

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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

*20th to 22nd, 24th and 26th to 29th March and 2nd to
6th April 1951.*

Volume X (Nos. 1-13).

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 20th 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.

Opening of grain shops in industrial areas after derationing.

* 952 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have opened relief shops in some industrial areas after derationing and if so, in which areas and why?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“ Yes. The Government have ordered that the Collectors should arrange to open grain shops in all industrial centres in derationed areas for the distribution of foodgrains to the industrial labourers so as to enable them to obtain foodgrains at controlled rates. A statement^a showing the number of grain shops so far opened in each district is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! கைதொழில் மும்பந்தமான இடங்களில், அதாவது பரங்கிமலை, குரோம்பேட்டை, கத்தி வாக்கம், பல்லாவரம், கொருக்குப்பேட்டை போன்ற இடங்களில், இன்னும் relief shopகள் வைக்கப்படவில்லையென்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா வென்று கேட்கிறேன்? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“ Sir, in asking the Collectors to make necessary arrangements to open grain shops, Government have laid down certain conditions, viz., all areas where there are textile mills, cement and other factories employing 100 or more persons and situated in close and compact areas, Government as well as private plantations, Project areas such as Bhavani Nagar, etc., should be treated as industrial areas and the Government have authorized opening of grain shops in such areas.”

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—“ May I ask, Sir, if the Government would treat villages where the majority of the people are weavers, as industrial areas for the purpose of this rule? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Does the hon. Member mean cottage industries? ”

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—“ Yes, Sir.”

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ No, Sir. Grain shop arrangements are chiefly intended for regular factory and big industrial centres where the grain shops are run practically under the management of those institutions.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that in the North Arcot district there are many tanneries employing a large number of labourers, though not to the extent of 100, and will the Government consider the desirability of opening grain shops in such centres for the purpose of enabling the tannery workers to get grains at controlled prices? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, in such places ordinary relief shops are opened. Grain shops are opened only in big industrial and factory areas where industrial labourers are working.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ But, are the Government aware that the grain shops, other than those opened for industrial areas, are usually short of stocks and therefore they do not function and give any adequate relief to the people? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, grain shops do not generally run short of stocks because, as I have already said, the industrial concerns and factories are themselves interested in running them properly and they generally take care to see that sufficient stocks are received earlier. But if there are any cases where grain shops have run short of stocks, they may be brought to the notice of the Government.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ May I ask the Hon. the Minister for Food, Sir, why no relief shops have been opened in the Tirunelveli district where there are industrial areas like Tuticorin, Vikramasingapuram and Koilpatti? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, we have made necessary arrangements in these areas also. Tuticorin comes under statutory rationed area. Vikramasingapuram and Ambasamudram come under industrial areas and they have their own arrangements. In Koilpatti also we have made necessary arrangements.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, Industrial area-வில் ஒவ்வொரு workshop-யிலும் canteen வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அங்கே ரேஷன் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டாலும் கொடுக்கமுடியாதென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். Industrial area ஆக இருந்தும், Madras Coach Building Workers' Union இல் கேட்டதற்கு கொடுக்கமுடியாதென்று சொல்லி விட்டார்கள் அது உண்மைதானா? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ இது சம்பந்தமாக அந்தந்த இடங்களில் கேட்கவேண்டும். கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்களென்றால், எந்த காரணத்திற்காகக் கொடுக்க மறுத்தார்கள் என்ற விஷயத்திற்கு அவர்களிடம் நேரில் கேட்டால்தான் விவரம் தெரியும். கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்குத் தகவல் ஒன்றும் வரவில்லை.”

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ In the matter of supply of rations, is there any difference between the supply to grain shops in industrial areas and that to relief shops in other places? ”

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes, Sir. The scale and composition of rations supplied to grain shops is according to the scale and composition prescribed for statutory rationed areas.”

SRI S. A. DEVANAYAGA IYAH :—“ Are the Government contemplating opening of relief shops in centres where there are handloom weavers? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ That question was already put by hon. Member, Sri K. Varadachari.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that there are big industrial establishments in Nellimerla and Chittivalasa in Visakhapatnam district besides the Government of India establishments in the harbour area and may I know why no grain shops are opened in Visakhapatnam district? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, in some of the industrial establishments like the Ship-Building Yard mentioned by the hon. Member, necessary arrangements have already been made. But, if there are still places where grain shops are to be opened and if proper representations are made, they will be considered.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ Out of the total 72 grain shops, only 4 grain shops are in the Andhra area. May I ask the Hon. Minister why such a distinction has been made and whether it means that there are no industrial areas in Andhra Desa which require any relief? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, most of the surplus districts are in Andhra Desa. Perhaps people there are able to get foodgrains without any difficulty.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ From the list placed on the table of the House, I find that Madurai has one grain shop and Coimbatore 42 grain shops. May I know, Sir, whether Madurai is not a highly industrialized centre like Coimbatore? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, Madurai is an industrial area and has a big mill within the city limits. But, it comes under statutory rationed area.”

SRI K. SUBRAHMANYAM :—“ An industrial canteen in Coimbatore area has to be supplied 4 ounces of ration per adult but this ration supply has broken down. Will the Government kindly see that it is restored soon? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is a request to the Government.”

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

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM :—“ Sir, I am afraid the list is not exhaustive. Is it not a fact that relief shops have been opened in Ramanathapuram district? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, there seems to be some confusion between grain shops and relief shops. Grain shops are meant only for big industrial areas and relief shops are opened in all deficit areas.”

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Some time back, the Hon. Minister was pleased to state that in opening grain shops preference will be given to labourers who want to run those shops. May I know, Sir, how many out of the 72 grain shops have been given to the labourers to be run by them? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I have no information. If the labourers come forward to run the grain shops at their own responsibility, probably it will be accepted."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Sir, in view of the fact that these 72 grain shops are being run only for the benefit of labourers and in view of the fact that almost all the labourers are hard manual labourers, may I know, Sir, whether the Government are going to give them 16 ounces or 12 ounces of ration; if it is 12 ounces whether they are going to increase it to 16 ounces, and if so, from when? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I will look into the matter and see whether they are supplied with 16 ounces of ration to which they are entitled."

11-15 a.m. JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Sir, may I correct a misstatement of the Hon. the Food Minister? He said that most of the districts in the Andhra area are surplus. Is it not a fact that half of the districts alone are surplus? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" No, I have received only comparative statistics. It was pointed out that comparatively there are very few grain shops in the Andhra area. I said comparatively, that in the Andhra area there are more surplus districts than in other areas."

SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN :—" The number of grain shops given in the paper laid on the table is only one for Madurai district which is having many textile industries in the urban areas and also many sugar mills and other industries in the rural areas. Therefore, Sir, may I know whether arrangements will be made to open more relief shops in the Madurai district? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" That question has been put already."

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL :—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that the people of Thisayanvilai, Nanguneri taluk, Tirunelveli district, waited in deputation on the District Collector and represented that they do not want relief shops in their villages? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" We are not concerned with relief shops. We are on the question of grain shops."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister to the hon. Member, Mr. Majid, that only one grain shop has been opened in Madurai—and the industrial population generally is concentrated in the statutory rationed areas—is it, not a fact that Government have authorized the

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Collector of Madurai to collect 5,000 tons on the levy system for that single industrial grain shop which is situated outside the statutory rationed area? "

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

Use of Rajaji Hall.

* 953 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavaya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the purposes for which the Rajaji Hall is being allowed to be used?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The rules framed by the Government for the use of the Rajaji Hall are purely intended for the guidance of the office and they cannot be divulged to the public."

" It has been laid down generally that the use of the Hall may be permitted for organizations of all-India or national character."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know, Sir, whether this Hall has been given at any time to any political organization, Congress or some other organization? If so, whether it is a fact that the Andhra Maha Sabha's request was turned down when they applied for permission for the use of the Hall? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir, the Hall has been permitted for certain Congress organizations but it was of course refused for the purpose of holding a conference in connexion with the Visala Andhra agitation."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Since the rules are a sealed book and are not open to the public, may I know, Sir, from the Hon. Minister whether the Hall will be given to a function where lovers of civil liberty are thinking of honouring Sri A. K. Gopalan who has been released by the High Court? May I know whether the Government will permit the use of the Hall for such a function for upholding civil liberty? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, this Hall is not to be treated as a public hall. Therefore, we have not divulged to the public the regulations framed for the grant of permission for the use of the Hall. But, if any application is made for the purpose referred to by the hon. Member, that will be examined by the Government."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have refused permission to Direndra Mazumdar, President of the All-India Spinners' Association, for holding a meeting? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not remember, Sir. Perhaps it is so."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" May I know, Sir, whether trade and commerce organizations will be permitted the use of the Rajaji hall for holding their meetings or whether such organizations also will be denied permission? "

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“If any specific application is made to Government, it will be examined.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“If really the conditions for the use of the Hall are not made known to the public, is it a matter entirely at the discretion of the Hon. the Public Works Minister to allow the use of the Hall or not?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Yes, Sir, it will be at the discretion not of the Minister for Public Works but of the Government.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“Is it not a fact that when the question about the use of Rajaji Hall was raised in this House last time, the Hon. Minister promised to give a specific answer if a specific question was put. In view of a specific question now being put and in view of the promise made by the Hon. Minister, can he say now that the rules are a sealed book? May I know, Sir, whether the conditions at least to that extent that can be made known, will be made known to the public so that people who want the Hall for good purposes may apply for this Hall?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Sir, I may say at once that I have not gone back on any assurance that I gave on a supplementary question. I have now given a specific answer regarding the purposes for which this Hall may be permitted. I do not know what is the other part of the question.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“I want to know, Sir, whether the Government will take the public at least partially into their confidence about the conditions for the use of the Hall so that the public may know them and may make applications and get justice?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Again, in answer to this question, I would reiterate that this Hall is not to be treated as a public hall and Government are not interested in inviting applications for the use of the Hall.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“The Government may as well here and now decide that the Rajaji Hall is intended only for functions organized by the Government and not intended to be allowed to the public.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“It is not exactly so. Of course, Government will have the use of Rajaji Hall for functions organized by the Government. But in addition to it, it will be put to certain other restricted uses.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“Sir, I would like to know who is the officer to whom this confidential communication is made? When the public do not know whether their request will be granted or not, and when they do not know whether their purpose comes within the specified purposes or not, how can they approach the Government with a request? If the request is turned down, will not the public feel insulted?”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Again, I should repeat the answer that it is not to be treated as a public hall and so, the public should not have any grievance over this matter. The officer to whom the application should be made is the Secretary to the Public Works Department.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“In view of the answers given by the Hon. Minister, may I know whether Rajaji Hall is public property or private property? If its use is to be allowed in certain cases, have not the public a right to know the circumstances under which the public would be allowed the use of it. These rules should be published. Otherwise, if it is a hole and corner affair, will it not reflect badly on the Government?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Rajaji Hall is public property but it is not a public hall. Therefore, we cannot issue the rules for the information of the public. The regulations are there only for the guidance of the office.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இரஜாஜி ஹாலில் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விரோதம் இல்லாத தொழில் ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு ஏன் அனுமதி அளிக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விரோதம் அல்லாத சாதகம் என்பது பிரச்சனை அல்ல. சில குறிப்பிட்ட விஷயங்களுக்குத்தான் இதை அனுமதிப்பது என்று முடிவு செய்யப் பட்டிருக்கிறது.”

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI :—“I want to know what the Hon. Minister means when he says that Rajaji Hall is public property. Does he mean to say that every member of the public has a right to get in there. May I know whether the Hon. Minister makes any difference between public property and Government property?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“It is public property in the same sense in which this Assembly Hall can be described as public property. That does not mean that anybody has a right of admission.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“Is it not advisable that the Government should give up the conundrum and straightway say that Rajaji Hall is intended for the organization to which the Government belongs?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I am unable to understand any conundrum in this. The Government have not restricted its use only to organizations connected with the Government.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“Since the Government took charge of the Hall, many marriage functions were held there; public meetings were held; Congress Legislature Party meetings were held and so many other meetings were held there. Still, how does the Hon. Minister reconcile this with his statement that the public have no right to claim it but that it is a matter entirely at the discretion of the Government, which, in other words, is the discretion of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works?”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I have already answered before that recently certain regulations have been framed which restrict the use of the Hall."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Whatever the rules may be, whether they are published or not, is it proper for the Government to allow one political party, namely, the Congress and not give permission to other political parties in this State? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" It is not so. It is not true that the Government permit only one political party in the matter of the use of the Hall."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—" May I know the rent for the use of the Hall and whether that includes the charges for mike and light also? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The entire charge includes mike and other things. I think it is Rs. 35 or Rs. 50. I do not remember."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" May I know whether the Government's attitude and the action taken by them will not be misconstrued by other parties, because the rules are not published. Instead of merely saying that organizations of All-India or national character will be permitted the use of the Hall, in view of the misconception gaining ground, will it not be better for the Government to come forward and publish the rules and regulations and put an end to the uncertainty once for all? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not think there is any room for any misunderstanding in this matter."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" When we ask under what conditions the Hall will be permitted to be used, the Hon. Minister says that there are certain rules. When we ask what those rules are, he says that they are confidential. In the circumstances, is it or is it not right for us to infer that these rules are no rules at all which cannot see the light of day? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" It is exactly so. There are no rules in the literal sense of the term. That is why I am unable to divulge any rules to the public."

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—" The Hon. Minister said that the use of the Hall will be permitted for matters of All-India importance. If so, may I know from him whether the Visala Andhra matter is not a matter of All-India importance? If it is so, may I know why permission was refused? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not know. Perhaps it is of All-India importance but it is a bit controversial."

SRI M. G. NATESAN CHETTIYAR :—" In answer to a supplementary question, the Hon. Minister stated that the charges are between Rs. 35 and Rs. 50. May I know whether there is any difference in the charges for dramatic performances or

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musical entertainments and for holding public meetings there? May I also know whether such performances were not held in the Rajaji Hall hitherto? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not think there is any difference in the matter of the rent charged, but according to the rules recently framed, dramatic performances or musical entertainments are not to be permitted."

Death due to drinking of spirituous preparations.

* 954 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) in view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister on the floor of the House on 15th November 1950 to clause (b) of Starred Question No. 392, whether the Government have received the reports regarding the death of certain persons due to drinking of spirituous preparations; and if so, what they are; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to prevent such deaths in future?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" (a) The Government have received the reports called for regarding the alleged death of certain persons in the Nilgiris and the Salem districts due to the drinking of spirituous preparations. The District Prohibition Officer, the Nilgiris, has denied the allegation that three persons died in the district due to the consumption of spirituous preparations. As regards the death of one Muth Mudali, Kolathur, Omalur taluk, Salem district, the private medical practitioner who examined the deceased one hour after his death stated that he might have died of hæmorrhage of the blood vessels. It was not however possible to ascertain definitely the cause of the death.

" (b) The Government have already imposed restrictions on the possession and sale of all B.P., B.P.C. and I.P. preparations containing spirit except Tincture Iodine and Tincture Benzoin. Such preparations cannot now be sold to the general public in pure form but only as an ingredient of a mixture on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know whether Government have got any proposal to prevent the sale of spirituous preparations which are being sold in the market under different names in order to prevent such deaths in the future? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" We have prohibited a good number of things, and that is why these preparations cannot be sold in pure form but can be sold only as the ingredients of some medicine."

SRI I. C. PAIS :—" Having regard to the fact that many persons have recourse to spirituous preparations for illicit drinking, will the Government consider the desirability and the necessity of liberalizing the scheme of permits, i.e., by issuing more permits and on easier terms? "

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is straying from the main question.”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ I do not know how issuing liberally a good number of permits will solve the problem; still there will be people who will drink the spirituous preparations. There is control of spirit as such except in the case of medicines where they are used as ingredients.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! வாரணசி என்றும் மருந்தை சாப்பிட்டு சென்னையில் பலபேர் இறந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு தெரியுமாவென்று கேட்கின்றேன்.”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ We have recently passed a Bill which provides for punishment of anyone who makes preparations which can be converted as drinkable liquor.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“ தயவுசெய்து பதிலை தமிழில் சொல்லும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ தமிழில் பதில் சொல்லமுடியாது.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ My question is, would it be possible to prevent deaths due to illegal drinking of spirituous preparations, even though such preparations are licensed? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ Deaths cannot be prevented even by doctors; but still, if a few people drink, I do not think it is proper or possible to eliminate drink completely; it may only be possible to take proper steps in order to see that drinking is a bit less.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware of the restriction that has been brought into existence in a very unscientific manner, with the result that really essential medicines are not available to patients who die for want of such medicines? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ I do not think, Sir, the hon. Gentleman Mr. Hameed Khan is fully informed. I have taken the opinion and advice of a good number of doctors and it is only on their advice that I have done this. It may be, Sir, that the hon. Member Mr. Hameed Khan's information is not correct.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ May I know whether the Hon. Minister has received any report from Madurai recently that a Police constable died due to taking in some spirit and that consequently the Police seized all the spirits available with the merchants, etc.? May I know what was the finding in the report received by Government, and what action has been taken? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ I have no information, Sir; a separate question is necessary.”

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“ Will the Government agree to revise the limit of 1,000 gallons in respect of *Eu de cologne* permitted to each of the so-called factories? ”

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THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ We will examine the question.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ May I know whether it is a fact that only about two days ago the Hon. Minister for Prohibition confessed at Vijayawada that Prohibition has been a failure? If he has said so, may I ask whether all these deaths and illicit manufacture were in his mind when he confessed at Vijayawada that Prohibition was a failure? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member very cleverly connects this question with the main question, which refers to deaths due to drinking.”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ The hon. Gentleman is making a mistake; I did not say so. The correspondent at Vijayawada seems to have stated that I said it was not a success, while the correspondent at Kakinada stated that I said it was a success. I am sorry both are wrong; because what I actually said was that it was not a complete success, since there are still a few people who are drinking. So, it all depended upon the view of the correspondent concerned; one said that I said it was a failure while another said it was not.”

