee should come from labouring classes or agriculturists. The Government have no policy and they have no mind to bring happiness to the people in the matter of land reform. I say this on behalf of millions of people of this State.

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“In his reply to the discussion on the Police Demand the other day, the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi, the spokesman of the Government, said that public opinion was in their (Government's) favour in regard to the expenditure incurred on the Police, and that the people praised the stern action taken by the Police against the Communists. I strongly contradict that statement. Ninety per cent of the people in the State are against the repression, harassment and atrocities committed by the Police. The Hon. Minister can easily say that the Police are doing a lot of service to the people. The Police are supposed to be there to safeguard the life, property and interests of the people. On behalf of the Harijans and the landless labour in this State, I say that they (Police) are the very people who violate the laws and create insecurity. The Hon. Minister said the other day that village defence committees had been formed in the Circar districts. The poor people of the locality are asked to keep watch against the Communists. I am agitating for the abolition of these committees. People who work in the field throughout the day to earn their livelihood are asked to keep watch in the night just to safeguard the interests of the rich people in the place. Are the Government justified in doing so? If the Government are really anxious to safeguard the interests of the village as a whole, let them pay and appoint village guards. Mr. A. Satyanarayana Raju, President of the District Congress Committee, West Godavari, said the other day that the Police were insulting the poor villagers who were acting as guards under the auspices of the village defence committees, that they (Police) were harassing the villagers and that they did not allow them even to sit on mats. I ask the Hon. Leader of the House whether he has gone to the villages and tried to understand the position of the people there. Public opinion is against the Government in the matter of spending large sums of money on the Police.

“Coming to Medicine and Public Health, there is no scope for poor people to get admission into the hospitals. Only those who pay money to the doctors or nurses are able to secure admission. Has the Hon. Minister for Health enquired into this position at any time and tried to change the mentality of the doctors? Hospitals are a waste. If I were the Chief Minister, I would abolish all the useless hospitals. Disease has increased and corruption is rampant.

“Officers in charge of district administration are not carrying out their duties properly. They do not care for the people's opinion. They do not receive people who come to represent the misdeeds of their subordinates. They do not receive even the Members of the Legislature or other responsible citizens. Without illegal payment, nothing can be done in villages. I ask the Hon. Minister concerned whether the Anti-Corruption, Anti-Blackmarketing, Investigation and other branches of the Police department are carrying out their duties properly. In the name of putting down Communists, many innocent persons are killed. I can prove the truth of this statement. As we belong to the party in power, we do not want to disclose these things. I ask

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the Hon. Minister to instruct the officers in the Secretariat, heads of departments and the officers in charge of district administration to do their duties properly.

"As regards Prohibition, illicit distillation is going on openly. Some officials who enforce the Prohibition Act are themselves drunkards. If they go to a place of illicit distillation, they are satisfied if a drink is given to them and they do not take preventive action. It is an open secret.

"The time allotted to me is very little."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have not made any invidious distinction. To every Member I am allowing only ten minutes and I have allowed the same time to the hon. Member also."

* SRI V. KURMAYYA:—"I will conclude in a minute.

"We are aiming at a welfare State. One of the requisites for achieving a welfare State is that the Government must constantly endeavour to ensure social security so that the men, women and children of the State may grow to their full stature freed from the fear of risk to their person or property."

12-30 p.m. * SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister in his Budget speech has stated, 'Though we may not ignore the fateful present for a distant future, yet we should have the courage and the vision to see things in their proper perspective'. I am afraid that the Government in framing this Budget and the past Budgets have shown neither courage nor vision. The Government may take pride in suppressing the Communist movement. But I ask, have they really suppressed the movement? Who are these Communists? These Communists are helped by a few young men, some of whom are honest and sincere, and some of whom have read the tenets of Marx and Aengels. It is the poor man, it is the naked body, and it is the hungry stomach that is really responsible for this movement. I believe that unless the standard of living of the masses is considerably improved, there is absolutely no ghost of a chance for suppressing this movement. It is no doubt styled 'Communist movement' to-day. It will certainly be some other movement to-morrow which will appeal to the poor men. What does a man who suffers from acute pain in his body do? He naturally takes poison to put an end to his life. Similarly, the poor hungry man falls an easy prey to whoever that promises him food, clothing and shelter. For the improvement of the conditions of the masses, the Government have done very little. My hon. Friends on the Treasury Benches are travelling in trains in first class. For road journeys they go in motor cars. They do not know much about the condition of the poor villagers. It would be a good principle if some of them travel occasionally in third class and in buses to know exactly what the poor man is saying about the Government. The other day I heard an official who is drawing a fairly good salary—not very much, but at any rate enough to keep his body and soul together—saying that there is no chance for any honest official in this Government. There is really

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a lot of discontent amongst the services. For the successful working of democratic institutions, it is not only the freedom of speech that is necessary—this was referred to by the Hon. the Minister for Finance—but contentment amongst the services, is also very necessary. From my experience I can say that there has been a lot of deterioration in the services. It may be due to so many reasons. To a certain extent it is due to the small salary with which many of the Government officials are to get on. The Government may say that they have increased the salaries of their employees. But this Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 a month is nothing. I know, when I was a student, that clerks who were getting Rs. 15 per month were able to save something. The articles were far cheaper then. We know the price of articles has now gone up ten times more than what it was in 1900. What was Rs. 15 in those days is now Rs. 150. We are giving to our Government clerks only Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. Therefore, it is difficult for them to get on in life. Once I suggested that salaries should be based on the necessities of life. I was told that that was not practicable, and that there were other aspects to be considered. Apart from the question of salaries, there is a general feeling in the services that there is too much of interference by Members of Legislature and by Congressmen who have influence with the Ministers. There is also the feeling that Ministers are interfering in the matter of promotions, appointments, etc. It may be or it may not be true. But I cannot say that it is altogether untrue. Anyway there is the feeling that unless an official or a citizen, who wants some help from Government, approaches a Member of the Legislature or a Congressman who has some influence in the Ministry, he cannot get what is his due. We see every train to Madras is crowded. What is it due to? A number of people from the villages come to the Secretariat here. Unless the impression is created in the minds of the public and the services that things will go on as usual without interference from above—it may be the Ministry, an M.L.A. or an M.L.C.—we cannot work these democratic institutions successfully. Let the Government take it from me—from my experience of life in this country and other countries—that unless there is that firm faith in the citizen that justice will be done to him, irrespective of the fact whether he approaches an M.L.A. or M.L.C. or any other Congressman, there will not be contentment in the country. As Members of the Legislature we have a right to approach the Hon. Ministers and make representations to them in cases involving public interest. But we find a lot of time and energy is spent on personal or unnecessary matters. Hon. Ministers take interest in matters which ought to be left to the disposal of their subordinates. I might refer to instances here, but as the time at my disposal is short, I do not propose to.

"Sir, unless the Hon. Ministers are in a position to evolve some proper policies, we are bound to land ourselves in difficulties. This will be a great hardship and detriment to the country as such. In the matter of contracts, I would refer to one instance which occurred in the Forest department some time back. In giving

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the fuel coupe contract to the highest bidder in the district of Cuddapah, the Government interfered. The result of this interference is that no man is bidding against that particular contractor now."

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"In which year was it, Sir?"

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"The Hon. Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi was not the Minister then. I am only speaking on general principles. Probably the Hon. Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi might have done better or worse. But what I wish to point out to Government is that, because of this interference in fuel coupe contract, no bidder is coming forward to bid against the person who is getting the contract for some years past. If any person wants to bid against this particular contractor, he feels, he may be put to all sorts of troubles. This is an injustice to other contractors. This Government interference has resulted in loss to the people."

"Whatever the people want the Government to do, the Government say that there is no money. Prohibition is very often brought in as an excuse for not doing things."

MR. SPEAKER:—"One more minute for the hon. Member."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Is that all, Sir? Very little has been done by the Government. Probably any one put in that place could have done the same thing. With a little more attention and energy, our Ministers may have done better, if they had not spent their time in other directions in which they need not have spent so much time. This Government do deserve some credit for what little they have done. But my sincere conviction is that they ought to have done better if only they could do."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is over. The hon. Member, Mr. Kaleswara Rao, will now speak."

* SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish first to speak on the Andhra State question about which I have given notice of a cut motion. I gave notice of a resolution in this behalf some time back, but the Hon. the Leader of the House—it must have been with the concurrence of other Ministers—has shelved that resolution. The non-official days that came in the interval were all taken up for official business. Sir, the Andhra State question is agitating the mind of every Andhra. The services, the merchants, the ryots and all others are feeling strongly about it. There is a spirit of despair and frustration in not having got the Andhra State up till now. I do not want to take up the time of the House by giving the history of the Andhra State agitation. This agitation started in 1913 and in 1937, when Rajaji's Government was here, it was almost at the point of being fulfilled. But it failed to materialise on the question of the Madras City being the joint capital for both the Andhras and Tamils. Afterwards, in the election manifesto, the linguistic Provinces question was specifically mentioned. After full Dominion Status had been

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attained, the Andhras expected that that portion of the election manifesto, regarding Andhra State, would be implemented. A special feature of the Andhra State agitation is that there are no real hurdles in the way. The Andhra State will be an economically self-sufficient State. Only the Government of India must make up their mind and this Government must press incessantly upon the Government of India. In this connexion two things have to be noted. The one is that the Madras State has become too unwieldy for administration. The Madras State is too big and there are incongruous elements in this State. A composite Government, as it were, is not agreeable to anybody. In this Legislature if we all begin to talk in our mother-tongue, then it would become a museum. That is the difficulty. Therefore, the Congress thought that the Andhra State should be formed. The Andhra State will be a self-sufficient area economically, and there is the contiguous area. The Congress thought that they could form the State. We even came to the appointment of a Partition Committee. Of course, in matters like this, where economic interests of two races are involved, naturally there would be differences of opinion.

"Sir, it is absurd to say that the formation of the Andhra State should be postponed until every section of the Andhras and Tamilians agree on all matters and till Andhras and Karnatakas agree among themselves with regard to the boundaries of Karnataka and Andhra areas in the Bellary district. This is just like the British Government putting off the grant of Swaraj to India until all the Indians agreed among themselves to some arrangement. Could there be such a time like that? Of course, the dominant party, namely, the Congress Party and leaders like Mahatma Gandhi kept up the movement for Swaraj and forced the British Government to quit India. Therefore, it is wrong to say that there must be complete agreement on all these points between the different sections of the people. The final proposals of the Partition Committee were before the Government of India but they were turned down by them on two grounds, viz., difference of opinion about the compensation to be paid by the residuary Madras State to the Andhra State and about a temporary capital for Andhra till a permanent capital was formed. On these two points the Government of India could have arbitrated, because they had the authority to do so. The Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, at first seemed to be anxious to grant the formation of the Andhra State but later on he changed his mind and turned down the proposal. Now we have a Home Minister who is our Leader, the Leader of South India. It was during the time he was the Chief Minister of this State that the Andhra Province resolution was unanimously passed. The Cabinet also accepted it and proposals were sent up even to the Secretary of State, but owing to the war clouds that were appearing in the horizon of Europe at that time and owing to the existence of differences on the question of Madras being the joint capital of the two States, the proposals were turned down. Now it is time that we take up this question. The present Home

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Minister of the Union Government knows the position. The great words that he uttered on the famous occasion when the Andhra Province resolution was taken up in this Assembly are still ringing in the ears of every member who was then present. Therefore, we press this question on the Government again. I do not want to blame anybody. But I have to say that it will not be appreciated by the public if the Government merely say that they have done all that is necessary for the formation of the Andhra State. On the other hand, there is a feeling that the Tamils want to continue their domination for all time to come, that they are against the formation of the Andhra State and that the Telugu Ministers are indifferent about the question in view of the likely risks to their positions by the formation of the Andhra State. That sort of idea should not be allowed to prevail. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that the Andhra State question should be taken up immediately and pressed on the attention of the Government of India.

"Sir, I have given notice of a cut motion to refer to the mismanagement of the food situation by the present Minister for Food. My hon. Friend Sri V. Kurmayya was right when he said that we must speak the truth in this House and I entirely agree with him. I must tell the Ministry and also the House that the public are not satisfied with the administration. It is not the laws that give happiness to the people. Laws are made according to certain policies formulated by the All-India Congress Working Committee, Election Manifesto, etc. But it is the execution of the laws that goes to remove the discontent among the people. Very great discontent at present prevails and it involves the reputation of the Congress Ministry. The administration of the Congress Ministry has been a failure from the point of view of the welfare of the people. They have failed in the matter of food, cloth and water-supply, drainage, prohibition, etc. I am really sorry to mention that."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO :—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ డిమాండు కేవలము ప్రభుత్వ పాలిటికీ సంబంధించినటువంటిదనియు, చాలా ముఖ్యమైనటువంటిదనియు చెప్పవలసి ఉన్నది. నిజంగా, ఈ హామీలు ఉన్నటువంటి అన్ని పార్టీల సభ్యులు, కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ సభ్యులును, ఇతర పార్టీ సభ్యులును అనేకమంది అనేక విధాలుగా ఈ మంత్రుల గురించి, వీరి కార్యాలు గురించి విమర్శించారు. అయితే, కొంతమంది లోగడ పరిపాలన చేసినప్పుడు వారేవిధముగా చేయుచుండిరో మరచిపోయిరి కాజాలి. ఇప్పుడు ఈ మంత్రులు విలాపి కష్టములు తెలుసుకొంటూ, ఎక్కడికి వెళ్లినప్పటికీ, కార్కులో వర్షాగా వర్షటన చేస్తూ ఉంటారని కొంతమంది సభ్యులు, కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులూ కూడా విమర్శించడం చాలా విచారకరముగనున్నది. నిజముగా, వారు వర్షటన చేసేటప్పుడు బండలను, కాల నడకలను చేయుచుండిరేమో అర్థం కావడం లేదు. మంత్రులు ఈ రాష్ట్రములోని 25 జిల్లాలు వర్షటన చేయవలసియిందగా, కార్కులో చేయకపోతే, మరెట్లు సాధ్యమో గ్రహించుకొనవలెను. మంత్రులెట్లు నడుచుకొనినను ఇతరులు తప్పుచెప్పుచుందురు. మంత్రులు వర్షటనచేస్తే, ఎప్పుడు వర్షటన చేయుచుందురు. వీరికి వేరే ఏమి పనిలేదు, కాడ్ కాన్వర్షన్ లో ఉండి

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సరిగా డ్రైన్ విమర్శించారు అని అంటారు. వర్షటనలు చేయకుండానే ఉన్నారే, వీరు ప్రజల కష్టములు తెలుసుకొనరు. ప్రజలతో వర్షటన చేయుటకు వీరికి డ్రైన్లు లేదు, గుండెలు లేవు సామాన్యులేదు, కాడ్ కాన్వర్షన్ లో కూర్చొని వార్షికము వచ్చినట్లు ఉత్తరువులు చేయుచుందురని అంటారు. ఈ విధముగా ప్రతివానిని విమర్శించుట చాలా అన్యాయము. నిజంగా ఇది ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వము గనుక, మంత్రులు ప్రజల అనుగుణంగా ప్రవర్తించవలెను గనుక, రాష్ట్రములో ఎవరూ ఎప్పుడు ఏ కారణమునకైనను వీరిని 'డిమాండు' చేస్తే అక్కడికి ఈ మంత్రులు తప్పక వెళ్లవలసియింతుంది. ఈ ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలతోసరము, ప్రజలదాస్యము, ప్రజలవేతనిత్వమిది. అట్టి ఈ ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వము మంత్రులమీద ఆధారపడియున్నది. కనుక మంత్రులగాని, ప్రభుత్వ మంత్రులగాని అందరి ప్రజల అందుకాటులో ఉండవలసిన రాష్ట్ర అవసరము వారికి ఉన్నది. మంత్రులేకాదు, శాసనసభ్యులుగూడా అందరి అందుకాటులో ఉంటూ వారి కష్టములు తెలుసుకోవలసిన రాష్ట్ర అవసరము ఉన్నది. అయితే సామాన్య ప్రజలు వారి కష్టములు తెలుసుకొనుటకు మంత్రులెక్కడవుంటే అచ్చటికి డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టుకొని వందలకొలది మైళ్ల వచ్చుటకు వీలుపడదు. కాబట్టి, అట్టి సామాన్య ప్రజల యొక్కయు, వీధి ప్రజలయొక్కయు, ప్రతియొక్కరి అందుకాటులో ఉండుటకును, వారి మొరలు ఆలకించుటకును, ఏదో ప్రదేశాలలో ఏదో పరిస్థితులున్నవని తెలుసుకొనుటకును మంత్రులు తప్పక ఎక్కువగా వర్షటన చేయవలసి యుండును. అటువంటిప్పుడు మంత్రుల వర్షటనల గురించి ఇచ్చట సభ్యులు విమర్శిస్తూన్నారంటే చాలా విచారకరము. మరియు ఈ మంత్రులు ఎప్పుడునూ కాడ్ కాన్వర్షన్ లో నుండవలసిన ఆగత్యముగాని, అవసరముగాని ఉండదు. వారికి, ప్రతివారికి, I.O.S. సెక్యూరిటీ మొదలైన పెద్ద అనుభవముగల అధీపతులు ఉన్నారు. వారంతా సమర్థులుగా ఉంటారు. జరుగవలసిన కార్యకర్మాలన్ని వారు చూసుకోగలరు. మంత్రులు అక్కడనే ఎప్పుడూ ఉండవలసిన ఆగత్యమేమియు లేదు. నిజంగా ఈ మంత్రులు తోటికే వర్షటనలు చేస్తున్నారా, లేక నిజంగా ప్రజల కష్టములు తెలుసుకోవడానికి వెళ్తున్నారా అంటే నిజంగా వారు సాధ్యమైనంతమట్టుకు ప్రజల కష్టాలను గమనించి, వారికి చేతనైనంత సహాయము చేస్తున్నారనే దృఢముగా చెప్పుకున్నాను. ఉదాహరణంగా 1949 వ సంవత్సరములో వరదలు వచ్చినప్పుడు ఎక్కడెక్కడ ఎన్ని కష్టస్థులు జరిగినాయని, ఒక ప్రక్కన కొన్ని జిల్లాలకు గోపాల రెడ్డిగారును, కొన్ని జిల్లాలకు సీతారామ రెడ్డిగారును, మరికొన్ని ప్రాంతాలకు సంతక రెడ్డిగారును, ఈ విధంగా మంత్రులు కొన్ని కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలు కంతుకొని, అక్కడి పరిస్థితులను, నష్టాలను ఖచ్చితముగా చూచి, విచారించి తగిన ఏర్పాట్లు చేశారు. గోపాల రెడ్డిగారి విషయము గురించి వారు గుఖిమారులని, ఎప్పుడు గుఖింగా, అనందంగా ఉంటారని, ఇతరుల కష్టాలు తెలుసుకోలేరని, అంటూ ఉంటారు. అయితే నిజంగా వారు అటువంటివారుకారు అని, ప్రస్థితుల కనుగొనగా కష్టమోర్చి పనిచేయగలరని చెప్పగలము. ఒకమారు నేనే వారిచేతి మీళ్లకు తక్కువ తేలికగా నడిపించినాను. వరదలు వచ్చినప్పుడు, ఎక్కడెక్కడ గండ్లు చేడకపడి చూపించాను. ఆయన సామాన్య ప్రజలకంటే, శాయకష్టముచేత ప్రజలకంటే కూడా ఎక్కువ త్వరగా నడచినాడు. నేనూ కూడా ఆయనతో సరిగా నడువలేకపోయాను. అప్పుడు వారు స్వయముగా ప్రజల కష్టస్థులను చూశారని, పది ప్రాంతముల దిబ్బములను కనిపించి, పది చేతులతోను, అర్ధరూపాయలతోను మిన్నపూరియ్యాయా ప్రాంతములలో కావలసిన మరమ్మతులు చేయుటకు, అక్కడి ప్రజలకు మంత్రులు ఇచ్చినట్లుంటుంటే వీరిని ముగించుటకు అర్హులు ఇచ్చారు. కాబట్టి, వారు ప్రజావేదానికై ఇటువంటి వర్షటనలు చేస్తూంటే, ఈ వర్షటనల వి

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యంలో అక్షేపించడం చాలా పొరపాటు, అన్యాయముకూడా. కాని, నేను ఇట్లు చెప్పడములో, కేవలము మంత్రులను పొగడుచున్నాననే అనుకోకూడదు. వారిలో లోపాలుకూడా ఉంటాయి. వాటి విషయములోగూడా కొంత సూచనగా మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆరుకునేలీ విషయములో, అక్కడికి మంత్రులు వెళ్లినప్పుడు, అక్కడ బి.మేమి డేవలం చేయాలో, ఏయే పనులు ఆమలు జరిగాయో మొదలైనట్టి విషయములు, అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి విజిటర్లు బుక్లో వ్రాసి, హెడ్ క్వార్టర్స్ కు వచ్చిన తరువాతకూడా ఆ పనుల విషయమై, బి.మేమి ఎట్లు జరుగుతున్నది, సెక్రటరీలవ్యారా తెలుసుకొంటూ అవి సక్రమముగా నడిచేటట్లు చూడవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. అదే విధంగా కోడూరు ప్రొటో రిసర్వ్ డ్విజన్ కూడా విజిట్ చేసినప్పుడు, అక్కడి లోపాలు గుర్తించి అక్కడ ఇంకేమేమి పనులు కావలసినది విచారించి, విజిటర్ బుక్లో విషయాలన్ని వ్రాసి, హెడ్ క్వార్టర్స్ కు వచ్చిన తరువాతకూడా ఆ పనులు సరిగా జరిగేటట్లు చూస్తూ ఉండవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత ఈ ప్రభుత్వము ఎలెక్షన్ మానిఫెస్టోలో చెప్పినటువంటి పనులు పూర్తి చేయలేదని కొంతమంది సభ్యులు విమర్శించారు. అయితే, ఈ కొద్దికాలములో అనుసరించిన పనులన్ని పూర్తిఅగుట సాధ్యముగాని పని. గాంధీగారు చెప్పిన విషయాలను ఆధారంగా పెట్టుకొని ఆ పనులను ప్రారంభించారా లేదా అని గమనించవలెనని గాని, వారేమీ చేయలేదని విమర్శించరాదు. కాని ఇప్పుడు ఆహార సమస్య అనేది ఒక గడ్డు సమస్యగా విస్తరించింది. ఇది ఎవరు కల్పించినటువంటిదికాదు. ఇది సహజంగా వచ్చినటువంటి సమస్య. ఇది మనకేకాదు. అన్ని రాష్ట్రాలకు వచ్చినటువంటి సమస్య. ప్రభుత్వము దీనికొరకు కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైన పనులు చేయవలసియుండును. ఈ పనులు సక్రమంగా నెరవేరేందుకు అన్ని ప్రాంతాలవారు విలాటి భాషాభేదములు ప్రాంత భేదములు లేకుండా వికమత్యంతో ప్రభుత్వమునకు తోడ్పడవలెను. ఉదాహరణంగా రామపాదసాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టు ఉన్నది. ఇది ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతములో నున్నదని, కనుక కేవలము ఆంధ్రులకు సంబంధించినటువంటిదని అనుకోకూడదు. ఈ రామపాద సాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టు వచ్చినట్టుయితే, కొద్ది జిల్లాలకే సహాయకరంగా ఉంటుంది అని అనుకోవకూడదు. రాష్ట్రమంతటికీ అధికారోత్పత్తి ఉపయోగించును. అప్పుడు రాష్ట్ర మంతటికీకూడ ఆహార కొరత, చాల తగ్గను. మరియు అక్కడ కట్టువలసిన నీరుంటు ప్యాక్టరీ, రైల్వే కనెక్షన్ కు సంబంధించినటువంటి పనులు చేయడము వాటికి సంబంధించినటువంటి కట్టడముల కట్టించడము మొదలగునవి యిప్పటినుంచి చేయవలసియుండును. అయితే, అన్ని పనులు ఒకేసారి చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వానికి ఏలలేదు. కనుకగా జరిగవలసియుండును. ఇటువంటి ముఖ్యమైన ప్రాజెక్టుకు ఆనకూలాలు చేయ బాధ్యత మన ఆంధ్ర మంత్రులమీద ఎక్కువ ఉన్నది. దీనికి ఇతర మంత్రులు కూడా తోడ్పడవలెను. రాష్ట్రములో ఆహార సమస్య తొలగాలంటే ఇటువంటి పనులలో ఆందరు సహకరించి పనిచేయవలెను. దీనినుండి ఆహార సమస్యలో ఒక చెన్న రాష్ట్రమునకేకాదు, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వ బాధ్యతకూడ తగ్గించ వలెగును. అప్పుడు మనము దీర్ఘమీద ఆధారపడవలసిన అవసరమే ఉండదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“తరువాత మంత్రులు కర్మటన చేయనప్పుడు, మన సాగర్లగారు చెప్పినట్లు, వారి కర్మటనలలో అక్కడకూడ ఇచ్చినటువంటి విస్తృత కత్రములు వీరు బట్టదాఖలా చేయకుండా, మరల వాటికి సంబంధించినవారు డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టుకొని హెడ్ క్వార్టర్స్ కు వచ్చి అంతటి పని చేయకుండా, ఒకవేళ అక్కడనే అది జరుగుతోని విచారించునటువంటి ఆశకాశము లేనప్పటికిని. హెడ్ క్వార్టర్స్ కు వచ్చిన తరువాతకూడా, సెక్ర

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టరీలవ్యారా వాటి విషయాలను కనుగొని; సాధ్యమైనంతవరకు వారి విన్నపములు అలకించి ఆయా పనులు జరిగేటట్లు చూడవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. అదేవిధంగా అనేకమంది అనేక సందర్భాలలో డెప్యూటీ సెక్రటరీ ముద్రానుగొని ముద్రానుకు రాలేక ఆయా ప్రాంతాలలో కలనుకున్నప్పుడుగాని మంత్రులను కలసుకొని ముద్రాని యల్వ ఇస్తే, ఆ డెప్యూటీ సెక్రటరీ యొక్క ఫలితము కన్పించడములేదు. కనుక అటువంటి వాటిని సక్రమముగా విచారించవలెనని నేను మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. మాటజరుపకు యిప్పుడు విలేజ్ అఫీసర్లు మిమరాండమ్స్ యిచ్చిరి. వారు ఏ జిల్లావారైనప్పటికీ, వారు చెప్పకొన్న విషయాలు రాష్ట్రములోపున్న అందరి విలేజ్ అఫీసర్లయొక్క హక్కులను గురించియు, పెద్ద ఉద్యోగస్తులు వారికి పెడుతున్న కష్టాలగురించియు, మొదలగు సమాన విషయముల గురించి ఉండును. గనుక అవన్నికూడ తెలుసుకొని, విచారించి, వారికి అటువంటి బాధలు కలుగకుండా చేస్తూ ప్రస్తుతము అమలుకు పీనుకురాబోయే బిల్లు ప్రకారము వారిని విచారణకుముందే సస్పెన్షనులో పెట్టుటకు అధికారమునిచ్చు అమెండ్ మెంట్ బిల్లును బిల్డ్రా ఫోయవలెనని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతూ, ఈ డిమాండును నేను లలఖరస్తున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Demand attracted the attention of the House and quite a wide range of subjects has been covered since yesterday. Certainly, Sir, I also join in the chorus of tribute paid to His Excellency the Governor and to Her Excellency the Maharani for the great popularity they have achieved during the short time they have been here. I wish they would continue to be here for the full term instead of relinquishing their office immediately after the elections.

“Sir, I recognize my hon. Friend Sri Kaleswara Rao's sincerity of purpose in demanding the formation of the Andhra State or perhaps the Visala Andhra State. I heard with great interest his speech about the necessity for creating the Andhra State. He more or less devoted his entire time of ten minutes to this one topic.

“But I was all the while feeling whether it would not have been more appropriate for him to have taken up the issue of Andhra Province in the Parliament, than in the Madras Legislative Assembly. After all, Sri Kaleswara Rao may sympathize with us or may appreciate the limitations and difficulties of the State in a matter like this. Whatever was possible and whatever was desirable was done by the State Government. To expect more from the State Government is not just and I think the hon. Member will take steps either through the Parliament Members and ask them to raise this matter in the Parliament or directly address the Government of India for the early creation of the Andhra Province. This matter cannot be the responsibility of the State Government; we know the constitutional position and the State Government can come into the picture only when the initiative comes from the Government of India.

“I am glad my hon. Friend from Tirunelveli, Sri Kosalram, has raised the question of Indians in Ceylon. I think he is also anxious about the franchise for Indians in Ceylon; the way in which things are going on has not got his approval. He knows

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the conditions of Indians in Ceylon. Perhaps, a large number of his friends are there and they are telling him about the plight of Indians in Ceylon. Certainly, there will not be anybody in this House who does not sympathize with the plight of the Indians there. I could only wish that this great question of Indo-Ceylon relationship would be settled amicably. I am sure that our Prime Minister will take up this matter and solve this question once for all. We do not want to be antagonistic to Ceylon. We have no territorial ambitions in Ceylon. We only want that our countrymen—who are perhaps over a million there—should be happy and contented, because to a large extent Ceylon's prosperity is due to the willing labour rendered by Indians for a long time now. Therefore it is right that this question should be settled, and settled soon, by our Prime Minister and also by that great statesman, the Prime Minister of Ceylon.