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM :—“ May I know from the Government whether they are very much concerned only with people who drink spirituous preparations which are prohibited and die as a result, and whether they are not concerned with people who take all sorts of drugs and die? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ When people die on account of other reasons, such deaths are not taken notice of; but when people die on account of drinking some spirituous preparations, then some people say it is due to Prohibition.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ In view of the fact that these spirituous preparations are working enormous havoc on the people, will the Government think of taking over the entire manufacture of these preparations and issue them to the public, themselves? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ When I tried to have some control over the few shops that are licensed to prepare them, there was a lot of fuss and some cases are also pending in the High Court. I do not know, if I take the advice of my friend, what further trouble will come; the Government may have to face a large number of suits in the courts.”

Plight of handloom weavers.

* 955 Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri G. Latchanna) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any reports to the effect that the handloom weavers are leaving their ancestral profession on account of yarn scarcity;

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(b) if so, whether the Government have any statistics as to the number of handloom weavers who left their profession;

(c) whether any instances have come to the notice of the Government that the unemployed handloom weavers have resorted to begging; and

(d) if so, what steps the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

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

“(b) No.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) The Government are trying to get as much yarn from the All-India Pool as is possible. In the meantime, they are granting cash doles to the needy weavers, where absolutely necessary, and also putting them on to relief works to alleviate their distress.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“Arising from the answer to clause (b), have the Government got any statistics with regard to the number of handloom weavers who have left their profession? If so, what are the figures with regard to Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“I have no figures, Sir.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“May I ask whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the Director of Controlled Commodities made this morning that out of the March quota for this State of 19,000 bales, only 16,000 bales have been received so far, and if so, whether there is any prospect of our receiving the balance of 3,000 bales?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“The promised allotment for this month is 19,000 bales; we have received so far 16,000 and odd bales; we expect to receive the balance also in the course of the month.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! அன்றாடம் நெசவாளர்களுக்கு பேல்கள் வந்துவிட்டதாகவே சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், ஒருவிதமான நூலும் வரவில்லை. மக்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு தான் இருக்கிறார்கள்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member has made a statement; I don't think it needs a reply.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of irregularities in the distribution of the yarn available, which are mainly responsible for throwing many of the handloom weavers out of employment?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“The distribution method has been revised and it has been perfected; I do not think there will be any more trouble. If there is any trouble, it must be due to the weavers having bogus looms.”

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SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“May I ask what is the total amount of doles that is given in the district of Visakhapatnam for the unemployed weavers?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“I have no figures with me, Sir.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“May I know what action the Government have taken to prevent bogus looms?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“We are going to engage staff to check these looms, and it is only after that we can verify and find out the bogus looms.”

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI :—“I want to know whether doling out cash to these weavers is still the policy of this Government; if it is so, whether this policy will be pursued in the case of other people also who have no work to do?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“There is no need to give cash doles, Sir, as the position has now improved.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“May I know what is the number of looms that are actually working in the State?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“We base our figures on the 1945 census, i.e., nearly 5 lakhs of looms.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“In view of the figure given by the Hon. Minister, may I ask why, while the figure given for Salem in the 1945 census is 69,000, the figure given by the District Collector in the official statistics is a lakh and odd; may I know what is the total number of looms in the Salem district?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“For distribution of yarn we take only the 1945 figures as the basis.”

Increase in the output of cattle fodder.

* 956 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member is not in her place; the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state what steps are being taken by the Government regarding the increase of cattle fodder in this State and the supply thereof to milkmen at controlled rates?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“The following measures have been adopted to increase the output of fodder in the State :—

- (1) Grant of permits for cultivation of fodder trees in Government waste lands and porambores.
- (2) Supply of seeds and cuttings of fodder trees to ryots up to a cost of Rs. 100 per year for each district.
- (3) Collection of agathi seeds by the Agricultural Department and their distribution to ryots for being grown along water-courses, channel and field bunds.

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(4) Opening of Fodder Demonstration farms in 12 select districts and the award of prizes for the farm recording the highest yield.

(5) Conduct of silage operations to instruct the ryots in silage making and the distribution of silage prepared in the demonstration pits to cultivators free of cost.

(6) Introduction of rotational grazing in reserved forests and waste lands and encouragement of the growth of pigeon pea in the higher reaches of irrigational systems.

"Proposals to open a grass farm at Kattupakkam in Chingleput district, and to establish a Research station at Coimbatore to conduct experiments in the rearing of grasses suitable as cattle fodder, are under consideration. The possibilities of growing esculent grass on a scientific basis in South Kanara and Visakhapatnam districts are being explored.

"The abovementioned steps are expected to improve the supply position of cattle fodder. But the Government do not propose to extend controls either to the distribution or to the prices of cattle fodder."

Hunger marches of handloom weavers.

* 957 Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri G. Latchanna): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state what the reports of the Collectors of the various districts on the hunger marches of handloom weavers in this State are?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"Reports have been received from the Collectors of Krishna, Salem, West Godavari, Madurai, Guntur, Ramanathapuram, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Tirumelveli of agitation for increased supplies of yarn. In some districts the agitation took the form of Satyagraha. There has been improvement recently due to better supplies."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"May I ask what the demand that is put forward by the handloom weavers is and what action this Government have been pleased to take?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"The demand put forward by the handloom weavers is for 29,000 and odd bales, while the actual allocation for this State is 22,500 bales."

Sale of illicit toddy and arrack in Bellary district.

* 958 Q.—SRI B. ANANTHACHAR (on behalf of Sri A. Rayappa): Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the villages surrounding Adoni, Emmiganur and Khosgi in the Bellary district, toddy and illicit arrack are sold in plenty and thousands of date trees have been tapped;

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(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government for preventing this; and

(c) the number of raids conducted by the Prohibition department in those villages last year, and the number of cases booked and charge-sheeted?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—" (a) It is a fact that there are illicit distillation and illicit tapping offences in the villages but not to such a large extent as stated in the question.

"(b) Constant raids are conducted in those villages by the Prohibition staff to control crime.

"(c) The figures for the last two years are furnished below:—

Years.	Number of raids conducted.	Number of cases booked.	Number of cases charged.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1949 ..	56	578	548
1950 —	78	542	527 "

Closure of rice distribution pools in Vijayawada.

* 959 Q.—SRI A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Government have ordered the closure of retail rice depot associations known as rice distribution pools in Vijayawada and other towns after the introduction of statutory rationing; and

(b) the machinery introduced by the Government to supply rice to the depots in Vijayawada?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—" (a) Yes.

"(b) Informal rationing will be introduced in Vijayawada. The existing members of the pool will be selected as ration shop-keepers under the rationing scheme provided they have the necessary finance and their antecedents are satisfactory. The Collector has been given discretion to arrange for the supply of rice to the ration shop-keepers either direct from the millers or by appointing suitable wholesalers for the purpose in case it is not possible to dispense with the wholesalers, altogether."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Have the Government ordered that there should be no pools hereafter? If so, what are the reasons?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"The pool system is already working in some areas where we do not propose to introduce the rationing system. It is only in areas where the rationing system is working, also informal rationing, that we have issued instructions that dealers who are members of the pool should be selected as ration shop-keepers."

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SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ Is it not a fact that the Hon. Minister for Food on a previous occasion admitted the usefulness of the rice distribution pool, and is it not also a fact that in Vijayawada the rice distribution pool has been working successfully for some time? May I know why the Government have now done away with the rice distribution pool in Vijayawada and have resorted to informal rationing? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, the rice pool association is a private organization and Government naturally found it useful to make use of their services for some time. But according to present arrangements, when we have informal rationing, we have been trying to make use of the same organization in a particular way. As our present system is slightly different from the previous system, they cannot have their own arrangement as they did previously. As I have already said, so far as retail distribution is concerned, the members of the pool will be recognized as retail dealers, but as regards wholesalership it is not possible to recognize the association as a whole. It will not be possible for Government to give any directions in this respect to the Collectors, as this is a matter which Collectors have themselves to arrange. If however the Collectors are able to recognize members of the pool as distributing agents or as wholesalers for the time being, we have no objection.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Since it is very difficult for smaller retailers to make their own arrangement to get rice from a distant place, from rice-mills 40 or 50 miles away, is it not better to have the services of the wholesalers instead of leaving it to the discretion of the Collectors to select people either as wholesalers or retailers? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ I have already said that the policy of the Government is to reduce the cost, i.e., the expenses involved in having middlemen or wholesalers. So, I believe that wherever it is not possible to make direct arrangements for rice to be taken from the mills to the retail shops, the Collectors will appoint wholesalers.”

11-45 a.m. SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Sir, there was informal rationing till statutory rationing was proposed to be introduced by the Government and they gave up statutory rationing and went back to informal rationing and therefore I am asking the Hon. Minister, what is the difference in the situation now to make any change with regard to the pooling system, because before the Government thought of introducing informal rationing, the pooling system was considered to be working very well and it was also praised by this Government? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ There seems to be some confusion in the matter. There was no rationing at all in those places when we proposed to introduce statutory rationing system, but what we now propose is some sort of informal rationing, so that there will be control by Government hereafter.”

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Rural Co-operative Housing Societies.

* 960 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the total number of rural Co-operative Housing Societies, so far organized in the State, districtwar; and

(ii) to state—

(a) how many of them are in Andhra area and where; and

(b) how many of them have been registered so far?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ (i) A statement * is laid on the table of the House.

“ (ii) (a) Eleven societies are in Andhra area as shown in the statement.

(b) Ten societies have been registered so far.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ From the statement laid on the table of the House, it is seen that out of a total of 21 societies so far organized, still about 6 societies await registration. May I know, Sir, how long the registration of these societies has been pending, what is the time that is generally taken for such registration and when once a society is registered, what is the nature of the aid that is given by the Government, what are the types of houses that are constructed and what is the maximum cost? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Surely, too many questions at one stretch? ”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Sir, it is because I find it impossible to catch the eye of the Hon. Speaker, I wanted to put all my questions together.”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ I think the hon. Member has put everything connected with the matter from A to Z in one supplementary question and so I think, it is better he puts a separate question.”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ Sir, from the paper placed on the table, I find the Andhra area has been specifically demarcated. Since it is a difficult and delicate question, I would like to ask the Government as to how they came to the conclusion that Chittoor is in the Andhra area. It is predominantly a Tamil area. So, will the Government tell us what is the method by which they have demarcated the Andhra area from the rest of the area called Non-Andhra area? If they are not able to do that, will they stop this business of non-Andhra and Andhra areas hereafter at least? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ In whichever district Telugu is spoken it is found out and included in Andhra. Chittoor is definitely an Andhra area and there is no doubt about it.”

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MR. SPEAKER:—"With reference to the observation made by the hon. Member, Mr. Nagappa; that it is impossible to catch the eye of the Speaker, I wish to refer to an anecdote in the House of Commons. When Mr. Baldwin who was the Prime Minister of England some years ago, was an ordinary member of Parliament, he stood up a number of times, but he was not able to catch the eye of the Speaker."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"When he was Prime Minister or a Member?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"When he was a Member. He referred to the 'eye of the Speaker' as 'that most elusive organ that Nature has ever created'."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister, Sir, what is the time that is generally taken to register a society and when once it is registered, what is the time that Government take to give it a loan?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"It depends upon the co-operation of the members and if members are ready with their share money it will be registered even in 10 days, but if on the other hand, members are not ready it will naturally take time. After the registration of the society, Government will give the loan if the society deposits one-fifth of the amount or whatever it is."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, on a point of order. During question time, can any member begin to deliver a speech with a view to commit the Government to a statement even before he puts the question? And even after putting the question, can a member give out his opinion in the guise of making a speech?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is out of order."

Statutory rationing in municipal areas.

* 961 Q.—JANAB MOHAMED RAFEEUDIN AHMAD ANSARI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce statutory rationing in all municipal areas; if so, from what date;

(b) whether the Government have exempted any municipal areas from statutory rationing, if so, what they are and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of the ration shops are allotted to co-operative stores;

(d) what instructions have been issued regarding selection of ration shop dealers; and

(e) whether instructions have been issued to the District Collectors to consult the Members of the Legislature resident in the rationing area in the matter of the working of the rationing scheme?

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—" (a) No.

" (b) Yes. All the municipal towns in surplus districts have been exempted from statutory rationing for the reason that they are in surplus districts and that people in these areas do not want statutory rationing.

" (c) No. No such ratio has been prescribed.

" (d) The following order of preference should be followed in the matter of selection of ration shop-keepers—

(1) Co-operative Societies,

(2) Licensees or exemptees

under the Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947, in the following order:—

(a) Harijans,

(b) Displaced persons,

(c) Ex-akbari contractors and ex-toddy tappers, and

(d) Other licensees.

(3) If no one is available from the above categories then any other reliable and suitable person who can be trusted to be honest may be selected subject to the approval of the Board.

" (e) No."

JANAB MOHAMED RAFEEUDIN AHMAD ANSARI:—"Sir, in the municipal towns in surplus areas, the Hon. Minister said that statutory rationing is not going to be introduced. May I know whether informal rationing is going to be introduced in those areas and if so, how is this different from statutory rationing and in particular, whether the existing relief shops will be continued or whether any alternate arrangements will be made?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Yes, Sir, the existing arrangement with regard to retail distribution will be continued with the only difference, that they will now come under Government supervision, but it will not be so rigorous as under the statutory rationing arrangement."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Sir, in view of the long answer to clause (d) of the question, will the Hon. Minister place the answer to clause (d) on the table of the House for the information of Members as well as the public?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"I shall read over the answer to clause (d) again, Sir—

"The following order of preference should be followed in the matter of selection of ration shop-keepers:—

(1) Co-operative Societies,

(2) Licensees or exemptees

under the Madras Food-grains Control Order, 1947, in the following order:—

(a) Harijans,

(b) Displaced persons,

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- (c) Ex-abbkari contractors and ex-toddy tappers; and
(d) Other licensees.

(3) If no one is available from the above categories then any other reliable and suitable person who can be trusted to be honest may be selected subject to the approval of the Board."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Sir, arising out of the answer to clause (d) given by the Hon. Minister, I find that Harijans have been given top priority so far as selection of ration shops is concerned, and may I ask the Hon. Minister whether he can give the number of shops given to Harijans, if not to-day, at least on a later date? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir, if a separate question is put I shall be able to answer the question."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister has not answered my question, namely, the difference between informal rationing that is going to be introduced in municipalities and statutory rationing? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The difference is this. Everybody is free to buy from informal ration shops and they may or may not buy, but so far as the statutory rationed areas are concerned, they are obliged to buy only from ration shops because there is no other source for people to buy in such areas."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" In the deltaic areas can private purchase be made by the consumers from the neighbourhood? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir, that will be allowed according to the calculated requirements of the town. That is, those who cultivate, will be allowed to take their requirements to the towns concerned, but it will not be open to each and everybody to go and purchase in a surplus area and do whatever he likes, because the actual requirement of the non-producers is the chief concern of the Government in arranging for this informal rationing."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that most of the ration shop dealers are allowed to continue their ration shops in spite of the offences they have committed? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Instructions have been issued so that only people who have not been involved in any complaints before should be selected and we have left it to the Collectors to see that only honest and reliable people are selected, but it may be that some cases have escaped attention and if any complaints are received, they will be attended to."

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JANAB MOHAMED RAFFEEUDIN AHMAD ANSARI :—" Sir, am I to understand from the answer to clause (d) of the question that instructions regarding the list of priority are to be applied only in respect of statutory ration areas and not to informal ration areas and whether in the informal rationing areas the existing system will be continued? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir. The instructions now given are chiefly meant for the statutory ration areas and with regard to the other areas also, of course, this arrangement will have to be borne in mind by the Collectors when they make the selection."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that in Nijayawada even when there was strict rationing, we who had lands in the neighbourhood were allowed to get our paddy or rice from fields and now what is the improvement that has been effected by making it informal rationing and not statutory rationing? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, those who are in a happy position are getting their own supplies and they will not be disturbed. As I said, the chief idea in having informal rationing in certain municipal areas of surplus districts is merely to control the quantity of grains passing in and out of a central place and watch the movement of grains. Otherwise, people will be put to all sorts of difficulties."

JANAB HAJEE MOULVI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI :—" Arising from the answer of the Hon. Minister that there will be informal rationing only in municipal areas of surplus districts, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government will consider the question of applying it to municipalities in the deltaic areas of self-sufficient districts like Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" No, Sir, that will not fit in with the arrangement which the Government have undertaken now."

JANAB MOHAMED RAFFEEUDIN AHMAD ANSARI :—" Sir, in answer to my supplementary question the Hon. Minister stated that even in areas where informal rationing is going to be introduced, the instructions contained in clause (d) of the answer will have to be borne in mind by the Collectors in making their selection. I want to put a straight question, Sir, whether the existing relief-shop keepers will be continued when making the new selection of relief or grain shops? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" If the hon. Member refers to the case of shops to be opened or recognized in the present surplus districts, as I have said in answer to a previous question, Collectors have been asked

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to recognize existing shops without disturbing their arrangement. And when new arrangements have to be made, only in such cases the order of priority given in the answer will have to be followed."

12 noon. JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Sir, while answering clause (e) of the question, the Hon. Minister was pleased to state that the Collectors of districts were instructed not to consult Members of the Legislature in the matter of selecting retail and wholesale dealers. Is the Hon. Minister aware that this Government had set up the convention some time back (I believe since the last two years) of asking the Collectors to consult the local M.L.As. and M.L.Cs.? That being so, may I know what prompted the Government now to issue instructions to Collectors not to consult the Members of the Legislature? May I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that like the Collector who has to discharge his duty, the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. also have to discharge their duty to the public. (Laughter.) So, may I know what prompted Government to ask the Collectors not to consult M.L.As. and M.L.Cs.?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, it is not a question of ordering Collectors not to consult. We cannot compel Collectors to consult or not to consult M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. I have only replied that no instructions have been issued to Collectors on this matter."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, in view of the confirmed belief of Government in the efficacy of rationing and control and in view of the statement that people are happy in statutory rationed cities like Visakhapatnam, will Government be pleased to extend the same happiness to other municipalities like Tanjore, Fluru and Vijayavada?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The hon. Member, I think, must have known by this time, from the answers given to several questions, that it has been decided by Government not to introduce statutory rationing in important towns in surplus districts."

[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 rise on a point of order regarding the breach of privilege of the House. Is it open to a Member of Parliament to comment and criticize the statement made by an hon. Member of this House in the course of his speech made on the floor of this House, for example, to criticize the speech of the Raja of Chettinad by saying that he was crying hoarse and seeking to make political capital. This has been done by Mr. L. Krishnaswami Bharathi in the Indian Parliament

MR. SPEAKER :—" Before the hon. Member proceeds further let him pass on the paper which contains the speech to the table."

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SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I rise on a point of order."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" I have not finished what I have to say, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Member Mr. Salam will please resume his seat. I shall call him again to make his point of order. First, let us hear what the hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar has to say."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, yesterday when this very question was raised, you were pleased to rule, that before it was raised here, you wanted the hon. Member to go to your room, so that you might refer to the extract of the speech reported in the newspaper. May we know whether the hon. Member saw you in your room, whether you discussed the point with him, so that it may help you in coming to a decision on the point? If the hon. Member went to you and discussed it with you, may I know what your ruling is."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member did come to my room; he showed me the extract of the speech appearing in the newspaper, and I told him it did not seem to be a breach of privilege. However, I told him, he might raise the point in the House and then I would give my ruling. Now, before the hon. Member explains his point of order, I shall ask the Secretary to read the extract to the House, as is the practice in the English Parliament."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" We shall all hear Mr. Varma, Secretary, speak in the House!" (Laughter.)

SRI P. NATESAN :—" Only on such occasions we can hear him."

The Secretary, Sri D. K. V. Raghava Varma, read the following :—

"Hindu, dated 10th March 1951.

FOOD ALLOCATIONS TO MADRAS.

Criticism against M.Ps. Refuted.

New Delhi, March 18.

Mr. Krishnaswamy Bharati, Member of Parliament from Madras refuted to-day the criticism in the Madras Assembly by Sir M. A. Muthia Chettiar, about 'the ineffectiveness' of Madras M.Ps. in regard to the food allocations to Madras and importing rice from Burma.

In a statement issued here, Mr. Bharati said that Sir Muthia Chettiar had sought to make 'political capital' of a letter written to him by 'perverting the purpose' and by reading portions thereof 'torn from its context'.

Referring to the contents of his letter, Mr. Bharati said that since Sir Muthia Chettiar had been 'crying hoarse about the availability of seven lakhs tons of rice in Burma at Rs. 40 a ton', the Madras M.Ps. thought it fit to ascertain if he had any 'concrete and practicable proposals' for importing Burma rice. That was the only purpose of the letter. Mr. Bharati said: 'Instead of giving any such proposal, he has chosen to mention something beside the point in the Assembly. The obvious inference is that he has no concrete proposals to make in the direction.' Direct contact with Mr. Muthia had been suggested only to enable Sir Muthia Chettiar 'to come to brass-tacks', and not a 'piteous confession of ineffectiveness on the part of Madras M.Ps.'

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Referring to Sir Muthiah Chettiar's quoting from newspaper reports of the availability of rice in Burma, Mr. Bharati said that the Government of India was dealing with the Burma Government at the highest level and not at 'newspaper articles.'

Mr. Bharati said that the allocation of one lakh extra tons for Madras could be regarded as the achievement of Madras M.P.s. and they were in 'constant contact' with Mr. Munshi with regard to the food requirements of Madras. They did not believe in 'the art of carping criticism or shouting for political ends and they regret their inability to walk into his (Sir Muthiah Chettiar's) parlour to play the part of cheap politicians.'

Mr. Bharati said: 'The Madras M.P.s. know their duty pretty well and do not propose to learn their functions and Parliamentary procedure from a gentleman who discharged his duties as a member of the Constituent Assembly by attending its sessions, once or twice during the long three years of its work, and contributed precious little to its deliberations.'—PTI.

MR. SPEAKER:—Regarding the point of order raised by hon. Member Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, I shall give a quotation from May's Parliamentary Practice—

'Speaker's discretion in permitting matter to be raised—

As a motion taken at the time for matter of privilege is thereby given precedence over the pre-arranged programme of public business, the Speaker requires to be satisfied both that there is a *prima facie* case that a breach of privilege has been committed, and also that the matter is being raised at the earliest opportunity.'

"The hon. Member has, no doubt, raised it at the earliest opportunity. There is no doubt about it.

"If he is not satisfied when the circumstances are first brought to his attention privately, he may inform the Member that he is not entitled to raise the matter as a question of privilege, or he may allow him to make a statement with a view to ascertaining whether or not a *prima facie* case can be made out."

Or even if he brings it to his notice, he may allow it."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, I shall now raise my point of order."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should explain how it is a breach of privilege and also how it is a contempt."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, the two phrases 'crying hoarse' and 'seeking to make political capital out of the letter' are quite objectionable. This is an observation by a Member of Parliament on a statement made on the floor of this House. The exact point is, Mr. L. Krishnaswami Bharathi is not a Member of this House. He makes a comment on the speech of the hon. Member Raja of Chettinad made in this House. If he is to criticise him, he will not be in a position to reply him, as he is not present here. Then, Sir, how can he say, that a particular Member is 'crying hoarse' and that a particular Member is speaking from 'political considerations'. I take exception to these two phrases. As he is not a Member of this House we have no opportunity to reply to that statement. If this sort of thing is to continue what is the protection that we Members of this House have?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"What is the point the hon. Member wishes to make out?" (Laughter.)

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"He has no point." (Laughter.)

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"It offends against the privilege of the Members of this House to speak. Sir, the two offensive phrases imply that the hon. Member was not speaking *bona fide*. So, is it not proper that I should ask you to protect the Members of this House when a person outside this House questions the good faith of a Member of this House speaking in this House."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, before you give your ruling I want to submit a few words. The point for consideration now is, whether a Member of this House can be criticized by a Member of the other House or by a Member of Parliament or by a Member of any other legislature in the other States of this country? The other day, you gave a ruling, Sir, with regard to newspapers, that newspapers should not criticize any deliberations of this House or the ruling you may give here. Now, we have to decide another point namely the one I raised above."

* SRI P. NATESAN:—"Sir, I want to know, why such serious notice should be taken of one of the many Members of Parliament, who has chosen to issue a statement to the Press. Who is Mr. Bharathi to comment; and even if he should choose to comment, why should we take notice of it? There is no need for us to recognize the individual. So there is no breach of privilege involved. Because this so-called Member of Parliament chooses to release to the press a statement, why should we take notice of it. If Mr. L. Krishnaswami Bharathi makes a statement, he is perfectly right in making it. But why should we take cognizance of his statement? We are not interested in his statement. He is only expressing his personal view in the matter. How does Mr. Bharathi come into the picture?"

SRI K. R. KARANTH:—"Sir, on this question I feel that whether the statement of Mr. Bharathi is perfectly justified or not—I do not wish to go into the details—there is no breach of privilege involved. All the same, I admit, it is not right for Mr. Bharathi, as an ordinary citizen, to criticize the speeches which we make here. Regarding his comment or criticism, it is not proved whether any unworthy motive is imputed. He has simply stated that a certain Member cried hoarse or some such thing. But it will not be a dignified way to do so—for a Member of Parliament to speak of a Member of this House who has got a dignified work to do. All the same, where there is no breach of privilege involved we should not be very touchy about what others say about us."

(Srinathi K. Lakshmi Ammal rose . . .)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will resume her seat."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, we all know the purpose for which hon. Member Mr. Salam has raised this point of order."

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**V.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—VOTING OF DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS—cont.**

DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL.

* **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. 3,12,13,900 under Demand XVI—Medical.”

“ Although, as Finance Minister, I have an over-all picture of what has been done in the field of medical relief, what remains to be done, and the general proposals for securing the objective, I am by no means fully conversant with the intricate details of the medical administration. The absence, owing to indisposition, of the Hon. Dr. Rajan, the Health Minister, who is fully conversant with the details, has made it necessary for me, in response to the general desire expressed by a large number of members of this House, to bring this Demand up for discussion. I may, however, remind this House that this Demand was discussed at some length this time last year. I may not be able to give ready and conclusive answers to the points which may be raised in the course of the debate, as the Hon. Dr. Rajan would have done, but I shall make a note of the views expressed by hon. Members and convey them to my Hon. Colleague, as soon as he returns to his duties, early in April.

“ Sir, I may say at the outset that the Government's general policy and programme in the field of public health and medical relief, is to see that all citizens are protected against disease and assisted to preserve and improve their health, through preventive measures, and through treatment and cure of their ailments. The Government's definite objective is to help to prevent attacks of diseases and ravages of epidemics, and to provide within easy reach of every section of the population, medical relief facilities, under whatever system of Medicine they are required, or needed, or possible. The Government are definitely implementing this policy and programme, although, unfortunately, the pace of execution has not been as rapid as they would have liked, owing to our limited financial resources and technical man-power. From press reports of the debate on the same demand in the Bombay Legislature, hon. Members would have noticed that these difficulties are not peculiar to Madras. I may, however, point out that we, in Madras, have a larger and closer net-work of medical relief institutions, compared to any other State in India.

“ Before I proceed to indicate what we have been doing and propose to do, and lest I forget it, I would like to make a special reference to the steps being taken by Government to develop the Indigenous systems of Medicine, as a number of Members seem to be interested in the subject, particularly in the College of Indigenous Medicine. The Government are aware that a large number of people of this State have faith in the Indigenous systems and wish to have their ailments treated under those systems. The Government are, therefore, encouraging the opening by local bodies of dispensaries of Indigenous systems. There are no fewer than

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712 such dispensaries in the State, at present. Private bodies are also encouraged, by means of building and other grants, to maintain dispensaries of Indigenous Medicine. To cater to the needs of the rural areas, we are training practitioners of the Indigenous systems in the villages, to improve their knowledge and enable them to be of greater service to the people. Such practitioners, who know the people in their villages well, will be in a very good position to understand the common complaints of their fellow-citizens and treat their ordinary day-to-day ailments successfully, on the basis of their social knowledge. But this is not enough, if Government are to develop the scientific study and practice of Indigenous systems. Government have, therefore, established a school for the scientific training of students in Indigenous Medicine, and also a College to provide for a higher standard of training in those systems. Many of the alumni of the school are in charge of several dispensaries of Indigenous Medicine in the State. To enable the students to appreciate more fully and make the fullest possible use of their training in Indigenous systems, particularly in the matter of diagnosis and safe treatment, all the students are given a grounding in Modern medical subjects. This objective has subsisted right from the beginning. Recently, the students of the College made impossible demands for the registration of G.C.I.Ms. in the Allopathic Register, on the strength of the grounding, and for changes in the curricula which, if accepted, would tend to convert the College into a training institution of Modern Medicine. We have other institutions to impart training in Modern Medicine to the degree standard. In any case, there can be no question of reviving a course of the Licentiate standard in Modern Medicine, and the caste system in the profession which it involves, as, through experience, the lower standard has been given up as inadequate, not only by States in India but by most foreign countries. It is obvious that a mere grounding in the Modern system could not be the basis for a certificate to kill or cure under that system. Moreover, it would be absurd that Government should train the alumni in advanced Indigenous Medicine, merely to enable them, with only a grounding in Modern Medicine, to practise Modern Medicine, for which they are not qualified, instead of practising the Indigenous systems for which they are being trained. The students have coupled their demands with a defiant attitude of indiscipline, and attempted to stampede the Government into doing something which was obviously improper. A detailed Press Communiqué has been issued on the subject and I do not, therefore, propose to expatiate on the matter at length. The Government have also issued orders for the registration, appropriately, of the G.C.I.Ms. in the first part of the Register of Practitioners of Indigenous systems. That Government are earnest about the development of the Indigenous systems, can be seen from the fact that they have sanctioned the construction of permanent buildings for the College at an estimated cost of Rs. 5½ lakhs. A Research Institute in Indigenous Medicine has also been opened with a Herbarium. The bed strength of the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine has been increased from 110 to 210 and the construction of buildings, for the hospital, including

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nurses' quarters, has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8.60 lakhs. All this has been done, and more will be done, to turn out practitioners of the Indigenous systems and to develop those systems.

"Reverting to the question of the general policy and programme in the field of medical relief, I would like to explain that finance is not the only bottle-neck to the provision of greater and improved facilities for medical relief. Our output of doctors under the Modern system of Medicine, is barely adequate to meet the wastage in the profession due to deaths, cessation of practice, etc. There is no use constructing new hospitals and dispensaries and additional wards in existing institutions, without the requisite trained personnel to man them. The Government have, therefore, taken steps to construct a new medical college at Madurai and to make the Guntur Medical College a full-fledged one. Construction will begin in the ensuing financial year and will take three or four years to complete and, when completed, the colleges will provide an additional 150 doctors per annum. This margin would be sufficient to provide personnel for new institutions and for providing additional facilities in existing ones.

"In the meantime, the Government have not kept quiet but are constructing and maintaining new institutions and improving existing ones, wherever the need has been greatest, pending an increased turn-over of medical graduates. We have now, on hand, under actual execution, a major building programme for medical relief institutions, which would cost Rs. 2.75 crores. This programme is exclusive of the two medical college schemes I have referred to. To the end of the current year, we would have spent about Rs. 1 crore, leaving the balance of Rs. 1.75 crores to be found during the next three years, to complete that programme. In addition, we have embarked on a number of smaller schemes of additions and improvements to district and taluk headquarter institutions.

"We have been paying, and propose to pay, equal attention to the needs of the urban and rural areas. In the City of Madras, for instance, it is proposed to increase the bed strength of the General Hospital from 887 to 1,125, when the top floor of the hospital now used as quarters for nurses is vacated by the nursing staff, on completion of the new nurses' quarters opposite to the hospital. The Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliyar's Lying-in-Hospital which serves, but inadequately, the northern area of the City, is being rebuilt to provide accommodation for 346 patients, including over a 100 babies, at a cost of more than Rs. 30 lakhs. Several minor improvements have been made to the other hospitals, and out-patients blocks for the Stately and Women and Children's Hospitals are expected to be sanctioned next year, for execution the year after. Facilities at the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital in Triplicane, are also being expanded. Proposals are under consideration for the expansion of facilities in the Royapetta Hospital, which is the only hospital serving the southern part of the City.

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"The Government have taken up, in right earnest, the question of improving the district headquarters hospitals to make them more or less self-contained and to obviate the need for the people of the districts to proceed to Madras for treatment. As a first step in the programme, all hospitals which do not have provision for Obstetrical and Gynaecological work and diagnostic facilities including Pathological laboratories, will be provided with those facilities. In the meantime, based on actual needs, the Headquarters Hospitals at Kozhikode, Tiruchirappalli and Eluru are being re-constructed. I am glad to say that provision has been made for diagnostic X-ray apparatus in all the headquarter towns and some of the larger divisional centres, with the help of the Provincial Welfare Fund and other donors. From time to time, special facilities are also being provided for treatment in the specialities such as Ear, Nose and Throat, Eye, Venereal and Leprosy departments. Similarly, the Government are improving, wherever necessary, taluk headquarter institutions, by the provision of Surgical, Maternity and other additional wards, and additional equipment. Two programmes of improvements of taluk headquarter institutions are under execution and provision for a third programme has also been approved. The total provision in the Budget for 1951-52 for the improvement of taluk headquarter hospitals, is Rs. 34.75 lakhs—Rs. 29.75 lakhs in Part I, and Rs. 5 lakhs in Part II. In order to facilitate the improvement of taluk headquarter hospitals, the Government have decided to take over gradually, taluk headquarter institutions run by local bodies, at the rate of six such institutions every year. In the ensuing year's Budget, provision has been made for the State taking over and running six taluk headquarter hospitals.

"In the field of rural medical relief, although provision of such relief is the primary responsibility of the local bodies concerned, the Government have been helping them through recurring and non-recurring grants, to provide additional and better medical relief in the rural areas. In addition, 21 Primary Health Centres are functioning and provision for opening one more centre has been made in the Budget for 1951-52. Admittedly, there is need to do a lot more. But our funds do not permit it, and we have to deal with first things first and take up the training of additional numbers of doctors, as a scheme of the first order of priority.