“Then, Sir, another friend from the same district, Tirunelveli, has questioned about the territories ceded to the Part B States and some of the territories that we have taken over. Perhaps, he has some inside knowledge of the matter. Contrary to the recommendations of the Madras Government and in view of the urgency of the matter, the Government of India passed certain orders on the 26th of January, as quite a new procedure had to be adopted when the new Constitution came into force. Those orders, however, were not quite satisfactory, either to this State, or perhaps to the United States of Travancore-Cochin. Thus, the major issues were left untackled. They wanted Cochin and we wanted Cochin-Chittur. These two matters were left untackled. But, small territories—I mean a small acreage of hamlets and villages were transferred either way so that there might be a more rationalized boundary. That was the view with which the Government of India passed those orders and I do not attribute any motive to anybody in this connexion. The Government of India wanted some sort of rationalization of the boundaries and therefore some minor adjustments were made between Madras and the adjoining States. I have got certain figures in this connexion. But I may tell the hon. Members that it was not a *quid pro quo*. It is not anything like, ‘I give you so many villages of so many square miles. Therefore kindly give me the same number of villages of the same acreage or square miles.’ It is mere rationalization of boundaries and not a mere exchange of territories. We surrendered about 37 villages, mostly from Anantapur, South Kanara, Salem and other places to Mysore. We have got from Mysore about 15 villages. They cannot be called regular villages, they are only small hamlets. Whatever they are, they are also included in this list. Thus we have given 37 villages to Mysore and have taken over 15 villages. Likewise, we have given 15 villages to Hyderabad and taken over 17 villages, all in Krishna district. We have given 11 villages to Travancore-Cochin and taken 4 villages. I do not have information about the actual acreage of all these villages, as all of them are not surveyed. But, with regard to Travancore-Cochin, I can give certain figures about the acreage of the villages,

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as they are surveyed. We have given about 643 acres to Travancore-Cochin and in return we got about 360 acres. Thus we have given them about 300 acres in excess of what they gave us. So this is only a rationalization of the boundaries and nothing more. There are other exchanges to be made. There is the bigger question, Fort Cochin and also the question of Chittur which lies absolutely within Madras territory. These things are to be taken up at a later stage according to the provisions of the new Constitution. The Government of India were anxious that something should be done immediately and therefore they passed certain orders on the 26th of January 1950. I do not think that the Madras Government were slack in the matter. We had made our representation to the Government of India. But in view of the urgency of the matter, they had to pass certain orders.

“Sir, quite a large number of hon. Members have complained that the people are not happy. It may be true due to many reasons and I do not know what portion of that blame is attributable to the present Administration. In this connexion, I would like to ask whether the people were at any time happy right from the year 1920 when ministerial responsibility was inaugurated. We had Ministers, we had Legislative Council Members and we have been continuing thus for decades. I want to know—let the hon. Members say on the floor of this House—whether at any time the people were quite happy with the Administration, whether it was under the Justice Party, or the Executive Councillors or any other system of Administration. This ‘people's unhappiness’ has become a chronic feature and perhaps . . . (Sri K. Koti Reddi: ‘We have replaced all those people.’) Some hon. Members look at things from their own perspective. Whatever is happening this side is viewed from their own angle. They think that if they were unhappy, the people would also be unhappy and if they were happy the people would also be happy. That is the position. They view things only from their own perspective and their own angle. Therefore, there is no use in going on repeating that the people are unhappy. Sir, if we look at the budget speeches of the hon. Members of the Legislature right from 1920 on the same demand, we will see that the Members have always been saying that the people were unhappy under the Administration. In none of the budget speeches of the hon. Members from 1920, mention has been made to the effect that the people were very happy and therefore all congratulations were due to the Government. Whether able civilian officers were at the helm of affairs, or whether able civilian officers were Finance Members, Revenue Board Members, Home Members or whether it was ministerial responsibility, we found the same thing, viz., that people were dissatisfied with the Administration. All along, it has been easy for Members to say always that the people were unhappy and all that.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“People were happier before.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“As I said, it is all due to the Members' unhappiness in most cases. (Laughter.)”

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"I will now pass on to another point raised by the hon. Gentleman Janab Raza Khan. He wanted to speak with a little vigour this time, because previously I complained that the speeches of the hon. Members were not exciting and stimulating. That is why, the hon. Gentleman wanted to put a little vigour into his speech and tried to provoke the Treasury Benches. He said, 'Never had a Government so many opportunities and never had a Government missed all those opportunities given to them.' He summed up by saying that the verdict of the people will be against the Government. Here again, the hon. Gentleman is viewing it from his own angle. I have also got a right to look at the matter from my own angle and say, 'Never had a Government such formidable difficulties and never had a Government tried so hard to cross over all those formidable difficulties'. Sir, I want to enumerate all these difficulties of the last five years. Some people seem to think that everything was well and some of them seem to have short memories of the past five years when the Government had to face very troublous times and formidable difficulties in many matters. Some of the hon. Members have spoken in a valedictory manner. Perhaps, it is also true that since this is going to be the last budget of this Legislature, some of them think that they ought to indulge in this sort of valedictory perorations.

"Sir, our difficulties were absolutely many and I cannot visualize myself any period previously when we had such formidable difficulties. To begin with, we had the war and its aftermath. War had created many problems. Perhaps we did not realize the difficulties during the war period itself. The cost of living was not very high in 1945-46. Later on it went up. The real effect of the post-war period gained full momentum in 1947-48, 1948-49 and later on we had to go through the entire gamut of post-war difficulties. Prices went up very high and consequently, dearness allowance to Government servants had to be increased. Again, the teachers of local board schools and other aided institutions had to be given enhanced dearness allowances. Thus, under dearness allowance to these people, the State had to incur something like Rs. 8 crores. Sir, in 1947, we have revised the scales of pay of some of the Government servants. I am at present not in a position to exactly say how much the revised scales of pay cost the State. Whatever it is, eventually with the revision of salaries and the enhancement of the dearness allowance, Rs. 10 to 15 crores had to be incurred by the Exchequer. Then, we have controls and rationing. Human nature and personality being what they are, certain officers who are in charge of these rationing and controls have had to face adverse criticism. When there are controls, there is some sort of looseness in administration. When too many people ask for favours from the District Supply Officers, Taluk Supply Officers, Firka Supply Officers and others, naturally they have to use their discretion in very many matters and in some cases they accede to the request of the people concerned and in some others they reject their requests. Therefore these people have also come in for a good deal of criticism. There is a looseness

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of administration when controls are administered and when rationing is administered. In this manner, too many responsibilities are thrust on the Government. I do not know whether people's initiative and responsibility are forgotten. I find that the entire responsibility is being thrown on the shoulders of the Government. If some officer or high placed civilian does not get a house in Bapatla or Chirala, immediately the Government are blamed for this. All sorts of complaints, which could not have been made previously at any time, are sought to be made at the present time. Thus, too much responsibility is being placed on the shoulders of the Government quite frequently. We have to get food for the people, we have to get firewood, we have to get sugar, jaggery, kerosene, cloth, yarn and all such articles for the people. These were never the responsibilities of any Government previously. There were high placed and very senior civilians before. They never bothered about the people's requirements. They never bothered whether the people had their food, whether they had their handloom cloth, whether they had sufficient yarn for the handloom industry and similar other things. To-day, it is said that the Government must be responsible for all these things. Therefore, from firewood to yarn, foodgrains, jaggery, sugar, kerosene and all other things have to be brought by the Government from somewhere and distributed through numerous ration shops all over the State. This great responsibility has been placed on the Government.

"Then, Sir, we have to get agricultural implements. We have received so many complaints from all over that we have not made any appreciable progress in our Grow More Food schemes. Where are the agricultural implements? We are in very bad need of these. Cart tyres, ploughs and so many other implements are not hidden anywhere in Fort St. George. These have to be brought from somewhere and there is the transport bottle-neck. Again, these have to pass through so many agencies before they reach the actual agriculturist. Yet, we find that all the blame is placed on Governmental shoulders.

"Of course, there was the difficulty of cars, petrol, etc. There was the tyre rationing also. Spare parts were in short supply. We have to give chassis to the people to enable them to construct buses, trucks, etc. We have to give good automobiles and we have to supply Hindustan-10 to those who want that type of car. All these things are to be supplied by Governmental agency. Everybody was looking to the Transport Commissioner or the Provincial Motor Transport Controller for the supply of cars according to his choice. All these responsibilities are thrust on the shoulders of the Government.

"There is the question of housing. Everybody sends in a petition for allotment of a house or portion. I do not know whether a two-rupee stamp at least is affixed on the application. The moment an application is received, our officers have to secure a house for the officer concerned. 1-15 p.m.

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“ Then, there was the pre-1947 communal tension. (Janab Muhammad Raza Khan: ‘ Not in Madras.’) In Madras too, the minority community rose against the majority community. The two communities were diametrically opposed to each other in their views. The minority community was asking for something which the majority community could not readily agree to give. It must be said to the credit of that one man who wanted Pakistan that the entire minority community raised its voice for the establishment of a new State. Communal tension thus grew and added much to our difficulties. There was also the Dravida Kazhagam which created trouble by picketing Northern Indian shops and inciting regional passions.

“ The loss of man-hours in the factories and mills in the State caused by incessant strikes and labour unrest caused further complications. There was also agrarian trouble in Malabar and Tanjore.

“ We cannot ignore the fact that the work in the departments has considerably increased in consequence of decisions by the High Court on petitions presented before it under Fundamental Rights. The High Court issues so many writs and all of them have to be attended to. Such things were not existing before. The Congress Government have to face these things now. The new Constitution has not given us any more income. Even the small sources of our revenue have been lost to us. We had expected that our revenue would increase but the Constitution has curtailed our revenue.

“ Our senior officers left us at a time when their services were needed most. Many Europeans and Muslims left India. The hon. Member, Janab Hameed Khan, complained that Muslim officers had been pulled away from districts and posted to offices in the City of Madras. Sir, I know the psychology of the officers—I.C.S. men and others. Every one of them wants to be posted either to the Secretariat or to the Board of Revenue. They would be always asking Ministers and the Chief Secretary whether they could be posted to some office in the Madras City. They want pivotal positions in the metropolis. Because a Muslim Collector, from Tirunelveli is posted to work in the Civil Supplies Department, it should not be construed that he has been demoted or censured or that we viewed his conduct with suspicion. As a matter of fact, Sir, I was much impressed with the work of the Collector of South Kanara—a Muslim—and brought him to Madras to work as Secretary of the Central Road Traffic Board. I do not know what Janab Hameed Khan thinks about it, whether I have done something very wrong or that I have done something which gives room for suspecting my *bona fides*. As I said, many senior Muslim officers, some seven or eight of them, have left us, in spite of having served the land of their birth for so long a period, to serve in Dacca or Karachi. I do not accuse them for their loyalty to Pakistan but I do have a claim over these officers. They were born in my land and I am right in saying they should have stuck to their original positions and remained here. Their

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going to Pakistan and the departure of European officers for home created a big vacuum. On and from the 15th August 1947, we had to promote junior officers. Tahsildars were promoted as Deputy Collectors and Deputy Collectors as Collectors so that there was not that amount of administrative efficiency in the services as there would be if promotions had been given in the normal course. This greatly handicapped us. I do not think any other State has had this difficulty. Perhaps Bombay had a little.

“ Then there was the trouble from the Razaakars in Hyderabad. Thousands of people had come away to places like Guntakal and Vijayavada. People from the Tamil districts may not know much about this. But those in Krishna, Bellary and Kurnool know what it is. As my hon. Friend, Sri Kaleswara Rao, put it, during day time, people used to be attacked by Razaakars and the Communists would take the place of Razaakars in the night. The Communist menace has not totally ceased. The centre of their activities has been changed. They have shifted their operations from Krishna to Guntur and Kurnool borders. There, they are active in some pockets. What amount of strain it has been on the Police department to deal with these people, hon. Members have not correctly appreciated. The Communist raids are small in number, though the number of Communists behind such raids is large. They number thousands. They have been there for a long time. They had taken part in elections and had at times polled very heavily also. So, let it not be said that they have grown in large numbers, because I opened a dramatic performance here or did something else there. During the war they gained considerable strength and endeared themselves to a certain section of the people. They raid villages and attack people who are defenceless. Before their superior armed strength, the villagers cannot do anything and are overwhelmed. So, this menace is a strain not merely mentally and financially but administratively also.

“ There were also troubles in the French possessions—Mahe, Pondicherry, Karaikal and perhaps Yanam also. We had to take elaborate precautions to see that the trouble did not spread.

“ Apart from what I have mentioned so far, Sir, we have our financial difficulties also. There is no use ignoring the fact that we have lost heavily through Prohibition. I do not go into the merits or the demerits of this legislation but the fact remains that financially we have lost. In 1945-46, our revenue from Excise was 16.8 crores of rupees; in 1946-47, it was 14.7 crores of rupees; but in 1950-51 (revised estimates) it has dwindled to fifty lakhs of rupees. So, we have had a precipitous fall which we cannot easily gloss over. Money market has also become suddenly tight. We prepared a five-year programme. The Finance Department prepared it and we approved of it. It involved an expenditure of eighty crores of rupees. We sent it on to the Government of India and asked them to give us a loan to execute that programme. They could not give us the loan but asked us to raise it in the open market. Then, as regards our ways and means position,

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there again we have our own difficulties. Every month, we require six or seven crores of rupees. Our revenues are not evenly distributed throughout the year. Our revenues come in only at the end of the year. January and February are our surplus months. During the rest of the year, we have to depend upon advances and treasury bills. There are thus innumerable difficulties even with regard to our ways and means position. I do not know whether hon. Members are aware of these. The Finance Secretary and the Finance Department are worried every month.

"Then, there are difficulties created by our own legislation. Good or bad, we have passed innumerable pieces of legislation, some big and revolutionary. We have passed the Zamindari Abolition Act. Then there is the Rent Reduction Act. Survey and settlement have to be done on a very wide scale and we have to incur a lot of expenditure on these. We have to appoint officers for the purpose. All these mean an additional burden to the State.

"Sir, there is paucity of technical personnel. We feel this difficulty particularly in the Highways, Irrigation and Electricity departments. There is dearth of engineers, overseers and draughtsmen. On the medical side, we have opened several new hospitals and there is no staff available to run them. We post men and women doctors to those hospitals but they do not go and work there. They always want the General Hospital or the Stanley Hospital in the city or the King George's Hospital in Visakhapatnam. They want to serve in hospitals located in the metropolis. They would not go and work in Agency areas.

"In the Education Department again, we do not have enough number of trained teachers. Many new high schools have come into existence in the past few years but there are no B.Eds. or L.Ts. available for employment in those schools with the result that raw graduates have been permitted to be employed by granting them necessary exemption from the Madras Educational Rules. I know in my own village, Buchireddipalayam, there is a school where provision exists for teaching agricultural science in the School Final class. There is no teacher available for teaching this subject. The district board has been trying to get a teacher. The Director of Agriculture has been trying to spare a teacher. But nothing has happened so far. The boys have been carrying on without a teacher and I do not know what they will do. They are appearing for the examination.

"We had our party troubles also, whether they were inside or outside. We cannot minimize these difficulties. They also added to the difficulties of the Government. There is no gain-saying that fact.

"The biggest of our difficulties has been the successive failure of monsoons. Seasonal conditions have disappointed us. We expected that we would have at least the normal rainfall this year. Failure of monsoons has become a chronic feature with this State for the last four years. We have to provide for large-scale remissions of land revenue. We have to provide for famine

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works also. Whatever was done, we are not going to reap the benefits of monsoons that have failed in the past. The hon. Member, Janab Raza Khan, simply glosses over these difficulties and says: 'I want the Government to tide over these difficulties and show that they are worthy of the confidence of the people'. Sir, we cannot fight against Nature. We must express our humbleness before Nature's might. (Janab M. S. Abdul Majid: 'Why don't you pray?') We are prayerful people and pray with aye and yea.

"Our people have been dormant for a long time. Now they are awake. They say, 'we want irrigation facilities, we want this and we want that'. In the good old days, they had no opportunity of representing to the Government. To-day, they want everything to be attended to immediately. If there is no tuberculosis sanatorium in Kurnool—there has been none for the past one century and more, that is, ever since the Kurnool district came into existence—our Friend, Sri Nagappa, at once gets up and asks for one to be opened in Paniam. He does not want to collect even a pie privately. He wants to throw the whole responsibility on the Government for it.

"Then there are the landless poor. They squat anywhere and everywhere and this problem has to be attended to. They are in unauthorized occupation of lands and would not quit. This also adds to our difficulties. The hon. Gentleman, Janab Raza Khan, quietly ignores these facts.

"Hon. Gentleman, Janab Raza Khan, and others must realize our difficulties—political, financial, administrative and others. We have done our bit and it is ultimately for the people to judge our actions. If we have not done well, they will throw us out. I am only looking forward to the verdict of the electorate in the coming elections. I know that the verdict of the electorate will be in our favour. I am glad that at least in rural areas—in taluks and villages—people have realized our difficulties. In spite of their many difficulties, they have confidence in the Congress Government and they will certainly vote for a Congress Government.

"Sir, we had an interesting discussion on the subject. I am really thankful to all the hon. Members. I do not attribute any motives to the remarks made by them. They were made out of a feeling of agony at the distress and with an anxiety to effect improvements in the districts all of a sudden. Therefore I do not attribute to them any motives. I now request the hon. Gentleman, Janab Abdul Majid, to withdraw the cut motion." 1-30 p.m.

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I really admire the sincerity with which the Hon. Leader of the House gave a reply to the discussion that took place under this head. When we made our remarks we also made them with the same sincerity and with the best of intentions and good faith to see that the people are made happy. I now request the House through you, Sir, to permit me to withdraw the cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

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DEMAND IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND
HEADQUARTERS STAFF

[17th March 1951]

Mr. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,65,500 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, you did not give sufficient time for the ' Noes '."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" I have given sufficient time."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" The Demand may be put to vote once again, Sir."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" I have already put it to the vote of the House and the Demand has been carried. I now adjourn the House to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 19th March 1951."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 19th March 1951.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 19th March 1951.

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

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" The hon. Member who walked out the other day is here, Sir; can he come in without your permission? " (Laughter.)

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Withholding of appeals from subordinates.

* 948 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavaya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Collector of Nellore is keeping with him certain appeals of his subordinates to the Board of Revenue, without forwarding them?

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO :—" Sir, can any hon. Member put the question standing in the name of another hon. Member, without getting his permission to do so? "

Mr. SPEAKER :—" I know the hon. Member has been permitted in this case."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" I have got the authorization with me, Sir."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that some of the subordinates in Collector's offices have lost all chance of being employed, simply because the Collector has not forwarded their applications in time will the Government consider the desirability of appointing those people who have lost their chances on account of the delay of the Collector, if and when specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I do not know what the hon. Member means by saying that somebody has lost his chance. But I do not think that anybody would lose his chance just because the application is not forwarded within a particular time. I should however like to tell the hon. Member that the Collector of a district under the Board's Standing Orders, has certain powers vested in him. We do not propose to interfere with his powers, but if there are any cases of injustice or hardship brought to our notice, the Government will certainly look into them. I may add for the information of this House that the Board has instructed all Collectors that they should forward such applications within a particular time. And as I said, no complaints also have been received so far.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue that there is no particular time-limit prescribed for this purpose, is it not a fact that six months' period has been prescribed as the time for sending up appeals by subordinates, and may I know whether in Nellore particularly any appeal had lapsed as a result of withholding of appeal by the Collector? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ No such complaint from Nellore has been received.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Arising out of the answer that no complaint has been received, may I draw the attention of the Hon. Revenue Minister to the fact that the post of Collector comes under the Public Department, that complaints have been actually made to the Hon. Chief Minister and that it would have been better for the Hon. Revenue Minister to enquire and then say if it was a fact that complaints have been made or not. Is the Hon. Revenue Minister still prepared to say that complaints have not been actually made, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Evidently the hon. Member has got more information than I have and I thank him for the information he has given.”

Increased rations to manual labourers.

* 949 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether the Government are allowing more rice or millet ration to those doing hard manual labour than others and if so, how much?

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes. In all rationed areas, members of the public who have been classified as heavy manual labourers are given 7 oz. of rice plus 9 oz. of other grains as against 7 oz. of rice plus 2 oz. of other grains allowed to the other members of the public.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are allowing more rations to the hostels attached to the basic schools and to the pupils in basic training schools who are doing manual labour there? If not, will the Government consider the desirability of giving them more rations? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ No, Sir; all manual labourers are described as coming under certain classifications; and we are giving higher rations to all persons who are considered to be hard manual labourers according to that classification list. Basic schools do not come under ‘hard Labour’.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I have elucidation Sir, as to who the persons are that come under the term ‘hard manual labourers’ or ‘heavy manual labourers’? For instance, are weavers in a statutory rationed area given rations under the classification ‘hard manual labourers’; also, may I know whether workers working on brass and copper sheets come under hard manual labourers? I know there is agitation that they too desire more rations? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes, Sir; they come under the list of ‘hard manual labourers’.”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ Sir, I understand that all labourers working in the salt factories in Tanjore district are not treated as ‘hard manual labourers’. Work in the salt factories throughout the day must be treated as ‘hard labour’; will the Government be pleased to treat such people as ‘hard manual labourers’ eligible for 16 ounces? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ These detailed questions had better be put as separate questions, I think. If however the Hon. Minister is willing to answer, I have no objection.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Sir, are textile labourers treated as ‘hard manual labourers’; if so, will the Government ensure the supply of 16 ounces to them also? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes, Sir; textile labourers when they are working actually, are classified as ‘hard manual labourers’ and they are also given 16 ounces.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ Going back to the answer given by the Hon. Minister to the supplementary question put by hon. Member, Mr. Vedaratnam Pillai, may I ask whether the Hon. Minister is not aware that in all basic schools and basic training schools the whole training that is given there is through some craft

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which requires hard labour? Therefore, will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of increasing their ration to the level of hard manual labourers?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"No, Sir; it is not possible. But as I have already said, we have taken care to see that all these institutions get their supply of rations according to the prescribed standards."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Sir, may I ask whether this increase in rations is restricted to individual manual labourers or is it extended to their families as well?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"It is restricted to individual manual labourers only."

JANAB ABDUL KHADER JAMALI:—"May I ask whether the Government will consider the question of applying this concession to all weavers and labourers in non-statutory rationed areas also?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"At present we are giving this concession only in statutory rationed areas as well as informal rationed areas. It is not possible to extend it to the whole State, because it will be impossible to find out who are all hard manual labourers, as they are scattered in different parts of the State."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, may I know whether the hard manual labourers who are engaged in manufacturing cigars and beedis are also included in the list of hard manual labourers?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"The list is thoroughly exhaustive, and I am not able to say if the particular workers are included in it or not; but I suppose if they are doing hard labour, they must be included in it."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"If they are not already there in the list, may I request the Hon. Minister to include them?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"This list is prepared on an all-India basis; if they do not find a place in it and if they have to be included, we will have to make a good case for it and also consult the Government of India."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister for Food that heavy manual labourers are given 16 oz. I want to know the difference between labour, manual labour and heavy manual labour, and how the Government have made this division?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Every one of us is doing some kind of manual labour. 'Heavy manual labourer' means those who are really doing heavy manual labour as described there." (Laughter.)

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SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know whether the Board of Revenue has recently issued an order to ration shops prescribing the rate of rations to be given to various people employed as Government servants, manual labourers and others? If so, may I know what the respective quantities are?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"We are concerned here only with 'heavy manual labourers'. As regards distribution of foodgrains under different heads and to different communities, the list is already there and according to that list, the ration is 9 oz. under present arrangements. That is the over-all ration, out of which 7 oz. is given as rice."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, though there is the rule which says that 4 oz. extra should be given to manual labourers, it is found from the answer given to an interpellation put by me, that out of a population of 40,000 in Nandyal there are about 250 manual labourers, and yet not a single man is being given extra ration there. May I know Sir, whether in the last census, the Government have taken care to find out how many manual labourers are there; and whether all of them have been provided with 4 oz. extra ration, if so since when, and if not, why not?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"If a separate question is put regarding particular areas, it will be looked into. So far as Government are concerned, we are satisfied that wherever manual labourers are working, they are given additional rations, and if they are not given, they will be given. As regards the point as to how many are getting extra rations and how many are not, it is not possible to take out a census for the whole State. But if any particular areas or any particular kinds of labour are not being supplied with the extra ration, surely such cases will be looked into when brought to notice."

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SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ Sir, may I ask the Hon. Minister, whether his attention has been drawn to a statement of the Deputy Minister of Food of the Union Government that students attached to the Universities and Colleges will be treated differently and that their case will be considered on representation? May I know, Sir, whether the State Government have made any such representation to this effect to the Central Government? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I am not aware of any special representation. As I have said before, besides statutory rationed areas where colleges and schools are located, even for colleges and schools which are outside statutory rationed areas, feeding and supplying of food-grains to students have been carefully arranged. ”

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister said that project areas where Government work is going on would be declared statutory rationed areas; may I know whether the workers working in those project areas would be given 16 ounces? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes, Sir, special projects, wherever they are being carried out, will be treated as specially rationed areas and the workers will be supplied the additional grains allotted to hard labourers. ”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ தலைவர் அவர்களே! கடுமையான வேலைசெய்யும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அதிகமான ரேஷன் என்றும், மற்றவர்களுக்கு சாதாரண ரேஷன் அளவு தான் என்றும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்போது கடுமையான வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளர்கள் யார், யார் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்ல முடியுமா. வென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ சார்! முன்பு நான் சொன்னபடி அந்த லிஸ்டு நீளமானதாக இருக்கிறபடியால் அவ்வளவையும் நான் வாசிப்பதாக இருந்தால் ரொம்ப நேரமாகும். யார் யார் கடுமையாக வேலைசெய்கிறார்கள் என்று தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் அதிகமான ரேஷன் கொடுக்கப்படும். ”

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR :—“ May I know, Sir, whether this extra ration is applicable to the members of the fisherman community also? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Those who actually go out into the sea are also considered as hard labourers. ”

SRI R. SUBBA IYER :—“ Sir, in view of the answer of the Hon. Minister that the list of ‘ hard labour ’ is too long, may I request him to place the list on the table of the House for the information of hon. Members? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is a request to the Government. ”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ சார்! கடுமையான வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்கள் கடுமையான வேலை செய்யக்கூடியவர்கள், தங்களை அதிக ரேஷன் அளவில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று விண்ணம் செய்துகொண்டாலும், அந்த வரியாலிலுள்ள ஆபீசர்கள் அதை நிராகரிக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியுமாவென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ எனக்கு ஒன்றும் தகவல் இல்லை. ”

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JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Sir, is it not against the Constitution of this country if the Government were to discriminate one class of people as against another? ”

JANAB ABDUL KHADER JAMALI :—“ May I ask the Minister, Sir, whether any representations have been made by elementary school teachers to be included in this list? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ No, Sir. ”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ Sir, in view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know whether the case of Basic Schools and Basic Training Schools, of which there are a good number, where the medium of instruction is agriculture and where they are doing hard labour, will be examined and whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving them full ration? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, it applies only to individual cases and it is not possible to take the Basic School as a unit and wherever hard labour is done by individual labourers, their cases will also be considered. ”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—“ Sir, in view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister in reply to a question put to him regarding fishermen that fishermen who actually go out into the sea will be included in the list of hard labourers, may I know whether the womenfolk of the fisher community also will get the same benefit? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ The criterion on which this is based is that only individual hard labourers are entitled to this additional quota and none of the family members or their dependents will get it. ”

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL :—“ Sir, is it not a fact that all are hard labourers except the legislators? ”

Assignment of house-sites to Harijans in Tanjore district.

* 950 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of house-sites so far assigned to Harijans in Tanjore district during the year 1950-51 and the cost thereof;

(b) the number of sites yet to be assigned according to the estimate for this year; and

(c) when the assignment for this year will be completed?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I have already told hon. Members that there is no use generalising certain things and unless they bring specific cases to the notice of the Government, it will not be possible for any Minister to answer questions like this. Further, this question relates to the Tanjore district. Perhaps the hon. Member has in mind some places in Vijayavada or some other place in the Andhradesa and if any specific cases are brought to the notice of the Government, the matter will be gone into."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Sir, in view of the fact that as many as 106 house-sites have been provided free of cost by the mirasdars of the Tanjore district, will the Government consider the desirability of providing shelter for the poor people, because merely providing sites alone does not mean providing shelter for them? Will the Government come forward to bear half the cost of construction and ask the Harijans to find the other half, so that shelter may be provided for them?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" This question has already been answered."

Suspension of the Tahsildar of Udayagiri taluk, Nellore.

* 951 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Tahsildar of Udayagiri taluk, Nellore, has been suspended; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) & (b) The Tahsildar has been placed under suspension by the Collector of Nellore pending enquiry into the charges of misappropriation of salaries of labour school teachers, while he worked as District Labour Officer, Nellore."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know, Sir, whether even now the salaries of the teachers of the labour school have been paid either by the Government or by the Tahsildar and if not whether the Government will see that the teachers are paid for the services they have rendered?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" A separate question may be put."

JANAB MOHAMED RAFEEUDIN AHMED ANSARI :—" Sir, is it not a fact that the Tahsildar of Udayagiri has been suspended without any charges having been framed against him and if that is so, whether the action of the Collector is not improper?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" From the report that I have with me, it does not look as though the action is improper."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Questions are over. We shall now proceed to the next item in the agenda."