"The limit of income of patients for free treatment in all Government hospitals has been increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 p.m. a month, with the result that a larger number of citizens of the State are receiving free treatment. Special allotments for costly modern drugs such as Streptomycin, Penicillin, Chloromycetin, Aureomycin, etc., have been provided for, for the use of the drugs, free of cost, in treating indigent patients, in Government hospitals. The first Register of Dentists has been prepared and the Dental Council will be constituted to secure that only qualified practitioners deal with the dental ailments of the people. Similarly, to tighten up the production, sale and use of drugs and medicines, in the interests of public safety, a Pharmacists Registration Tribunal has been constituted to register all Pharmacists.

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The Drugs and the Pharmacists' Act, when fully administered, will secure that only qualified persons dispense medicines and no mishaps arise through careless and untrained handling of drugs.

"The service conditions of stipendiary Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class II, were not very attractive or satisfactory. The Government have, therefore, decided to unify the two classes of Civil Assistant Surgeons, medical graduates being allowed a starting pay of Rs. 200. This is a fairly costly scheme, but necessary provision has been made for it in the Budget. There is ample provision for the training of nurses, not only for employment in Government institutions but also for service in institutions run by local bodies and by private individuals and for meeting the demands from the public for private sick-nursing. There were not, however, enough midwives, and so the Government have now made permanent provision for the training of an additional 100 midwives in each batch, in addition to the standing sanction for the training of 153 midwives in each batch.

"A word about the honorary system may be of interest to hon. Members. The system of honorary medical officers has been introduced, partly to give the people the services of an additional number of doctors, and partly to enable private practitioners to gain institutional experience, and skill in the treatment of diseases, with the special facilities and appliances, which only institutions can provide. The Government have decided to expand the honorary system rapidly, wherever possible, and gradually, in areas in which the number of private practitioners is not large, so that ultimately posts of honorary officers and stipendiary officers will be in the ratio of 3:1. In this manner, the Government have actually appointed, during 1949-50 and 1950-51, a very large number of private practitioners to work as honorary officers in Government institutions, all over the State. Here too, the paucity of doctors is standing in the way of the implementation of the programme. In some areas, there are few private practitioners and all of them have more work than they can manage and are, therefore, unable to spare time for service as honorary officers. But when the two medical colleges start functioning fully, it should be possible to implement the programme satisfactorily.

"I now turn to the facilities provided for the treatment of certain special diseases. In particular, I would like to mention Tuberculosis. The aim of the Government is to establish at least one T.B. Sanatorium in each district, and with this object in view, they are encouraging philanthropic and charitable bodies to construct sanatoria, with liberal financial assistance from Government, and hand them over to Government for maintenance, or in the alternative, to establish and maintain sanatoria with liberal recurring and non-recurring grants—non-recurring grants for buildings and equipment and recurring grants for maintenance. In pursuance of this policy, a number of sanatoria have already been opened. Proposals to start a sanatorium at Madurai have been finalized. Under this scheme, the T.B. Association of the district will construct the Sanatorium and hand it over to Government for maintenance, at a cost of over Rs. 1 lakh per annum.

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The Government have also opened new wards in the T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram, increasing the bed strength of the Sanatorium to 380. T.B. clinics have been opened in a number of Government hospitals and more will be opened from time to time, when specially trained medical men become available. A noteworthy feature is the recent starting of four new clinics in the City of Madras, in conjunction and co-operation with the Corporation of Madras. The cost is shared by the Government and the Corporation.

"In the matter of the prevention, control and relief of leprosy, a definite policy and programme has recently been laid down. The salient features of the policy and programme are spotting of infective cases and their segregation and treatment, training in leprosy work and employment of only qualified personnel in adequate strength in private sanatoria, research in the prevention of leprosy and provision of additional facilities for the treatment of non-infective cases in clinics. Segregation and treatment of infective cases will, by themselves, constitute a very effective preventive measure.

"An idea of what the Government have achieved in the field of medical relief can be gauged from the fact that as against 1,187 medical relief institutions in the State in 1946, the present number is 1,832, the largest number in any State in India.

"Although there is a separate grant under the Demand for Public Health, hon. Members may wish to have an idea of what we are doing in the field of public health. I shall briefly refer to certain important features of public health activities.

"Malaria has been a scourge in our State, but with a central and a number of regional malaria organizations functioning, to survey areas for malaria and filariasis, draw up specific schemes, and implement them through local bodies with the assistance of Government grants, malaria is rapidly coming under control. In the matter of epidemic control, we are now placing public health personnel and starting inoculations and other preventive work, well in advance of threatened epidemics. This method has proved successful, but unfortunately, owing to importation of cases from Hyderabad and Orissa, the cholera and small-pox epidemics were aggravated in 1950. In the field of Maternity and Child-Welfare, this State has been doing exemplary work. We have now 461 Maternity and Child-Welfare Centres, and provision has been made in the Budget for starting 53 new centres next year. Provision of protected water-supply would, in itself, be probably the chief public health measure. A definite five-year programme for rural water-supply is actually being implemented, the expenditure from 1947-48 to the end of 1949-50 being Rs. 1.81 crores. In the current year alone, the expenditure will be Rs. 82.75 lakhs. Tentative provision has been made for an expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs for rural water-supply schemes in the Budget for 1951-52. As regards municipal areas also, a definite five-year programme is in operation, and provision has been made for an expenditure of Rs. 3.54 crores for the programme. The Government are actually, in practice, giving more than 50 per cent grants for these

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urban schemes, the policy being to ask the municipality to find only what it can, through loans, the repayment of which will be financed by the proceeds of the levy of reasonable water and drainage taxes, Government finding the entire balance, whatever it may be. To facilitate the progress of the schemes, a reserve stock of pipes and fittings to the value of Rs. 10 lakhs is being built up and orders have also been placed for similar materials costing Rs. 25 lakhs for individual schemes under execution. The main difficulty in regard to urban water-supply has been the supply of pipes and fittings in present conditions. The Sanitary Engineering Branch has also been reorganized. Five divisions have been opened to serve the five regions into which the State has been divided for the purpose. As the divisions were staffed only a few months ago, rapid progress in the execution of the schemes can be expected only from now onwards.

"In conclusion; I would like to point out that the Government wish to provide every possible facility for the preservation and improvement of public health, and for affording medical relief in institutions easily accessible to every section of the population. There is no question of want of appreciation of the problem on the part of the Government, but unfortunately, shortage of funds and of personnel have precluded Government from implementing their programme more rapidly. In present conditions, Government have to concentrate first on productive schemes which would increase the wealth of the State and the country and then take up, with the help of the increased wealth, large social service programmes. The best possible results are, however, being obtained even now with the help of the available resources in men and money, taking first things first, and by encouraging voluntary philanthropic effort as well, by means of grants. The programmes are well under way now and Government have somehow managed to make a much larger provision of funds for medical relief and public health activities in the Budget for 1951-52, than hitherto.

"Sir, I move that the Government be granted the sum asked for.

"We are not likely to reach the Public Health Demand. Therefore, I have given a brief statement about the activities of the Public Health Department."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted under Demand XVI—Medical a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,12,13,900.'

I fix four hours for this Demand."

SRI P. NATESAN :—"Sir, the other day it was suggested by hon. Members in this House that it would be better if a printed copy or a roneoed copy of the speeches of Hon. Ministers on the Demands which they move was supplied to hon. Members. The Hon. the Leader of the House has read out a number of pages for half an hour. It is impossible for hon. Members to follow what he has said. I would like to know from the Leader of the House whether at least in future, when demands are moved before the House, he would supply printed copies of the speeches."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Sir, you have promised to call for a meeting of the leaders of parties in regard to this matter. We shall await the decision of that meeting."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 3,12,13,900 under Demand XVI—Medical be reduced by Rs. 100'.

It will be very difficult for one to follow the statement read out by the Hon. the Leader of the House. All the same I give him credit for the way in which he has drafted it. I take it that he has drafted the statement. From the few points which we were able to follow, I may state that the statement brings credit for what has been done so far in the medical department and for what is being attempted to be done in the future. I know that the Finance Minister would not grudge to spend more on public health but for the fact that the State finances do not permit him to do so. At the outset I wish to say that it would be very well on the part of Hon. Ministers if they appeal to the public for donations for starting nursing homes or tuberculosis sanatoria or hospitals, particularly in places where there is lack of medical help. Having said this by way of introduction, I am sorry to say that the whole debate on Medical and Public Health is devoid of any reality. It is a fact which the Hon. the Leader of the House should himself admit. Speaking the other day on the Demand for Ministers and Headquarters Establishments, we drew pointed attention to the fact that for the last four or five months, there has been no Minister in charge of the Public Health portfolio. We knew how difficult it was to carry on with these Medical and Public Health departments. There were reports—subject to correction or contradiction by the Leader of the House—that the Hon. Dr. Rajan, on account of his old age, was not able to devote any time to the hundreds of files that would come to him daily. The entire work of the department was carried on by the Secretary or the Surgeon-General. There was a feeling in the House and outside, that it was not Hon. Dr. Rajan who was running the administration, but it was either his Secretary or the Surgeon-General. Even to matters of policy, Hon. Dr. Rajan had no time to devote. Things had to be left either to the discretion of the Secretary to the department or to the Surgeon-General. (At this stage temporary Chairman Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin occupied the Chair.) It is time that the Hon. the Chief Minister thought about this. I know it is embarrassing to the Leader of the House to talk something about his own colleague. It is a fact that Hon. Dr. Rajan, some time before, asked the Chief Minister to relieve him of his responsibility as he felt that he was unable to carry out the day-to-day work of the department. It is not that I am saying this with any motive. My idea is that this is an important portfolio—crores of rupees are spent on Medical and Public Health departments—and that it should not be left without a Minister to administer them. It is time that the Hon. the Chief Minister goes into the matter and sees that somebody is put in charge of this department. Or some other Minister who may not have

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more of work, may take over this portfolio. This is a very important matter, and the Hon. the Chief Minister would do well to look into this.

"I know that it may not be quite relevant to speak about appointments under this Demand. I understand that the present Surgeon-General has to retire within the 30th of this month. I should like to know whether the Government have decided on his successor or whether further extension will be given to him. I should like the Hon. the Leader of the House to reply on this point. I am sorry to say that the Leader of the House is as much a layman in matters of medicine and public health as I am. But he waxed very eloquently with regard to these honorary officers. I am sorry to say that the whole thing has been mismanaged. I can understand the views of men like Dr. Guruswami Mudaliyar, Dr. Mangesh Rao and Dr. Rangachari, who have made names not only here but throughout the whole of India. I can understand if people like them are appointed as honorary physicians and surgeon. Surely they have done their best. Unfortunately, the policy adopted by the Government of Madras in introducing the honorary system has converted most of our hospitals into private nursing homes. The Finance Minister can understand the views of people who have spent some seven or eight years in the colleges and spent some ten thousand or fifteen thousand rupees. We cannot expect these people to do honorary work. It may be that the Hon. Minister may say that this is an opportunity for them to learn. But people who have spent so much money and so much time cannot be expected to do honorary work just for the sake of learning the profession.

1.46 p.m. "It is not so with the result that most of the people who are in a very bad condition financially have to take up these posts of honorary surgeons in these hospitals and they convert these hospitals into a sort of private nursing home. Men coming direct from the Medical Colleges are appointed as honorary surgeons. They have to do something to earn some money. Therefore, they resort to private practice and these hospitals are converted into private nursing homes. When the Government of Madras are spending 3 crores of rupees, they should not grudge spending some more money in appointing more paid officers in the place of these honorary surgeons. I am sure if an expert committee consisting of eminent doctors in this State were appointed to go into the whole matter and find out how the system has worked, their decision would be against this system. I can understand the system if it is restricted only to top people who will really do their best in the hospitals by way of expert advice. But if we allow everyone to become an honorary surgeon, the efficiency of the hospital goes, because these honorary surgeons feel that they are not under any obligation to the Government or the authorities. It is time that the Government of Madras considered the matter.

"The Hon. the Leader of the House did not say much about the diet and other things supplied to patients in the hospitals. I am sure some of my doctor friends who happen to be the members of this Assembly can speak about it with better authority

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than myself. But it has been our unfortunate lot to see our relations admitted as in-patients in the hospitals and from that experience we know that the food that is given there is of the worst type possible. It is so bad that at certain times patients cannot take it. I personally know one or two instances also. Of course, it is not a matter which is only one year old but two or three years old. The bread supplied is of the worst and inferior type and the fruits supplied are so bad that the ailing patients cannot take them and any doctor would simply advise not taking them. Unfortunately the system obtaining in our hospitals is such that the Government do not have an agency to purchase the best materials but they invite tenders and accept the lowest tender. If the market rate of a particular article is 8 annas, the tenderer quotes it at 6 annas and when his tender is accepted, with all his anxiety of making money, he supplies the worst and inferior type of article or provision. It is a matter which deserves the serious consideration of the Government. No doubt rich people can manage themselves but the poor people who cannot pay even a rupee cannot make their own arrangements and they have to depend on what is supplied by the Government. I know nowadays medical science has advanced so much that new medicines, no doubt very costly, are coming into the market. As far as the rich patients in the hospitals are concerned, it is all right for the Government to insist on them to pay the cost of the medicine supplied but as far as the poor patients are concerned, the Government should make it a point to see that the medicines are supplied to them at the cost of the Government. Madam, when it comes to a question of supplying some good medicine which is no doubt costly, the doctor feels naturally whether it should be given, because it will cost the Government more. I think it is a question of life and death and every poor man deserves better treatment at the hands of the State, because he has nothing even to eat.

"With regard to the various other suggestions, I should just like to say one or two words. It is very good of the Government of Madras to have tried to extend the Royapettah Hospital. Because I happen to reside in that locality, and knowing as I do the Royapettah Hospital for many years, I can say that it has never been regarded as a first-class hospital. People surely out of disgust get admission into the hospital. I do not blame the doctors for it, because the Government never thought fit to spend money on it. Therefore, it was having a very poor staff and if there was any staff, it was very inefficient and was not at all attending to the requirements of the patients properly. Only as a last resort the people would think of entering the Royapettah Hospital. But now the Government have transferred the T.B. Hospital. But now the Government have taken special efforts to section to the Tambaram Sanatorium and taken special efforts to extend the buildings of the Royapettah Hospital. It should be the earnest desire of the Government to make it as good a hospital as it can be in the City of Madras and they have to improve it in the way in which they have improved the Madras General Hospital and the Stanley Hospital. They should really spend some more money so that people from the south of Madras can look

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to this hospital instead of going to the north or to the General Hospital. I hope the hon. Members coming from the mufassal will not grudge money being spent on Madras hospitals, because most of the people treated in these hospitals are those coming from the districts. They come to these hospitals, because there are not as many facilities in the mufassal as are provided in the Madras hospitals.

"Madam, last year a number of hon. Members made certain suggestions and as a result we are really happy that the Government are trying to increase the bed strength of the Madras General Hospital from 800 to 1,100, after the nurses' quarters are shifted from the top floor of the General Hospital to the new palatial building which the Hon. the Finance Minister was kind enough to grant. I know he has done a very nice thing in this respect. I feel that mere increase of bed strength will not be sufficient but we must provide efficient officers in order to keep the efficiency of the hospital at the highest level. Incidentally I may say that originally when the quarters were constructed for the house surgeons, they were intended to accommodate 30 surgeons or 50 at the maximum. But now if one were to go there by chance, it will be a pitiable sight to see 5 or 6 doctors huddled together into a small room. These doctors coming out of the Medical College get hardly a sum of Rs. 60 per mensem and for the mere sin of being appointed as honorary house surgeons, have to remain in a small room with 5 or 6 people in it while normally it cannot accommodate more than one. The Government will do well to see that proper accommodation is provided for them particularly when they have to do work for all the 24 hours as long as they are attached to the hospital.

"Another grievance is that there is no hostel attached to the Madras Medical College. Even now some private agency is running a hostel and it is at a distance of three or four miles from the college. It would be very well for the Government to provide the Madras Medical College students with a first-class hostel. In this connexion, I may draw the attention of the Hon. the Finance Minister to what has been done by a private organization in Vellore. The hon. Gentleman Sri Ramaswami Mudaliyar knows that even to have a small hostel for the Medical College students they are spending four to five lakhs of rupees. Therefore, the Government may try to provide a hostel for the Madras Medical College students.

"Madam, the Hon. the Finance Minister has really anticipated that there would be a good deal of criticism about the attitude taken by the Government with regard to the College of Indigenous Medicine. That is why he dealt at length with that particular issue. Without attributing any motives to the Government—after all I know their anxiety is as much as ours—I must say that they should take care to see that the demands of the students, as far as they are reasonable, are satisfied, but the way in which the whole question has been dealt with by the Government does not redound to their credit. I can understand the powers that be sending for the students and saying 'Your demands are not

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reasonable to this extent and they cannot be conceded. If they are reasonable, we shall consider. But instead of that, things were allowed to drift and take their own course. Now that the strike has been called off, I think the Government will not penalize the students but will cause a thorough enquiry to be made into the matter.

"Madam, although I cannot blame the Hon. the Finance Minister or the Hon. the Chief Minister, the fact remains that there is a feeling in this State that the Hon. Dr. Rajan seems to have a definite prejudice against the systems of indigenous medicine. He has been saying that openly right from the year 1937 and because he happens to be in power, he is not giving that sort of treatment to these students which they deserve. I, therefore, want the Government of Madras to go into the whole matter and render justice to them."

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin) :—

"Motion moved—

"That the allotment of Rs. 3,12,13,900 under Demand XVI—Medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"Madam, it is unfortunate that neither the Hon. the Minister in charge of this portfolio for the last one year nor the hon. Gentleman who was in charge of it for a few days is present here and we are asked to speak before the Hon. the Finance Minister who is here only to take notes. God only knows what happened to the notes taken in the last four or five years when the concerned Minister was here.

"I must congratulate the Government and especially the Hon. the Finance Minister on allotting a certain amount to the Medical College at Guntur. But I ask whether even to-day either the Hon. the Finance Minister or the Hon. the Minister in charge of this portfolio has got any clear-cut ideas about this college. There are three or four proposals. Previously a building was constructed for the medical school in which the present college is housed. The Government have allotted certain money and it is shown in the Budget. But even to-day is the Finance Minister who is here to face this Assembly and to take notes, clear whether the same building in which the college is now housed is going to be improved or whether, according to the Sub-Committee's report recommending that the present building cannot be improved and that the college should be taken out of the City of Guntur, they are going to construct a building in about 200 acres outside the city for the purpose of housing the college and a hostel? I understand from very reliable sources that it is not clear even to the Government officials and the Surgeon-General and that they have not yet arrived at a decision.

"Again as regards the improvement of the hospital in Guntur, expert committees have been constituted and reports have come. But even to-day the Government are not clear whether to improve the present hospital or to construct a new one outside the City.

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I would like to have a definite reply from the Hon. Minister to this point.

Madam, I support my hon. Friend Janab Muhammad Raza Khan when he said that the Hon. the Finance Minister had anticipated our criticisms rather than waiting for the hon. Members to speak about the College of Indigenous Medicine. I do not have set views in the matter as it is alleged by the Hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio. But I ask the Hon. the Finance Minister or the Hon. the Minister in charge of this portfolio or the Hon. the Chief Minister to tell us now and now only how he is going to absorb the new graduates who are likely to come out of this college. Students after passing the Intermediate examination taking the I Group or after passing the B.A. examination are asked to undergo this training for five years. How are the Government going to absorb them after their training? Have they framed rules for this purpose? Have they ever thought of it? The Hon. Minister said that there was no question of status and syllabus. He did not want double side to a profession. There was a separate category of allopathic doctors. But these students were prepared for indigenous medicine. Alright, leave alone status and syllabus, how are they going to utilize the services of these students after their training? They cannot let their talent go to waste. Are they going to take them into the Government hospitals? Or, are they going to start rural hospitals and absorb them? Or, are they going to absorb them in the taluk headquarters hospitals which may be nationalized under a scheme formulated for the purpose? These Congress people have come from the jails with no experience of administration and with pet ideas and they talk in the air only with a view to obtain votes in the elections. They talk of improvement of indigenous medicine, music and dancing. But what is their concrete proposal? There are 200 students who have been spending five years in this college and there is not even a word in the Government rules that these people will be appointed after their study. I am prepared to take a reply even now if the Hon. Minister has got a reply regarding the absorption of these people. I do not want to go into details. Neither I nor the Hon. the Finance Minister is a fit person to go into technical matters. Let us leave them to technical experts. These people may not ask for status but they must ask 'What is our future?' They must know what is their status. A press statement has been issued. 'It is with deep regret and . . .'

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin):—"The hon. Member must not read."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"I am not in the habit of reading." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"He has not even read the press statement of which he is now speaking."

1 p.m. JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Madam, I have to refer to that statement. The Government have side-tracked the whole issue. They have said they will register these graduates in

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a particular part of the register. I am surprised at this press statement. These students know nothing about their status, they know nothing about their future and they know nothing of their service. It is no use saying that they have opened so many hospitals and they have appointed so many doctors and things like that. These would not solve the problem. It is up to this Government to solve the problem permanently, if not this year, at least next year. Unless it is permanently solved, they have to face it at any time. The Government should take early steps to raise the status of these students and they should also take steps to absorb them when they pass out of the College.

"The Finance Minister was referring to wastage of doctors by death. I want to mention that there is wastage of doctors by marriage also."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have also mentioned about it."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Madam, we have seen many lady students taking up the study of Medicine, as a qualification for marriage. Immediately after marriage, they give up practice. There must be a check to stop this. I would request the Government to examine if it is possible to introduce a rule by which these lady students can be asked to practise at least for five years after passing their Degree examination. If at all they want to give up practice, they should be allowed to do so only after five years of practice."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I suppose the hon. Gentleman has no objection to these people continuing to practise even after marriage." (Laughter.)

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"There can be no objection to it."

"Madam, I think you were the first Member of this House to raise the question that a complete register of all the Nursing Homes in this State should be prepared and maintained. There is a host of Nursing Homes in this State. But I am sorry to mention that they are not properly managed. There is no proper treatment. There are no nurses and no trained doctors in these Nursing Homes. In places like Tenali, the Nursing Homes have become a business proposition. Some of these doctors are going about and taking a big house at a high rent, and have as many as 100 patients. In these houses, there will be no proper ventilation or sanitation. There will be no windows. The Hon. Minister in charge of this portfolio has promised in the past that he will bring in legislation to control these Nursing Homes. But, nothing has been done. I do not like to go into details. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will go into the matter and see that these Nursing Homes are not used by certain doctors for the mere purpose of making money. These doctors should have the spirit of service. The Government should bring in proper legislation to see that these Nursing Homes are properly maintained, and maintained for the benefit and convenience of the patients. I think the

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Hon. Finance Minister himself may know how improperly these Nursing Homes are maintained at present. It is high time that the Government take up this matter.

"During question hour some days back, I have raised the question of starting clinics for birth control. At least in places, where public opinion is definitely in favour of this, the Hon. Minister will be well-advised to take steps to start these clinics for treating venereal diseases and for also advising people on birth control. With these words, I close my speech."

* DR. M. J. SAMUEL:—"Madam, I am sorry to state even at the outset that the amount asked for under this Demand is quite inadequate and it will not meet even the elementary needs of the suffering public. The Government might say that they have allotted Rs. 450 lakhs for the Medical and Health Departments. Evidently, they have allotted nearly 216 lakhs over and above the amounts spent in the year 1945-46. May I ask the Government whether this increase of 216 lakhs is really commensurate with the increase in population and the incidence of cholera, typhoid, small-pox, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases? I think this increase is no increase at all if we take into consideration the heavy incidence of infectious diseases and the misery prevailing in this State on account of chronic diseases.

"Coming to the training of midwives for staffing the rural dispensaries and hospitals, the Government have provided for the training of 100 midwives this year. If they are going to train only 100 midwives every year, it would take nearly 50 years to staff all our hospitals and dispensaries as well as maternity centres all over the State. I therefore request the Government to increase the number of midwives to be trained from 100 to 300 every year."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I would like to inform the hon. Member that it is in addition to the present 150 midwives that we are training, we propose to train 100 more of them."

* DR. M. J. SAMUEL:—"Madam, I feel that even that additional 100 would not be adequate to staff all the centres in the rural areas. A cursory glance through the Bhoze Committee's report would reveal that it would take 50 years for us to supply all the midwives for our rural areas at this slow rate at which we are training our midwives. At present, the report of the Surgeon-General says that there were 132,247 normal labour cases and 23,447 abnormal cases. The present strength of midwives is 218. According to the present calculations, it will take a long time for us to supply all the midwives that are required for the State. As at present, we have only one midwife or nurse to every 7,000 labour cases. This is something unheard of in the Western countries."

"Coming to the primary centres, I would like to say a few words. The proposal of the Government to open at least two primary health centres in five districts and one centre in every firka development area has not successfully worked. I come from Kurnool district and I have seen that these centres are not at all

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working properly because of many handicaps. They are opened in out-of-the-way places, where medical aid is no doubt wanted. But the people there are not very keen to go there and avail themselves of the medical aid. They are the places where the people are not accustomed to Western system of medicine and treatment. Recently, I had occasion to visit a primary health centre in the Kurnool district. I found there the doctor, who was of the M.B.B.S. Grade, the compounder, midwife and ward-boy were all sitting idle at 10 o'clock in the morning, when every hospital should be working very briskly. I therefore think that the selection of places for starting these centres has been wrongly done. I suggest that proper places should be selected for starting these centres, or places where rural dispensaries are already working should be selected for these primary health centres; and transferring the rural dispensaries to the medical men who go to these places they should be given proper buildings to work up this scheme. In certain districts, like Visakhapatnam people are very keen to work these centres. In a place called Chilakalapalle the people have come forward to denote Rs. 25,000 for starting a primary centre and the Government have also been approached on the matter. Several representations have been made to the Government to work up this centre with this donation, but the Government have not so far given any satisfactory answer to the people. That is the position, Madam.

"Coming to the rural dispensaries and the appointment of indigenous practitioners there, I say that much money is being wasted on these rural dispensaries. I know, in Rayalaseema, B class practitioners who have had no training whatsoever in the art of medicine—either in the indigenous system or western system—have been appointed to these rural dispensaries on a salary of Rs. 75 per mensem. One can imagine what kind of work these B class practitioners will be able to do. These people were registered in 1937 or 1938 in thousands. Some of these people are picked out and posted to these rural dispensaries. I request the Government to overhaul these cases and see that such of these medical men who are not properly trained and who will not be useful to the people are not appointed in such areas. The Hon. Finance Minister has stated that nearly Rs. 9,000 has been allotted for the improvement of taluk headquarters hospitals. Can anything be done out of this amount, I ask? I think there are 200 hospitals in this State. If we calculate the amount allotted for these taluk headquarters hospitals, we will find that each hospital will receive a very small amount which will be hardly sufficient to cover the whitewashing charges of these hospital buildings. If the Government are very keen in providing proper medical facilities for these taluks, they must take into consideration the needs of the people living in the various taluks and provide at least 12 beds in each Taluk Headquarters Hospital. If I remember correctly, not even six beds are provided in every such taluk headquarters hospital. According to the Bhoze Committee's report, every taluk hospital should have at least a dozen beds and maternity ward attached. For the last five years, this Government have

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not been able to do anything in this direction. I appeal to the Government to take early steps to improve these taluk headquarters hospitals. With regard to the supply of drugs to the rural dispensaries and the taluk headquarters hospitals, I would like to say a few words. These medical men who are in charge of these hospitals and dispensaries send their indents to the District Boards or to the Government in the beginning of June. But, they get their requirements only in the month of November or December. They would have asked for Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 worth of drugs. But the Government Medical Stores would send only one-fourth of this indent. The balance of the indent will be received by them only after the expiry of the financial year. Under these circumstances, how can these medical men cater to the needs of thousands and thousands of patients? If one goes into the working of these taluk headquarters hospitals, he will find that, in about three months, each of them would have treated about 25,000 people with Rs. 300 worth of drugs and medicine. As a private medical practitioner myself, I am not able to treat even 300 patients with that amount. I therefore request the Government to show greater consideration in the matter of supplying these hospitals with drugs as expeditiously as possible from the Government Medical Stores.

“One word about the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, Madam. This hospital is one of the oldest in the State. I think it was started more than 250 years ago. I think there are about 1,900 patients in that hospital now, whereas the hospital is intended to provide accommodation only for 800 patients. We can imagine how difficult it is to accommodate 1,900 patients in this hospital. This hospital has been working very well. All the modern psychiatric methods are adopted. My request is that the Government should take early steps to relieve the present heavy congestion in that hospital and improve the general conditions. I would even go to the extent of suggesting that the Superintendent of the Hospital should vacate his bungalow and live outside, so that his bungalow can be utilized for high class patients. Similarly, the overseers, deputy overseers and all these men can vacate their quarters and thus make available more accommodation to the patients.”

* JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“Madam, we are considering a very important subject that deals with the very life and health of the people of the State. The preventive as well as the curative side of medicine has to be considered. It is no doubt true that we are now directly concerned with the curative side of medicine.

1-15 p.m. “Inasmuch as there is no possibility of our reaching the Public Health Demand, I would like to say a few words on Public Health also.

“So far as the maintenance and development of hospitals in the City of Madras is concerned, hon. Members who preceded me, have spoken at great length. We who belong to the City of Madras must tell our friends from the mufassal that the General Hospital

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which is located in the City, caters to the requirements of not only those who reside in the City but of those in mufassal stations also. There is such a great disparity between the standard of hospitals in the City and that in the mufassal that the people in the districts do not find adequate equipment in the headquarters hospitals and run to Madras City for treatment, both on the medical side and on the surgical side. So, it becomes all the more necessary that the Government should give more and more attention to the development of the premier hospital in the State, the General Hospital. It is in need of many improvements. The bed strength has been increased and a large number of patients are being admitted and treated. The officers in charge of the hospital are somehow managing to admit all who turn up for admission and treat them. But there is no sufficient number of cots. For want of sufficient number of cots, it has become necessary to make a good number of patients lie on the floor. Half mats and full mats are spread on the floor and patients are asked to lie on them. Of course, treatment is given but no other facilities, such as provision of cots, etc., are given. It is really *infra dig* that in such a premier institution, patients should lie on the floor. I have seen patients lying on the corridors also. This is an unfortunate state of affairs. I understand the officer in charge of the hospital has asked for more cots being made available and I am sure that it will not be difficult for the Government to supply more cots. The nurses, I am told, are moving into a separate building provided for them. I am sure it will be possible for the Government to take over the present nurses' quarters situate within the hospital compound and expand the bed strength of the hospital.

“Then, Madam, even the required linen is not supplied to the hospital. It is not supplied regularly with the result that patients have often to go like beggars. Clothes have to be washed constantly. The present method of washing the clothes every second or third day results in their being torn soon. They wear out quickly. Therefore, more linen must be supplied and in time.

“My hon. Friend, Janab Raza Khan, referred to the development of the Royapetta Hospital. If it is developed into a major hospital, as it ought to be, it can cater to the requirements of residents not only of South Madras but also . . .

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—“What about the Tuberculosis Hospital in Royapetta?”

* JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“That has been removed from the City. The building that was housing that hospital has been handed over to the Royapetta Hospital. The hospital must be developed in such a way as to bring it to the level of at least the Stanley Hospital in North Madras.

“We have been talking of cancer in the City of Madras. There is no doubt that cancer cases are increasing. We are all collecting large sums of money and the Welfare Fund has also contributed a good sum to help to combat that disease. I would like to tell the Government that instead of locating the Cancer Section in the General Hospital as is now being done, they

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can open a separate hospital for treatment of cancer cases. In that way also, we will be relieving a good deal of congestion that the Hospital suffers from now.

"While we are talking about the need for treating cancer cases, we cannot forget treatment of children's diseases. We cannot neglect our children. There is a children's section in the General Hospital but that is not enough. It is time that we have a very well-equipped hospital for treating children. Children's diseases are increasing in number and we must have a well-developed hospital for children.

"The hon. Member, Dr. Samuel spoke about the Mental Hospital. I have recently visited that hospital. I find that it has been neglected for ages. It has been allowed to remain in that same old condition and no attempt has been made to improve it. Mental derangement and like diseases can be effectively cured if they are treated in the earlier stages. I do not know why the Government say, 'For want of funds, we are not able to do anything.' It is most unfortunate that the Government are not in a position to do things which are absolutely necessary for the safety and welfare of the people of the State.

"Hon. Members who come from the districts and I, representing Kurnool, know what the condition of headquarters hospitals is at present. We cannot find anything in the hospitals that may be called equipment. Beds are not sufficient in number. Linen is not properly supplied. No attempt has been made to bring at least some of the hospitals in the mufassal to the level of any of the City hospitals. Of course, I know in Tiruchirappalli and Madurai, something has been done to develop the institutions there. But generally speaking, the headquarters hospitals are not cared for. I am sure that the Government will give attention to this question also so that the congestion in the General Hospital may also cease to some extent.

"Then, Madam, I come to that very sore subject, the agitation by the students of the Government College of Indian Medicine. The hon. Gentleman the Finance Minister, must know how the School of Indian Medicine was started. It was started in the time of the Raja of Panagal. A committee was appointed to go into the question and it made certain recommendations. It recommended a syllabus and a curriculum which included a study of allopathic system of medicine also. Whether our Minister for Health, Dr. Rajan, has any faith in indigenous systems of medicine or not, our people have got that Swadeshi spirit in them and, therefore, want our indigenous systems to thrive in our country. While we are seeking to spend a lot of money for building hospitals, we are yet to make up our minds as to our attitude towards indigenous systems of medicine. My Friend, the Minister for Finance, just now said that the Government were anxious to develop the indigenous systems and that the students of the College of Indian Medicine should not have much to do with the allopathic system." (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi:—"I did not say like that.")

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TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amir-uddin):—"The Hon. Minister can say whatever he wants to say while he replies."

* JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"The question has arisen now up to what standard instruction in allopathic system should be given to the students of the College of Indian Medicine. This College functions without the University having been asked to give a syllabus or to grant affiliation. Why should the Government give this institution such a step-motherly treatment? I am sure that this is due to the fact that the Hon. Gentleman who presides over the Department of Medicine has absolutely no faith in it. He is antagonistic towards the indigenous systems of medicine. That is why all these troubles have arisen. The students who pass out must be awarded suitable diplomas which may not be equal to the degree, M.B.B.S. So far as the present condition of the institution is concerned, the less said about it the better. There is utter confusion prevailing in the institution. The principal of the so-called college is an L.M.S. He is not even an M.B.B.S.

"He is not only the Principal of the College but has also many more things to do. He is supposed to teach many subjects and also supervise and probably he is everything in that college. This itself proves that we are not really serious and that we do not want to make that institution a college in the real sense of the term. That is how things are going on there. Apart from the confusion regarding the staff, there are many more things. The medicines are not there. Of course they are brought, but disappear as they come in. The conditions existing there are scandalous." 1-30 p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The medicines are being used."

* JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Yes they are used; one ton of medicine is used in a minute! That is how the medicines are being used there according to the Hon. Gentleman the Finance Minister.