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

II.—BREACH OF PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE.

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Sir, I beg to rise on a point of order regarding breach of privilege of this House. Is it proper for a Member of Parliament to comment and criticise the speech made in this House by one of the Leaders of Parties of this House?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" I do not know what it is."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Sri L. Krishna-swami Bharathi, M.P., has criticised the speech of hon. Member. Raja of Chettinad made the other day on the floor of this House. I want to know whether it is not a breach of privilege of the Members of this House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have not read his speech."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" It has appeared in the newspapers this morning."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Instead of suddenly raising it here on the floor of the House, it would have been better if the hon. Member had come to my chamber and brought it to my notice. Now, if he is to raise it here suddenly, how can I give my ruling?"

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Please hear me, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, I request the hon. Member to come to me in my room, and let me see what it is. Then I shall see what should be done in the matter."

III.—MOTION UNDER RULE 22 (3) OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That under sub-rule (3) of rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the following Demands for Grants for the year 1951-52 be taken up in the revised order as set out below :—

1 Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.

XVI—Medical.

XXI—Industries.

VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties.

X—State Legislature.

XXXIV—Payment of Compensation to Landholders on the Abolition of the Zamindari System.

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7 Demand XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses.

- 8 " XV—Education.
 9 " XII—Administration of Justice.
 10 " XXIX—Famine.
 11 " IV—Forest.
 12 " XXII—Cinchona and Fisheries.
 13 " I—Land Revenue.
 14 " II—State Excise Duties.
 15 " III—Stamps.
 16 " V—Registration.
 17 " VI—Motor Vehicles Acts.
 18 " XIII—Jails.
 19 " XVII—Public Health.
 20 " XIX—Veterinary.
 21 " XX—Co operation.
 22 " XXIV—Labour including Factories.
 23 " XXV—Civil Works—Works.
 24 " XXVI—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.
 25 " XXVII—Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid.
 26 " XXVIII—Electricity.
 27 " XXX—Pensions.
 28 " XXXI—Stationery and Printing.
 29 " XXXII—Miscellaneous.
 30 " XXXV—Capital Outlay on Irrigation.
 31 " XXXVII—Capital Outlay on Civil Works.
 32 " XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.
 33 " XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.
 34 " XL—Commuted Value of Pensions.
 35 " XLII—Loans and Advances by the State Government.

Sir, the revised list has been already circulated among Members. The revised order has been fixed in consultation with the Leaders of Parties, and hon. Members will note that the subjects of the Hon. Minister for Education and Law, namely, Education and Administration of Justice have been put as the eighth and ninth items respectively in the list, so that the Hon. Minister may be able to participate in the discussions.

The motion was put and carried.

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IV.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—VOTING ON DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS—cont.

DEMAND XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING.

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

‘That on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 under Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.’

Sir, the details under this Demand are various, and there are some cut motions on those various items. Instead of merely moving their cut motions on the several items I would like hon. Members to make some concrete suggestions and explain them.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘That under Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Scheme of State Trading, Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000.’

Before I call upon a Member to move his cut motion, regarding the point of order raised by hon. Member Mr. Salam, I wish to tell the House that if a Member wishes to raise a point of order on the privilege of the House or any matter for the matter of that, he should bring it previously to my notice in my room so that I may have time to look into it. If suddenly it should be raised here on the floor of the House, how can I give my ruling? I come to my office at 10-30 a.m., so that if hon. Members bring it to my notice in my room, I may know what it is.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Sir, before I move my motion, may I ask the Hon. Food Minister to tell us something of the latest position regarding our food as we were expecting that this Demand on State Trading should be considered as a debate on food. I request him also to state to us something about the latest development regarding food as a result of his correspondence with the Government of India. We do not expect any elaborate explanation of the position. We request him only to state the position briefly.”

* THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, I did not expect that a regular statement should be placed before the House to-day. But if that is the wish of the hon. Member, I shall speak on some of the points connected with the food administration. I have no objection to do that.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ If the Hon. Minister does that, that is quite enough for us.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have no objection.”

* THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, only recently we had a debate on food in this House reviewing the food position in this State. In that connection, I

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gave hon. Members some information—I may say, as far as that was available with Government—on food. Later on, when interpellations were made in this House regarding the present condition of rural areas where rural rationing has been abolished, I furnished some information also, information we were trying to collect from the districts with a view to satisfy the inquiries made in this House.

“Sir, some hon. Members of the Legislative Assembly have stated that the estimate of shortage of foodgrains, namely ten lakhs of tons, which we have reported to the Government of India, is a gross underestimate, that the real shortage is to the tune of 30 or 35 lakhs, and that the Government of India's unsatisfactory allotment to us under the Basic Plan is mainly due to this cause. Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar, the ex-Premier of our State also made a similar statement the other day on the floor of the Legislative Council. He also quoted certain figures in support of his statement. It may be pointed out at the outset, that nobody is interested in underestimating our deficit. On the other hand, the tendency should be the other way about, ordinarily. The officials in the districts charged with the food administration might be tempted to underestimate the yield, and not the loss, so that their own troubles and difficulties might be minimised, by reducing exports from surplus districts and by trying to import more in the case of deficit districts. Nobody would court unnecessary trouble. Sir, in a matter like this, by overestimating the yield and underestimating the requirements.

“Secondly, the figures relied upon for arriving at a deficit of 30 or 35 lakhs of tons are not correct. They proceed on the assumption that the wet crops have totally failed in all areas, which are not river fed. This assumption is wrong; though there has been a general failure of the rains in several districts, some crops have been grown with a fair amount of success in some of the other tracts as well. For instance, in my own district, Tinnevely, there has been a fairly good crop in Tenkasi and Nanguneri taluks, which lie outside the Tambaraparni basin. In many other districts, where the monsoon has failed, there has been some paddy in small patches under tanks here and there, and the crop has yielded six to eight annas. It is not suggested that anybody would be satisfied with this yield, but it is wrong to call it a total failure. In the taluks of Anakapalli, Narasapatnam and Chodavaram of Visakhapatnam district, the crop has not been bad. Again, round about Gudur and Sulurpet in Nellore district the crop has been good. Even in South Arcot district, there has been some crop in Tirukoilur taluk, particularly in and around Sengurichi firka. These are only some of the details available with me at the moment. The assumption that wet crops have failed altogether on 60 lakhs of acres is not correct. There has been a large extent of failure, but still there has been some crop here and there in patches, even in these areas, which are not river fed. The yield has varied from four to six annas in several of them, and occasionally eight annas or more. According to estimates furnished by

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the Statistical Section, wet lands on about 26 lakhs of acres have been affected by the failure of the monsoon. Even here, it cannot be said that absolutely no crop was raised. The seasonal factor has varied from district to district, from 55 to 95 per cent. In regard to millets, Rayalaseema cannot be said to have fared badly, though there has been some failure of crops here and there, even there. In some other districts like Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, etc., the dry crops cannot be said to have failed. In many districts (South and Central) there has been an extensive failure; but even there, in several areas the crops have yielded four to six annas. There are also crops under wells. We have got more than eight lakhs of irrigation wells in the State, which normally cover about 20 lakhs of acres. Though some of the wells have become dry, and in most others the water table has gone down, they have been of immense use, and crops have been raised under them successfully, though the extent covered by them would be definitely less than the normal.

“Again, these estimates are compiled very carefully. There is a special department in charge of it. The collectors are sending returns, showing the amount of rainfall and the extents cultivated under different crops. The crops are inspected by officers at different stages and the outturn estimated. The estimates are based on the data so collected. According to these estimates, the production this year is 41.5 lakhs of tons of rice, against a normal of 49 lakhs, and 20 lakhs of tons of millets, against a normal of 26 lakhs. This is the result of the latest forecast made in January, and not in October as assumed by Sri Ramaswami Reddiyar. Thus, the production this year, Sir, is short of the normal by 18.5 lakhs of tons. There is no use in making a sweeping statement that these figures are not acceptable. Crop cutting experiments have also been conducted independently under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Their results tally with ours within a margin of about two to three per cent, taking the State as a whole. This difference is negligible. These estimates have stood the test of time. It may also be added with a bit of pride, that the statistics furnished by Madras State have always commanded respect from almost all quarters. We have been proceeding on these estimates all these years, and they have not failed us in the past. Assuming that these statistics should be discarded what is the substitute that is available? On what other basis are we to proceed? The critics have not suggested on what basis, or on what lines, other statistics, which would be acceptable to them, are to be computed. On the basis of the best statistics available, it has been found that our production this year falls short of the normal by 13½ lakhs of tons. We have reported to the Government of India that our shortage on the basis of 12 oz. for the non-producer is 10 lakhs. This is correct so far as we could make out. The pre-war per capita consumption was 19 oz. Taking the world conditions, it is impossible to make calculations on the basis of 19 oz. Our present calculations are based upon only 12 oz. which is normal; it cannot be said to be very low or very

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high. It is no use saying that, because we fall short of the normal by 13½ lakhs of tons, we should ask for 13½ lakhs of tons from the Government of India. On the basis of 12 oz. of grain for the non-producing population, our requirement works out to 10 lakhs of tons. The Government of India are not unmindful of the country's interests. They have got to take note of the availabilities of foodgrains, shipping facilities and foreign exchange. On an examination of all these factors, the Government of India wanted statistics of requirements on the basis of 12 oz. Some hon. Members seem to suggest that, whatever the Government of India might say, we should have given figures computed at our usual off-take. There is no point in our standing out and adopting our own calculations at 19 oz. The State under the present set-up has no *locus standi* to negotiate with any foreign country for the import of foodgrains. It has got to depend on the Centre for various matters. No purpose will therefore be served either by inflating our shortage or by adopting for the purpose of calculations a scale of ration independently of the Centre when the Centre is proceeding on an all India basis. As mentioned already, we have asked for 10 lakhs tons, and the Government of India at first allotted 4 lakhs and on our further representations have increased it to 5 lakhs. Out of this only one lakh was expected to be rice, but they have since increased it to 2 lakhs. The Hon'ble Mr. Munshi has also assured us definitely that our demands would be borne in mind and that the Centre would not let us down.

"Some of the hon. Members referred to the harassment caused to the producer by the procurement staff. It is needless to say that procurement is very unpopular with the ryots and that no ryot is willing to surrender his stocks voluntarily. But so long as scarcity exists and the controls continue, procurement cannot be dispensed with. After the derationing in the rural areas, we have opened more than 1,200 fair price shops already in several districts and it will be necessary for the Government to open many more in future in places where they might be needed. These fair price shops and the ration shops in the towns and cities will have to be kept adequately supplied with foodgrains, if they are to function satisfactorily. The bulk of the stocks that are distributed through these agencies has necessarily to come from local production. Therefore procurement, whether under the intensive system or the levy scheme, cannot be dispensed with. It is no doubt true that several complaints have been received from various districts that the procurement officials raid houses, break open granaries and godowns and take away all the available stocks without leaving enough to meet the requirements of the producers. I may also state at the same time that the procurement officials have been finding it extremely difficult to discharge their functions satisfactorily on account of the hostile attitude taken up by the ryots. It is said that immediately a procurement official enters a village, the villagers bolt or lock their houses and make themselves scarce and the procurement officials have therefore to

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break open the locks, of course adhering to the instructions, in the discharge of their duties. Instances have also come to the notice of the Government wherein the procurement officials have not only been insulted in several places but also actually assaulted. Thus complaints and counter-complaints have been received. We have however issued definite instructions that the Rules should be strictly adhered to, that the officials dealing with the public should show them the utmost courtesy consistent with the discharge of their responsibility. We have also issued instructions that the procurement officials should concentrate on the ryots holding 3 acres and more rather than on the smaller ryots. We have not hesitated to take disciplinary action against officials who have been found to have misbehaved or committed irregularities. But it may be stated that several enquiries have been instituted into the conduct of the procurement officials, but in regard to most of them evidence of misconduct was not forthcoming. In some instances, either the petitioner could not be traced or the petitioner himself disowned the authorship. Government are all the same aware that procurement, particularly in the deficit districts where there is very little to be procured, is not worthwhile and that the trouble and the risk of unpopularity involved are not commensurate with the results that are obtained. They have therefore, in pursuance of the new policy that has been adumbrated in January last, given up procurement in the deficit districts. Surplus districts however stand on a different footing, and under conditions that are now existing in the State, it may not be possible to treat them in the same way till normal conditions are restored. But we have made a beginning in that direction starting with the deficit districts. If the policy succeeds, as I am sure it will, with the co-operation of the general public and the hon. Members of the Legislature, the day will not be far off when these controls, which are a necessary evil, could be discarded.

"Some hon. Members have taken exception to districts like South Kanara and South Arcot being treated as self-sufficient districts. Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar, Ex-Premier, said the other day that it was wrong to treat South Arcot as a self-sufficient district. So far as South Kanara is concerned, it cannot be said that there was failure of monsoon. The crop has been normal. The production of rice in 1950-51 is estimated at 238,000 tons, and this gives a per capita production of 385 lb. per annum which is exceeded only by districts like West Godavari, Krishna and Tanjore, which are all treated as surplus districts. It is no doubt true that we have been giving South Kanara a small quota of about 12,000 tons on an average per annum. But when the general food position is difficult and when the conditions in other districts are decidedly worse than what they are in South Kanara, it is not fair on the part of the South Kanara to demand any import quota. Taking South Arcot, it was treated as a surplus district till recently, and it was exporting roughly about 20,000 tons of rice per annum. Even this year the crops in Chidambaram taluk are as good as those in Tanjore district and

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from all sources it is understood that the yield is certainly not below normal. In the rest of South Arcot District, except under some river channels and a few assured sources of supply, there has been a general failure of crops. But even there, ryots have raised paddy in patches with some measure of success and they have yielded 4 to 8 annas. According to the forecast prepared by the Statistical Section, the production of rice in South Arcot District is 198,000 tons and that of millets is about 103,000 tons. As stated already, it is wrong to condemn all these estimates with one sweeping remark that they are unreliable. Based on the previous ~~offtake~~, the requirements of the statutory rationed areas and rural areas will amount to about 40,600 tons of rice. The surplus with individual producers will be about 45,000 tons. On the basis of past procurement, the quantity procured from the ryots would ordinarily be sufficient to meet our ration commitments, and that is the reason why the district has been treated as a self-sufficient unit. There is no idea of exporting any stocks from South Arcot District this year. It is needless to say that slight adjustments which might be found necessary would be made as in the past, when such changes are really called for. If in the course of the year it is found that South Kanara or South Arcot or any other district for the matter of that, would require imports to maintain its population, Government will not hesitate to help them to the extent necessary.

“ Under the present arrangement, we have divided the districts into different classes. I have taken great pains to explain the position of South Kanara and South Arcot districts. The same remarks apply to some extent to the more or less self-sufficient districts of Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. Having been accustomed to get their requirements regularly from ration shops, the people are still thinking of the resumption of the system of supply through ration shops and do not make any efforts for more production. Previously we had to more or less compel the landholders to part with their surplus grains. I have explained the difficulties which we are encountering in procurement especially in deficit districts. Under the present arrangement, it is expected that the people would co-operate in finding out foodgrains for themselves. It is not possible to supply from relief shops to any appreciable number of people, however numerous the shops may be and in however convenient places they may be located. It is also not possible to go back to the old arrangement under which rations were supplied at different centres. The present arrangement proceeds on the basis that non-producers have to be given preference in the supply of foodgrains. In areas where absolutely no foodgrains are available, the Government have to make the necessary provision. The Government expect the large-scale producers to adjust themselves to the present conditions and part with their surplus generously. Otherwise the arrangement will lead to difficulties. Because the Government do not procure, it does not mean that large-scale producers should retain all their surplus for themselves. They are expected to sell their surplus directly to the consumer.

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“ Prices are varying from place to place. On the basis of reports received so far, prices have risen in some areas and fallen in some areas. There is flow of foodgrains into some areas which were not having it formerly. It requires a little time for the people to adjust themselves to the new conditions and to give a fair trial to the new arrangement. In making suggestions for opening more relief shops and so on, I request the hon. Members to always bear in mind the new set-up created by the present arrangement. Hon. Members as well as the public should not expect the Government to open as many relief shops as there were ration shops formerly. It is impossible. It is expected that the people will purchase the foodgrains which the Government were procuring formerly. The Government have to supply the requirements of relief shops, statutory ration areas, industrial areas, educational and other public institutions, and people belonging to essential services. The Government having committed themselves to supply foodgrains to so many sections of the people, only a small percentage of the non-producers, who have no other source of supply, can get the benefit of supply from relief shops.

“ I have explained the position as far as possible. When hon. Members raise any specific points, I think I will be able to throw more light upon them in the course of my reply to the discussion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I fix four hours for this Demand.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

*That the allotment of Rs. 17,000 under Demand XLI—
Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading be reduced
by Rs. 100.’*

Sir, while I am glad that the Hon. the Minister for Food has made a statement on the food position, I am really disappointed that he should have understated the demand on the Government of India. While he wanted to tell us that there had not been a total failure, he had himself to admit immediately that even in the places he had referred to, there had been only 4 annas, or 6 annas or 8 annas crop. He knows better than I what that means. It is not even hay. There will not be enough food even for a few weeks. I shall deal with the statement a little later. One thing about which I am very anxious on this occasion is to recapitulate once again what has happened on the floor of this House during the last two or three years when matters of food had been engaging the attention of the House. It is a matter of great credit not only to the Members of the Treasury Bench, not only to the ministerial party, but to every one in this House that the question of food had been treated as a non-party matter all along. It is a matter of great credit to the Members of this House that during the last two or three years questions on food and the debates on food had been taken to a higher level, and that we had not descended to the level of party or individuals. For, we have realized that the question of feeding the people of this country is the greatest responsibility that lies on the shoulders of the Members of the

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legislature, who are the representatives of the people. It is in that spirit that every one, wherever he is placed, whether it be in this House or in the Central Legislature at Delhi, should approach this question. It is not for cheap advertisement, and not for merely seeing that one should get greater credit than another, that any one should approach this question. I wish to say this much, that is, if the Government of India have been made to promise one lakh more tons of food, it is not for individuals to take credit for that. It is right to say that probably the efforts of the Madras Government with the Government of India, and the pressure of public opinion in this part of the country, have become fruitful. If we are told that certain Members of Parliament at Delhi think that they should take the credit for this, I shall leave it to the Hon. the Food Minister here and the Members of Parliament at Delhi to apportion the credit between themselves. We are not concerned, as the representatives of the people, with the actual credit. We are concerned only with the feeding of the people. We would have been more happy if more than one lakh tons had been secured by this Ministry or by the Members of Parliament (in groups or individually) at the Centre. I know there are members who may be more interested in knowing the statistics, which are at hand. They failed to know the Food Department's activities regarding their commitments, supplies, etc. They are in a better position at the centre to know about these things than we people here. But, for them to say that they should have concrete proposals put forward by individual members in this State or by the Government, shows to say the least,—I will not ascribe to them anything—that they are completely unaware of the situation here. It is a well known fact that the Hon. the Food Minister repeated to-day, and rightly too, that, as things stood at present, the State Government were not in a position to import any food from foreign countries. That being so, how could an individual Member of Parliament at Delhi or an individual Member or groups of Members at Madras expect to get food from foreign countries? This particular Member of Parliament had not even cared to follow the proceedings of this House regarding the food debate and the food situation in this country. It is impossible to get food from foreign countries except at Government level. It is a well known fact that the Burma Government really depend upon the profits in the rice trade. They are prepared to sell to the Government of India. The only country which can sell is the Government of Burma and the only country which can buy that rice is the Government of India. This fact has been mentioned by hon. Members several times, and it has also been published in the papers several times. This fact has been urged on the Union Food Minister. It has been stated in the Central Assembly, and it has been stated by no less a body than the body representing the South Indian merchants. The South Indian Chamber of Commerce placed before the Union Food Minister as early as October that the merchants were fully aware of the fact that it was not possible to get food from other countries except at Government level. We are anxious

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that the people should be fed. Such being the case, I shall not take up the time of the House any more than to say that we shall not take seriously any individual opinions of Members of Parliament. Even our Member Mr. Krishnaswami Bharati, an old classmate of mine, has stated that he is not aware of facts as they were a month ago. I had to help him to look into the matter. I am glad that certain Members of Parliament were roused at my instance. I would have been more glad if it had roused the Government of India to action. It would have given me very great satisfaction if the Government of India had been roused to give more than 1 lakh tons of food. What they have given is far below the requirements of the people of Madras. We feel that the claim of the Government of Madras is not modest but is underestimated. The Food Minister in his reply has admitted that the allotment made by the Government of India is not according to 16 ounces per adult. Probably it is 12 ounces or even less. It is admitted that the requirement is 12 lakhs tons instead of 13½ lakhs tons. I hope the country will see the difference between 12 lakhs and 13½ lakhs. There is a shortage of 1½ lakhs tons. The Hon. the Food Minister gave information about crop failure in certain places. He has used interesting words. He stated 'there has been some paddy in small patches under tanks here and there.' These words are to be noted. This is the information he gave regarding cultivation in many of the non-river-fed areas. The Hon. the Food Minister has stated 'some paddy in some patches here and there'. What will that amount to? On the last occasion I only wanted that the Food Minister and the Chief Minister must visit Delhi more often and educate and enlighten hon. Members of Parliament at the Centre on the food position in Madras. My own impression was that several members of the Uttar Pradesh and other States were having a greater pull with the Government of India than the Members from Madras area, and that the Madras Members did not have a more effective voice in the Government of India. Mr. Bharati has told me that he is not aware of the position. Even after my letters to him, he wants me to give a concrete plan for the import of rice from Burma. Should not a Member of the Central Legislature know these ordinary things? The fact that it is not possible to import rice except at Government level has been repeated *ad nauseum* by the Government and it has also been published in the newspapers. Delhi is only a few hours flight from Madras for the newspapers. Members at Delhi might have seen these papers. The only alternative that is open to the Members of Parliament at Delhi is to impress upon the Government of India the urgent necessity of feeding the people in the South. They should tell the Government of India that they should make negotiations with other countries quickly. As a matter of fact, the information that I placed before the House is dated 30th January. It is published in Ceylon on the 3rd February. It is stated therein that 15 lakhs tons of rice are available in Burma. As for the distribution of the extra 8 lakhs tons, there have been attempts from several countries including the United Kingdom. Indonesia required 1½ lakh tons, Philippines

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required 1½ lakh tons and other countries required the balance. We expected the Government of India to make negotiations in the first week of February. We do not know how much has been bought. We only hear that out of the 7 lakhs, 2 lakhs are likely to be purchased. We hope that before the session is over, the Food Minister will let us know the reply from the Union Food Minister about the Union's efforts regarding the purchase of 7 lakhs tons of rice or at least a good portion thereof. This is very important. The question of sharing credit for getting rice is not at all a matter of importance. We are concerned with the feeding of the masses. Let not parties or individuals take credit for getting rice from Burma.

"Sir, it is a matter of great pride that this House during the last two or three years has risen to very great heights, particularly with reference to the manner of questions and debate. Might I add my congratulations also to you, Mr. Speaker, who has allowed questions from all parts of the House including the Ministerialists? You have allowed Members to put searching questions which brought forth very useful information from the Hon. Ministers particularly with reference to matters on food, agriculture, grow more food schemes, tube well schemes, irrigation projects, etc. We have listened to speeches on these subjects with very great interest. It is all largely due to the judicious manner in which you have allowed the debate, and I have noted the wholesome effect it had on the Government of India. I am not for cheap advertisement. I am not accustomed to bargain for cheap advertisement. I am one who has enough experience and who has enough status to ignore cheap jibes. My own feeling is that the lives of our people are more important. I may venture to suggest that I have very great regard—a fearful regard—for the lives of South Indians, whose lives evidently are not so dear to certain Members of Parliament at Delhi like my friend Mr. Bharati."

* DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM :—"Sir, on a point of order I rise. I do not know whether the hon. Member Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad is quite correct in making an insinuation that certain Members of Parliament at Delhi like Mr. Krishnaswami Bharati, have not sufficient interest in the lives of people in Madras State."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"The hon. Gentleman Dr. Subrahmanyam has to remain for some more years in the legislature to know what is a correct point of order. I may also mention that there is no insinuation in what I said. I have said plainly, and what is plainly said is no insinuation. I have said plainly my own view of the matter. I differ from others with regard to the approach to the food problem. It is a question of feeding the people of this State. As a matter of fact, this House and representatives of the parties including the party to which the hon. Member Dr. Subrahmanyam belongs, have expressed grave concern about the food situation in this part of the country. I have no doubt that the views that I have expressed have the general

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support of the public. There are many people in public life who have expressed strong opinions as to how the Union Government have so far failed to support us. Whether on the floor of this House or outside, we have always tried to strengthen the hands of the Government of Madras with reference to their demands on the Government of India. It is in our anxiety to strengthen the hands of the Government of Madras that we have spoken strongly. We have no motives in the matter. Nobody wishes to ascribe any motive. I am the last person to ascribe any motive to anybody. Mr. Bharathi will have more occasions to know greater details and he must make an effort to know them instead of asking me for details. There is the Food Secretary and Mr. Bharathi can know from him what the Union Minister is doing. Now, what are the efforts of the Union Government to solve the food problem? Have they sent any top-ranking officials or non-officials to Burma, Thailand and Indo-China to get rice? That is the thing with which we are concerned. As a matter of fact, I want to make it plain that we are not attributing motives to anybody including the Union Minister for Food. Probably if they have not been able to get rice, we only sympathise with them. But we want them to wake up from their slumber and act immediately. Delay is dangerous. It is possible that by the time the Government of India move in the matter all the rice may have moved out of those countries, for the demand for rice is increasing throughout the world.

"Sir, in a limited way the Southern India Chamber of Commerce have played a unique part during the last 18 months bringing every movement of grains to the Government of India's notice and sending copies of communications to the Madras Government. Most of the Hon. Ministers here have received telegrams also. The latest information is very interesting, Mr. Speaker. It is not only a question of rice being available for export in Burma, but we have information to the effect that there is a lot of rice available in Thailand for export. The only thing is that Thailand wants to sell rice not for this year only but for four or five years more. She wants an assured market and assured price for her exportable surplus of rice. That is the object of Communism which is spreading in that country. I may tell the House that the exportable surplus of Thailand runs to a few millions of tons of rice and it should be possible for the Government of India to obtain a portion of them for our country. Even in Indo-China rice is available for export. Probably the exportable surplus there is below the normal this time. However, it may be possible for the Government of India to obtain some portion of the grains from there also. What we want to say on this occasion is that the Madras Minister should go to Delhi and point out to the Union Government the various places where foodgrains are available for export. Why should the Madras Government fight shy of telling the Government of India, 'Here is rice available in these countries, the Assembly and the public are asking us to get that rice. Therefore, why not you import that quantity?' Please tell us the results of your efforts to get foodgrains from other countries. This is the way in which the Government of Madras should press the Government of India."