"Then, Madam, there are these Tuberculosis hospitals. I am sorry the Government of Madras have yet to develop facilities so far as treatment of this disease is concerned in our State. The Hon. Minister stated in his Budget statement that they are trying to provide one hospital in each district for treatment of this disease. Is it not? (The Hon. B. Gopala Reddi: Yes.) So far as Madras City is concerned we have the Tambaram Sanatorium. There are only a small number of beds there. The Corporation is also running a hospital with very limited bed strength and with no support from the Government. The Corporation has been requesting the Government to make large grants to keep that hospital running but the Government have not come forward to make liberal grants to the Corporation for that purpose."

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Begum Sultan Mir Amir-uddin):—"The House will now rise and meet again at half-past two."

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(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* DR. S. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a subject in which I can speak with a certain amount of authority and I therefore request you to allow a few more minutes for me than is usually allowed . . . ”

* MR. SPEAKER :—“ How is it possible to make an invidious distinction between hon. Members and allow the hon. Member more time than is allowed to other hon. Members? ”

* DR. S. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ If you can, well and good, otherwise I will adhere to the limit set by you, Sir.

“ First let me take the subject of administration in this department. I would suggest to the Government that the Surgeon-General who is put in charge of the department must be kept there for at least a period of three years. I understand the present Surgeon-General is to retire in a few days; he has taken charge of the department only recently; the next is to retire after about three months of taking charge of the department; the next one will probably be there only for a few months and the fourth man will be there for a year according to the seniority. I would like to impress upon the Government that it is very necessary that the head of the department who is put in charge of medical administration should be a man who knows the department very well. It will take some time for him to learn about the working of the department. Most of these people have been doctors and have not been very much in administrative charge before. So the men who gain experience must be kept there for some time. I trust the Government would earnestly consider this request.

“ Coming next to medical education I would like to say that in the situation in which we find ourselves in this country, it is very necessary that the number of doctors should be increased considerably and the only way in which this could be accomplished is of course by intensive training and reducing the number of years of training they are now undergoing, namely, reducing the number of five years training to four years, or even three and a half years. I was reading a journal the other day in which a Missionary who has just returned from China has explained how the shortage of doctors there has been made good. He says that after the revolution the new Government came into power and they took it upon themselves to reduce the number of years of training to three and a half years and to give intensive training during these three and a half years. Also in some other journal on Medical education I read that in Russia after the revolution when they wanted more doctors they also reduced the number of years of training. Therefore the Government can easily reduce the number of years of training to three and a half years. The Provincial Medical Conference which met at Chidambaram sometime in 1948-49 passed a resolution unanimously that the number of years should be reduced to four or three and a half years. I would rather have the years given to theoretical training reduced and the number of years given for practical training as House Surgeons increased for

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another year or so, so that they might have practical knowledge of the subject. This would be very useful when they go out for practice in the outside world.

“ Next, coming to the question of recruitment, I find in the Budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister that Class II Assistant Surgeons are to be up-graded into Class I from April 1st. The Hon. Minister has stated there that only graduates are to be upgraded. I think it is a mistake. I wish all those people who are now in Class II are upgraded as if they were into Class I. I understand that the Surgeon-General has recommended that this should be done. I hope the Hon. Finance Minister who is in charge of the subject will convey our feelings to the Hon. Minister in charge of the portfolio. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi : ‘ It is a question of finance. ’) I know it is. You will have more difficulty when all of them become graduates and when these graduates are put in charge of these institutions later on, it will become costly.

“ Sir, there has been a hue and cry raised here that the number of hospitals in the mufassal is not sufficient to treat the increasing number of patients who are flocking to the hospital for treatment. The only way in which the problem could be solved is to requisition very big buildings, very big houses and convert them into hospitals. It cannot be solved by building new buildings which will only mean a waste of money. The best thing that the Government can do is to take charge of the buildings which are not put to proper use, which can be let out properly and utilized for hospitals if improvised. That is how other countries have solved the problem. That is how China solved the problem. In that way we can also solve our problem. I know, Sir, there are big temples in our State, there are big math buildings which are not being made use of for the last so many years. Only ‘*சைவ மாதலகை*’ are there for so many years. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi : ‘ What are they? ’) Bats, there are bats there and nothing more than that. Such buildings could be improvised and made use of for running hospitals. I do not want the Government to spend money on new buildings.

“ Another point which I would like to make is this. There has been a hue and cry that for cancer and other incurable diseases we must have large hospitals and that we must pay more attention to them. In fact the Women's Associations have been impressing upon the Government this fact and I understand that 80 beds have been provided in the General Hospital for that. Here I wish to bring to the notice of this House and the hon. Members certain facts connected with this. Our expectations of life in this country is roughly about 27 years. I would like to know from the Government first what order of priority they are going to follow in these matters. Did we not want first-class maternity centres to see that mothers gave birth to nice, beautiful babies without any difficulty whatsoever? We have these hospitals now. And now they want cancer hospitals. But I ask, Sir, is it not our duty to increase the average age of life of those little babies that they give birth to and see that all the children that are born into this world live as long a life as possible instead of wasting funds on cripples and probably

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incurables, who have no more chances in life. After all the average age for a cancer patient from the date it is diagnosed to the date he dies, is roughly about five years and nothing more than that. I know, Sir, there are some doctors who have said that in very rare cases the patients live for ten years. Is it worthwhile, I ask, to waste Government money on hospitals for these patients? This work can very well be entrusted to some philanthropists, maths or other bodies who can afford to spend some money. But it is the duty of the Government to attend to the children. In Bombay they have started a hospital for rehabilitating crippled children. How many hospitals have we in our State to attend to crippled children? Have we ever attempted to do anything for these children? We have an orthopaedic department in the General Hospital, and it is under the charge of a doctor who has returned from America after training. What is the number of cases he has looked into? After all he looks after cases of fracture and other things. Is it for this that we sent him to America? Is it not necessary that we should attend to born cripples or those who are made cripples on account of motor accidents and such other things, involving amputations of both legs and both hands and provide them with artificial limbs? Are these people not fit to live? We must help them as much as possible? So I would suggest to the Government that these should get first priority instead of spending money on hospitals for incurables and cases where expectation of life may not be as much as we would like to have as in the case of children. (An hon. Member: 'You are against cancer hospitals'.) Yes.

"Sir, with regard to Honorary Medical Officers, the hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan had a fling at them. I am very sorry he is not here now. I wish that he should hear me. The Honorary Medical Officers have been there for the past 20 or 25 years. They have been doing excellent work. After all it is not a novice just from the school, a young boy just passed out of the school and who has taken the degree that is posted in all these wards. It is only the senior people who have had ten or fifteen years of service and senior medical officers that are posted as honorary medical officers. The youngsters learn work from them. There is no hospital in which the youngster is put in charge straightaway as honorary medical officer. If the youngster picks up work and if he is sufficiently qualified and the authorities of the hospital or the department recognize that he is well qualified to be in charge either in the surgical or medical ward, then alone he is put in charge of certain number of beds. This is how it is done. I would request the Government to extend the system of posting honorary medical officers more and more so that it may be a good saving for the Government. Even in teaching institutions there are very eminent men who are capable of tackling the subject as professors. I wish the Government would make use of their services also in the teaching institutions.

"As regards opening of new colleges I find from the Hon. Minister's Budget speech that they are going to have the Guntur and Madurai medical colleges. These are going to be an accomplished fact very soon. I suggest that the new colleges that are to

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be opened at Madurai and Guntur should be made into first-class colleges. (Interruption.) I know you want money for the buildings and such other things. But I ask, why not have classes under the tamarind tree? It is not very difficult. If you are going to take the views of the University authorities, you will be nowhere. They will never allow you to complete the schemes. This is a very important matter. I am glad the Hon. Minister for Finance reminded me. The whole difficulty is the Indian Medical Council is controlled by the same old people who controlled it before freedom was won. Several countries, after the change, after freedom was won, have taken out these things root and branch and adjusted the systems of education whether it is medical, legal or any of these things to suit the new situation. It should be done even in this country. That is why I say, so long as the present Indian Medical Council, where we have got old people trained in the British atmosphere like Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and others, is there, the moment you want to reduce the period of training, these people will say it is lowering of the standard. For heaven's sake don't lower the standards. I am not for it. But I say you can give intensive training. Cut off the vacations. Now you have got vacation for three months. One month may do. Reduce the vacations and you can easily reduce the total period of training from five years to four years or so. Next give them intensive training. If you are giving eight hours' tuition every day, give then ten hours' tuition in the future and see that we get as competent doctors as possible. I tell you, if you go to the University you will get all these difficulties and troubles. If you are seriously minded, you can adopt the system followed in England. You can have the diploma examinations which have equal status like degrees and make the diploma an equal qualification for Government service. Therefore you can have diploma examinations such as the L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. as they are having in England. These are the minimum qualifications for doctors in England. With that sort of minimum qualifications and with that sort of men you can meet the shortage of doctors in Government hospitals and you can do more good to the people. Then the University authorities cannot come and say: 'You must spend three crores of rupees on buildings, hospitals and such other things.' They cannot say that. What we want is good equipment for basic training in anatomy and physiology. Why do you want big buildings, I ask, to give training in these basic sciences? You want something to protect you from sun and rain. That is all what you want. The teaching can be done under the shade of trees. If you are going to rely on these University authorities, I tell you, you cannot do anything."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member tell all these things to the Government. 'You' means, the Speaker."

* DR. S. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am telling all these things to Government through you. (Laughter.)

"Therefore, it is very necessary that we should think of some other method whereby we can get ourselves away from the clutches of Universities. Of course, we require University education but we want also a large number of doctors."

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

* DR. S. SUBRAMANIAM :—"If the Government are not prepared to reduce the period of studies, we have to turn seriously to getting more doctors by our own methods without the help of the University."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the morning we have been hearing many hon. Members speaking on this Medical Demand. But finally what we infer is that this is nothing but a harrowing drama of human tragedies. (Laughter.) Sir, the health conditions not only in India, but in several parts of the world are supposed to be bad. But there is a vast difference between the West and the East. In some places, they are dangerous but not serious. In other places they are serious but not dangerous. But in our State they are both dangerous and serious. Sir, to be brief, I should like to say that the whole of our State is a hospital and every house is a bed. Again, as it was correctly pointed out by an American tourist, our land is a land of lepers and beggars."

* DR. S. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I emphatically protest. We are not beggars."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—"It is certainly so, still I affirm it. If we see the statistics, we find the maximum number of beggars is in India and especially in our State and particularly in the Southern districts."

"Sir, we have also been hearing a very long catalogue of works and schemes from the Hon. Minister as to what the Government were doing all these days. From the year 1946 they are holding the reins of administration. No doubt, the Hon. Minister has said that they did something and that they are going to do certain other things. But what is the net result? Do you see anything about the conditions then and the conditions now prevailing?"

* MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member is using the word 'You' often. If the proceedings of this House are read by our successors or rather by our children, they will think that hon. Members are teaching lessons to the Chair."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"They are not expected to look into these proceedings."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Suppose they become members of this Assembly."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—"Whatever it may be, Sir, it is a mistake committed by all and not by me alone. When we are concentrating on the subject and when we want to draw the attention of the Government to our point of view, it is likely that we use the word 'you' and you may allow some margin, Sir. As you are not the Minister, our posterity will not commit the mistake anticipated by you. Hereafter I will be more cautious. (Laughter.)"

"Sir, when we are imitating Western countries in so many other matters, what have we done and what are we doing in the

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case of medical help to our people? The expenditure on medical education and medical help per head is Rs. 80 in the United States, Rs. 58 in the United Kingdom, Rs. 17 in France, Rs. 14 in Germany and Rs. 13 in Canada. But in our State and in India it is Re. 0-8-0! What else can we do to kill the people, Sir? What is the net result? India has the maximum percentage of infant mortality, adult mortality and maternal mortality and the minimum average age in the whole world. No doubt the Government are doing their best with the money they have. Sir, I really pity our Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi. He is a camel. He patiently bears any load put upon him. Why should he take up this Demand when it is not his portfolio and become a target of attack? It is really unfortunate that the Minister for Health is always on medical leave. (Laughter.) A Public Health Minister should be always healthy. But things are quite the reverse and he is the oldest Member of the Assembly.

"Sir, regarding Public Health, I have to say a few words. Water is the most important thing for improving the public health of a State. The per capita consumption of water is 100 gallons in America, 40 gallons in the United Kingdom, whereas it is only 6 gallons in our State. With such a poor water-supply how can we improve the public health?"

"In regard to houses, in the Madras City, especially near the Fort Railway station, we can see how many beggars are sleeping on the pavements and road margins, without food, cloth and without home. They have no protection from sun and rain."

"Sir, how can we run a hospital without beds? In America for every 10,000 population there are 250 beds and in the United Kingdom there are 150 beds. Here in Madras, we have only 2 beds. In the case of mufassal hospitals, the conditions are still worse. When out-patients go to these hospitals they become in-patients. (Laughter.) When in-patients go there they are cured once for all as they die. These are the conditions in the mufassal. Our patients are lying in verandas without cots for want of accommodation. They are exposed to rain and sun. It would be better for persons not to go to the hospital, because the conditions there are such that they will die after joining the hospital. While on the other hand, if they remain in their houses, there is a chance of their recovery. I, therefore, advise people first to insure their lives before going to the hospitals." (Laughter.)

SRI B. ANANTHACHAR :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, experts have spoken on this Demand. Even doctors have differed and agreed. Already a large body of patients are patiently suffering due to the present system or systems of medicine. I will just draw the attention of the Government to a few points for their best consideration."

"Sir, we have been opening cattle farms, poultry farms and many other farms for improving the quality of the breed, because we want better bulls, better hens and better eggs. We have been trying to improve on the most modern and scientific lines. But,

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my complaint is that nothing has been done to improve the real pedigree of man. This subject has not been thought of at all. It is tabooed. People swear on many things and it is high time that we change our methods and approach on a perfect scientific basis. Well, one thing that ought to strike anybody is the neglect of the youth of the country. I know that youth is the flesh and bone of the nation. But, what is it that has been done to improve their stamina, their disease-resistance power and their strength?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Body strength too."

SRI B. ANANTHACHAR:—"Yes, body strength too. I borrow the word from the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi. But, what is it that has been done? If the food is defective and if it is wanting in vitamins, we have to supply them to all the children studying in schools and colleges, and make them strong, alert and energetic. But, can they stand in competition with the youth of any other country in this world? Has this been thought of? Is there any plan or scheme before the Government? Is there any scheme prepared on scientific lines which would help the Government to tackle this problem? We have to vitaminize the students, if I may use the term, and make them strong. Now-a-days there is a lot of trouble about food. It is really bad. Diet is an important item. The old people might take care of themselves. But, what about the youth who have to help us when we are in ripe old age and give us the best that Nature and science should give us? This is really an interesting and thought-provoking subject and I am sure the Government will bestow their serious attention on this aspect and do something immediately, so that the youth of the country might be saved from further sufferings. Now, they are not strong. They have no resistance power and they are tried easily."

"Sir, another defect is low blood pressure among the people in the State. Low blood pressure may not be dangerous, but it is serious. It affects our appetite and probably glands may not be functioning properly. So, something must be done immediately. We have to revive the entire human system and particularly do something positive for the betterment of the youth."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Unani is the best."

SRI B. ANANTHACHAR:—"If Unani is the best, the Government may adopt it. But let them not take to homeopathic system of low potency. It may be good only when it is high potency."

"Sir, one method of giving medical help to our dumb millions is by introducing mobile medical units in the districts, particularly in places where there will be big congregations during jathras and several other such functions. I know that much has been done and much is being done. But it is not enough. We know the epidemics and we know the seasons when epidemics break out. Let us not wait for the reports of the local health officers before things are done. Let us be guarded and let us take the necessary precaution to prevent the spread of the epidemics all over the State."

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"Now, Sir, I come to another subject in which I am particularly interested, that is, birth-control. Birth-control seems to be becoming a very important subject of topical interest now-a-days and it is not now treated as a subject for superficial and jocular treatment. It is a serious subject. In fact, it is referred to by the President of the Indian Republic. The Prime Minister of India also referred to it. In this I am not entering into any controversy with doctors. I am interested in this subject purely as one who cannot produce hereafter anything like a fresh birth but as one who wants to alleviate the distress of the suffering population in the Madras State in this matter, taking a perfectly judicial and detached view of the subject. Well, there is need for birth-control. (Interruption.) Let those who want to produce do so; I have no objection. But, if anybody wants birth-control, I will put it like this. If you really think that there are some people who are interested in this topic of birth-control, absolutely there is nothing to guide those people, absolutely nothing except the advertisements that appear in the papers and magazines. But, that will be ludicrous. Therefore, Government should focus the attention of the public on this matter. Government should be sympathetic towards the public in this matter and make them more birth-control minded. If necessary, the State should seriously consider the opening of a birth-control clinic in each district or if it is not possible, at least to open a clinic for a couple of districts. These clinics should give the option to those people to choose the particular methods of birth-control which will suit them. That should be left to the individuals concerned." •

ONE HON. MEMBER:—"What about age-limit?"