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“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to make a reference to the Government of Bombay in this connexion. Bombay was short of 10 lakhs of tons of foodgrains. Out of these 10 lakhs, they have already obtained 8 lakhs of tons and they are still hoping to get 2 lakhs of tons more. So, they will be able to meet the shortage of foodgrains in full. Now, let us take the case of the Madras State. It is short of 10 lakhs of tons of foodgrains. But the Government of India have allotted only 5 lakhs of tons to the Madras State. It is not at all enough. Therefore, let the Madras Government now ask for 13½ lakhs or according to the estimate of Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar, 35 lakhs of tons. Let them ask for this quantity as a result of the debate in the Assembly. What is the use of food coming in the month of June or July? Some American wheat may arrive. It will not be possible to take it to the various places from the port at which it arrives. The railways will be overworked. They may not be able to supply the waggons necessary for transporting the foodgrains to the various places where they are required. Even the military lorries may not be available in as large a number as before. Therefore, we must get rice week after week and month after month. There is also a dream of American rice. We do not know whether it will materialise. If at all it materialises, it will be very late. Moreover, the distance between America and India is three or four times the to and fro distance between Burma and India. Therefore, if at all we get supplies from America, it will take a very long time before they reach India. The Madras Government have a great responsibility for feeding the people of the State. They have taken a serious step in advising the Government of India, much against the wish of the Government of India, that derationing should be introduced in the rural areas. I shall not enter into a debate on the advisability or otherwise of that step but I want to say that derationing has been a failure. Derationing, according to the Government's intention, will be a success only if it is coupled with sufficient imports of foodgrains. If there is not sufficient import and proper supply of foodgrains through the grain shops, derationing cannot succeed. Now, after some agitation, everyone of the Collectors is saying, ‘How can I open grain shops without foodgrains?’ Therefore after the introduction of derationing, the responsibility of the Madras Government has become hundred-fold to get imports of food. In this connexion, I may be allowed to refer to what has happened here after the introduction of derationing. It appears the Government of Madras have issued a Press Communiqué or an order in which they have stated that the grain ration shops in all the derationed areas will not be supplied with rice but will be supplied only with grains other than rice. The effect of that order is that the rice procured from the surplus districts like Tanjore, East Godavari, West Godavari and Guntur will not be sent to derationed areas but will be sent only to municipal areas. Therefore, what are the people in the derationed areas to do until imports of food come to this State? It is, therefore, all the more necessary that the Government should act urgently in the matter of imports of foodgrains. Even in the matter of millets, procurement has been a failure as is evident from the figures given

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by the Hon. the Minister for Food. As far as I know, merchants are at liberty to buy millets, but how can the merchants buy at a certain price and sell at lower prices? Compulsory procurement after the season is over will be only on paper and will not be useful in practice. The question of supplying the grain shops in the various derationed areas is a very great responsibility and I do not know how the Government are going to discharge that duty. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) Madam, the Government have to realize that the success of their efforts to feed the people depends upon their supplying food to the people in the derationed areas. I now ask the Government on behalf of the people in the derationed areas, ‘What justification is there for your refusing to send rice to these derationed areas?’ As far as I know, the Madras Government will get 2 lakhs of tons of rice out of the total allotment of 5 lakhs of tons of foodgrains. Such being the case, they have no right to say that they will not send rice to the derationed areas. Out of the allotment of 5 lakhs of tons of grains, whether it consists of rice, wheat or milo, some portion must be sent to the derationed areas also. I want the Government to issue as early as possible an order amending their previous order and saying that they have no objection to send to the derationed areas rice also as and when imported rice is available. The people in the derationed areas have a claim even for rice or paddy being sent to them from out of the quantity procured in the surplus districts of the State or the quantity received from the surplus States in the country, till the arrival of imports with which the Government can replenish their stocks later on. That is the proper way to meet the situation. The Government cannot discriminate between the municipal areas and derationed areas in the matter of food supply. The only requirement is that the Government have to satisfy themselves that the food already available in the derationed area has been exhausted. I can assure the hon. Members of this House that what little food was grown in those areas has been exhausted and by about the 1st of April I am sure there will be starvation in the country. I am not scare-mongering. I am not accustomed to that, but I give this warning with all the emphasis that I can command that it is a question of dealing with thousands of people who are under the care of the Government. Let me not use the word ‘deaths’ at all, because if I say that the people will die, they may think that I am scaring them, but I hope everybody will agree with me when I say that people will starve. Nobody will dare say that people are not starving or will not starve. People will certainly starve from about the middle of April. I have myself seen certain areas where the blackmarket price of paddy and rice has doubled in the course of these four weeks. People say that next month it will double itself still further, and that it will not be possible to get rice at all. That is the situation prevailing in the districts. I do hope that the Government will take a serious view of the situation. We want them to take a serious view not because they do not realize it but because they have not translated it into action by giving vent to their feeling fully to the Government of India. I would only like to tell

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the Hon. the Minister for Food of the Government of Madras that the question of obtaining more imported food is not one to be left entirely to the Government of India. No doubt the agency for importing food is the Government of India, but do not the Hon. Ministers of the Government of Madras realize that they have been elected as the representatives of the people to administer the affairs of the country, to run the Government and to feed the people? Leave alone clothing and housing, they have got to feed the people who have elected them. Such being the case, should they not see that their voice is heard in Delhi? Should they not tell the Government of India that they are as much responsible as the State Government to administer the affairs of the country and that they should not leave it to the State Government to obtain rice for feeding the people? The only thing is that the Government of India are the agents for importing foodgrains in view of exchange considerations. If the Government of India feel concerned about the cost, is it not the duty of the Government of Madras to point out to them that the question of cost should not come into the picture as the saving of life is more important than cost? What is the use of sterling balance credit in the Bank of England after thousands of people die of starvation in this country? After all, if the Government buy rice from Thailand, Burma and Indo-China, they can adjust the cost against their exports of handloom cloth, etc. That being so, I do not see any reason why this Government are not fully seized of the entire problem. I want to point out here that even in the matter of cost, when it comes to actual payment, it is not debited to the Government of India's account. Already the Government of India are withdrawing some of the subsidies given to the State Government. The State Government ought not to have agreed to this. If subsidies are withdrawn, on that score the Government should not raise the price here because they have not raised the dearness allowance and have not given more money to the non-gazetted officers. If necessary, the Government should be prepared to draw from the Revenue Reserve Fund. There is no better occasion than the present to draw from the Revenue Reserve Fund. If it is not useful in an emergency like this, what for is that Fund which has been built up very wisely by the Advisers for the use of this Government? In public finance it is an accepted theory and practice that there is no harm in leaving the Government in debts. Even in regard to big projects, why should the Government depend on savings from current revenues? They are entitled to draw from the Revenue Reserve Fund for such purposes.

"The Government of Madras must inform the Union Government of the position in this State not occasionally but as often as possible. If the Government of India do not listen to them, it is up to the Hon. Ministers here to consider whether they should resign their offices. Not the Hon. Ministers alone but all the 215 Members of the Assembly must resign their offices. We must hand over the administration of the State to the Union Government; let the Union Government run it. The Government of

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India must be told that it is their responsibility to feed the people. I shall not be tired of repeating that the Food Ministry be abolished. The Food Minister must deal with Medical or some other portfolio immediately and the Food Secretary must be the Secretary of some other Department. The Food Department must be completely handed over to the Government of India. If the Government of India are not prepared to take it, we must all resign. I am not saying this for the sake of gaining popularity. This is not an election stunt. You can understand the spirit with which I say this. I dare say it is not even necessary for the 215 Members to resign their offices; if the Madras Ministers merely mention that they would resign their offices on this issue, the Government of India will come down to us and supply us food.

"If the Government of India do not face this issue, who is there to look after the people? In spite of the fact that there are half a dozen groups in the Congress Party, it is not possible for any one of those groups to run the Government without the help of the present Ministerialist group. There is no alternative Government possible in the country. We have always been co-operating with the Government and we are anxious that the Madras Government should have all the good luck; let Providence be kind to them and enable them to feed the people of the country."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

"That the allotment of Rs. 17,000 under Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading be reduced by Rs. 100."

* SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Madam Deputy 12-30 p.m.
Speaker, I rise to support this Demand made by the Hon. the Minister for Food. I am sure that the Government's intentions are good and their actions also have been praiseworthy in combating the shortage of foodgrains in our State. I wish to point out certain defects in the working of the administrative machinery which has been brought into being to deal with the food problem. I think the ryots and generally the producing sections of our population are quite willing to co-operate with the Government. I am sorry to take exception to a statement made by the Hon. Food Minister in his speech. He has not been properly advised by his staff in this matter and I hope that, on further consideration of this matter, he will withdraw that statement. Madam, this is the phrase that he used. 'No ryot is willing to surrender the surplus stocks voluntarily.' I think this is a blasphemy upon the whole agricultural population of this State. There are people who willingly and voluntarily offer to give their stocks. I know, not in dozens of cases, but hundreds of cases, in my own area where the ryots themselves have sent for the Firka Supply Officers or other Government Supply Officers or the wholesale dealers as the case may be and delivered their paddy to them. In this matter, I think he should at least think over the matter and correct his statement.

"Madam, a case was made out saying that the Officers were ill-treated and insulted by the ryots. It is true, Madam, in certain places, the ryots who had nothing to offer to these officers were

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considerably harassed by the officers and naturally when the ryots' personalities were sought to be 'blasted' or their self-respect destroyed, they were unable to control themselves. I admit that there are some good officers. But there are some others who want to make the ryots subservient to their nefarious plans. Most of these officers have not quite honest. Again, I admit that there are some honest officers in the Supply department. In the trading business, most of these officers who are in the department have amassed wealth. In this connexion, I wish to point out that the long elaborate defence of these officers on the floor of this Assembly is not at all correct.

"In this connexion, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that the Government have greatly blundered in classifying the Madurai district as a self-sufficient district. There was an elaborate defence for putting South Kanara and South Arcot districts in that category. There may be a defence for putting those two districts in that category. With regard to Madurai district, they have mentioned that the condition is the same. I think there cannot be any defence for putting Madurai district in that category. Madurai district has only an area of about 130 thousand acres of protected water-supply. For about 10 or 15 thousand acres water-supply is assured but not protected. From this small area, what do the Government expect? Even from this small area, the production has been less this year than what it normally used to be. The Government have got some statistics. If the Government carefully look into these, the statistics, will bring out this year that in Madurai district, they would get from all the available cultivated wet lands only 75,000 tons. In South Kanara, it is estimated that more than two lakhs of tons will be produced and in South Arcot it is a little more or less than that figure. How is it that they have classified Madurai district as a self-sufficient district, when the production is only 75,000 tons, I want to ask. There is absolutely no justification for putting that district as a self-sufficient district. (Sri K. Rajaram Naidu: It has been classified only as a 'more or less self-sufficient district.') Whatever it is, I do not think that the common man will be in a position to interpret it that way. Probably that is the interpretation that some of the hon. Members and even the Government may put on that phrase. That apart, I may tell the House that Madurai district is really a deficit district this year. There is absolutely no doubt about that. Originally, the Collector himself suggested that he would procure 30,000 tons of paddy and he estimated the requirements of the Madurai district at 50,000 tons. The Government agreed to what the Collector said. But the Government revised this figure and sent an order later on to the Collector saying that he should collect by the process of easy levy about 14,000 tons. The Collector refused to take this into consideration. The Collector says euphemistically that the Government have permitted him to collect more for certain other requirements like industrial areas and for plantations and therefore he would use his own discretion and collect as much as 30,000 tons. He refuses to revise the

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demand which was made on the basis of 30,000 tons among the pattadars and producers in the Periar area. The hon. Members may well see how the Government are able to have control over these officers. I do not quarrel with the policy, or with the intentions or with the actions of this Government. But I do complain against the way in which details are worked out by the officers concerned. It has been a thorough failure. That is my only complaint against the Government. The success or failure of any scheme that the Government may undertake depends to a large extent on the working out of the details properly and in supervising the subordinates in this vast State. In this they have miserably failed. Even now, I am told that the old scale demands are made and those ryots who are unable to surrender any foodgrains on account of the fact that they do not have any surplus, are being harassed. When these innocent people are unnecessarily harassed and when their personality is blasted and when their self-respect is affected by the low-paid Officers who only want to amass money and when these officers behave improperly towards the poor ryots, is it right on the part of the Government to defend the actions of their subordinate officers? I think it is wrong.

"Madam, I do not believe in this Burma and Indian Government business. I do not think that Burma can solve our food problem. The question of importing foodgrains from Burma and other countries has repeatedly been raised on the floor of the House by some hon. Members. I do not disagree with the statistics of the Government. Sometimes the statistics of the Government are not quite correct. But the figure, 13.5 lakhs of tons given as deficit, is almost correct. One who has studied this problem carefully will not disagree with me. It may be a little more or a little less. But it is almost correct. We should try to take adequate measures in our own State to produce our requirements.

"Madam, I have been repeatedly raising the question of putting a stop to this rice milling business. I am sure that if this milling is stopped, at least 5 per cent of wastage of foodstuffs will be saved, and we would be saving 100 or 200 thousand tons. I know the Government dare not stop this rice milling industry, because vested interests are working there.

"Madam, derationing has been a success. I find that some good quality rice is available all over the State and also . . .

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is over. The hon. Member Mr. Sinna Kaziar will now speak."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, it is really the misfortune of the fifty million dumb people of this State that they should be placed under the mercy of our Hon. Ministers. I do not say, 'the Food Minister' and I have been careful enough to say, 'our Hon. Ministers.' as I had already told this House in my previous speeches, that they have joint responsibility. So, all the Ministers are responsible for the present state of affairs. Unless all these Ministers co-operate with each other and unless and until the Central Government also

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take a sympathetic view of the unfortunate conditions of the State, this food problem will not be solved. People are starving here and are everyday becoming thinner and thinner and the fact that they have become skeletons cannot be denied by anybody. This matter has been raised on the floor of this House quite a number of times and there have been quite a large volume of arguments and quite a number of questions put on this particular matter. But, the only reply was that they have been approaching the Central Government and the Central Government granted them only so much. Madam, I may tell the Government that mere arguments and mere questions and answers cannot fill the stomachs of the starving fifty millions of this State. Something tangible has to be done so that the stomachs of these people can be filled. Ministers are there only to solve difficult problems. See western countries. After the second World War, the English people carried to Germany by plane not only foodstuffs but also coal and other necessities and essentials of life. In the same way, our Government must meet the situation by bringing food by plane from any part of the world. If only our Government are keen in feeding the people, they must find out a way and see that the people are fed properly. Is it not the duty of a Welfare State to feed the people and to house the people and to clothe the people? If it is not possible for them to do these things to save people, what is the use of their continuing as Ministers? They must do their duty for Heaven's sake, or at least to save themselves from the curses of God they must all resign without sticking to their offices like leeches. The position in the State is very acute as it was stated by one of the hon. Members. We do not know what is going to happen in the month of April. If our Government are not able to get all our food requirements from the Centre, why should not all the Ministers of this State go and meet the Central Food Minister and also the Prime Minister of the Indian Union and say, 'Sirs, for God's sake take away the administration of the Food Department from our State and manage it yourself.' The Central Government have all the controls. The State Governments are answerable and responsible to the starving people of this State. This seems to be a man-killing and preposterous policy. The policy of the Centre is hopeless; they do not have an impartial All-India policy. They are also very partial. Sometime ago, when Bombay was getting 16 ounces, we used to get only 12 ounces. Why this partiality? When fifty million people of this State were starving to death, our Government purchased some quantity of rice from Uttar Pradesh through the India Government. At what price? We purchased the rice at blackmarket prices. Madam, this matter was taken up by us to the Central Government and the Central Government also tried to a certain extent to see that the prices were lowered. But the Uttar Pradesh Government did not agree to it. That was the position.

"Let us take yarn. We produce surplus yarn. Our yarn is taken away from us making the Province deficit. Why should we give away our yarn. Why not we have it with ourselves to sell as we like or for our own use? If we can keep

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the yarn we produce with us, we can send it to countries like Burma and get rice in return as Burma wants yarn and we want rice. What now actually happens is, the Centre controls yarn, takes it away from us and does not supply rice to us. But in the matter of rice, they say they are not responsible for it and offer only three or four lakhs of tons when we are short of 15 lakhs tons. Either we should jump over the well completely or not attempt it. Jumping half over the well is dangerous and will result in our falling into the well. The Central Government must wipe out the entire deficit. There is no use of meeting a portion of our requirements. That is not going to solve our problem.

"As regards procurement, Madam, I know in certain places, the procurement officials simply harass the land-owners. In Kambam Valley area, in Madurai district, the land-owners are put to untold troubles; they came forward with six or seven bags per acre, but it was refused and they were harassed to give more. It is most cruel, Madam, to force the land-owners to give the whole produce starving their children and family. As the hon. Member, Sri Pattabhiramiah said, people are willing to give six or seven bags per acre but yet the procurement officials are not satisfied and go on harassing them for more. The result is that now people are seriously thinking of abandoning cultivation altogether in the next season. Therefore, unless we keep them in good mood, they will stop cultivation altogether.

"Madam, famine conditions prevail in an acute form in Kilakarai in Ramanathapuram district and also in Mudhukalathur taluk. People in Kilakarai who had been mercilessly driven out from Ceylon are suffering not only from want of food but are also prevented from going back to Ceylon where they were for a very long time earning their livelihood. They are now shut up in Kilakarai without business and without food. What about Madurai weavers and other beggars? Door to door they are going. I saw with my own eyes many labourers go from house to house begging for kanji. I also saw many of the high caste Hindus go to Muslim houses and beg. When such things have happened, we talk of Welfare State. But what sort of Welfare State we are having today? God alone must save us from such a Welfare State. If the Government want to solve this food problem, they can do it overnight without any difficulty. Let them legalize suicide. People are starving and dying. Let them not feel the pinch of hunger and die. As it is, if people try to commit suicide, they are arrested and sent to jail. Why not we legalize suicide and allow them to die? That is the only suggestion that I can give to solve the food problem. A Welfare State is one that saves the life and the interests of the people. But here is a Welfare State which would not allow us to commit suicide but would kill us. I would request the Hon. the Minister for Food to bring in necessary legislation to legalize suicide at a very early date."

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* SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ Madam, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. the Minister for Food. The Food Minister in his statement has well surveyed the present position in our State and tried his best to meet the criticisms levelled by the ex-Chief Minister of our State, Sri Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar. He said that people were not starving as certain people imagined. I entirely agree with him in this statement. The starvation bogey is being raised by certain interested parties in the State. The present scarcity, I should point out, is due to the bungling of the Central Government. The first mistake made by them was that they fixed 1951 as the period by which self-sufficiency should be attained. This policy has resulted in the loss of even the few chances of getting food from abroad. If they had not fixed this time-limit and had allowed free import of foodgrains from other countries, we would not have been in the deplorable state in which we find ourselves today. I must also point out that this scarcity is the outcome of certain official reports. First this scarcity will begin with the village karnam who manipulates accounts and says that scarcity has begun. If we only review the position dispassionately, we will see that the position in the villages is not so bad as some people imagine it to be. Now informal rationing has been abolished. It has done good to the people. Of course there is a complaint that prices are going high on account of abolition of informal rationing and that ordinary people are not able to buy grains. Hitherto we were having control and because it has been withdrawn now, there is some rise in the price level. Such a rise is inevitable and will continue for some time. But compared to the present conditions, it can be considered normal. The poor agriculturist who had been hit hard by the artificial control of prices, is now able to get something. He is able to meet the expenses of cultivation of food crops. If informal rationing is abolished throughout the State, conditions will get adjusted and the agriculturists will be encouraged to grow more food crops than commercial crops.

“ A question which needs immediate attention is the way in which some of the officials—procurement officials—from the Taluk Supply Officer to the District Supply Officer are doing things. I do not know why they behave in the manner in which they do now. Big landlords who are hoarding large quantities of foodgrains are not touched. They go to the small agriculturists and try to get from them more than what is due from them. Such things have to be rectified. I have also brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister several such instances and I hope suitable action will be taken.

“ In some of the areas I represent millets are being grown. The Government say there should be no inter-district movement. But now they have permitted us to move foodgrains from taluk to taluk. There are certain difficulties here. If the millet-growing areas are classified as a separate zone and free movement

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of millets within that area is allowed, there is every possibility of the price level coming down. In the whole of the Rayalaseema, as the Hon. Minister has pointed out, there are no adverse seasonal conditions. We are able to produce millets in fairly good quantities. But unless this restriction is removed, we cannot be happy. If the millet-growing areas are made to function as a unit, with free movement permitted within the area, I think scarcity of millets will not be so keenly felt as is now being felt. The staple food of the people in those areas is millet. If they are allowed to eat the millets grown in their areas, then it will help to cut down the prices.

“ Madam, the whole difficulty is that the Hon. the Minister for Food is not in charge of the food production schemes. If these schemes are handed over to him, there is every possibility of his devising better ways and means of producing more food and feeding more persons. These are executed under the auspices of another Department. If the activities of this Department and those of the Food department are co-ordinated and placed in the charge of one Minister, it will be possible to arrest the present crisis. It will enable the Minister to see that the Grow More Food schemes are more effectively executed. The agriculturist should be given more facilities in the matter of supply of manures, seeds and agricultural implements. He is the back-bone of the country. It is he who produces food for the country. He must be given sufficient encouragement to grow more food crops for the well-being of the nation.

“ Madam, a scheme called the Co-operative Farming Scheme, has been taken up by the Central Government under which farming societies are going to be organized. I have my own doubts as to the success of this scheme. There will be more production only if the agriculturist is given proper encouragement. He must be offered good price for his grains. If we do not encourage him in this way, then the old story of cultivating more commercial crops will repeat itself and we will see a regular decrease in the acreage under food crops.

“ In conclusion, let me say, Madam, that the sooner the Government abolish informal rationing throughout the State, the better it would be for the people. Unfortunately, controls instead of making people contented and happy, have demoralized them. Controls have demoralized us in every walk of our life. The Government of Madras must take a bold step in acting independently in the matter of abolition of controls and augment the food resources of our State.”

JANAB MOHAMED RAFEEUDIN AHMAD ANSARI :— 1 p.m.
“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, during the course of today's debate as on previous occasions, considerable amount of criticism has been levelled against the Hon. Minister for Food in particular and against this Government in general. We have to examine and find out how far this Government is responsible for the creation of the

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food situation and suggest ways and means to this Government to tackle the problem. It is in that light I wish to make a few remarks on this occasion. It is my opinion that this Government is not entirely at fault for the present food situation. In my humble opinion the trouble started with the Advisers' regime. During the war that Government depleted all the food reserves of the country without making any provision for building up any reserve stock. That was the beginning of these troubles. Then to a large extent the Central Government are also responsible for our worries and troubles because of their bungling with the problem. Having said that I must also say that this Government when they succeeded the Adviser regime ought to have tackled the problem on an emergency basis. When they succeeded to the office they ought to have forestalled the present situation, ought to have anticipated that a crisis would arise and should have so chalked out the programme of administration as to have taken measures for the tackling of this problem. This Government on the other hand without taking that view on this matter started enacting legislation on the basis of the Party manifesto. Because the Party manifesto contained introduction of prohibition and the abolition of the zamindaris, straightway this Government launched on making legislation for the introduction of total prohibition and the abolition of the zamindaris. These two measures took away all the reserves of money that were left in their hands by the Advisers' Government. No doubt these two items of their party programme were there. They are very good measures. I certainly support prohibition and abolition of zamindaris. But I ask, Madam, was the provision of food to the people by tackling the food problem very important or introduction of prohibition or abolition of the zamindaris? The provision of sufficient food to the people of the State—was it not also an item in the party programme? If it was, should it not have been given the topmost priority. The fault with this Government was a wrong system and a wrong working of the priorities. So far as administration was concerned, what they should have done was to treat the period as a state of emergency and chalk out a programme of priorities and take up those items which were really in the highest priority list. My charge against this Government is that they should have postponed the other items in the party programme to a later date when they could have afforded to take them up. They ought to have concentrated all their attention upon the immediate problems that were facing the people of this State, namely, the problem of food and shelter. It is in this that this Government have failed, that this Government committed a mistake. Therefore my suggestion to the Government is that even now they can solve the food problem provided they set aside all other items in their party programme and take up the question of providing food and shelter to the people which are of primary importance. I request the Government to pay more attention, far more attention than they have so far paid, to the question of increasing food production in the State. All the short term schemes of irrigation should be rushed through and they must see

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to it that within the course of a year or two this State becomes self-sufficient in the matter of food. This is so far as the general question is concerned.

With regard to the immediate action to be taken by the Government to get over his critical period, first of all this Government must impress upon the Central Government the need to import foodgrains from abroad. I do not want to lay more stress on this point because other hon. Members, not only today but on previous occasions, have been making this suggestion to the Government, and I therefore think that the Madras Government is sufficiently impressed with the necessity of urging upon the Central Government to import more foodgrains from outside this country. Then with regard to what has been done in our own country, that is to say to step up procurement, I certainly agree with the Hon. Minister for Food that procurement cannot be dispensed with at this stage but that it should be intensified. But here, there are one or two difficulties, about which I wish to make one or two references. The price that is offered to the producers is certainly not attractive. It is the low price that is offered to the producers that makes them sell their produce in the blackmarket."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"What about consumers?"

JANAB MOHAMED RAFAEUDIN AHMAD ANSARI:—"I don't suggest that the consumers' interest should be jeopardised. It is there that the Government should come forward and make up the difference. It is the duty of the Government to make foodgrains available to the consumer at fair prices. At the same time it is also the duty of the Government to see that the producer gets his due. After all the producers also form part of the population of this State and their interests should be safeguarded by the Government. I say the price that is now offered to them is certainly not at all attractive and it is the low price that induces them to sell their produce in the blackmarket. Then the discriminatory attitude of the procuring staff is a thing about which I would like to complain. The procuring staff naturally would like to get their grain in as easy a manner as possible. Therefore they go to the ryots who are poor, who are not influential and who with a little amount of coaxing and coercion would give up not only the surplus stock but also the stock that is intended for carrying on the agricultural operations. It is certainly a difficult thing, it is an odious thing for the procuring staff to go to the rich or the influential ryots and ask them to give up the surplus. This is a matter of common knowledge and of general complaint that the procuring staff go only to the poor ryots and avoid going to the rich. Where certain members of the procuring staff have the guts or the courage not to discriminate between the rich and the poor ryots, they have been brought to trouble. There have been many such cases and I do not want to point them out here as the Hon. Minister for Food knows them. In my own district, Nellore, there have been cases where the procuring staff have been assaulted

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by the rich landlords. That is a matter for great regret but what is of greater regret is the fact that higher authorities, that is, Collectors of districts interfere and see that no prosecution is launched against persons who assault the procuring staff, the Firka Supply Officer and other officers of the procuring staff. I should like to urge upon the Government to see that not only orders are issued but that no discriminatory treatment is meted out in the matter of procurement and where instances are brought to the notice of the Government involving such discrimination or where higher authorities have interfered in favour of the rich landlord, action is taken to prevent recurrence of such instances. (The Deputy Speaker sounded the gong at this stage.) One more minute, Madam. At the time of derationing the Government came out with a statement that statutory rationing will be continued in the municipalities all over the State, including those in surplus districts. I say, so far as the surplus districts are concerned, this is a mistaken policy for the Government to introduce statutory rationing in the municipalities in the surplus districts because no useful purpose would be served. People residing in surplus districts need not have rationing to get their quota of grain. The grain required by them is easily got. But if it is thought that the introduction of rationing in the surplus areas will help procurement, there again, I differ from the Government. It is not the introduction of rationing in the surplus areas that is going to help procurement but it is the way in which procurement is implemented that will help in the yielding of more and more foodgrains to the Government for distribution in the deficit areas. Therefore I would like the Hon. Minister to come out with a statement and say whether he considers it necessary to introduce statutory rationing in the surplus areas also, in particular in Nellore town which is the only municipality in the whole of the Nellore district. Introduction of rationing in this municipality will not in any way help in conserving foodgrains in the district which could be made available to the deficit areas. Therefore I appeal to the Hon. Minister not to introduce statutory rationing in Nellore town."

* SRI K. R. KARANTH:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I wish at the outset to enter my emphatic protest against what was stated by the Hon. Minister that South Kanara is a self-sufficient district. There is no use of manipulating figures just as his department is doing from time to time. Last year, I think it was in the month of March, I quoted exactly the printed figures given by the department and showed that South Kanara was deficit by about 20 thousand tons. This was reported to the Government of India. Now I will give some figures to show how the district is deficit. In the year 1946-47 the net imports into the district were 10,853 tons. In 1947-48, the imports were 14,272 tons. Then there was the decontrol as the hon. Members would be aware towards the end of 1948 and the beginning of 1949. Even in that year, because rural rationing had to be reintroduced, the deficit for which imports were made from outside was 5,851 tons. In the year 1949-50 it was 21,280 tons. The deficit of the district from year to year,

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thus roughly worked out to 20 thousand tons and yet the Hon. Minister quotes figures from his statement and says that South Kanara is self-sufficient. One can never argue about a method like this. Then it was stated that there have been good rains, that the per acre yield was very nearly like that obtained in Tanjore and better than in many other districts and therefore this district has become a self-sufficient district. One is reminded of the story of a Nambudri of Malabar. He took the average level of water in the river and then tried to cross it and got drowned. In several places the water was only two or three feet deep and in some others it was as much as 20 feet. The Nambudri struck the average which was not much, tried to cross the river and got himself drowned. Such are the figures of the Hon. Minister for Food. They are manipulated, cast and recast and eventually they have no relation to facts. No Government would have done what this Government did in my district this year. Everybody knows that in the West Coast, either in Malabar or in my district, the major crop which gives nearly three-fourths of the yield is the first crop from June to October. Is there any meaning in a Government having procured everything out of the first crop later on closing all the ration shops? But that is what has been done in my district. In spite of all protests, the first crop which gives nearly three-fourths of the yield for the whole year has been procured by intensive procurement and afterwards comes the order for derationing and closing all the rural ration shops. What is to be the fate of those poor people who have already given whatever they had if the ration shops are closed? Madam, when there was a motion of Mr. M. G. Natesa Chettiyar on food, I was one of those who had no opportunity to speak on it and for being neutral at the voting on the motion the Congress Party was good enough to give me a notice of disciplinary action and this very Government which opposed that motion changed their policy in the light of that very motion soon afterwards. I am telling the House what has been done in my district so that from our own experience we may benefit. I was one of those who felt, though I did not speak at that time, that intensive procurement was doing great harm to the producers. It was a fact that people were driven to give up cultivation of rice and take to sweet-potatoes or any other commercial crop because of the most inhuman methods employed in the intensive procurement against the poorer classes."

1-15
p.m.

MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ:—"Harassment!"

* SRI K. R. KARANTH:—"Yes, the one good result of the derationing, as far as I know, has been that in some cases people have taken back to the paddy crop again."

"Madam, I never knew that that class of people (producers) for whom we were pleading in this House against harassment would soon turn against the non-producers. In my own district, people are not satisfied with the price of Rs. 14-7-0 per maund. No landholder is content with that price and friends tell me that the price

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is not sufficient. I am willing to have the price increased by one or two rupees. But they are selling at Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per maund in my own district where there has been derationing. Then, what is happening is, 50 per cent of the population in every village are having no rice. From morning to evening they go to every house to find out whether they could get half-a-seer or a seer. Some of these landlords for whom we were pleading against harassment are to-day out to sell the rice at any price and every price. I must say that it is a very disappointing state of affairs. I think that it is the *Madras Mail* that has been saying that it is wrong to give up intensive procurement leaving fifty per cent of the population in the villages to their fate. Can any Government say, 'Alright, we will allow the classes who have got rice to sell at whatever price they like, Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per maund?' But that is what is happening. I have received a petition from the villagers of three or four villages of the Mangalore taluk that they are not able to get rice even at the rate of Rs. 50 per maund. Rice is being removed from the villages clandestinely. There is no Government in this State and it is no use criticizing anybody. I should say to my regret that in my district thousands and thousands of tons have gone out of the district by cargo boats and by roads during the last three months. And the officers are not prepared to move their little finger to stop the movement of paddy or rice from out of the district.

"Madam, Co-operative Societies are said to be good in my district as my hon. Friend, Mr. Jagga Raju, may know. But from one end of the district to the other, many of the agents of the procurement societies are acting as blackmarketing agents. When the producers take rice to them in answer to the levy, they say, 'You are getting only Rs. 14-7-0 per maund for the levy. You better give it to me at Rs. 18 or Rs. 20 per maund.' They take it and sell it elsewhere. It is going on like this throughout the district as a chain and ultimately every ounce of rice is going out of the district to Malabar and other places. Is there a Government in existence? Three months ago I wrote to the Collector to stop this by posting a few Sub-Inspectors on all the important roads to check this smuggling. But nothing is done. There is no life anywhere. People are simply seeing this tragedy going on and the poor people of the district are unable to get rice at anything like reasonable prices. There is nobody to look after them and there is no Government functioning. I do not say that the conditions are as bad as they are in South Arcot or elsewhere in the East Coast as reported in the newspapers. But such conditions will soon come in my district, and I am sure that there won't be any rice left in the district after one or two months because every bit of it is being moved out of the district with none to check it. Everybody is out to make a profit. One motor lorry which can carry about 100 maunds of rice in one trip is making a profit of nearly Rs. 1,000 at Rs. 10 per maund. Where is the Government going on in this State? Would they allow this sort of condition to go on if there were one? People are

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gravely dissatisfied and I wish that lawlessness will come soon. The poor desperate people driven to starvation will be driven to it. There are police in the towns but not in the villages.

"Therefore, Madam, I have come to the most painful conclusion that the very people for whom we were pleading in this House against the harshness of procurement are oppressing the poor people. I agree that the prices of the articles which the agriculturist needs have gone up by three to four times. But the Government can increase the price of rice only by a little, say Rs. 16 or so per maund. Can they pay the producers at Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 per maund? The whole machinery of the Government to-day does not function. I know what feeling the low-paid servants and the clerks have. They have got the utmost contempt for this Government which is not able to control the prices. The Government must either try to bring down the prices or go out. Otherwise, there will be lawlessness in this State. Madam, Deputy Speaker, I do not wish to say more on this. It is most painful and it does not give any pleasure to say like that. But the conditions as they are prevailing to-day cannot be allowed to go on. In an ordered society we cannot allow one half to enjoy at the expense of the other half in the way in which it is going on to-day. Therefore, I plead that there must be proper procurement, because the people will not behave properly if left to themselves. The rich people can do what they like. There are prosecutions going on. But the rich people come to Madras and have it withdrawn the next day. Prosecutions of poor people go on while the well-to-do people are able to get the prosecutions withdrawn. If any hon. Member asks me, I can give him facts and figures. The District Collectors are perfectly all right. I know of Collectors saying, 'If I prosecute him, to-morrow I am going to be sent out of the district.' Things are going on like that. If anybody says that there have been no such cases, I will tell what they are. Therefore, Madam, whatever be the defects, we cannot allow half the population of the State to be driven to desperation."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—"Give instances."

* SRI K. R. KARANTH :—"Yes, I can give him one instance. The Collector of South Arcot district was transferred at the beginning of the Omandur regime because he refused to withdraw a prosecution. In my own district, within almost 24 hours of launching a prosecution case, an order was passed from Fort St. George . . ."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—"Give details."

* SRI K. R. KARANTH :—"When the hon. Member put a question, he should have the patience to hear."

"In my own district, within 24 hours of launching a prosecution case, an order was passed from the Fort St. George staying the intended prosecution. I made a reference on the floor of the House to this case and I told also the present Food Minister.

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Yet the prosecution was withdrawn which the Hon. Dr. Rajan, the Minister for Food in the previous Ministry, would not withdraw. It was withdrawn subsequently because of influence and pressure. I know of Congressmen being involved in some cases which have been withdrawn. Such acts have demoralized the whole administration."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Hon. the Minister for Food in the course of his statement has tried to disprove the allegation of the former Chief Minister that the deficit of foodgrains in this State amounts to 35 lakhs of tons. I am glad to learn from him that the deficit does not amount to such a high figure. Madam, it is the duty of everyone to co-operate with the Government and not to exploit the situation which is no doubt bad. But whether we are members of the Congress Party or members of the Opposition, we should not try to exploit the situation. Therefore, in all earnestness we should try to give suggestions and help the Government to tide over the crisis.

"Madam, I am glad to learn from the Hon. the Minister for Food that the situation is not so bad as has been made out by Mr. Ramaswami Reddiyar. But the Food Minister has stated that there has been a shortage of 13.5 lakhs of tons of foodgrains in this State. That being the case, I wish to know from him why he told the Government of India that there was shortage of only 10 lakhs of tons.

"Then, Madam, Bombay State which has a deficit of 10 lakhs of tons of foodgrains has been provided first with 8 lakhs of tons while Madras which also has a deficit of 10 lakhs of tons has been provided with only 4 lakhs of tons in the beginning and after much persuasion another one lakh of tons has been given, making a total of 5 lakhs of tons. I wish to know, Madam, Deputy Speaker, whether the Ministers of this Government cannot impress upon the Government of India the inadvisability of discriminating between one State and another and on what basis they have discriminated against the Madras State by giving only 5 lakhs of tons against a deficit of 10 lakhs of tons while they have given the Bombay State 8 lakhs of tons against a deficit of 10 lakhs of tons. Cannot the Hon. Ministers of this Government ask the Government of India on what basis they showed this partiality and favouritism to the Bombay State? Madam, it is high time the Hon. the Minister for Food really takes some interest in this matter. It is no use merely coming here and telling us that they have done all that is possible and that they have made representations to the Government. It is the duty of the Government to see that the people of this State do not starve. The people are already starving. The Hon. the Minister for Food has told the House that the pre-war per capita consumption of foodgrains was 19 ounces. To-day it has come down to 9 ounces. How could the people survive this under-nourishment? Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to see that the people are given

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sufficient quantity of foodgrains. If one Hon. Minister is not sufficient to impress upon the Government of India, let all the twelve Hon. Ministers go to Delhi and ask them on what basis they have granted 8 lakhs of tons to Bombay and 5 lakhs of tons to Madras while the deficit in both the States is the same. Madras was formerly used to be regarded as the benighted State. But, to-day I find that under a National Government this State of Madras has really become the 'benighted' State of all the States in India. It does not do any credit to those who are at the helm of affairs in this State."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will continue her speech after lunch. The House will now rise and meet again at 2.30 p.m."

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—2.30 p.m.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Begum Amiruddin will continue her speech."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, before I begin, I should just like to make one submission. In the House of Commons, when I was there, I saw that they were not making much use of the bell, and as our Speaker has already said that we should follow the House of Commons, it would be less jarring if the Deputy Speaker could avoid the bell as far as possible."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"That submission may be made separately after due notice."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I was mentioning that the discrimination shown by the Union Government between the States of Bombay and Madras was unjustified. As a matter of fact, that discrimination is not merely unjustified but it also infringes the very Constitution of India, for, it has under Article 15 (1) laid down, 'The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.' Here, we find that the people of Madras are being discriminated against the people of Bombay on the ground of their place of birth; that is, because they are Madrasis, they are being discriminated against. Therefore, I should like the Hon. the Chief Minister to lead a deputation of all Ministers, to go and interview the Hon. Mr. Munshi and explain to him this very fine legal point—the Hon. Mr. Munshi himself is a very able lawyer—and explain to him the position and ask him to do justice to the people of Madras just as justice has been done to the people of Bombay. Madam, the Hon. the Food Minister referred to rural rationing. Despite the fact that rural rationing has been introduced during the last three months, he has not given any statement as to how it has been functioning. As far as we are aware, rural rationing has failed completely and people are suffering from dire hardship on account

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of the great rise in prices. As has also been pointed out by some other hon. Members, Madam, no country in the world would dare to take such a step as has been taken by this State Government, when the supply position of foodgrains has been so much short of demand. The fact of the matter is that this Government knows that they are enjoying an overwhelming majority and that nothing can shake them up from their seats. Even if people were to die of starvation, still they would remain in office. Madam, 50 per cent of the rural population have been left to their fate. On account of vested interests, this rural rationing has been given effect to. But, Madam, it is the duty of the Government to see that the people of this State are fed and that procurement is made intensive despite all the clamour of the vested interests. I am quite one with those hon. Members who said that this Government should approach the Government of India in order to bring down the cost of foodstuffs. I am of the view that the Government should come forward to bear the burden of the increase in price so that it may not be passed on to the consumer. While the price of foodgrains that is paid to the producer should be raised, at the same time, Government should also intensify procurement, because, it is their primary duty to feed the people. Government should see to it that procurement is intensive from the bigger landlords and as far as possible, the smaller landlords are allowed to have some quantity of foodgrains. This is the primary duty which this Government have to perform. It is no use saying, we have acceded to popular demand. What is this popular demand? Is it not the demand of the public? I say Government have not taken a referendum on this question of rural rationing. It is only on the demand of vested interests and the big landlords, that this rural rationing has been introduced. Madam, fifty per cent of the people cannot be left to their fate. When they have launched upon this rural rationing, it is the duty of the Government to open more relief shops. I would like them to open relief shops in every village and also to supply, in addition to other foodgrains, rice also in those relief shops.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I do not know why in this Government, the portfolios of food and agriculture have been separated. There is no co-ordination with the result that the Hon. the Food Minister is not able to step up food production. I know that the Hon. the Food Minister is capable and industrious and I am sure he would be able to manage Agriculture in addition to the portfolio of Food of which he is in charge.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to another point. Even when there is such scarcity of foodgrains, considerable quantities of food are being wasted. Sometimes, the foodstuffs are being smuggled and the Police and other authorities are not taking any action. I may inform the Hon. Minister that parties are still being held in spite of the restriction that not more than twenty-five people can be fed. Even today, big parties are being held infringing such laws and the authorities do not take any action. On the other hand,

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when the Hon. Ministers go on tour, they themselves are feasted and they themselves infringe the law. This is not the way to meet a bad situation.

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. the Food Minister to another point. I understand that Mr. S. V. Ramamurthi has been making some experiments on synthetic rice. Mr. S. V. Ramamurthi is an expert in regard to production of more foodstuffs. I also understand that the synthetic rice is more nutritious than ordinary rice and Government should see to it that synthetic rice is also produced in addition to the usual rice because, all available sources should be exploited to feed the people of this land. I hope the Hon. the Food Minister will bear in mind all these points. Many people are saying that people will have to starve in the State of Madras in the next few months. So, it is the duty of the Government not merely by words and assurances but by immediate action to see that the people of this State are saved from starvation."

* DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, first let me congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Food on the very lucid manner in which he has presented his Demand. We find here in this House, for the last more than a month when questions have been put in this House on Food, there is enough material which go to create a certain amount of panic in the country. The Leaders in the Opposition Benches, Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad, Mr. P. Natesan and other leaders, have been saying that after rural rationing, we are on the verge of famine in the coming months, and to add to this, our late Chief Minister Sri O.P. Ramaswami Reddiyar . . .

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"Let the hon. Member say ex-Chief Minister."

* DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM :—"Yes, Madam, our ex-Chief Minister, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar, threatened or rather forecasted, that in the coming months, April or May, we are going to have a terrible famine, on account of the wrong policy followed by the Government with regard to food. The leaders in the Opposition benches have been saying in season and out of season that we should go to Delhi and knock at the doors of the Central Government and see that they give us more food. Well, I may tell those leaders in the Opposition benches, that the Government of India are our own Government and that they know their duties. After all, who are the people representing the Government of India? It is our own people; our ex-Chief Minister, the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari is there; again, the Hon. Tirumal Rao, Deputy Minister for Food, is a Madras and there are other Madrasis also in the Cabinet. Above all these, our revered Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has said that he is devoting more time to food and other problems than to foreign affairs, and that they are matters which are his primary concern. Such being the case, hon. Members should help our Government by giving constructive

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suggestions in order to augment the resources of the Government, and not simply try to pull down the Government at every stage or to clutch at every opportunity to bring discredit to the Government.

"Then, Madam, it is said that Bombay State has been favoured. But, do we know what the production target of Bombay is, and what are their sources of procurement and distribution, etc.? All these points must have been taken into consideration by the Government of India before fixing the quota for Bombay. It is not enough to say simply that Bombay got more. Probably, their needs are more. That is why the Government of India have given them larger quotas than what they have given to Madras.

"Well, Madam, I come from a district which is very familiar in this Assembly, that is, the Ramanathapuram district, which is considered to be the most deficit district in the Province. In that district, we have no rivers for irrigation purposes and we have to depend entirely on Mother Nature. We have been living practically on our profits made in Burma, Malaya and other places where our chief moneyed classes have been doing money-lending business. But, the smaller people have to starve. That is their position. We have never been an agricultural population.

"Madam, my hon. Friend, Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad, said in this Assembly that there are no relief shops in Tiruppattur about which taluk he seems to know more than I who really represent that constituency. In his speech, he was devoting much attention to the Tiruppattur constituency, though he does not represent that constituency. He actually represents the Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association, and not the Tiruppattur rural constituency. (Interruption.) I know my constituency very well. Also my profession takes me right through my constituency and also there are many of my patients who come right from the interior of the taluk. The Raja Saheb of Chettinad has left that place and settled down here in the city. I have also left my district and settled down in Ramanathapuram. The Collector is a very efficient officer. I have my own differences with him, but in this food situation, he has done extremely well. He has kept us above want. As recently as last week, we have been allotted 15,000 tons from Tanjore—10,000 tons for the western portion of the district and 5,000 for the eastern portion. This allotment has started moving and we would get it very soon. When such is the case, where is the question of famine? This loose talk has created a mentality among the moneyed classes for hoarding and cornering the foodgrains so that they may sell them at a fabulous price when the threatened famine of their imagination does come. This sort of loose talk, which leads to hoarding with a view to profiteering on the one hand and creating panic in the minds of the people on the other, should be prevented. I would request the hon. Member not to talk of famine in future. We do not want famine. Our Government will see that we do not have famine. Let us be optimistic. Although we have had no rains for four years in succession, I can tell this much that in Tiruppattur taluk we have been able to procure the maximum. Though Srivillipattur is

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regard to food. (At this stage the Temporary Chairman Dr. Subramaniam took the Chair.) I am glad that the hon. Member has occupied the Chair. (Laughter.) I expect Dr. Subramaniam to become a Minister. He has become a Chairman.

“ Now I shall speak on the subject proper. Of course the hon. Minister for Food has told us in his statement very categorically that there is food shortage in the State. I do not know who is correct—the previous speaker or the Hon. Minister. I do not know why the Hon. Sri Roche Victoria resorts to subterfuges in order to mislead the Government of India into thinking that there is a possibility of this State being engulfed in famine. He has told us that there is a shortage of at least 13½ lakhs of tons of rice here. It cannot be denied that there is shortage of foodgrains in the State and particularly in some of the districts. The procurement policy of the Government has in many respects failed. Although the procurement policy has been there for a long time, it has not given us satisfaction because the proportion of production to procurement is not known. The next thing is that we are not sure whether the balance left after procurement in a given village is sufficient for it and also for the municipal town. As regards the distribution of foodgrains, it is impossible to say for certain whether any particular area should or should not get foodstuffs supplied by the centre, because the production figures are not reliable. In this situation I am really sorry that the Madras Government have shown weakness and surrendered their judgment in one respect. The food position in municipal areas in surplus districts is such that they have to ask the individuals in those areas to save what they can for the benefit of the less fortunate people. It is a matter for great shame that there are people in the surplus States in the country and in the surplus districts in the State who are not generous enough to see their duty to their fellow humans. I think under compulsion, being afraid and not being courageous, the Government of Madras seem to have surrendered and succumbed to the influence and the threats of the people living in surplus areas and revised their policy to the extent of introducing rationing in municipal areas in the surplus districts. Districts like Godavari, Krishna and Tanjore should be in a position to give more of their surplus for being used in the deficit districts. I hope, Sir, it would be possible for the Hon. Minister to go back on the present policy. (At this stage the Chairman sounded the gong.) I shall finish in a minute, Sir. We should not entirely depend upon help from the centre; we should also take to other articles of food. I am not sure whether our Government are giving attention to the question of making vegetables cheaper than at present. Poor people are not getting enough vegetables in order to augment their food. The foodgrains they are getting are not sufficient, and they are not also getting sufficient vegetables, and that cheaply. The Government, I understand, are doing their best to supply more and more fish. The percentage of people who take fish may be larger than those who are depending on vegetables; but still, it is necessary that the Government should see to it that fresh fish is brought to the market every day not only

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in the city but in the interior towns also, in order to augment the food of the poor people. Again, fruits are not available cheaply and the poor man cannot afford to have fruits except perhaps plantains. Even the plantain is becoming more and more costly, and I therefore suggest that steps should be taken to see that more plantains are produced.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ I find Sri Karayalar is now sitting on the Treasury Bench; may I know what portfolio is allotted to him? ” (Laughter.)

SRI J. S. KARAYALAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me first congratulate you on occupying the Chair. Mr. Hameed Khan found his position somewhat delicate; he began his speech with ‘ Madam ’ but suddenly seeing you in the Speaker’s Chair, he said he had to change his tactics, with the result that he wanted more time which, in your generosity, you did give.

“ Sir, today’s Demand centres round a very important topic. Hon. Members have spoken both in this House and elsewhere about the deficit of foodgrains in this State. Violent speeches have been made, speeches which strayed far away from truth, speeches which did not give constructive suggestions, speeches which were made more for the sake of publicity and more for the sake of the coming elections, than for anything else. When talking about the deficit of this State in foodgrains in another place, mention was made by the ex-Chief Minister, Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar, that we would have a deficit of 35 lakhs of tons. My friend Mr. Viswanatham says 60 lakhs, and shortly I think it will go up to even 100 lakhs. Without the correct figures, you can say anything you like. Two months ago, Mr. Chairman, we had a meeting of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee. As a member of the Working Committee thereof, I had to move a resolution in which we made our first demand for 10 lakhs of tons of foodgrains. That was the first time we asked for 10 lakhs of tons. Our ex-Chief Minister was kind enough to move an amendment to that resolution, and I accepted that amendment; but he did not mention at the time anything about increasing this 10 lakhs of tons. Still, I find that two weeks ago, all of a sudden, he said that our State is deficit by about 35 lakhs of tons and he also said that if that quantity was not forthcoming, by the 15th April (mark the date) hundreds and thousands of corpses would be found lying on the roads and in the streets of the State. If he meant that actually 35 lakhs of tons was the shortage, then he must have calculated at the rate of 16 oz. or even more which people were able to obtain before the war. If he meant only 10 oz. then I think, when we are really passing through acute famine conditions, 10 lakhs would be quite all right. Anyway, I am sure 35 lakhs of tons is a very exaggerated figure, and it has been referred to only with the purpose of attacking this Government. We fought only for 10 lakhs in the Tamil Nad Congress Committee; we have obtained 5 lakhs now; another one lakh is in the offing and we in the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, we who are Members of this Assembly and also our friends in the Parliament in Delhi are trying to get more.

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At the same time, we must understand the difficulties of the Government of India. Our great Prime Minister has stated that we in India are deficit by about 60 lakhs of tons, i.e., for all India, and that arrangements have been made for getting about 55 lakhs of tons. If we are getting the 55 lakhs of tons, I am sure it will not be difficult for us to give a 12 oz. ration. Therefore, I may tell Mr. Ramaswami Reddiyar, through you, Mr. Chairman, that his 35 lakhs is not a correct figure, that 10 lakhs is quite all right, that God willing, we will be able to get it and that with our Chief Minister at the helm of affairs, there will be no starvation deaths in our State, on the 15th April, as envisaged by Mr. Ramaswami Reddiyar.

“Another point which he made in his speech and which was given a publicity unprecedented in the annals of food administration in the State by a certain section of the Press, is that the procurement price should be increased. There was some controversy over this matter in the Press. As Mr. Kosalam said the other day, if the procurement price is raised, then only 3 per cent of the patta-dars will get the benefit and 97 per cent who own 5 acres of land and less, will not get anything out of the increment in price. So, if anybody pleads for increment in the procurement price, he only pleads for vested interests, and as an agent of vested interests. I am not attacking anybody particularly; but I want you to consider who pays the increased price. If you increase the procurement price, ultimately it is the 97 per cent of the poor people that will have to pay it, because the purchase price also will have to be increased and we are not in a position to increase the purchase price. That is why I say that as long as people talk of increasing the procurement price, they are talking only on behalf of vested interests. When we said that more foodgrains should be grown in South Arcot in the place of sugarcane, even some of the tallest in the party opposed the idea. That shows we have also got our vested interests, members of the party who are at the top, men of our ilk, men who have opinions similar to our own; they also talk on behalf of vested interests. I would plead that we as a party should not allow vested interests to ride rough-shod over us; we should fight tooth and nail against an increase in the procurement price. If, however, the Government are going to give subsidy and agree to an increase in the procurement price and thus allow large sums of money to flow out from their coffers, I have no objection. My point however is that the poor man should not be compelled to pay more money for his foodgrains. Mr. Chairman, there has been opposition to the Government in this respect from a person of the type of Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar and also from Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar. The other day Mr. Ramaswami Reddiyar talked about Satyagraha, and Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar talked about the risks we were taking—strange bed-fellows in attacking the Government. What is it that is common between Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar and Mr. Ramaswami Reddiyar? Mr. Reddiyar, a former President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee and a State who ought to co-operate with the Government and plead for

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them—a few days ago we saw him in the Council shouting ‘what have the Government done?’ And the hon. Member Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar was talking of Burma and of private imports from that country, of rice; if not whole rice at least broken rice. To-day there has been a volte face on his part; he said it can be done at governmental level. Nobody else has talked of private imports. Mr. Krishnaswami Bharathi hit back and I am glad that Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar came to his senses. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker used to give us some more time, but our Chairman seems to be harsh. Well, Sir, when the country is passing through this critical stage, men calling themselves Congressmen, men calling themselves leaders of the Congress, should not become anti-revolutionaries. By attacking the Government, Mr. Reddiyar is becoming an anti-revolutionary. I am myself a revolutionary, but Mr. Reddiyar is an anti-revolutionary. As long as we are here, we shall not allow any room for such anti-revolutionaries; we shall continue to hold aloft our flag of revolution.”

* **SRI S. A. DEVANAYAGA IYAH** :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் கனம் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த மான்ய கோரிக்கையை ஆதரித்து நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நம்முடைய நண்பர்கள் சிலர் பேசும்போது குறிப்பிட்டார்கள், 1951 வருஷத்திலே வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்து உணவு இறக்குமதி ஆவதை நிறுத்திவிட வேண்டுமென்று மத்திய அரசாங்கம் சொன்ன காரணத்தால் இப்பொழுது நெருக்கடி மூண்டு வருகிறது என்று. ஆனால் ஒரு விஷயத்தை நான் நண்பர்களுக்கு ஞாபகமூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். மகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் 1929-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஒத்துழையாமை இயக்கம் ஆரம்பித்த ஒரு வருஷத்தில் சுயராஜ்யம் வரப்போகிறது என்று அவர் சொன்னதின் பேரில் நாம் எல்லோரும் சுயராஜ்யம் அடையப்போகிறோம் என்ற ஆவலுடன் மக்களுடன் உணர்ச்சி துறம்ப இயக்கத்தில் இறங்கினோம். ஆனால் உண்மையில் சுயராஜ்யம் கிடைத்தது இப்பொழுதுதான். அதாவது சுமார் மூப்பது வருஷம் கட்சித்து நாம் சுயராஜ்யம் அடைந்தோம் என்பது நினைவில் இருக்கவேண்டும். அதனால் காந்தி அவர்கள் தான் சொல்லியதில் தவறிவிட்டார், அவர் மொழி சொல்லிவிட்டார் என்று அர்த்தம் இல்லை. ஒரு ஆண்டு நாம் ஒத்துழைக்க தயாராயிருந்தால் நாம் பூராவும் சுயராஜ்யம் அடைவோம் என்று சொன்னார். அதைப்போல் இன்றையதினம் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் வெளி நாட்டிலிருந்து நாம் உணவை எதிர்பார்க்கக் கூடாது என்று சொன்னால் உண்மையிலேயே நாம் எவ்வளவு ஆற்றல் பெறவேண்டும் என்பதை அறிவுறுத்துவதற்குத்தான் அப்படி சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்களே தவிர வேறு தவறான வழியில் அர்த்தம் கொள்வது என்பது அல்ல. அதனால் அரசாங்கத்தின்மேல் தவறு சொல்வதில் அர்த்தம் இல்லை என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“தவிர நமது மாஜி பிரதமர் அவர்கள் பேசிய வார்த்தைகளைப் பற்றியும் மற்றவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். என்னுடைய நண்பர் கனம் கரந்த் அவர்கள் பேசும்போது மாஜி பிரதமர் காலத்தில் ஒரு கலெக்டரை மாற்றிவிட்டார்கள் என்றும் சொன்னார். நான் இது விஷயமாக ஒரு வார்த்தையைத் தெரிவிக்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். சாதாரணமாக தமிழில் ஒரு பழமொழி உண்டு. “காக்காய் உட்கார்ந்ததும் பனம்பழம் விழுந்ததும்” என்று. அதைப்போலவே அவர்கள் சொன்ன சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் வேறு ஒரு காரணமும் கிடைத்திருக்கக்கூடும். ஆகவே அவர் சொன்ன காரணத்திற்காக அவரை மாற்றிவிட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்வது தவறானது என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதிகாரத்திலிருந்தவர்கள் கின்பேரில் தவறான பிரசாரங்களுக்கு இடம் கொடுக்க வேண்டாம் என்று நண்பர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[Sri S. A. Devanayaga Iyah] [19th March 1951]

தலைவரின் உத்தரவு மூலம் தற்போதைய மாண்புமிகு உறுப்பினர் நேரலை மோசமாயிருக்கிறது என்பதற்கு சந்தேகமே கிடையாது. அரசாங்கம் திரும்ப திரும்ப தங்களுடைய அதிகைகளை வெளியிடுகிறதைப்பார்த்தால், சில ஜில்லாக்கள் உபரி ஜில்லாக்கள் என்றும், சில ஜில்லாக்கள் சுயதேவை ஜில்லாக்கள் என்றும், சில ஜில்லாக்கள் பற்றாக்குறை ஜில்லாக்கள் என்றும் அதிகைகளை வெளியிட்டு வருகிறார்கள். உண்மையில் அது சரியான விஷயங்களைக் கண்டிப்பிட்டு வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வதற்கு இல்லை. கீழே இருக்கிற அதிகாரிகள் அனுப்புகிற அதிகைகளை ஆதாரமாகக் கொண்டு இதைச் செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். பொது ஜனங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை தெரிந்துகொண்டு அவர்கே இருக்கிற நிலைமையை நேரில் பார்த்து இத்தகைய அதிகைகளை வெளியிட்டுவந்தால் உசிதமாக இருக்கும். எங்களுடைய ஜில்லா ஒரு சுயதேவை ஜில்லாவென்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவைப் போய் பார்த்தால் அங்கே மிகவும் மோசமாயிருக்கிறது தெரியுமென்பதை இந்த உபத்தியோகப்படுத்த ஆலோசனைக் குறையின் மூலமாகத் தாங்களிடம் முக்கால் பகுதியில் விளைச்சல் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லலாம். (At this stage Deputy Speaker occupied the chair.) மற்ற தாலுகாக்களில் இதைக் காட்டிலும் விளைச்சல் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. கள்ளக்குறிச்சி, செஞ்சி, திண்டிவனம் முதலிய மானம் பார்த்த பரதேசங்களில் பருவ மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தால் உண்டு உற்பத்தி கிடையாது. 4, 5, வருஷமாய் மழையிலலாத காரணத்தால் உண்டான உற்பத்தி குறைந்துபோய்விட்டது. மற்ற தாலுகாக்களில் சற்றேறக்குறைய விளைச்சலில் பாதி குறைந்து விட்டது. இந்த நிலைமையில் அந்த ஜில்லா தன்னுடைய சுயதேவையைக்கூட பூர்த்தி செய்து கொள்ளக்கூட சக்தி இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. இப்படி இருக்கும் பொழுது அது ஒரு சுய தேவையை பூர்த்திசெய்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய ஜில்லா என்று சொல்வது ஒரு தவறான காரியம். அந்த அபிப்பிராயத்தை இத்துடன் மாற்றிக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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p.m.