SRI B. ANANTHACHAR:—"Age-limit also should be left to the individual. Now, Sir, coming to some of the wants and local grievances in the district of Bellary and other districts as well, rightly or wrongly, we have taken up the responsibility and so we have to establish more hospitals. Especially, we have to establish a medical college in Hospet, because, round about Hospet, you will see a number of patients and with the execution of the project, there will be a greater number of patients. Dust and disease are the speciality of Hospet. So, it is a serious question of public interest that a medical college should be started at Hospet. All the land, buildings and other equipments for starting such a college will be available. So, I would plead strongly with the Government that some college should be located at Hospet. I would very much wish if the Government start a medical college in the area of the project. There, we have really a beautiful site. The Hon. Minister himself has seen it. If such a college is started, it will be a certain source of income to the Government. Previously the sites were acquired and expensive buildings were located. But later on, it was sold to some contractor who brought it and then sold it again making a lot of profit. Let us not do that mistake again. Then, with regard to hospitals, they are in a poor condition. In fact, I do not want buildings. I want equipment for immediate good treatment. We wanted the Wellesley Sanatorium at Bellary

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itself to be converted into a hospital. Now, it is converted into a tuberculosis sanatorium. It is a very good move. But the accommodation there is very little. Much more than accommodation, the supply of drinking water is very insufficient, particularly in a place like Bellary which is dry and where there is very high temperature during the months of April and May. So, supply of drinking water is a dire necessity. Already, in the hospitals, accommodation is small. There is not enough space to move about even. So, if the supply of drinking water is also neglected, it will be really horrible. Therefore, I would wish that some of the hospitals are improved and brought up-to-date. Government should do something by way of preventing disease and also for curing patients who may hereafter suffer from such disease."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"கனம் அக்கிராசனாதிபதி அவர்களே, இந்த வைத்திய முறையைத் துரிதமாக முன்வந்துள்ள நான் முக்கியமாக இந்திய வைத்திய முறையைப் பற்றி கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்து சில முக்கியமான விஷயங்களை வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"இந்த புராதன பெருமை வாய்ந்த இந்திய வைத்திய முறையானது வளர்ச்சிக்குள்ளே 800 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பே ஆரம்பமாகிவிட்டது என்று கூறலாம். அதாவது என்று அன்னியர் படையெடுப்பு ஆரம்பமாகி இந்தியா அந்நியர் ஆக்கிக்கு அடிபணிந்து நின்றதோ அன்றிலிருந்தே இந்த இந்திய வைத்திய முறையானது வளர்ச்சி குன்ற ஆரம்பித்து விட்டது. இப்போது நமக்கு விடுதலை வந்து நம் நாடு மீட்சியுற்றதைப் போல இந்த புராதன இந்திய வைத்திய முறைக்கும் விடுதலை கிடைத்து நல்ல முறையில் வளர்ச்சி அடையுமென்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம். கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஆங்கில வைத்திய முறையில் சிறந்த அனுபவம் பெற்றவர். அதில் நம்பிக்கையும் வாய்ந்தவர். ஆகையினால்தான் இந்திய வைத்திய முறையானது அவர்களால் உதாசினம் செய்யப்பட்டுவருகிறது என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. அவர் ஆங்கிலமுறையில் பயிற்சி பெற்ற ஒரு டாக்டர் என்பதோடு ஒரு சிறந்த தேசாபிமானி என்ற காரணத்தினால் அவர் பரந்த உள்ளத்தோடு இந்திய வைத்திய முறையையும் கொஞ்சம் அனுதாபத்தோடு கவனித்து, அபிமானத்தோடு அதன் வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஆவன செய்ய முன்வருவார்கள் என்றே எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

"சென்ற மாதத்தில் இந்தச் சென்னை மா நகரில் இருக்கிற இந்திய வைத்திய கல்லூரி மாணவர்களிடையே ஏற்பட்ட அதிருப்தியின் காரணமாக விளைந்த வேலைநிறுத்தத்தை நம்முடைய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளையவர்கள் குறுக்கிட்டு அமைதியான முறையில் நிறுத்தி சமரசம் செய்து வைத்ததற்காக அவருக்கு முதலில் என்னுடைய நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். முன்பு இந்தக் கல்லூரியில் 5 ஆண்டுகள் பயிற்சி பெற்றால் அவர்கள் ஆங்கில முறைப்படி எஸ்.எம்.பி. படித்தவர்களைப்போல எல்லாவிதமான சலுகைகளையும் பெறுவார்கள் என்று ஜி.ஓ. இருந்தது. அதை காலப்போக்கில் சமீபத்தில் விடுத்த ஒரு ஜி.ஓ.வின் மூலமாக அந்த உரிமையை ரத்து செய்துவிட்டதின் காரணமாகத்தான் அவர்கள் மிகுந்த ஏமாற்றம் அடைந்து வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்வதற்குக் கூட துணிந்துவிட்டார்கள். நமது நாட்டுக்கு விடுதலை கிடைத்து நம் மக்கள் ஆக்கிரமிப்பில் அமர்ந்திருப்பதால் அவர்கள் அதிகமாக இந்திய வைத்திய முறைகளுக்குச் சலுகை கொடுப்பார்கள் என்று அவர்கள் நினைத்தது போக இந்தமாதிரி சர்க்கார் செய்தது நியாயமல்ல. ஆங்கில வைத்திய முறைக்கு ஒரு சலுகையும், இந்திய வைத்திய முறைக்கு அந்த சலுகை கிடையாது என்ற பாரபக்தமான செய்கை தகாது என்பதை நான் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். இந்திய வைத்திய முறையை அபிவிருத்திசெய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நம் சர்க்கார் உண்மையாக விரும்புவார்களேயானால், ஆங்கில முறையைக்காட்டிலும் சிறந்த கௌ

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வத்தையும், இந்திய வைத்திய முறையைப் பயின்ற மாணவர்களுக்கு அதிகமான சலுகையையும் அளித்தால் தான் இந்திய வைத்தியமுறை அபிவிருத்தி அடையுமெயல்லாது, தற்போது இந்திய வைத்திய முறைக்கு அதிகமான சலுகையைக் கொடுக்க மறுத்து அதே நேரத்தில் ஆங்கில வைத்திய முறையைப் படித்தவர்களுக்கு அதிக கௌரவத்தையும், சலுகையையும் அளிப்பதால்தான் நம்முடைய மாணவர்களுக்கு இந்திய வைத்திய முறையில் ஊக்கம் குன்றி அவர்கள் நாட்டமெல்லாம், அவர்கள் கவனமெல்லாம், ஆங்கில முறையில் சென்றுகொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இப்போது இந்திய வைத்திய முறை அபிவிருத்தி அடையவேண்டுமென்று நம் சர்க்கார் விரும்பும் பக்கத்தில் இந்திய வைத்திய முறையைப் பயின்றவர்களுக்கு உரித்தான கௌரவத்தையும், ஸ்தானத்தையும் தாமதமின்றி அளிக்க முன்வருவோமென்று நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நம் நாட்டில் நோயாளிகளின் தொகை பெருகிவருகிற காரணத்தால், இந்திய மக்கள் எல்லோரும் வைத்திய வசதி பெற்று ஆரோக்கியத்துடன், நோயின்றி சுகமாக வாழ வழிசெய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் இந்திய வைத்திய முறையினால்தான் முடியுமென்பதையும், எழைமிகுந்த இந்த நாட்டில் இந்திய வைத்திய முறையொன்றினால்தான் மிகக்குறைவான செலவில் யாவரும் வைத்திய வசதிபெற இயலும் என்பதையும் நான் இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"ஆகையினாலேயே தற்போது நம் சர்க்கார் இந்திய வைத்திய முறையில் சிகிச்சைப்பெற வசதி அளிப்பதோடு அல்லாமல், வெறும் வைத்திய முறை இருக்கட்டும் என்று இருப்பதோடு மாத்திரம் நின்றவிடாது அந்த இந்திய வைத்திய முறை அபிவிருத்தி அடையவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக இந்திய வைத்திய ஆராய்ச்சிக்கூடங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி அதன் மூலமாக இந்திய வைத்திய முறையை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்ய முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்த சென்னையிலுள்ள நகரத்தில் இந்திய வைத்திய முறையை வளர்ச்சியுறச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற புத்தூணர்ச்சியே கிடையாது. ஆதலினால் இந்த இந்திய வைத்திய ஆராய்ச்சிக்கூடங்களை சென்னை மா நகரம் போன்ற இடங்களில் அமைக்காது மற்ற இடங்களில் உதாரணமாக, தஞ்சை போன்ற இடங்களில் அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக இப்படிப்பட்ட இந்திய வைத்திய ஆராய்ச்சிக்கூடங்களை அமைத்து இந்திய வைத்திய முறையைப் பரிசீலனை செய்வதற்கு தஞ்சை நகரத்தைப் போன்ற ஒரு இடம் கிடைப்பது மிகத்தான் உதவியாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். இந்திய வைத்தியக் கல்லூரி ஒன்று தஞ்சையிலே பழங்காலத்தில் இருந்திருக்கிறது. அதற்காக வைக்கப்பட்ட தர்ம சொத்துக்களும் இருக்கின்றன. இப்போது அந்த சொத்தின் வரும்படியைக் கொண்டுதான் அங்கே ஆங்கில வைத்திய முறை ஆஸ்பத்திரி நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. இப்போது அந்த ஆங்கில வைத்திய முறை ஆஸ்பத்திரியை நிறுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. இந்திய வைத்திய முறைக்காக வைக்கப்பட்ட அந்தப் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு ஆங்கில ஆஸ்பத்திரியை நடத்துவதோடுகூட இந்திய வைத்திய முறை ஆராய்ச்சிக் கூடத்தையும் அங்கே அமைக்கலாமென்று கூறத்தான் நான் முன்வந்தேன். அதோடுகூட தஞ்சை நகரத்தில் இந்திய வைத்திய முறை ஆராய்ச்சிக்கான வேறு எத்தனையோ சாதனங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆங்கில வைத்திய முறையில் இல்லாத பலவிதமான சாதனங்களை இந்திய வைத்திய முறை பெற்றிருக்கிறது என்பதற்கு தஞ்சை நகரத்தில் எத்தனையோ சான்றுகள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை நான் இப்போது சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"குறிப்பாக தஞ்சை நகரத்தில் சரபோஜி மகாராஜா அவர்களால் அமைக்கப்பட்ட சரஸ்வதி மஹால் லேபரரி இருக்கின்றது என்பதை எல்லோரும் அறிவார்கள். அந்த உயர்ந்த இலக்கிய, மருத்துவ, சங்கீத ஆராய்ச்சிப் பொக்கிஷங்கள் நிறைந்துள்ள அந்த லேபரரியில் இன்னும் என்ன அரிய பெரிய புத்தகங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்று ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப்படாமல் அங்கே யுள்ள விலை மதிக்கமுடியாத ஏடுகளெல்லாம் இன்று கரையாடலில் அரிக்கப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் வருத்தத்தோடு சொல்

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லாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகின்றேன். எந்த நாட்டின் ஆராய்ச்சிக்கும் எட்டாத, ஆங்கில வைத்திய சாஸ்திரத்தின் எல்லைக்கும் அப்பார்ப்பட்டான இந்திய வைத்திய முறையின் சிறந்த ஆராய்ச்சிப் புத்தகங்கள் எல்லாம் அந்த லேப்ரரிமில் இருக்கின்றது, உதாரணமாக, 'சங்கீத சிசிச்சை' என்றதான் ஒரு உயர்ந்த நூல் 'சரஸ்வதி மஹால் லேப்ரரிமில்' உள்ளது. அதில் எப்போர்ப்பட்ட ரோகமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, எந்த ரோகத்திற்கு எந்தப் பாட்டை எந்த ரோகத்தில் பாடினால் அந்த ரோகமானது குணமடையும் என்ற விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி விரிவாக எழுதப் பட்டுள்ளது. இதுவரையிலும் எந்த வைத்திய முறையாலும் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப்படாததான, ஆங்கில வைத்திய முறையின் எல்லைக்கே அப்பார்ப்பட்ட இந்த உயர்ந்த வைத்திய சங்கீத சிசிச்சை நூல் அந்த சரஸ்வதி மஹால் லேப்ரரிமில்லேதான் உள்ளது. இந்தமாதிரியான உயர்ந்த சிசிச்சை முறைகள் அந்தக் காலத்தில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கின்றது என்பதற்கு இவைகள் எல்லாம் சான்றுகளாகத் திகழ்கின்றன. அமெரிக்கா தேசத்தவர்களும், ஜெர்மன் தேசத்தவர்களும், மற்ற ஐரோப்பிய நாட்டவர்களும் இந்த சரஸ்வதி மஹால் லேப்ரரிமிலிருந்து அந்த விலை மதிக்க முடியாத வைத்திய ஆராய்ச்சி நூல்களிலிருந்து நகல் எடுத்துச் சென்று அவரவர்கள் நாட்டில் இந்த முறையை அனுஷ்டித்து நல்ல பயனை அடைந்துவரும்போது நாம் மாதிரித் தாமரைக் குளத்தில் இருக்கிற தவளையைப்போல இந்த நாட்டிலேயே இருந்துகொண்டு நம் முன்னோர்களால் எழுதிவைத்துக் காப்பற்றப்பட்டு வரும் அந்த வைத்திய சிசிச்சை நூல்களை கொஞ்சம்கூட ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யாமல் இருப்பதானது ரொம்பவும் அவமானத்திற்கு உரியதான விஷயமென்பதையும், வெட்கப் பட்டத்தக்க தான கேவல நிலையென்பதையும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர நான் விரும்புகின்றேன். அதுவும் புற்று நோயை குணப்படுத்துவதற்காக இப்போது ஏராளமான பணங்கள் செலவிடப்பட்டு எந்தவிதமான பயனையும் அடையாத நிலையிலே நாம் இருக்கின்றோம். ஆனால் நம் நாட்டிற்குத் தகுந்த எளிய முறையில் இந்த மிகப் பயங்கரமான புற்று நோயை குணப்படுத்துகிற இந்திய வைத்திய முறைகளெல்லாம் அந்த இடத்திலே கவனிப்பாற்று புதைந்து கிடக்கிறது. இந்த வைத்திய முறையைக் கற்றுக்கொண்டு சென்ற ஜெர்மனி நாட்டிலோ, அமெரிக்கா நாட்டிலோ என்றால் இந்த முறையைப் பற்றி மெடிகல் ஜர்னல் மூலம் பிரசாரம் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே வைத்திய நூல்களைப் படித்துச் சென்ற அவர்கள் மிகப் பிரமிக்கத்தக்க முறையில் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்து வருகையில் நம் நாட்டவர்கள் மேல் நாட்டான போல என்ன ஆராய்ச்சி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்? எந்த மருந்தைக் கண்டுபிடித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்த்துக்கொண்டேயிருந்து எல்லா விஷயத்திலும் அவர்களைப் பின்பற்றிச்செல்லவேண்டுமென்று நாம் நினைத்தால் இது மிகவும் வெட்கப்படத்தக்க செய்கையாகும் என்பதை நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது.

"இந்தச் சமயத்திலே நான் நமது தேசப் பிதா, மகாத்மா காந்திஜி அவர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிற ஒரு பொன்மொழியை சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். அதாவது காந்திஜி அவர்கள் இந்த நாட்டிலே வியாதியினால் சாகிவர்களைக் காட்டிலும், மருந்துகளினால் சாகிவர்களின் தொகைதான் அதிகம் என்று வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லியிருப்பதை நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு ஞாபகமூட்டவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லையென்று எண்ணுகிறேன். அன்னல் காந்திஜி அவர்கள் போதித்த தத்துவங்களையெல்லாம் நடைமுறையில் முதலில் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவது சென்னை மாகாணம்தான் என்ற அழியாத அமரப் புகழைப் பெற்றுவரும் நம் மாகாணமானது இந்த வைத்திய விஷயத்தில் காந்திஜி உபதேசித்த உண்மையைக் கடைப்பிடிக்கத் தவறிவிட்டதென்று தான் கருதவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்படியின்றி காந்திஜி போதித்த மது விலக்கை மாகாணம் முழுவதும் 17 கோடி ரூபாய் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டும் பொருட்படுத்தாமல் கொண்டுவந்ததைப்போல, தீண்டாமையை விலக்க தீவிர நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டதைப்போல, இந்த விஷயத்திலும் நாம் முன்னணியிலிருந்து காந்திஜி அவர்கள் உபதேசித்த இயற்கை வைத்திய முறையிலும் கவனம் செலுத்தி நமக்கு உரித்தான பெயரை