“ திரும்பத் திரும்ப நாம் அதிகாரிகளையும் இலக்காக்களையும் குறை கூறிக்கொண்டிருப்பதில் பிரயோசனமில்லை. நண்பர்கள் பேசுகிற காலங்களில் சிலவற்றைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறார்கள். தேவையான உணவை எங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் நாங்கள் ராஜினாமா செய்துவிடுவோம் என்றும், மத்திய சர்க்காரை இந்த இலக்காவை எடுத்து நடத்தச்சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ராஜினாமா செய்துவிடுவோம் என்று பயமுறுத்தியோ அல்லது பதவியை விட்டு விலகுவோம் என்று சொல்லியோ அவர்களை பயமுறுத்துவது என்பது ஒரு தவறான காரியம் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். பயமுறுத்துவதற்கெல்லாம் பயப்படுகிறவர்கள் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் இல்லை என்பதை ஞாபகமூட்ட ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அங்கே இருக்கின்றவர்கள் நம்மைப்போல் தேர்ந்த தேசிய வாதுகள். அவர்கள் அனைவரும் தேசத்திற்கு தியாகம் செய்தவர்கள். மனைவி மக்களுடன் சேர்ந்து சிறை சென்றவர்கள். அவர்கள் பல கஷ்டங்கள் அடைந்து இன்றைய தினம் பதவி ஏற்று அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு மக்களுடைய கஷ்டங்கள் தெரியாது என்று சொல்வது தவறு. அவ்விதம் நாம் அவர்களைச் சொன்னால் நாம் பெரிய தவறைச் செய்தவர்களாவோம் என்பதை எச்சரிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே சர்க்காரை குறைகூறிக்கொண்டிருப்பது மிகவும் தவறு. அவர்கள் மேல் சந்தேகிக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. ஆகவே ராஜினாமா செய்துவிடுவோம் என்று பயமுறுத்துவதில் பிரயோசனமில்லை. இங்கு இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகள் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருந்து இங்குள்ள மக்கள் சாகாமல் காப்பாற்றுவதற்கு முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய யோசனைகளைச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமே தவிர நாங்கள் ராஜினாமா செய்துவிடுவோம் என்றும், சத்தியாக் கிரஹம் செய்வோம் என்றும் சொல்வதில் அர்த்தமில்லை. இப்பொழுது உணவு குறைந்திருப்பதை அதிகப்படுத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய யோசனையைச் சொல்லவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் சொன்னால் மிகவும் உசிதமாக இருக்கும். இந்த மாகாணத்தின் உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகம் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். பிற மாகாணங்களிலிருந்து வரவழைப்பதற்கும் இம்மாகாணம் நிதி செலவழிக்கிறது. அதுவும் சந்

19th March 1951] [Sri S. A. Devanayaga Iyah]

தோஷமாயில்லை என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அரசாங்கம் விவசாயிகளை விவசாயிகள் பற்றி கஷ்டத்தில் கொஞ்சம் பகுதியை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப் ஓரளவிற்கு நாம் உணவு பொருள்கள் பெருக்குவதில் சிரமமாக இருக்காது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். உண்ணாமியிலேயே உணவு உற்பத்திக்கும் சாதகமாக இருக்கும். இன்றையதினம் விவசாயிகள் நிலை மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அதை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு ஒன்று செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது கொஞ்சம் நான் உணவிற்கு போதிய விலை அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்க விடலை. அவர்கள் அகிலவிலை கேட்பதற்கும் ஊரிமை இருக்கிறது. அதையும் நாம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் உற்பத்தியையும் உணவிற்கு ஓரளவு விலையை நாம் கூட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் நாம் கொடுப்பதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நமக்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்காவிட்டாலும் அவர்கள் நமக்கு கொடுக்கும் சப்ஸிடி (subsidy) நமக்கு கொடுக்க முடியாது என்று சொன்னாலும் நாம் அதை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு நாம் விலையை ஏற்றிக்கொடுக்க தயாராயிருக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே இந்த முறையை பின்பற்றி நம்முடைய குறைகளை தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும். அதற்குள்ள யோசனைகளையும் தெரிவிக்க தயாராயிருக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கான திட்டங்களை வகுத்து மக்களுக்கு செளகரியம் செய்து வந்தால் மக்களுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தின் மேல் பூர்ண நம்பிக்கை ஏற்படுவதோடு நல்ல உணர்ச்சியுடன் வேலை செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, I thought our duty in this House was only to repeatedly ask the Government to approach the Central Government for more food. How this Government have been approaching the Central Government is well-known for the last three years, and we have had on the highest authority of Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar, that the basis on which they calculated the requirement of food in this State, was entirely wrong. I do not want to dilate on this matter further. We have seen the part played in the matter of food production both by the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam and the Hon. Mr. A. B. Shetty. There is no use repeating the same arguments here and we cannot blame the Madras Government and the Hon. Minister for Food particularly, for which they are not mainly responsible. We cannot blame this Government for failure of rains and we cannot also blame the host of other things either. Madam, I am going to ask only two or three questions of the Hon. Minister for Food, for which this Government and the Hon. Minister alone are responsible. The first thing is, the people of this State are suffering and for that this Government is entirely responsible. My first question is about the surcharge that is being collected on the rice that is procured in Guntur and Krishna. This House is perhaps going to be shocked to hear what I am going to say. Madam, Deputy Speaker, for every bag of rice that is procured from places within a mile of Guntur this Government is charging Rs. 5 and adding it to the cost of collection of foodgrains from the ryots of Guntur; and also the same amount from the ryots of Krishna. As I said, Rs. 5 is added in the name of surcharge, further charge or whatever charge it is and added to the cost of procurement of every bag of rice. I do not know what has happened to the bonus given by the Government of India about which so much is talked of; or the help which this Government is supposed to give in the matter of procurement of foodgrains. I can only say it is a criminal waste. I do not know what to say for adding this Rs. 5

[Janab Mohamed Abdul Salam] [19th March 1951]

in these days, to the cost of collection. That is the result of the activity of this Government in the matter of food procurement and then ultimately the whole thing is collected from the consumer. Then when I asked the Hon. Minister and certain other responsible persons, they were pleased to explain it in this way. 'This Government muddled in the matter of Uttar Pradesh rice and so the consumer must pay for it through his nose. They also collect another Rs. 2 per bag because this Government committed themselves in the matter of the purchase of Uttar Pradesh rice. They simply informed this House that they are collecting Rs. 2 per bag to cover the mistakes committed either by the Food Department or the entire Cabinet in the matter of getting U.P. rice. They say that they are collecting Rs. 2 per bag to cover the expenditure incurred by the Civil Supplies Department. I do not know whether this amount that is collected is intended to be paid to their officers to meet the cost of transport by lorries or jeeps which are running about in the State. When I ask him, I am sure he will say, that is necessary. But, I am going to prove that it is entirely unnecessary. Very recently, three or four months ago, they de-rationed the rural areas and this Government proclaimed from house-tops they have done it to meet the public demand for de-rationing. But, what is the economy that has been effected as a result of de-rationing? Have they retrenched the officers or reduced the expenditure even though they have de-rationed the rural areas? Have they saved a single pie either in the matter of retrenchment of officers, or in the matter of procurement or in any other thing? Is it not therefore a waste of public money? Is this Government incapable of effecting retrenchment in spite of the fact they have adopted de-rationing of rural areas?

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I would like to ask one more question and I expect a reply to it from the Hon. Minister in charge of Food. About two months ago, in this very House, the Hon. Minister announced that he was going to introduce statutory rationing in all municipal towns and I do not know whether he has done so after consulting the other members of the Cabinet. He however announced that there was going to be statutory rationing in all municipal towns of the Andhra area or in all the towns in the districts which are considered surplus districts. All right, good or bad, they have decided on it and the Government stand or fall on their decisions. But, they cannot go on changing their decisions as they like. What happened was, officers were appointed. For the last two or three months there was statutory rationing and there was a system, I do not know what system, of rationing. As I said, they appointed officers, rented the buildings, printed ration cards and they also transferred officers from the Ceded districts to the Andhra districts for the purpose and they naturally took some time in taking up their jobs as they had to come from Visakhapatnam, Vijayavada, Guntur, Masula and so on. They said that statutory rationing would commence from 11th March—beware of the ides of March—and that was the date fixed by this Government for the introduction of this statutory rationing. As I said, Madam,

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cards were also printed and from my experience I may also say that the cards were even distributed, officers began working, buildings were rented and the staff were also allotted for the work. But, then what happened? On the 10th of March the Hon. Minister suddenly sends a telegram saying: "I do not want to have statutory rationing". This telegram was sent to all the Collectors concerned saying there would be no statutory rationing in municipal areas in surplus districts. Even to-day, Madam, I am not sure, whether he is going to have wholesale dealers or not. What I say is, he changed his mind after three months. I want to know at what cost to this Government? I say, at least five lakhs of rupees was spent in the appointment of Ration officers, Assistant Ration officers, besides a host of officers, printing cards, building rent and what not. What I want to say, Madam, is this. Government make up their mind on a thing and again change it and this has resulted in a loss of about five lakhs of rupees. I ask, whether this Government are incapable of calculating things before coming to a decision? In the matter of food administration I do not know how far the Cabinet is responsible for the decision of not introducing statutory rationing in municipal areas in surplus districts. I say this Government if they want to be stable, must know when to decide and what to decide and stand by it. This Government lost public sympathy because they are changing their own opinions. And, we do not know whether tomorrow they will change again. This is the state of things. They decide to introduce statutory rationing and then decide not to have it after three months. Such being the case, to start de-rationing in rural areas and then not effect any economy, is not good. Such a thing will never pay. There is no use making election speeches. Perhaps for various reasons, some Members of the House and the Ministers also are thinking of the future elections. Their election speeches are not made in this House or outside, but they are made so eloquently in the host of ration shops and in the railway wagons where people take rice. As the hon. Member Mr. Karayalar said yesterday, funeral orations of this Government are made, and they are repeated every day in every ration shop where people are dying for rice. Madam, I am not concerned, whether they introduce statutory rationing or not—or give it whatever name they like—but I would like to ask the Hon. Minister for Food, what is the system which this Government have in Guntur town? Is it non-statutory rationing; is it a question of having fair price shops; is it the pool system? Nobody knows what. But, all sorts of things are huddled up there. It is left to the Government to say what it is. Every day the Collector says, 'I do not know'. It takes about 8 days to get such information by means of correspondence. In fact, I have followed up a paper in regard to rationing and the correspondence is still going on between the Government, the Board of Revenue, the Collector, the District Supply Officer, Taluk Supply Officer and the Firka Supply Officer. For instance, in Guntur, even though the Government have decided not to have statutory rationing, the hierarchy of officials in the Civil Supplies Department have been preparing the ground for statutory rationing. However, this Government have

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to face it some day. I say, it is no use blaming this Government for whatever the Central Government or the Heavens do. It is after all this Government that is responsible for the maladministration in the matter of food. I can give you one example. Very recently the mirasdars of the Tanjore district waited in deputation on the Hon. Chief Minister and the Food Minister saying that there was stock of paddy lying for want of transport and that no lorries of the Civil Supplies Department or wagons were available. Rice was very urgently required in a certain place, but it was rotting there for want of transport. I say, Madam, any good officer could have managed to get these lorries and jeeps. In fact, I saw the Civil Supplies jeeps going to cinema houses for the families of officers. Yesterday, I was in some place where a cinema film was being shown. I do not want to name it. There I found the Civil Supplies Department jeep with the family of the officers. I am not very much concerned with it; because it is too small a thing for this House to take into account. The serious situation in the country has to be taken note of, and unless the Civil Supplies officers discharge their duty efficiently there is sure to be maladministration of that department."

3.30
p.m.

* SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I carefully listened to the statement made by the Hon. Minister for Food when introducing this Demand. It is an honest statement, but it makes very pathetic reading. It shows what all efforts the Hon. Minister and his Secretary have been making to enable this State to tide over the food crisis. In spite of all this, the result has been from the point of view of the common man, rather unsatisfactory. There is no use of concealing the fact, that unfortunately, ever since we attained independence, we have been hearing complaints from all quarters, whether it is in our State or in other States, that the Governments of the States have almost failed miserably both in the matter of production, procurement, distribution and in the carrying out of the controls, so much so, that the privations and miseries suffered by the people have very much increased, and there is not even a near hope of their being reduced. Some reasons have been given by the Leader of the House while introducing the Budget. He said that there has been a continuous failure of the monsoon for four years and that the difficulties have been aggravated on account of the constant changes in the policy of the Government of India. I may here refer to a few two sentences in his budget speech—

"The Government of India have recently announced some material changes in their food policy, which will affect our revenues very adversely. Imported rice from overseas was being supplied to us by that Government at the pooled average price of Rs. 22 per imperial maund during 1950, and the cost per maund including incidentals worked out to about Rs. 22-8-0. The average wholesale issue price of rice in the State during that year was about Rs. 15-5-0 a maund. Thus the loss per maund on account of the subsidized sale of rice in the State worked out to about Rs. 7-3-0 per maund or nearly Rs. 196 a ton, and this loss had been shared by the Government of India and the Madras Government in the ratio of 3:1. The Government of India have now decided to subsidize only a limited quantity of foodgrains from the 1st of January 1951. For the present, they have intimated that they will subsidize only 50,000 tons of rice and 125,000 tons of wheat. This means that this Government will have to find about Rs. 2

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crores more, if they should sell foodgrains at the present retail prices. With a view to reduce this additional loss the issue price of rice has been raised throughout the State by eight annas a maund or roughly 4 pies on a Madras measure."

(At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.) "All this indicates not that there is no intention or effort on the part of our Government to face the situation squarely. It is because of the change in the policy of the Government of India that we are obliged to get all this unpopularity, and the discontent of the people turns against this Government. I am sure, given better conditions, and if there is greater co-operation from that class of people who produce, to produce foodgrains in larger quantities—not in small quantities, the crisis can be got over. Again, if people also co-operate with Government by not raising alarm or by not getting panicky by proclaiming that famine will break out, it would go a long way to save the situation. By such assertions, they only do good to a class of people, I mean the hoarders, for, such action only makes them keep back their foodgrains from the public in the hope that they can get a better price in future at the expense of other people. I am sure, speeches of or situations depicted by gentlemen like the Raja of Chettinad will be more productive of great danger than serve as an inducement to the Government of India to give relief to this Madras Government to tide over the present crisis. Sir, it has been an acknowledged fact that Nature has been very bountiful to our country as compared with other countries, in the matter of water resources for irrigation purposes. It is true during the days of the British Raj, not much progress was made in improving our irrigation facilities. But after attaining independence, we have launched on large scale irrigation projects like the Krishna-Pennar project, the Tungabhadra project, and God willing, if Ramapadasagar also comes to fruition, all these schemes will permanently resolve our difficulty for water and power. The only question now is, or what is wanted to tide over the present crisis is mostly, the levelling up of the character of the people themselves. Workers should know that they are the representatives of the people to whom the masses look up for support; they should be men of good character and serve the people. But unfortunately, there has been corruption and demoralization of character. Also due to other causes, there is great deterioration in the present situation. Therefore my appeal to those people who are in the know of things, and who are in the position of producing food is to help the Government in this crisis and not put them on trial.

"Now, Sir, coming to my district, let me say a few words. Unfortunately, in the whole of the Circars districts, Visakhapatnam alone stands as a famine district. My district is not without any rivers. For, there are the Vamsadara, the Sarada, the Nagavalli and the Tandava rivers in that district. And besides them, there are other rivers also. But I do not want to trouble Government with their names. The question is: Have we at any time attempted to harness the waters of these rivers or to dam up the great flow of water that rushes down the district during the flood times, causing damage to so many acres of land? I am sorry to say that our appeal to the Ministry to appoint a Board of Development

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for our district has not materialized. Ours is the only district which is backward with regard to irrigation among all the northern districts. If our district is to have a development board on the model of the Rayalaseema Development Board and if the schemes are carried out, it will never be a drag on the Madras Government. Recently we have sent telegrams to Government pointing out the gravity of the food situation there. And here is a copy of a telegram sent to Government by the President of the Town Congress Committee, Parvatipur. It runs thus—

“Price of rice bag rising to a hundred rupees in Parvatipur town. People greatly distressed and perturbed. Almost starving. Middle class people despairing. Situation may worsen if relief shops not opened immediately. But food-grains being smuggled and taken out of this taluk into neighbouring taluks. President, Town Congress Committee.”

“Similar telegrams have also been sent by the Presidents of Town Congress Committees of Salur, Bobbili and other places requesting for immediate relief. So, Sir, this is only one example of the situation in areas which could be converted into surplus areas if only timely and proper measures are taken. I request, strict orders and instantaneous orders should be issued to the Collectors to improve the situation. Of course, our Collectors are very good people, both of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. Government should get reports from the Collectors every week, if not every day, and they should see how amelioration measures could be adopted.

“Before concluding, I request Government to do something positive, instead of simply making a pious statement. Let the Minister visit every district personally and see what can be done to improve the situation. Or, if that is not possible, let him send his deputy occasionally and let him see what progress is being made from time to time. Let us all work with the Collectors, co-operate with them instead of raising the cry of famine, and see that dissatisfaction from the popular mind is removed. Sir, I support the Demand.”

* JANAB ABDUL KHADER JAMALI :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! சிறிது நேரத்திற்கு முன்பு வரை இந்த விவாதத்தில் கலந்து நான் பேச விரும்பாமல் இருந்தேன். ஆனால், என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவாகியும், என்னுடைய சகாவுமான பாக்டர் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் பேசிய பின்பு நான் அவசியம் பேசவேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் எனக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“கிராமாந்திர ரேஷன் எடுத்து இரண்டு மூன்று மாதங்கள் ஆகிவிட்டன. ரேஷனுடைய நிர்வாகத்திலிருந்து அத்தனைபேரும் அப்படியே இருந்து கொண்டே இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், கிராமத்திலுள்ள மக்களுக்குத் தான் சரியான உணவு இன்னும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆகையால், மீண்டும் கிராமாந்திர ரேஷனை என் சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்து கிராம மக்களுக்குத் தாராளமாக குறைந்த விலையில் உணவு அளிக்கக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய வேண்டுகோள்.

“கனம் பாக்டர் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் “இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்சமே இல்லை; நான் விட்ட அறிக்கையானது தவறு” என்று என்னைப் பற்றிப் பிரஸ்தாபித்தார்கள். இன்று காலை நடுநித்ய கனம் ஸ்ரீ மூத்தையா செட்டியார் அவர்கள் பேசினதையும் தவறு என்று ஸ்ரீ சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால், நான் ஒன்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

[19th March 1951] [Janab Abdul Khader Jamali]

இந்த அலெம்பினியில் பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றிய விவாதம் நடக்கும்போது ரெவின்யூ, இலாகா மந்திரி கனம் ஸ்ரீ சீதாராம் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் “இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவானது முழுக்க முழுக்க பஞ்சத்தால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது; வெள்ளாமை ஒன்றும் கிடையாது” என்று நங்களுடைய அறிக்கையில் சொன்னார்கள். அது மாத்திரமல்ல. கனம் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்களும், உணவு இலாகாவும், ரெவின்யூ போர்டும் கூட “இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா உணவுக் கஷ்டத்தால் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தும் கூட நமது பாக்டர் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் அங்கு பஞ்சம் இல்லையென்று வாதாடுகிறார்.

“பாக்டர் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் காரைக்குடியைச் சேர்ந்தவர். அது திருப்பத்தூர் தாலுகாவைச் சேர்ந்தது. இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலே ஒரு தாலுகாவைப்பற்றி தான் அவருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அதாவது திருப்பத்தூர் தாலுகாவைப்பற்றி. அந்த ஒரு தாலுகா தான் surplus தாலுகா. ஆகவே, அவர் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்சமே இல்லை யென்று சொல்வதற்கு அர்த்தமேயில்லை யென்று நான் சொல்லி வருந்துகிறேன்.

“அத்துடன், சமீபத்தில் இரண்டொரு நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு பத்திரிகையில் பார்த்தேன். அதாவது, காரைக்குடிக்கு 3,500 டன் கவர்ன்மெண்டு ரிசர்வ் ஸ்டாக்காக உணவை அனுப்புவதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்திருப்பதாக நான் பத்திரிகையில் பார்த்தேன். பஞ்சமில்லையென்று சொல்லித் கொண்டு தன்னுடைய ஊருக்கே 3,500 டன் உணவை ரிசர்வ் ஸ்டாக்காக வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலையில் இன்று பாக்டர் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் இந்த சபையில் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவானது பஞ்சத்தால் பீடிக்கப்பட்ட வில்லை; உணவு சரியாக இருக்கிறது; ரூபாய்க்கு 2 படிக்கு மென் கிடைக்கிறது என்று சொல்வார்களானால் அதைக்கண்டு நாம் ஆச்சரியப்படுவதற்கில்லை.

“திருச்சி, ஸ்ரீரங்கம், லால்குடி, அதைச் சுற்றியுள்ள கிராமங்களெல்லாம் டெஸ்டா பிரதேசமென்று சர்க்காரால் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அங்கு ரூபாய்க்கு 1½ படி நெல்தான் கிடைக்கிறது. 1½ படி நெல் கிடைப்பதே அபூர்வமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் இரண்டு படி கிடைக்கிறது என்று சொல்வது எப்படித்தான் அவருக்குத் தெரிந்ததோ எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை.

“நான் கலெக்டர் அவர்களையும் கலந்து பேசினேன். ஆத்தங்கரையில் பட்டினிச் சாவுதான் ஏற்பட்டது. பாக்டர் சுப்ரமணியம் சொல்லுகிறார், பட்டினி யால் சாவு ஏற்பட்டவிலையென்று. சாவு ஏற்பட்டவுடன் எனக்குத் தந்தி வந்து, அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தை நான் மறு நாள் போய் பார்த்தேன். உண்மையில் பட்டினியால் அவர்களுக்கு உணவு கிடைக்காமல், ஒருநித உணவுக்கும் வகை இல்லாமல் ஒருவகை மீனை ஆக்கித் தின்ற காரணத் தால் அவர்கள் இறந்தார்கள் என்பதுதான் உண்மை. ஆகவே, பாக்டர் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் இங்கு இந்தச் சபையில் வந்து “இராமநாதபுரம் பஞ்சத்தால் பீடிக்கப்படவில்லை; அந்த ஜில்லா செழிப்பாக இருக்கிற தென்று சொன்னால் அவரைப்பற்றி என்ன நினைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பதை நான் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை.

“அத்துடன், கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இரண்டு வாரத்திற்கு முன்பு இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பிரதேசங்களுக்குச் சென்று சுற்றிப் பார்த்து வந்திருக்கிறார். மக்கள் என்ன வேண்டுகோள்கள் அவருக்குத் தெரியும். அவர் மக்களுடைய கோரிக்கை என்ன என்பது அவருக்குத் தெரியும். அவர் என்ன நானும் சென்றிருந்தேன். குறிப்பாக சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர் என்ன ஸ்ரீ சண்முகசுந்தரம் அவர்களும் கூட வந்தனர். தங்களுக்கு மீண்டும் கிராமாந்திர ரேஷனை வைக்க வேண்டும்; ரேஷன் கடைகள் மூலமாகத் தங்களுக்குத் தானியங்கள் கிடைக்கவேண்டுமென்று போகுமிடங்களில் எல்லாம் மக்கள் வேண்டிக்கொண்டார்கள். இது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகவே, அந்தப் பிரதேசத்திற்காவது, அதாவது,

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அந்த மூன்று தாலுகாக்களுக்காவது கிராமாந்திர ரேஷனைக் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வர வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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“அத்துடன், இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் கிராமாந்திர ரேஷனை வைப்பதால் மட்டும் போதாது. இப்பொழுது சில தாலுகாக்களில் நிவாரணக் கடைகளைத் திறந்திருக்கிறார்கள். நிவாரணக் கடைகள் திறந்தும் கூட அந்தக் கடைகளுக்குத் தானியம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. கலெக்டரைக் கேட்பால், ‘தானியம் எங்களுக்கு போர்டிலிருந்து allot ஆகி வரவில்லை’ என்று சொல்லுகிறார். முக்கியமாக சர்க்கார் ஒரு விஷயத்தைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பிரதேசத் திற்காவது கலெக்டருடைய வேண்டுகோளை நிறைவேற்றி மக்களுடைய பசிமைப் போக்குவதற்கு கலெக்டர் எவ்வளவு quota வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்களோ, அதையாவது சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக அனுப்பி வைத்தால் relief shop மூலமாக ஜனங்களுக்கு உணவு அளிக்க வசதியாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது இராமநாதபுரம் தாலுகாவில் மூன்று relief shop-களும், பரமக்குடி தாலுகாவில் மூன்று relief shop-களும் . . .”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—“Sir, I rise on a point of information. The hon. Gentleman Mr. Abdul Khader Jamali is living in Tiruchirappalli district and is speaking about Ramanathapuram district. Will he have first-hand information about Ramanathapuram district since he is living in a different district? Dr. Subrahmanyam is actually living in Ramanathapuram district and therefore he speaks with very intimate knowledge of the situation there.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“Since the hon. Member Dr. Subrahmanyam lives in Ramanathapuram district, he speaks with authority.”

* JANAB ABDUL KHADER JAMALI :—“பாக்டர் சுப்ரமணியம் சொல்வது சரி என்று நண்பர்கள் ஸ்ரீ கோசலராம் அவர்களும், ஸ்ரீ கந்தசாமிப் பிள்ளை அவர்களும் நினைப்பார்களானால் ரெவினயூ போர்டினுடைய ரிபோர்ட்டும், கனம் ஸ்ரீ சீதாராம் ரெட்டி அவர்களுடைய ரிபோர்ட்டும் தவறு என்பதை அவர்களே ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆகவே, இந்த மூன்று தாலுக்காக்களிலும் தாலுகாவுக்கு 2, 3 relief shop-களைப் பெயரளவுக்கு வைத்துக்கொண்டு தானியம் கிடைக்காமல் இருப்பதைச் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.”

“அத்துடன், அந்தத் தாலுகாவில் வசிக்கக்கூடிய ஜனங்கள் அயல் நாட்டை நம்பி இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள். எல்லோரும் அயல் நாட்டிற்குப் போய் வருபவர்கள். அதிக விலை கொடுத்து தங்கள் தேவைக்கு வேண்டிய தானியங்களை சேகரிக்க முடியாமல் அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதுவுமல்லாமல் மதுரையிலிருந்தும் மேலூர் முதலிய இடங்களிலிருந்தும் தானியங்கள் கடத்தப்படுவதாகவும் புலர் வேறு கொண்டு வந்து இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவின் பல வியாபாரிகளையும், பல தனிப்பட்டவர்களையும் மதுரை நிர்வாகஸ்தர்கள் ப்ராஸ்கியூஷன் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, அவர்கள் சார்பாக சர்க்காருக்கு நான் விண்ணப்பித்துக் கொள்வது என்னவென்றால், உணவு இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படக்கூடிய அந்த ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து வெளி ஜில்லாவில் கொண்டுவந்து குற்றம் செய்பவர்களைச் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக விடுதலை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, the burning question of the hour is food. This question is still there in spite

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of all that has been said and done. Has the food position improved? No, definitely not. The Government may win debate after debate in this House on this burning question. But I can say definitely that they are losing battle after battle on the food front outside. That is a very curious situation. After experimenting with rationing all over the State, the Government suddenly came to the conclusion that informal rationing in rural areas should be abolished and abolished it. At the same time they thought it necessary to continue statutory rationing in urban areas. By this arrangement they thought that they could distribute the available food equally among the five crores of people in this State without giving room for murmur or discontent. But what is this latest policy of the Government, if I may call it a policy at all? It is a hotchpotch. Rationing in some places and derationing in other places—will not this kind of arrangement cause heart-burning and discontent among the large mass of people who are not able to get enough food? Will not the people think that the Government are incompetent to manage the food situation? Is it not a fundamental principle that, when there is serious shortage of food, there should be rationing throughout the State so that all people might get an equal quantity of food to eat? That fundamental principle has been thrown to the winds by this Government in derationing rural areas. In the immediate neighbourhood of rural areas, there are statutory rationed areas. A large quantity of rice is being smuggled from rural areas to the neighbouring statutory rationed areas. The Government are unable to check it. When the Government concede that there is shortage of food to the tune of 10 lakhs of tons or even more and ask the Central Government to make it up, I fail to see the reason behind the action of the Government in derationing rural areas. We have to collect food from all over the State and distribute it equally so that every human being may get the same quantity of food. That is the basic principle of food distribution in times of serious shortage. This Government seem to be following a very strange policy!

“It has been asserted by some members that everything is quite all right, that there is nothing wrong. It may be so from the point of view of individual members from the experience gained in their areas where perhaps there is plenty of food to eat. But if we go to other areas and see the difficulties of the people, we can imagine what the state of things will be in the near future. Smuggling is going on uninterrupted and uncontrolled. Government themselves have confessed at some time or other that they will not be able to check it throughout the State and at all times. When the Government were pursuing a wholesome policy of rationing foodgrains throughout the State including rural areas, why did they suddenly remove control from the rural areas? I must hold this Government responsible for creating a serious situation at present and for inviting more and more trouble for the future.

“The hon. Gentleman Sri K. R. Karanth spoke about the hardships caused in the South Kanara district due to the abolition

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of rural rationing. No doubt he painted a lurid picture of the horrid shape of things to come. I would not like to go to that extent. Whenever we are in difficulties, we work up our imagination and think of the worst that is going to come. What he said may not be quite correct. I want to say this much that our district is not at all self-sufficient. The Hon. Minister for Food has been wrongly informed. When we repudiate on the floor of this House the statement that South Kanara is self-sufficient, it is his duty to probe into the matter and find out the truth. It is a fact that our district has been importing foodgrains all these years to make up the deficit. There is an overall deficit in the district ranging between 10,000 and 20,000 tons per year. That being so, I do not know from where the Hon. Minister got the figures to come to the conclusion that South Kanara is a self-sufficient district. That conclusion is absolutely wrong. During war-time the Advisers' Government asserted that South Kanara was a self-sufficient district and the people of the district repudiated that assertion. Sri S. V. Ramamurthi, who was the Adviser concerned, went all the way from Madras to Mangalore to make enquiries on the spot. Representations were made to him by officials and non-officials and statistics were furnished. He returned with the conviction that South Kanara was a deficit district. I would like the Hon. Minister for Food to go to the district to find out, on the basis of the facts and figures available with the Collector himself, whether South Kanara is a self-sufficient district. As a member of the District Food Committee, I was supplied with all the relevant figures. I believe that the deficit last year was 11,000 tons. The Hon. Minister should take into consideration not only the production side but also the population side. Then it will not be difficult to arrive at the conclusion that South Kanara is a deficit district."

4 p.m. *SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—“அக்கிராசனாதிபதி அவர்களே! இந்த உணவுப் பிரச்சனை நம் மனதை விட்டு அகலவே அகலாது போல் தோன்றுகிறது. இதற்குமுன் இவ்விதமான உணவு மானியம் என்பதே கிடையாது. கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் பிரதமராய் இருந்த காலத்திலும் இந்த மாதிரி உணவு மானியம் என்று ஒதுக்கி வைத்து விவாதம் நடத்தினது கிடையாது.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“அந்தக் காலம், வேறு இந்தக் காலம் வேறு அம்மா. அப்போது பஞ்சம் என்பதே கிடையாது. உணவு மானியம் அதனால் விவாதத்திற்கு வந்ததே கிடையாது.”

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—“அப்போது பஞ்சம் கிடையாது என்பது உண்மைதான். இருந்தாலும் நான் சொல்ல வந்தது என்னவென்றால் சர்க்கார் இந்த உணவுப் பிரச்சனையை தன் கையில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதால் தான் இதைப் பற்றி ஜனங்கள் இப்போது அதிகமாகப் பேச வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள உணவுக் கஷ்டத்தை நீக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அதாவது இந்த உணவுப் பிரச்சனையை அடியோடு தீர்ப்பதற்கு ஒரே வழி உண்டென்றால் அது ரேஷனை அடியோடு எடுத்துவிட வேண்டியது தான் என்று நாம் வற்புறுத்தினோம். நல்ல வேளையாக சர்க்கார் இப்போது கிராமாந்திர ரேஷனை எடுத்து விட்டார்கள். எல்லா இடத்திலும் ரேஷனை எடுத்து விட்டால் தான் உணவுப் பிரச்சனையை சமாளிக்க முடியும். ஜனங்கள் தங்களுடைய உணவுப் பிரச்சனைகளை தாங்களே தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமெனயோபாய சர்க்கார் இந்த விஷயத்தில் தலையிடுவதானது மக்களிடத்தில் பாராட்டுதலைப் பெறுவதற்கு உரியதான்

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விஷயம் இல்லையென்பதை உணர்ந்து தான் அப்போது நாம் ரேஷனை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்தினோம். சென்ற வருஷம் டிசம்பர் மாதம் 2-வது வாரத்தில் பம்பாயில் நடந்த உணவு மந்திரிகள் மகாநாட்டின் முடிவாகத்தான் சர்க்காரும் கிராமாந்திர ரேஷனை என்பதைத் தற்போது எடுப்பது என்று முடிவு செய்தார்கள். கிராமாந்திர ரேஷனும் ஜனவரி 1-ந் தேதியிலிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டது. அன்றிலிருந்து இன்று வரை ஏதோ பெரிய குடி முழுவிட போன மாதிரி பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் நம்முடைய சட்ட சபையில் பேசி வருவதை நானும் பார்த்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். முக்கியமாக கனம் முத்தையா செட்டியார் அவர்கள் எப்போது பார்த்தாலும், எந்த விஷயம் வந்தாலும், எந்த மானியம் வந்தாலும் இந்த உணவுப் பிரச்சனை ஒன்றையே வற்புறுத்தி வருகிறார்கள். ஏதோ கொஞ்சம் கஷ்டம் இப்போது இருக்கலாம். அதற்காக ஜனங்களுக்குப் பீதி ஏற்படும் வகையில் இந்த கிராமாந்திர ரேஷனை எடுத்து விட்டதன் காரணமாக ஏதோ பெரிய பஞ்சம் வந்துவிட்ட மாதிரியும், நிச்சயமாக வரப் போகிறது என்று பயமுறுத்தியும், அதனால் கஷ்டம் ஜாஸ்தியாய் விட்டது. மறுபடியும் இந்த ரேஷனை எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் அமுலுக்கு கொண்டு வர வேண்டும். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ரிலீப் ஷாப்பு களை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்றெல்லாம் ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் கோருவது என்ன விந்தை என்பது எனக்குத் தோன்றவில்லை.

“சின்ன வயதில் படித்த ஒரு கதை இப்போது எனக்கு ஞாபகம் வருகிறது. அதாவது ஒரு கழுதையை அப்பனும், பிள்ளையும் சந்தைக்கு ஒட்டிச் சென்றார்களாம். இரண்டு பேரும் கழுதையை ஒட்டிச் சென்றதைப் பார்த்த ஒரு வழிப் போக்கன் ‘கழுதையின் மேல் அந்தச் சின்னப் பையனை ஏற்றி வைத்துக் கொண்டு போகலாமே’ என்று சொன்னான். அதைக் கேட்டு பையனைக் கழுதையின் மேல் உட்காரவைத்துக் கொண்டு தந்தை நடந்து சென்றபோது வழியில் அவர்களைச் சந்தித்த வேறு ஒரு கிழவன் அந்தப் பையனிடம் ‘என்டா! நீ சின்னப் பையன், நீ நடந்து போகலாம். அப்பாவைக் கழுதையின் மேல் ஏறிக்கொண்டு வரச் சொல்லுடா. பாவம் அப்பாவால் நடக்க முடியாது’ என்றான். கடைசியில் அப்பன் ஏறிக்கொண்டு போனபோது வேறு ஒருவன் ‘பாவம்! நீங்கள் இரண்டு பேரும் நடந்து அதை தூக்கிச் செல்லாது அதன் மேல் ஏறி உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு போகிறீர்களே. இது நியாயமா!’ என்றான். கடைசியாக இவர்கள் கழுதையைத் தூக்கிச் செல்லும்போது பாலத்தில் கழுதை துள்ளி ஆற்றில் விழுந்து இறந்தது என்று ஒரு கதை உண்டு. இதைப் போல ரேஷனை இருக்கும்போது ரேஷனை எடுத்துவிட வேண்டுமென்றும், ரேஷனை எடுத்து விட்டால் பஞ்சம் வந்து விட்டது என்றும், உடனே ரேஷனைக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்றும் தோன்றியபடியேல் நாம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்தச் சபையில் சொன்னால், சர்க்காரும் தன் கொள்கையை திட்டமாக வைத்துக் கொள்ளாது மாற்றிக்கொண்டே போனால் நிச்சயம் கழுதைக்கு ஏற்பட்ட கதி தான் நம்முடைய உணவு நிலைமைக்கும், நம் சர்க்காருக்கும் ஏற்படுமென்று நான் பயப்படுகிறேன். இப்போது எவ்வளவோ ஜில்லாக்கள் பற்றாக்குறை ஜில்லாவாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு முக்கியமாகப் பருவ மழையும் 4 வருஷங்களாக தவறி விட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது ஒரு காரணம் தான். பருவ மழை தவறிவிட்டது என்றால் அதற்குக் காரணம் நம் கலாசார முறைகளிலிருந்து நாம் தெய்வ பக்தியின்றி வளர்ந்து கொண்டிருப்பது தான் என்பதை கவனத்தில் வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். எப்போது நாம் முறை தவறி நடக்கிறோமோ அப்போது மழையின்றிப் பஞ்சம் ஏற்படுகிறது என்பதை நாம் மறக்கக்கூடாது.

“உணவுப் பிரச்சனையை சர்க்கார் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டிய நிபந்தம் ஏற்பட்டது யுத்த காலத்தில் தான். யுத்தம் முடிந்து 4 வருஷங்களுக்கு மேலாகியும், இன்னொரு யுத்தம் ஏற்படுமோ என்று எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டே அதே ரேஷனை திட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் தங்களுடைய கைக்குக் கொண்டிருப்பது என்பது சரியானதல்ல என்று தான் எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. யுத்தத்திற்குப் பின் மழையும் சரியாகப் பெய்யவில்லையே! உற் பத்தியும் சரியாக இல்லை. அதனால் தான் இந்த முறையை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்று சிலர் சொல்லுவார்கள். மானத்தைப் பாய்ச்ச

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சுருட்டுவது போல், மலைகளுக்கு வேஷ்டி கட்டுவது போலத் தான் நம் நாட்டிலுடைய 40 கோடி மக்களின் உணவுக் கஷ்டத்தையும் பேசக்கூடக்கூடாது அந்தப் பிரச்சினையை இன்னமும் தங்கள் மேற்பார்வையில் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பது என்று சொல்லுவதானது ஆகும்.

“பம்பாயில் கூடிய மாகாண உணவு மந்திரிகள் மகாநாட்டில் அவர்கள் தங்கள் மர்க்காண நிலைமையை நன்றாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்து அதற்குத் தக்கபடி நடந்து கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டதன் காரணமாக நம் மர்க்காணத்தில் இப்போது கனம் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் நிலைமையை நன்றாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்து கிராமாந்திர ரேஷனை எடுத்தார்கள். ஆகத் தான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அதன் பல பலன்களைச் சரியாக ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து அதனால் ஏற்பட்டது அதிக தீமை தானா என்பதை தீர்ப்புக் கூறச் சரியான காலம் ஆகாத நிலைமையில், ரேஷனை ஜனவரி மாதம் எடுத்து, மார்ச்சு மாதம் வருவதற்குள் எடுத்த ரேஷனை உடனே அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வருவேண்டுமென்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் வாதிப்பதில் அர்த்தம் எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் வெகு நன்றாக ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவைப் பற்றி எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். ராமநாதபுரம் உண்மையில் ஒரு பஞ்ச ஜில்லா தான். அதில் அதிகமான தானியங்களை இறக்குமதி செய்து அதன் நிலைமையைச் சர்க்கார் சரியாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கும் போதே அதைப்பற்றி பஞ்ச ஜில்லாவென்றும் ரேஷனை உடனே அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவிட்டால் அனர்த்தம் ஏற்படுமென்றும் மிகைபடுத்திப் பேசுவதில் அர்த்தமில்லை. இப்படி ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவாகிகளும் பலவிதமான அபிப்பிராயங்களைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தால் சர்க்கார் தான் எந்த விதமாக முடிவு செய்வார்கள் என்று எனக்குத் தென்றவில்லை.

“கனம் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கரையாளர் பேசும்போது தானிய விலையைக் கொஞ்சம் உயர்த்திக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று மாஜி பிரதம மந்திரி கனம் ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் மேல்சபையில் சொன்னது மிகத் தவறாகும் என்றும், நூற்றுக்கு 3 பேர்கள் தான் இந்த நாட்டில் பெரிய பிராசு தார்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும், அவர்கள் தான் இப்போது அதிகமான தானியங்களை விற்பதில் அந்த தானியங்களின் விலையை உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அவர்கள் தான் அதிக லாபம் அடைவார்கள் என்றும், கனம் ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அந்தப் பெரிய பிராசுதாரர்களுக்காகப் பேசினார்கள் என்றும் சொன்னார்கள். நம் நாட்டில் இப்போது எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் பெரிய பிராசுதாரர்களை விட சிறிய ஏழை விவசாயிகள் தான் இப்போது இந்தக் குறைவான விலையால் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பெரிய பணக்காரனுக்கு அதிகமான தானியம் விற்பதால் கொஞ்சம் லாபம் கிடைத்து விடுகிறது. ஆனால் கொஞ்சம் தானியம் விற்கக் கூடிய சிறிய விவசாயிகள் தான் இப்போது ரொம்பவும் நஷ்டம் அடைகிறார்கள். நம் நாட்டில் பெரிய பிராசுதாரர்களினால் வருமானம் கிடையாது. உதாரணமாக சில நாட்கள் முன் மத்திய அரசியல் பார்லிமெண்டில் விவாதம் நடந்து கொண்டிருந்த போது பணக்காரர்கள் பிரயாணம் செய்யக் கூடிய முதல் வகுப்பு, இரண்டாம் வகுப்பு இவைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் டிக்கட் விலையை உயர்த்தாமல் ஏழை எளியவர்கள் பிரயாணம் செய்யக்கூடிய மூன்றாம் வகுப்பின் கட்டணத்தை ஏன் அப்படியே வைக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டதற்கு கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த நாட்டில் நூற்றுக்கு 98 பேர்கள் ஏழை எளியவர்களாக இருப்பதால் தான் அவர்கள் அதிகமாகப் பிரயாணம் செய்யக் கூடிய மூன்றாம் வகுப்புக்கும் கொஞ்சம் உயர்த்த வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நம் வருமானத்தில் பெரும்பங்கம் மூன்றாம் வகுப்பு பிரயாணிகளிடம் இருந்து தான் வருகிறது என்பதை கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அதைப் போலவே அன்று நம்முடைய கலால் வருமானம் 17 கோடி ரூபாய் சொச்சமும் ஏழை எளிய மக்களான 10 சத விதிகம் பேர்களிடமிருந்து தான் வருவாயிற்று. இப்போது சினிமா கட்டணத்தைத் தான் பாருங்கள். சினிமா கொட்டகை முதலாளிகளுக்கு முதல் வகுப்பு, இரண்டாம் வகுப்புகளில் வசூல் ஆகும் பணத்தை விட மூன்றாம் வகுப்புக்கு வெய்யலில் க்யூலில் நின்று கொண்டு டிக்கட் வாங்கிச் செல்லும் ஏழை

[19th March 1951] [Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal]

மக்களிடமிருந்து தான் அதிகமான லாபம் கிடைக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்த நாட்டில் ஏழை எளியவர்கள் தான் அதிகம். இப்போது ஏழை ஏழை என்று பேசி, பெரிய முதலாளிகள், தான் அதிக லாபம் அடைவதற்காக இப்படி விலையை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்று சிலர் பேசுகிறார்கள். அது தவறு. விலையைக் கொஞ்சம் உயர்த்தினால் அதனால் உண்மையில் ஏழை எளிய விவசாயிகள் அதிக நன்மை அடைவார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். நாட்டிலுள்ள 3 சத விதிகம் பேர்கள் தான் அதிக லாபம் அடைவார்கள் என்பதை விட, நாட்டிலுள்ள ஒரு ஏக்கரா பூமியுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயியும் இதனால் நன்மை அடைகிறான் என்றே நான் சொல்லுவேன். விவசாயச் செலவுகள் அதிகரித்ததின் காரணமாக கொஞ்சம் விலையைக் கூட்டித் தருவது தான் நியாயமானது. அதனால் உற்சாகம் அதிகமாகும் என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து அதிகமான செலவில் உணவுப் பொருளை வரவழைத் தாலும் வரவழைப்போம். அதில் அதிகமாக நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டாலும் அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வோம். ஆனால் உள் நாட்டில் விளையும் தானியங்களுக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய், இரண்டு ரூபாய் கூட்டிக் கொடுங்கள் என்று கேட்டால் அதை நாம் மறுத்து வருகிறோம். இந்த நிலையில் நாம் எளியவர்களுக்கு காகப் பாடுபட்டு வருகிறோம் என்று வேறு பிரசாரம் செய்து வருகிறோம். இதில் எத்தனை உண்மையுள்ளது என்று நான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இப்போது மத்திய கவர்மெண்டிடமிருந்து நமக்குப் போதுமான உணவு வரவில்லையென்றும், நமது மந்திரிமார்கள் அவர்களிடம் நம்முடைய நிலைமையைச் சரியாக எடுத்து விளக்க தவறிவிட்டார்கள் என்றும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. நான் இப்போது சொல்ல விரும்புவது என்னவென்றால் நாம் எவ்வளவு கேட்டோமோ அவ்வளவில் மிகக் குறைவான பாகத்தை நாம் பெற்றுக்கொண்டே தான் வந்திருக்கிறோம் என்பதற்குக் கீழ்க்கண்ட இந்த விவரங்கள் கொண்ட ஸ்டேட்மெண்டைப் படிக்கிறேன் :—

இறக்குமதி.

வருஷம்.	அரிசி, டன்களில்.		கோதுமை, டன்களில்.		இதர தானியம், டன்களில்.	
	ஏதக்கியது.	கிடைத்தது.	ஏதக்கியது.	கிடைத்தது.	ஏதக்கியது.	கிடைத்தது.
1946-47	175,392	144,109	71,134	64,756	41,923	42,440
1947-48	255,642	248,524	94,489	48,403	213,500	190,147
1948-49	136,328	128,724	132,000	115,892	223,500	143,232
1949-50	291,844	281,802	200,000	169,024	148,790	148,790

“மேற்கண்ட அட்டவணையை நான் எதற்காகப் படித்துக் காண்பித்தேன் என்றால் இதிலிருந்து நாம் மத்திய சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டு என்னவோ அதை விடக் குறைவாகத் தான் சென்ற நாலு வருஷமாக அந்த அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து நமக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. இருந்தும் நம் நாட்டின் பற்றிக் குறைக்குக் காரணம் என்ன என்று தான் நாம் இப்போது பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவே இதைப் படித்துக் காண்பித்தேன்.”

* SRI K. LINGARAJU :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, vehement speeches have been made about the food policy during the debate to-day. Leaving a fair margin for oratorical exaggerations, we cannot absolve ourselves of the responsibility for the food situation which is causing us anxiety. It is the talk in the streets and in all public conveyances, like buses and trains. It is natural that people should attribute all troubles to us, because we hold the reins 4-18

[Sri K. Lingaraju] [19th March 1951]

of the Government to-day. Sir, it is difficult to share the optimism of my hon. Friend Mr. Karayalar or Dr. Subrahmanyam about the food situation nor can we agree with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Omandur Ramaswami Reddiyar or Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad. About production, it has to be admitted with great regret that our grow more food schemes have not produced much of food but more of posters and pamphlets. The well subsidy scheme has not given us much, and the very figures given by the Economic Adviser to Government go to show that the area under paddy cultivation has considerably gone down. No doubt the figures were questioned this morning. They will continue to be questioned as long as they are collected in the manner in which they are being collected at present. For the fall in the acreage under paddy cultivation, our system of procurement is not a little responsible. The estimate of agricultural expenses is put at 5 bags of paddy in some districts and at $3\frac{1}{2}$ bags in some other districts. My district, East Godavari, has suffered on account of the fact that the cultivation expenses are put at $3\frac{1}{2}$ bags. No paddy is allowed for expenses on garden cultivation and for other crops. Where wages are paid in grain, if the procurable surplus is not properly assessed, there will be a fall in our procurement.

"I have also to refer to prices here. While we may not agree to an increase in the price of paddy, it has to be admitted that the cultivation expenses of an average agriculturist, say, holding five to ten acres—have considerably gone up. This Government must find out some alternative methods to pull the agriculturists out of these difficulties. Some kind of surcharge on the produce may be collected on the exportable paddy. This should be reserved for improvements of their land, specially irrigation sources. If we really want our food production schemes to bear fruit, the Government should themselves take up farms, not for making experiments, but for producing foodgrains. They can take up the undeveloped delta areas, and develop them by extending irrigation and manure facilities to them.

"There is one other important matter that is affecting our food position, and that is want of crop planning. The Deputy Minister for Food at the Centre when he was touring these districts was talking about it, and the Government of Madras also were often mentioning about it. But nothing tangible has been done. It is high time that we should plan our crops. I do not mean only food crops. I mean commercial crops also which fetch our ryots some money. The Government should come forward early with legislation to restrict the area under commercial crops to 25 per cent of the land of any landholder. The rest should be under paddy cultivation or millet cultivation.

"Lastly I would like to make some observations about procurement and distribution. The hon. Member Dr. Subrahmanyam was saying that there was an under-estimate. I agree with him that previously that was the case but now it is not so, for crop-cutting experiments were made by the Government on a fairly extensive scale. This year, I can assure the House—I have personal

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knowledge of this—that we are suffering from overestimates. Some places very near a village—naturally fertile pieces of land—were taken up, and estimates were made on that basis. This year, it is definitely an overestimate. I want this Government to bear that in mind when they press upon surplus districts for procurement.

"Regarding distribution, the hon. Member Mr. Salam was saying that a lot of staff was employed for rationing purposes in municipal towns. That may be correct. I am glad that in spite of the loss that we might have incurred, the Government have done the right thing in abolishing the rationing system there. Partial controls and doing things in a piecemeal manner will land us in trouble. When the Government themselves are not able to undertake distribution by means of co-operative effort it is always better to leave it into the hands of the normal trade channels."

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

* SRI LINGA RAJU :—"I, therefore, request the Government that they should immediately think of having some sort of an organization which will represent both the producers and consumers. In the absence of that organization, let the Government leave it entirely to the trade channels."

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிற உணவு மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நமது மாகாணத்தில் பஞ்சம் அதிகமாய் போய் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு போதுமான உணவு கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்காராலும் முடியவில்லை என்று பல மெம்பர்கள் குறை சொன்னார்கள். உள்ள நிலைமையைத்தான் அவர்கள் சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். ஆனால் இதற்கு முன் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் பிரதமராய் இருந்த காலத்திற்கும், கனம் ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் பிரதமராயிருந்த காலத்திற்கும், இப்பொழுது கனம் குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்கள் பிரதமராய் இருக்கிற காலத்திற்கும் வித்யாசமிருக்கின்றன. ஒரேயடியாக நான்கு வருஷம் மழையில்லாமலும் ஐந்தாவது வருஷ ஆரம்பத்தில் இந்த கஷ்டமான நிலையை இயற்கை உணர்பண்ணியிருக்கின்றபொழுது சர்க்கார் மீது குறை சொல்வதில் நியாயம் உண்டா என்பதை எல்லோரும் யோசிக்க வேண்டும். சர்க்காருக்கு யோசனைகளைச் சொல்லி உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு வழி காட்டுவதற்கு மெம்பர்கள் உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். சென்று நான்கு வருஷங்களாக இதர நாடுகளிலிருந்து தானியங்கள் கொண்டு வருவதைப்பற்றி பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களே தவிர உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு என்ன வழி என்பதை எடுத்துச் சொல்லி அதில் பயனடையும்படியாக மெம்பர்கள் யோசனை சொல்வதாகவே இல்லை. இந்த கஷ்டமான நிலைமையில் சர்க்கார் ஜனங்களுக்கு அபாயம் ஏற்படாமல் நிர்வாகத்தை ஒழுங்காக நடத்தி ஜனங்களைக் காப்பாற்றி வந்ததற்கு ஒருவராவது அவர்களை பாராட்டவேண்டுமல்லவா. அதிகாரத்தில் இருந்தவர்களும் சரி, தலைவர் களும் சரி, பின்னால் இருந்தவர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் சர்க்காரைப் பாராட்டிப் பேசுவதற்கு மனம் வராமலிருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்பது எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. உண்மையை மறந்து சர்க்கார் மீது குறை கூறுவது என்ற ஒரே நோக்கத்தை மன்தில் வைத்துப் பேசுவதை நான் விரும்பவில்லை. கனம் ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் மேல் சபையில் பேசும்பொழுது சர்க்கார் உடனே தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து ஜனங்களுடைய பசிப்பிணியைப் போக்காவிடால் தான் சத்யாகிரகம் செய்வேன் என்று சொன்னார். இவ்விதம் சத்யாகிரகம் செய்வது என்பதை யார்

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சொல்வது என்பதை அவர் சற்று நிதானித்திருந்தால் அப்படி சொல்லி யிருக்கமாட்டார். ஏனென்றால் அவர் ஒரு பொறுப்பான உத்தியோகத்தில் சமார். இரண்டரை வருஷம் இருந்து இந்த நிர்வாகத்தையே பிரதமராக இருந்து நடத்தி வந்தவர். அவர் திடீரென்று சர்க்கார் உணவு கொடுக்க பின்வாங்கிவிட்டார்கள், ஆகையால் நான் சத்தியாக்கிரகம் செய்யப்போகிறேன் என்று சொன்னால் உணவு வந்து விடுமா என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். சர்க்காருக்கு தகுந்த யோசனையைச் சொல்லி உணவு வருவ தற்கு வழி என்ன என்பதை எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி யில்லாமல் ஜனங்களுக்கு பரபரப்பும் வேகமும் உண்டாகும்படி பேசுவது னால் என்ன பலன் இருக்கிறது. ஜனங்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது உணவு கிடைக்கவில்லை.

MR. SPEAKER :—“மேல் சபையில் நடந்துவரும்பற்றி இங்கு சொல்லக் கூடாது.”

***SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—**“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்கள் மேல் சபையில் நடந்ததைப்பற்றி இங்கு பேசக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார். உணவு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி இவர் மேல் சபையில் பெரிய தால் அதைப்பற்றி இங்கு பேசவேண்டுமென்று பேசுகிறேன். நமக்கு இப் பொழுது பெரிய கஷ்டம் வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த சமயத்தில் அவர் இப் படி சத்தியாக்கிரகம் செய்வேன் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கவே கூடாது. அவர் சர்க்காருக்கு உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அவரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்வ தற்காகத்தான் இங்கு அதைப்பற்றி பிரஸ்தாபித்தேன். அதற்காக தலைவர் அவர்கள் என்னை மன்னிக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளு கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் புலப் பிரதேசங்களில் இப் பொழுது நீர் நிலைகள் நன்றாக இருக்கின்றன. அவ்விதமிருப்பதால் அங்கே கிணறுகள் வெட்டி உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் திட்டத்தை உடனே வகுத்து வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பலமுறைகள் நான் இதைப்பற்றி பிரஸ்தாபித்தும் இதை கவனிக்காமலிருக்கிறார்கள். நாலு, ஐந்து கஜம் ஆழத்தில் சில இடங் களில் தண்ணீர் அகப்படுகிறது. அதனால் பயிர் செய்வதற்கு வசதி இருக்கின்றது. மலை பிரதேசங்களில் இப்பொழுது 4, 5 கஜத்தில் தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பதால் அங்கே கிணறுகளை வெட்டி வேலை செய்ததற்கு சர்க்கார் உடனே உதவி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“இதற்குமுன் உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு இவ் வளவு என்று போனஸ் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். அவ்விதம் கொடுத்து வந்ததால் அப்பொழுது ஏராளமான உணவை உற்பத்தி செய்தார்கள். அதே மாதிரி இப்பொழுதும் ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 50 என்று சர்க்கார் போனஸ் கொடுத்து வந்தால் ஜனங்கள் ஏராளமான உணவை நீர் நிலை யுள்ள பிரதேசங்களில் உற்பத்தி செய்து உணவு கொடுப்பார்கள். இப்பொழுது வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து அதிக விலைக்கு உணவு வரவழைத்து இங்கு குறைந்த விலைக்கு கொடுத்து நஷ்டம் அடைந்துகொண்டு வருவதற்கு பதிலாக அவ்விதம் நஷ்டமடையும் பணத்தை ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 50 வீதம் போனஸ் கொடுத்து வந்தால் ஜனங்கள் பயிர் செய்வதற்கு முற்படுவார்கள். நமக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் கஷ்டமும் நிவர்த்தியாகும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு விவசாய இலாகா உழவு கருவிகளைக் கொடுப்பதில் சரியானபடி உதவி செய்வதில்லை. உணவு டிபார்ட்மென்டும் விவசாய டிபார்ட்மென்டும் கிரியாம்சையில் நல்ல வேலை செய்யவில்லை. ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படும் நேரத்தில் நல்ல திறமையைக் காட்டுவதில்லை.

“பஞ்சம் தலைவிரித்தாலும் இந்த சமயத்தில் ஏழை ஜனங்கள் யாரும் பீதியடையாமலும் அவர்களுக்கு அபாயம் ஏற்படாமலும் நமது போலீஸ் காரர்கள் நம்மை எவ்வளவோ காப்பாற்றிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனால் இரண்டு தினங்

[19th March 1951] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

களுக்கு முன் இந்த சபையில் போலீஸைப்பற்றி பெரிய தலைவர்கள் பேசும்பொழுது போலீஸ் நிர்வாகம் ரொம்பவும் ஊழலாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் 4, 5 வருஷம் பஞ்சத்திற்கு பிறகு ஜனங்களுக்கு அபாயம் ஏற்படாமல் ஜனங்களை பாதுகாத்து ஜனங்க ளுடைய சொத்துக்கும், உயிருக்கும் அபாயம் ஏற்படாமல் இதுவரையிலும் காப்பாற்றி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள், என்றால் அது போலீஸ்காரர்களின் திறமையையும் சாமார்த்தியத்தையும் தான் காட்டுகின்றது என்பதை ஞாபக மூட்டுகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது பல மாதங்களாக கிராமங்களில் ரேஷனை எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். அவ்விதம் ரேஷனை எடுத்துவிட்ட பிறகும் அந்த டிபார்ட்மென்டு களில் வேலை செய்து வந்த குமஸ்தாக்களை இன்னும் வேலையை விட்டு எடுக்கவே இல்லை. அதனால் அனாவசியமான சிலவு சர்க்காரால் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. அங்கங்கே உள்ள ஆள்களை உடனே எடுத்துவிட்டு சிலவை மிச்சப்படுத்தி அதைக்கொண்டு ஜனங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதோடு கிணறு வெட்டுவதை முதல் வேலையாக வைத்து அதற்கு மான்யம் இவ்வருஷத்திற்கும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மலை பிரதேசங்களில் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கென்று ரூ. 750, ரூ. 1,000 என்று கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் இன்னும் கொடுத்தவந்தால் ஜனங்கள் அதற்கு மேல் ரூ. 2,000, 3,000 என்று செலவு செய்து கிணறுகள் வெட்ட முடியும். அதையும் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கும் மான்யம் கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

***SRI M. MARIMUTHU :—**“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! கனம் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த இந்த உணவு மான்யத்தை 4-30 நாள் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். இப்பொழுது சபையில் உணவைப்பற்றி அதிகமாகவே கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பலர் பேசிவிட்டார்கள். அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக, காங்கிரஸ் கூட்டங்கள் என்ற முறையில் மேலிட யிலும் உணவைப்பற்றி அடிக்கடி பேசப்படுகின்றது. இது பொதுஜனங் களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான நன்மையையும் செய்துவிடப்போவதில்லை. உணவுக் கஷ்டத்தை நீக்கவே இவ்விதம் பேசுகின்றோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டே வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் உணவு எங்கிருந்து வருகிறது? விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து வருகிறது. கனம் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்களை வற்புறுத்துவதினால் அவர் இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடமிருந்து வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கிறார். நாம் மாதிரம் அல்லாமல், பொது ஜனங்களும் நிதமும் இந்த முறையில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைத்தொந்தரவு செய்து வருகிறது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். ஆனால் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க நாம் என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும்? இங்கிருக்கப்பட்ட எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்களிலும், எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்களினாலும் உணவு சாகுபடி செய்யும் விஷயம் அறியாதவர்கள் யாருமில்லை யென்று உறுதிசுற விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“ஆனால், 3 மாத சாகுபடி, 6 மாத சாகுபடி, 8 மாத சாகுபடி என்று நவதானியங்களெல்லாம் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. அதை அந்தந்த வழியில் சாகுபடி பண்ணவேண்டும். கேப்பை, அதாவது கேழ்வரகு என்று சொல்லப்படுவது, மூன்று மாதப் பயிர். இந்தக் கேழ்வரகை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், 3 மாதத்திற்குள் சரியான சாகுபடி செய்யலாம். இதற்கு மேட்டூர் அணியிலிருந்து தண்ணீர் வேண்டுமா? கிணற்றுத் தண்ணீர் வேண்டுமா? இந்த நிமிஷத்திலும் தஞ்சாவூரிலிருந்து பட்டுக்கோட்டை வரையிலும் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் சின்ன கிணறுகள் வெட்டி இந்த கேழ்வரகு சாகுபடி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இதற்கு முன்னாலிருந்த அரசாங்கத்தில் கிரிமினல் கைதிகளுக்கு ஜெயிலில் இந்த கேழ்வரகைக்கொண்டு களி செய்து போட்டார்கள். அந்தக் களியைத் தின்று அவர்கள் பயில்வான்களாக இருந்தார்கள். ஆறு மாதம் அல்லது 6 வருஷங்கள் ஜெயிலில் இருந்து வெளியே அனுப்பப்பட்டபொழுது அவர்கள் பயில்வான்களாக போல் காணப்படுவார்கள். இப்படிப்பட்ட களியினுடைய தன்மையை சர்க்கார் அறியாமல் இப்பொழுது ஜெயிலில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு சாதம்

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போட்டு வருகிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட உணவை நாம் மற்றது விட்டு, நெல், நெல், நெல் என்றே பிரசங்கம் பண்ணுகிறோம். அப்படி பிரசங்கம் பண்ணுவதற்கு மந்திரி வீட்டில் நெல் இருக்கிறதா? எம்.எல்.ஏ. வீட்டில் நெல் இருக்கிறதா? சாதாரண ஏழைகள் வீட்டில் நெல் இருக்கிறதா? யாருடைய நெல், யாருடைய பொருள்? அவ்விதமாக ஒவ்வொருவரும் சிந்தனை பண்ண வேண்டியதை விட்டுவிட்டு அதிகமான பிரசங்கங்கள் தான் செய்யப்படுகின்றன. எவ்வளவு உணவு உற்பத்தி பண்ணவேண்டும் என்று இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை ஒவ்வொரு நாளாகாலிலும், ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் நாம் தீர்க்க பிரயத்தனம் செய்யும் பட்சத்தில் உணவு நெருக்கடியை உடனடியாக நீக்குவதற்கு நம்மால் முடியும். அப்படியொன்றும் செய்ய முற்படாமல் சத்தியாக்கிரகம் பண்ணவேண்டும், சத்தியாக்கிரகம் பண்ணவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது தவறு என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் அதனை பேரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து தெய்வ சிந்தனையில் ஈடுபட்டு மழை பெய்யவேண்டும் என்று பிரார்த்தனை செய்யவேண்டும். குடும்ப சுகிதம் எல்லோரும் அம்மாதிரி செய்யவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் மனப்பூர்வமாக செய்தால் மழை பெய்யும். அடுத்தபடி வானம் சுருங்கின் தானம் சுருங்கும் என்ற பழமொழிக் கேற்ப நாம் அந்த நீதியை உணர்ந்து எல்லோரும் ஸ்ட்ரைக் பண்ணுவது போல் தெய்வ சிந்தனையில் ஈடுபடுவோமானால், கண்டிப்பாக மாதம் மூன்றுமாதம் பெய்யும். இந்த விதமில்லாமல், ஒருவருக்கொருவர் குறை சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, பிளவுகள் ஏற்படுத்திக்கொண்டு, பொருமை இவைகளையெல்லாம் அதிகப்படுத்திக்கொண்டிருப்பதால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. மக்கள் தெய்வ சிந்தனையில் ஈடுபடவேண்டும். எல்லோரும் ஒன்றுபடவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் மழை பெய்யும். நாடு கேட்கமாக இருக்கும், என்று நான் உறுதிசூறுவேன்.

“ஆகையினால், அவ்விதமான நல்ல எண்ணத்தை விட்டு விட்டு மழை பெய்யவில்லை, மழை பெய்யவில்லை, என்று சொன்னால் மந்திரி என்ன செய்ய முடியும்? மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து இன்னும் அதிகம் வர வண்டிக்கவில்லை என்றும், இது அக்கிரமமென்றும், காங்கிரசினுடைய திட்டத்தையே திட்ட ஆரம்பித்து விடுகிறார்கள். மகாத்மா காந்தி என்ன செய்தார்? தெய்வ சிந்தனையில் இருந்தார். எல்லோரிடத்திலும் அன்பு பாராட்டினார். ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எத்தனையோ பெயர்கள் உண்டு. ஆனால், அவர் வைத்த பெயர் ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்பது. அவருக்கு ஹரிஜனங்கள்பால் அன்பு அதிகம்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“உணவு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி நீங்கள் பேசுகிறீர்கள்; இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களைப்பற்றி நீங்கள் பேசவேண்டாம்.”

SRI M. MARIMUTHU:—“ஆகையினால் அந்த மாதிரியான பெயர் வாய்ந்த மக்கள் இப்பொழுது பாட்டாளி மக்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பாட்டாளி மக்களுடைய பசிப் பிணியை நீக்குவதற்கும், அவர்கள் இருப்பதற்கு இடமும், அவர்கள் நல்ல பாட்டாளி மக்களென்று பெயர் வாய்ந்திருப்பதால் ஒரு ஏக்கர் அல்லது 3 ஏக்கர் நிலம் சாகுபடிக்கு அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தால், அவர்கள் நிலத்தைச் சாகுபடி செய்வார்கள். குறைந்தது ஒரு ஏக்கராவாவது அவருக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். அவ்வாறு செய்தால், இந்த நிமிஷமே அவர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் கிராமத்தில் நஞ்சை தானியமும் புஞ்சை தானியமும் தாராளமாக பயிரிட முடியும். அதை விட்டு விட்டு நாம் உணவு நெருக்கடி, உணவு நெருக்கடி என்று பஞ்சப் பாட்டு பாடிக்கொண்டு இருப்பதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைத் தொந்தரவு செய்தால் அவர் என்ன செய்ய முடியும்? பாணியில் இருந்தால் தானே அகப்படவில்ல வரும்? அவ்வப்போது அவரிடம் நாம் கேட்கும் கேள்விகளுக்கு சட்ட சபையில் தக்க பதில் சொல்லி வருகிறார்.

“இந்த உணவு சம்பந்தமாக முக்கியமான ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். ‘ஒரு நாள் உணவை ஒழியென்றால் ஒழியாய்’ என்று தொடங்கும் பாடலின்படி இன்றைக்கு உணவு கிடைத்திருக்கிறது என்று

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துக்கொள்வோம்; இரண்டு நாட்களுக்கும் சேர்ந்து சாப்பிட்டுவிடு என்று சொன்னால் இந்த வயிறு கேட்கிறதா? இல்லை. உணவுதான் இந்த ஜீவனைக் காப்பாற்றுவதற்கு முடியும். இந்த உணவை ‘முப்பம்’ மொடு பால் அன்னம்’ என்ற முறையில் உண்ணவிட்டாலும், ‘உப்பில்லாக் கூழிட்டாலும் உண்பதே அமிர்தமாகும்’ என்றபடி இந்த நலதானிய வர்க்கத்தின் இனிப்பு அவ்வளவு புனிதமானது. உப்பில்லாக் கூழா னாலும் அது அமிர்தம் போல் ஆகும். அவ்வளவு மதிப்பு இந்த நல தானியங்களுக்கு இருக்கிறபடியால், அவைகள் பயன்படும்படிச் செய்வதற்கு வழிதேடவேண்டும். பாட்டாளி மக்களுக்குத் தகுந்த வழிகளைத் தேடிக்கொடுத்து உணவுப்பொருள்களை அதிகப்படி உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு வழி செய்யுமாறு மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Food to two or three points which have not been touched by other hon. Members. Firstly, I depend upon equal protection to the people in this State in the eye of the law. I am asked to be content with 7 ounces whereas my friend at Rajahmundry or another friend at Tanjore—Sri Marimuthu from Tanjore district if he is living there—is allowed to purchase and eat as much as he wants. I submit this is discrimination of the worst possible kind and I want the Hon. the Food Minister to address himself to this point. After the promulgation of the Constitution, I am entitled to equal protection from this Ministry which has been elected by the people and I ask for it. I may also submit that this Government cannot give it unless they abolish completely, root and branch, these controls. They cannot have controls in one place and rationing in another place, controls in one district and no controls in another, rationing in one town and no rationing in another, and relaxation of controls in one place and strict control and intensive procurement in another. Sir, the political pressure is so strong that even if there are nine Pandit Jawaharlal Nehrus in the nine ‘A’ Class States, i.e., even if in every State there is one Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, this rationing and control system is bound to be an absolute failure. For four and a half years we have been seeing this. Every Hon. Minister is promising better supply of food but we have no food at all. Every Hon. Minister both in Madras and in New Delhi and the entire political side of the Ministry are in the hands of vested interests. The Ministry is guided by vested interests. What are those vested interests? They are the officials who have been trained in wartime and some of whom have tasted the profits of these controls and the rationing system, and the larger circle of vested interests who generally go in this country by the name of blackmarketeers. They are not eyes which do not see things properly, Sir. There is no use of the Government always harping on the question of scarcity. Scarcity has always been there in several countries in regard to several things. But in a matter which affects all the 5 crores of people of this State and the 40 crores of people of this country, not once but twice a day, rationing and control are bound to fail. It is not a matter of argument now. In the year 1944 or 1945 it could have been a matter of argument. But after about five years of experience, it is a great folly on the

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part even of the biggest of men to come and say where there is scarcity, there must be control and that there is no alternative. I say where there is scarcity there must be greater production and intensified production. I ask the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to take my advice if it is worth taking. I want him to increase the production of food in the area which is already under irrigation. There is plenty of area in the deltas—Tanjore, Krishna and Godavari deltas. I ask the Hon. Minister particularly in the Godavari and Krishna deltas to conserve more water by building ordinary dams, which are generally called diversion dams, in the upper reaches. A single dam would not cost more than a crore of rupees and if we build two more dams on the Krishna and two more on the Godavari, I submit and some of the engineering experts have also told me that they can conserve water which is enough to convert the entire delta area into a double crop area, and if we have that area as a double crop area, we would get more food. Having that as a stay by, the Hon. Minister can go on with his long-term programmes. Four crores of rupees spent on these extra dams is well worthwhile and is well worth consideration.

"Sir, when we want intensified production campaign, I cannot understand why no explanation has been offered either by the Hon. the Food Minister or by the Hon. the Finance Minister while introducing the Budget, to satisfy us as regards the reason why they have allowed to lapse 6 crores of rupees of the Government of India grant for Grow More Food Campaign or the Intensive Production Scheme. The explanation, they gave blaming the seasons is not at all convincing. Instead of satisfying themselves with those explanations, let them see where the difficulty lies and redouble their efforts even from now.

"Sir, manures worth 2 crores of rupees were not distributed by the Government even though they knew that production could be increased by 20 or 25 per cent with the use of chemical manures. Instead of merely abusing seasons and unfavourable seasonal conditions, the Government must immediately appoint a Committee to find out who were responsible for this gross neglect of duty and punish them. I shall place for the consideration of this Government and of the Central Government certain figures of production which might interest you also, Sir. The overall production in this country—I am not referring to the imports from outside but I am referring to the overall production of rice in the country which is now our Indian Union—was as follows:—

Year.	Production of rice (million tons).		
1945	..	..	19.70
1946	..	..	18.20
1947	..	..	18.85
1948	..	..	19.56
1949	..	..	21.70
1950	..	..	21.90

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From these figures it will be seen that the All-India production has actually increased. This figure must be substantially added to by another 6 per cent because these production estimates are based upon an estimated outturn of 66 per cent of rice from paddy. You have heard my hon. Friend Dr. Subrahmanyam from Karaikudi stating in the House how underestimates were given by several karnams. The underestimates may not all be so high in all cases, but there is some truth in his statement. In my own place when intensive procurement was going on and when people were harassed, karnams were approached by the persons who were harassed and all these petty officials and the karnams under-estimated the production to a particular extent. I would not put that underestimate at 25 or 30 per cent, but I would certainly say there is an underestimate of at least 10 per cent. The production figure given by the Hon. the Minister for Food is 41 million tons. I would ask 6 per cent more to be added as extra outturn which is now going into the blackmarket and another 10 per cent for underestimating. Therefore, the real availability is not 41 million tons but it goes up to 47 million tons. Sir, for the overall production available plus imports in the year 1945 we had 16 oz. per head per day. The Hon. the Minister for Food should have taken the overall production figure rather than simply take the day-to-day figures which are given only for the purpose of securing one ton or so for Kakinada or for diverting a small ship from Visakhapatnam. I ask the Ministry to be careful about these things, namely, not to depend upon these mere day-to-day figures. Let them take the overall production figure plus imports. As it is to-day we have already had 5 lakhs tons by way of imports, and according to the Government there is a production of 41 million tons and I have given extra 7 or 8 million tons which are already there but which are not found in this figure. And yet he is not able to fix 12 oz. of rice; because he is not able to get at this. I want the Hon. Minister to draw a lesson from this. Notwithstanding all their calculations, their rationing is bound to be a failure because they cannot uniformly procure or impartially apply the law or distribute. Let them abandon these rationing and controls and thus make the people happy—and take away the temptation from these officers and save the State from widespread corruption."

* THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I have met some of the objections with regard to derationing and procurement system and other matters connected with food administration. During the discussion I was rather disappointed at the criticism of some hon. Members though there was some general support for the present policy of the Government in derationing the rural areas and carrying out their policy in the best manner possible consistent with the availability of supplies. I am glad that at least some of the hon. Members have given some attention to this difficult problem and have appreciated the stand taken by the Government and also the steps they are taking and continue to take to meet the situation as best they can. In spite

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of the fact that I was able to give some figures in my statement this morning, some hon. Members still persist in challenging those figures and the data on which the Government are proceeding in this matter. Taking, for example, the figures relating to the shortage of foodgrains in the State and also the quantity of foodgrains that we are asking from the Central Government to meet our commitments in the State based upon 12 ounces of overall ration, I have explained the details as to how we arrived at those figures and how our fixing the requirements of the State as high as 30 or 35 lakhs of tons will not help any one. Even after my pointing out all these mistakes, some hon. Members are still quoting the same figures and trying to create an atmosphere that if we fail to get 30 or 35 lakhs of tons from the Central Government, the whole State is going to starve on some future date, which according to them is not very remote from now. The hon. Members must realize the limitations of this Government. It is not possible to get all our requirements all on a sudden. They should realize that it is at least possible to get the allotments to this Government increased from time to time. As I pointed out this morning, though the original allotment was 4 lakhs of tons, it was increased by another lakh thus making the total allotment 5 lakhs of tons. Though the original allotment to this State was only one lakh of tons of rice, the additional allotment now given will also be in the shape of rice. Out of the total requirements of ten lakhs, we still want five lakhs of tons. We have been assured that as and when supplies are made available to the Government of India, we will be allotted some additional quota. After all, the Government of India are also depending upon supplies from outside countries and they have not been keeping ready stocks and so are not in a position to make any immediate promises. As supplies arrive from other countries and as the shipping facilities increase, it is hoped that our request will be complied with and we will have a better response from the Central Government, to our request for more supplies of foodgrains in this State. When discussions were taking place in this House and when suggestions were made to us that we should press on the Central Government to go in for more foodgrains from other countries, especially from Burma, it was again and again pointed out to this House that whatever information the State Government received either from private parties or from other sources were immediately transferred to the Central Government for their attention and they in their turn have examined those offers from time to time and they have also acted upon some of those offers. At the same time, the Government of India have made it clear that whatever purchase they may make from other countries, especially from Burma and Siam, should be on a governmental level. The information which we are passing from here as well as the information which the hon. Members have been giving to this House and which will be published in the Press will always be before the Central Government. They have been taking steps from time to time and acting upon the information furnished to them not only from this State but also from different

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parts of the country. Our State is not the only State which is suffering in this matter. We are more or less in the same position as Bombay and also other States in the country which were formerly considered to be surplus and which are not surplus States now. They have also to be given some share in the imported foodgrains. That the Government of India have responded to the call that more and more foodgrains should be imported from other countries is proved by the fact that while there was only one lakh seventy thousand tons which was proposed to be imported from Burma formerly, they have increased the figure to two lakhs, of tons. Previously, they were not getting much foodgrains from Siam. Now they are negotiating for a quantity of about three lakhs of tons. It is also hoped that the agreement that the Government of India have recently concluded with our neighbouring country, Pakistan, will bear fruit very soon. The report that Pakistan is giving us some rice has also given us some hope, because the Government of India's chief difficulty has been with regard to finding more rice. Probably the supply of wheat from America, Canada and other places will be required for other States. As far as our State is concerned, the position either improves or deteriorates according to our rice stocks. The hon. Members should remember that the position with regard to rice is not very bright not only in India, but also in other countries in the world. Naturally, our difficulties are linked with the difficulties experienced by the general shortage of rice in all the rice-eating countries.

“Coming to the question of the treatment of this State as compared to other States in the country, it was pointed out by some hon. Members that the State of Bombay was receiving a better treatment than our State. Out of the 10 lakhs of tons which Bombay asked for, they were first allotted 6 or 7 lakhs of tons and they have been assured that they will be supplied with 8 lakhs of tons. Bombay and Madras are more or less in the same boat with regard to deficiency in foodgrains. But it must be remembered that Bombay is not an entirely rice-eating State. Bombay takes rice, wheat as well as other grains. So, when the Madras Government ask for more and more rice, the Central Government's difficulties can very well be imagined. The Government of India have shown some consideration to industrial areas. Bombay is a large cotton-growing area. The Government of India and the country require cotton. Bombay is also a big industrial area. I think, because of these reasons, Bombay has been given some further consideration with regard to supplies. I may, however, state that I am not trying to justify the increased quota given to Bombay. I have only explained the position.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“What about the yarn that is sent to other States?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“I was only telling the hon. Members that these were some of the points which were discussed at the Food Ministers' Conference. I can only

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say that the slight increased quota which the Bombay Government have been able to get from the Centre might be due to some of these reasons. At the same time, I must say that our representations have not fallen on deaf ears. By pressing further on the Central Government and also pointing out their own assurance to us, we hope that our requirements will be met by the Centre. Of course, there may be some delay now and then. But that does not matter, so long as we are able to get some increased quota from them.

5 p.m. "Some suggestions were made that in case the Government of India did not respond to our requests, our Ministers must resign their offices, or all of us should go to Delhi and make *satyagraha*. I do not think that these suggestions can be taken seriously. Because, at the same breath the hon. Members were also saying that the Government are responsible to the people and they should feed the people. I do not know how by resigning our posts, we can exercise our duties and responsibilities to the people. On the contrary, it is our duty to remain at our posts and try to meet the requirements of the people as best we can instead of running away and giving up our responsibilities. Some of the Members criticized the present arrangements and said that the districts did not get proper treatment. As I have said, Sir, on a former occasion, our State consists of areas having different productive capacities and, therefore, need different treatment. It is true, however, that formerly there was a uniform policy followed by the Government. Taking the present conditions into account, the Government have come to the conclusion that certain districts have to be treated in a manner different from others. We had heard the representatives from South Kanara, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and others. I may inform hon. Members that it is our considered view that unless we follow such a policy, derationing will not prove beneficial to the people. The success of our new policy depends upon the districts themselves. It depends upon the help that each district can render itself. We have given up procurement in certain areas and in these areas, what was formerly procured must now be available for local consumption. If it is not possible for the producers to make such grains available for public consumption, we will have to take such steps as will be necessary to meet the situation. For the reason that grains may not reach the consumers, we cannot consider South Kanara a deficit district. There are hon. Members here who testified to the availability of grains in South Kanara. They said that tons and tons of grains were leaving the district every day. This statement proves there is plenty of grains available in South Kanara. It shows conditions there are not the same as in the Ramanathapuram district.

"Taking Madurai again, I was really sorry that the hon. Member from Madurai should speak about issues which have already been settled to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. As I said in answer to a question some time ago, we are not going to procure 40,000 tons but only 14,000 tons plus another 5,000

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tons to meet the requirements of the industrial areas. This quantity is agreed on all hands to be reasonable. Though the phrase 'more or less self-sufficient' looks somewhat high-sounding, hon. Members need not be terrified or frightened about the situation in Madurai. We want only about 20,000 tons. With regard to the areas where derationing has been effected, the Government will be able to give a share from the imported grains available if they go short of grains. This assurance has already been given. Hon. Members are trying to think far ahead of us. They say that a few months hence, people may have to starve. Sir, the Government in making their calculations, have proceeded on the basis of twelve ounces overall rations for all. We hope that the supplies we may get from outside coupled with what may be procured in the surplus districts will be enough. Taking this fact into consideration, I hope hon. Members will be fair in their remarks. They need not have said that after six weeks or two months, we will be hearing of starvation deaths. Such remarks will not help anybody. If hon. Members based their remarks on the figures supplied to them by the Government from time to time, I think that would help everybody concerned.

"With regard to Ramanathapuram, opinions among hon. Members differ, I mean, between hon. Members who live in Ramanathapuram and those who live outside and yet speak about conditions there! As far as I can see after my last visit to the district, the district can get on very well except for three taluks. There is no special urgency to supply food to Ramanathapuram now. It has already been recognized that Ramanathapuram is one of the three areas that require special attention. Having said so, the Government will certainly take care of such districts

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"It has been said, Sir, that Ramanathapuram can get on very well. The Hon. the Minister also alluded that I never live in Ramanathapuram. I challenge that statement. I would entreat the Hon. Minister to tour the district with me even to-morrow. I will take him from village to village and he can see the conditions for himself."

* THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"I do not like to be interrupted now, Sir, because I am at the end of my reply almost. I am not concerned whether the Raja of Chettinad lives in Ramanathapuram or not."

(Raja Muthiah Chettiyar rose to speak.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. The Hon. the Minister has not yielded."

* THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Sir, I shall finish my reply in another five or ten minutes and would not like to be interrupted. I was trying to mention that besides the reports from officials and statements by hon. Members, I am also making personal contacts in order to have a first-hand knowledge of things. Reports are sometimes contradictory. They are not

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than Madras. I am prepared to withdraw my cut motion if the Hon. Minister can reiterate that he would press his demand for 10 lakhs of tons on the Government of India."

* THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, Whenever we want to make a change in the present arrangement, it must be based upon facts and figures. We have already said to the Government of India that 10 lakhs of tons would be sufficient to maintain the overall ration at 12 oz. What is the use in saying all of a sudden that we require 13½ lakhs of tons? They won't take it seriously. I do not think it would be proper on the part of this Government to make an increased claim upon the Government of India."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" I have clearly stated just now that this Government may not be willing to ask for 13½ lakhs of tons from the Government of India. The assurance that I want now is: would the Hon. Minister at least reiterate the demand for ten lakhs of tons, which he made previously?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes. Certainly that assurance stands, and I stand by it all the time till we get the 10 lakhs of tons."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" The Hon. Minister did not tell us why he has given up rationing in municipalities in surplus areas."

* THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" At one time we thought we could introduce rationing in the municipalities in surplus districts. It is now felt that it would be difficult to observe rationing system in those municipalities because they are surrounded by surplus areas and it would be very difficult to prevent people taking grain inside the rationed area. We also thought that we will be unnecessarily harassing people instead of allowing the grain to move about. Our main idea and the original idea was to have a sort of a control over movements in these areas with a view to check blackmarketing in other areas. We are now going to achieve the same purpose by having a sort of informal rationing and posting some officers there to watch the situation so that the grain may not unnecessarily leave the surplus district to the detriment of the procurement plan."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" I understand from the Hon. Minister for Food that the main difficulty with the Government of India is to import rice. When that is so, I do not know why we should insist so much upon importing rice and rice alone when the poor man's food is not rice. Any cereal, which is not rice or wheat, is good enough for the poor people particularly the rural people. There will be no difficulty for the Government of Madras to get millets or milo or some others which will be available. I wish the Government of Madras would look into this."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" There are sixteen Members in this Assembly who come from Visakhapatnam. There are ten

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from East Godavari. The hon. Members representing, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari as also the District Food Committees of these districts have repeatedly asked the Hon. Minister to make these three districts into one food district and make all movements of food-stuffs free in these districts. Is the Hon. Minister responsive, will the Government be responsive to public opinion and respond to the request made unanimously by all the hon. Members representing these districts?"

* JANAB ABDUL KHADER JAMALI :—" I requested the Hon. Minister to withdraw the prosecution against persons who brought foodgrains from other districts to Ramanathapuram district. He has not replied to this point."

* SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இப்போது கிராமாந்திர ரேஷனை எடுத்து மூன்று மாதங்களுக்கு மேலாகியும் இன்னும் அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் முன்பு இருந்த ரேஷன் அதிகாரிகள் அப்படியே உத்தியோகத்தில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களேயொழிய அந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை ஏன் எடுத்து சர்க்கார் செலவை மீச்சம் செய்யக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன்? அதைப்பற்றி மந்திரி அவர்கள் எந்தத் தகவலும் சொல்லாததால் நான் அதைப்பற்றி கேட்கிறேன். இப்போது ரேஷனை அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் எடுத்தும் அந்த அதிகாரிகளை எடுக்காததால் நமது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஏராளமாக பணம் வீணாகச் செலவாகிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. உடனே அந்த அதிகாரிகளை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" To start with the last question first, in fact I have mentioned about this in my reply to a question that was raised previously by one of the hon. Members. It is not as though we want to keep the people indefinitely. When we change over from one system to another, it is not possible to disband all of them all at once. If that is done that would create further difficulties for the Government. I stated in reply to the question put on the floor of this House that the matter was being considered. We are now seriously thinking of reducing the staff as we do not require such large staff now."

"With regard to the suggestion made by the hon. Member, Sri Koti Reddi, that we should not insist upon rice alone and that we must to some extent be content with any grain to make up the quota of 10 lakhs of tons, it is true that we are not making any distinction. But the only thing is we want to restore the 8 oz. rice in the ration in the State. According to our calculations we require at least another lakh tons of rice. Based on this calculation we have requested the Government of India that in giving the further quantity, we must have at least another lakh of tons of rice. The rest may be any other grain. That is left to the Government of India, to decide according to the availability of different grains."

"With regard to the creation of a zone for which my hon. Friend, Sri Viswanatham, has been pressing for a very long time, (Sri T. Viswanatham: 'We all unanimously want it.') We have taken the whole State as one unit and we are treating certain

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areas as surplus, self-sufficient, deficit and so on. All these need particular attention. Now, according to the hon. Member, Sri Viswanatham, if we start one zone for a particular area, the same demand will come from others also and finally we will have to change the whole system. This requires some consideration and some thought and some calculation. It is not possible for me to give any assurance now on that point. (Sri T. Viswanatham: 'Will it be considered?') It will be considered probably at a later stage.

"In view of what I have said, I request the mover of the cut motion to withdraw the cut motion."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, in view of the Hon. Minister having responded to the strong feelings expressed on the occasion of the debate, and assured emphatically that he would reiterate his demand on the Government of India to supply this State with ten lakhs of tons of foodgrains, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 under Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

MR. SPEAKER:—"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 Tuesday, the 20th March 1951.