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இந்தச் சென்னை மாகாணம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதினால்தான் இந்த மாகாணம் இந்த இயற்கை வைத்தியமுறையில் அதிகமான கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்பதை நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கூற விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"அன்றையதினம் நான் இயற்கை வைத்திய முறையைப் பற்றி பேசும்போது நண்பர் டாக்டர் சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள், 'சரியாகப் போச்சு. இனி மரத்தடியிலேயே கட்டிலை போடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வார்கள் போலிருக்கு', என்று கேலி செய்தார்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு ஒன்று கூற நான் விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்த நாட்டிலே இருந்து வாழ்ந்து வந்த அகஸ்தியரிடம் ஒரு நாள் தீராத ரோகமுள்ள ஒரு வியாதியஸ்தன் வந்தானாம். அவர் அவனது நோயைப் பரிகைச் செய்துவிட்டு இந்திய வைத்தியத்தில் மிகவும் புகழ்வாய்ந்த தன்வந்தரி அவர்களிடம் போகும்படியாகச் சொன்னார்களாம். ஆனால் அப்படிப் போகும்போது அவனை ஒவ்வொரு நாள் இரவும் புளியம்மரத்தடியில் படுத்துக் கொண்டு தன்வந்தரியிடம் போகும்படி அவர் சொல்லி அனுப்பினாராம். அதேமாதிரியாக அவன் ஒவ்வொரு நாள் இரவும் புளியம்மரத்தடியில் படுத்துத் தூங்கிக்கொண்டு தன்வந்தரியிடம் போய்ச் சேரும்போது அவன் நோய் அதிகமாகி விட்டது. உடனே தன்வந்தரி அவனை திரும்பவும் அகஸ்தியரிடமே போகும்படி சொல்லி அனுப்பினாராம். ஆனால் இம்முறை போகும்போது ஒவ்வொரு நாள் இரவும் புளியம்மரத்தடியில் படுத்ததற்குப் பதிலாக வேப்பமரத்தடியில் படுத்துக்கொண்டு அகஸ்தியரிடம் போகும்படி உத்தரவிட இந்த நோயாளியும் அப்படியே வேப்பமரத்தடியில் படுத்துக் கொண்டு அகஸ்தியரிடம் வந்து சேருமுன் அவன் நோய் குணமாகிவிட்டதாம். இப்படி வேப்பமரத்தடியில் படுத்தே மருந்து எதுவும் சாப்பிடாமல் அவன் நோய் பூர்ணமாக குணம் ஆகி விட்டது என்றால் நான் கேட்கிறேன், எதற்காக ஆஸ்பத்திரி கட்டில்களிலே போய் படுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும், அங்கே தாங்கமுடியாத நாற்றத்தை அனுபவிக்கவேண்டும் என்று இதை டாக்டர் சுப்பிரமணியம் போன்றவர்கள் நன்றாக யோசிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் என் வேண்டுகோள். இதை கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த விஷயத்தில் அவர்கள் தற்போதாவது அதிக கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இப்போது இயற்கை வைத்திய விஷயமாக அதை ஆராய்ந்து முடிவு கூற ஒரு கமிட்டியை அமைத்து அதற்கான நிதியை ஒதுக்கி இந்த இயற்கை வைத்திய வளர்ச்சிக்கான முறைகளைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க இப்போது காந்தி ஸ்மாரக் நிதி கமிட்டியார் முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நமது அரசாங்கமும் அதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்ய முன் வருமேயானால் இயற்கை வைத்திய முறை வளர்ந்து அபிவிருத்தி அடையும் என்பதை நான் அவர்களுக்குச் சுட்டிக் காட்டுவதோடு, இந்த விஷயத்தில் அவர்கள் விசேஷ கவனம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இப்போது ஜில்லா தலைநகர்களிலே இருக்கிற சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் அனேக ஊழல்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை பல அங்கத்தினர்களும் எடுத்துக் காட்டினார்கள். சில சில இடங்களில் சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் போதிய கவனமில்லை, அல்லது வசதியில்லை. எல்லாம் இருந்தாலும் சரியான பயிற்சி பெற்ற டாக்டர்கள் இல்லை. அப்போது ஆஸ்பத்திரி டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் அட்வைசரி கமிட்டிகள் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அவர்கள் பலவிதமான தீர்மானங்கள் நிறைவேற்றி அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் தீர்மானம் எந்த இடத்திலும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவராததே தவிர அந்த தீர்மானம் எந்த இடத்திலும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவராததே தெரியவேயில்லை. அவர்கள் நிறைவேற்றுகிற தீர்மானங்களை எல்லாம் நிறைவேற்றுகிறார்களே தவிர சர்க்காரால் எந்தவிதமான மதிப்பும் அவைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுவதாகத் தோன்றவில்லை. ஏனெனில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கிற கமிட்டி பல தீர்மானங்களை நிறைவேற்றியுள்ளது. இன்று தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் சிலவற்றில் மருந்து வசதியே கிடையாது. சிலவற்றில் தண்ணீர் வசதியும் கிடையாது. நோயாளிகள் படுக்க படுக்கை வசதியே கிடையாது. போதாக்குறைவு சரியான டாக்டர்கள் வசதியும் கிடையாது, என்றெல்லாம் புகார் மேல் புகாராகக் கூறப்படுகிறது. கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த

[Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai] [20th March 1951]

மாதிரியான விஷயத்திலெல்லாம் உடனடியாகக் கவனம் செலுத்தி ஆவன் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இப்போது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த மானியத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

3-15 p.m. * DR. U. P. MALLAYYA :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are really very sorry that the Hon. the Minister for Health is not amidst us to-day and is not also keeping good health. We wish that he returns to us very soon fully restored in health and takes on the responsibility that is cast upon him.

“ The Hon. the Leader of the House, when he put this Demand before us and when he replied to the general discussion, said that the importance of this Demand is really great. Even after this admission this Demand has not received at the hands of the Government the attention that it deserves. How else could we account for the dearth of medical men? Whether at the headquarters or in the villages and hamlets the same dearth of qualified medical men exists. Year after year the position shows no sign of improvement. What can be the reason for this? I should certainly say that this is due to the fact that there has not been sufficient encouragement to the medical men to come forward. No doubt, this year, by upgrading the Class II men as Class I men, the Government have given an impetus to these men to come forward. But what about the position in the villages? The hospitals in the mufassal are not having good medical men and in consequence the villagers do not have proper attention. I would impress upon the Government that they should form some mobile medical units for service in the villages. This is a thing which has received some attention but not enough.

“ I now come to the headquarter hospitals. In my own district there was a five-year plan for improving the headquarter hospital and every year the Government have been making provision for extensions, expansion and improvement of it. But not a single pie has, I think, been spent in that connexion so far. Even this year there is a provision for it. I wish the Government goes ahead with this at least this year. Until recently there was no X-ray equipment in that hospital, but the local branch of the Provincial Welfare Committee was good enough to give a small diagnosis set worth Rs. 3,000-4,000. But the pity of it is that there is no decent room in the hospital to house that set. It is, therefore, kept in an improvised room on the veranda of the hospital. Why should such be the state of affairs still, is my question to the Government.

“ As regards the extension of the maternity hospital of my district, there are no necessary buildings and yet the Government do not go ahead with the programme they have chalked out. I wish they give serious attention to it.

“ In this connexion I wish to draw attention to the great concern that we feel when we see our well-qualified and efficient medical men going to the service of other States. This is a serious loss to our State. When there is scarcity of qualified men here and when we have a programme for enlarging our medical colleges,

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we should do our best to retain their services for our State. Our men should further be given opportunities for higher studies and training so that they may be available to us for taking classes in our future medical colleges.

“ Now I wish to make a reference to the important question of the day, viz., the G.C.I.M. It is true that these G.C.I.M. students when they were admitted to the college, had been allowed to hope that they were also to practice modern medicine. I say this because you know that the L.I.M. people trained in that same college did this practice and the Government never objected to it. Therefore, when these people, after seeing the curriculum joined the institution, did entertain the hope that they could practice modern medicine. I do not think they can claim the standard of medical men graduating from the colleges of modern medicine. My idea is that, whatever people may say—either on account of sentiment or false sense of patriotism or want of proper knowledge—people do not want the indigenous medicine. They may talk highly of it, but certainly they do not want it. I heard the views of the Hon. the Finance Minister on this question. No doubt people, speaking here, praise the indigenous medicine, but they do not take advantage of it themselves. I am not prejudiced against the indigenous medicine, although I am practising a different system of medicine. I am drawing pointed attention to this now because this has got a bearing on the question now engaging the attention of the Government about the College of Indian Medicine. The sooner the Government solve this question the better for all concerned. My concrete suggestion in the matter is that the students who have joined the course now should have a chance to appear for examinations in modern medicine after being given good coaching, and be treated as graduates in modern medicine. There must be a change of curriculum for this. If necessary an expert body might be asked to consider this question and see whether this college cannot be converted into a college of modern medicine. Otherwise there will always crop up inconvenient problems. We do not want a hybrid system to be there. If people want indigenous medicine, let there be some sort of college for that and the Government may give grant to such existing institutions. Let the villagers choose for their patronage whichever system of medicine they like. I think the students will also welcome this. When they joined this institution, they did not do so, on account of their love for the indigenous medicine. Most of them were unable to get admission to the modern medicine medical colleges and so elected to join this college as the next best, but certainly they were hoping that they would be allowed to practice modern medicine. Therefore the present batch of students may be given two or three years more grounding in the modern medicine and brought up to the standard of graduates of modern medicine. That will be the proper thing to do. The students will like it also.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member's time is up.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is indeed regrettable that in the so-called Welfare State, the

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Government have not been able to set apart more than 3 crores and 12 lakhs for the Medical Department and 1 crore and 14 lakhs for the Health Department."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is 131 lakhs."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"The Hon. Minister may be right. He said in his Budget speech as follows: 'The health of the people is the primary concern of every modern State.' I ask, Sir, is this the manner in which this State has been fulfilling its duty in this regard? Sir, the revenues of this State have increased during the past decade from 16 crores to nearly 60 crores. But the population of the State during the same period has also increased tremendously and is continuing to increase and yet the Government have not been able to set apart more than this small amount for solving the problems of the department of Health."

"Sir, you know that unless the Government come forward and make better provision for meeting the situation created by the increasing population, the health of our citizens will remain the same as before and the *status quo* will be maintained. The position has not improved, because while the finances have improved and the Government have increased the allotment, the increase in the population has been tremendous. The increase in the allotment has not at all been commensurate with the increase of the population."

"Sir, the Medical and the Health Departments are the most fortunate departments of the Government. (An hon. Member: 'Fortunate?') Yes, because the public are coming forward to give munificent donations to Government in various ways for expenditure on these departments. Through the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund and other organizations funds are pouring into the hands of the Government. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has opened a ward in the hospital at a tremendous cost from public contribution. This is the one department which has engaged the attention of the public and they are coming forward unstintingly, even in these days of scarcity of money to help the Government in the matter of the promotion of health. And yet, what do we find? Even the funds placed at their disposal for being utilized for public health purposes are not being availed of by the Government. I am sorry, Sir, the Hon. Minister in charge of the portfolio is not present. I am sorry to trouble the Hon. the Finance Minister who is not aware of all the details."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I know the details. All these cases come to me also, because they involve money."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I am glad to know that the Hon. Minister is well-versed in all matters. He would perhaps remember that the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund and the Cancer Relief Association donated large sums of money for the establishment of a cancer block in the General Hospital and that for two long years the Government did not take steps to

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utilize that amount. It was only after considerable agitation and a series of interpellations in the Assembly and after many persons drew the attention of the Government to the matter that they took action in regard to this matter."

"Likewise, the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund has been making appeals to the Government to start some clinics, some sanatoria; but the Government are not prepared to agree to bear the recurring charges. The trouble actually is that although the Provincial Welfare Fund people are prepared to bear the capital expenditure, the Government are not prepared to meet the recurring expenditure. In spite of that, the Minister goes on saying this is a Western State, that he has the welfare of the people at heart and all that! Sir, you would have read in the papers recently the scathing remarks which the present Surgeon-General made when he visited some of the district headquarter hospitals—leave alone the taluk headquarter hospitals. They are almost in an appalling condition, he said. It would not do credit to any Government to have such hospitals in existence. I myself have seen some of these hospitals in the districts and have found that they were in such an appalling condition that one would rather feel that they were abolished altogether. There is so much of overcrowding here. Even in our city hospitals, such as the General Hospital, the Gosha Hospital or the Royapettah hospital, and even in the Maternity Hospital, there is so much of overcrowding that you find some of the patients have to lie on the floor on mats. Such is the appalling condition of our hospitals."

"With reference to the Gosha Hospital, I have been urging on the floor of this House often and often the dire necessity for providing this hospital with a steam laundry. Two years ago the Hon. Minister will remember that a steam laundry was sanctioned for the Stanley Hospital, and at that time I asked about the promise in this regard for the Gosha Hospital. At that time the Government came forward and assured me that the matter would be taken up in the following year. We, Sir, have been in this Assembly for nearly five years, and in spite of our constant demands and requests to the Government in regard to this matter, their promise has not been implemented, although I am sure the cost to the Government will not be very exorbitant."

"Again, with reference to the registration of nursing homes, I have been asking the Government to take steps to see that nursing homes are registered, because some of the homes are in a very unhappy condition. I have no time to elaborate on the awful condition existing in some of the nursing homes. I have been long urging upon the Government to take steps to see that these nursing homes are registered, but nothing has been done in this respect."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Both these items are coming up soon."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" 'Soon' means when? The Government have been telling me so ever since we

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came to this Assembly. I would like to have an assurance from the Hon. Minister that before the next elections, before he goes out of office at least, he will make some provision for a steam laundry in the Gosha Hospital, so that the women in that hospital may feel that after all the Government have done something for the poor and unhappy patients there.

"I was referring, Sir, to the case of midwives. Every year the Government are training a hundred midwives. What about the innumerable children that are born every year? How are you going to meet the situation of increasing number of births with your hundred midwives a year? A hundred midwives will mean that the position will remain static, because while you are increasing midwives only by a hundred, hundreds of thousands of children are being born. The problem is really very acute. The Bhoze Committee made recommendations in this regard, but all their recommendations in regard to this matter and with regard to rural medical relief have vanished into thin air. Even the recommendations of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee have all been shelved. So far as the Health and Medical departments are concerned, I must say that the Government have been most apathetic, and most niggardly in their allotments."

"Coming now to the College of Indian Medicine, I will just say a word. It is indeed regrettable to find that the Government to-day have adopted a different attitude from that which was adopted some time previously at the time when Mr. Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar was the Chief Minister. I feel, Sir, that the Government are adopting a step-motherly attitude towards this institution. It is on account of that that we find there is so much trouble there. While we do deprecate the indiscipline amongst the students of that institution, I do feel—I may say I am one of the members of the governing body—that the Government are quite indifferent to the needs and requirements of this institution and are not giving due attention to the difficulties of the students there. I have discussed this matter with Dr. Guruswami, the Principal and other members threadbare at our last meeting and I may inform the Hon. Minister that I have come to the conclusion that the Government should change their attitude in regard to this matter. The Government should realise the difficulties of the students and should see to it that their status is improved, that the equipment in the college is adequate, that the staff of the hospital is enlarged and that the degree that is given to the students is quite in consonance with the knowledge imparted to them and the years of study put in by them."

* **SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN** :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, வைத்ய மான்யத்தை ஆதரிக்கையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது எல்லா ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலும் நோயாளிகள் மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றார்கள். இடம் எவ்வளவு இருக்கிறதோ அதைவிட ஒன்றரை மடங்கு நோயாளிகள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அதனால் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் நோயாளிகள் வெராண்டாக்களிலும் நடைபாதைகளிலும் படுக்க வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். இதைத் தவிர எவ்வளவு இடம் இருக்கிறதோ அதை அனுசரித்துதான் டாக்டர்களை நியமிக்கிறார்கள். அதிக நோயாளிகள் இருப்பதை அனுசரித்து வைத்தியர்களையோ, டாக்டர்களையோ

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நியமிக்கப்படுவது இல்லை. ஆகவே நோயாளிகளின் எண்ணிக்கையை சரித்தே டாக்டர்களையும், வைத்தியர்களையும் நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டும்—டாக்டர்களும் வைத்தியர்களும் ஒன்று என்ற முறையில் தான் நான் வைத்தியரும் டாக்டர்கள் என்று குறிப்பிடுகிறேன்—உத்யோக முறையில் நியமிக்கப்படுவதற்கு அதிகமாக சிலவாகும் என்றால் கௌரவமுறையிலாவது டாக்டர் அவசியமானபொழுது நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கும் லாபம். டாக்டர்களுக்கும் தன்னுடைய தொழில் முன்னேற்றமடைவதற்கு அனுசூலம். ஆகவே honorary டாக்டர் அதிகமாக நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

"தவிர ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் நோயாளிகளுக்கு இடம் கிடைப்பது மிக அரிதாக இருக்கிறது. பெரிய மனிதராக இருந்தால் ஒழிய சாதாரண இடம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இன்னும் சிபார்சு இருந்தால்தான் இடம் கிடைக்கிறது. மற்றும் சொந்தமாக வைத்து நடத்தும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் வளவு செலவாகின்றதோ அதைவிட பெரும் பகுதி சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் செலவாகின்றது. அதன் காரணத்தை எடுத்து விஸ்தரித்துச் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. இதை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து தக்கது செய்யவேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக எல்லா ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலும் உணவுக்கென்று செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறது. அதைக் கணக்குப் பார்த்தாலும் சொந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் செலவாவதைக் காட்டிலும் சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் அதிக செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறது. உணவுக்கென்று கொடுக்கப்படும் தொகை சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டு வந்து செலவாகிவிட்டால் மதுரையைப் போன்று எல்லா நகரங்களிலும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலும் தவறுதலான காரியங்களைச் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் மதுரையில் நடந்து வந்ததை ஒன்றிரண்டு ஆண்டுகள் முன் அங்கு ஒரு ஜில்லா வைத்ய அதிகாரி இருந்தார், அவர் இதைக் கவனித்து இதை மிகவும் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்தார். அதேமாதிரி எல்லா ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலும் உணவு விஷயத்தில் சரியானபடி சமைத்து கணக் பிரகாரம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதா வென்றும் ஊழல் இல்லாமலிருக்கிற வென்பதையும் பார்க்கவேண்டும்."

"ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் சாப்பாட்டின் செலவு விஷயத்தை கவனித்தால் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 1-9-0 ஆகிறது. இன்னொரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் பதினொரு அணுவும், பனிரெண்டணுவாகிறது. இன்னும் சில ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை கவனித்தால் ரூ. 2-4-0 என்றும் ரூ. 2-8-0 என்றும் செலவாகிறது. இதைப் பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. அந்தந்த களின் விலைவாசிகளை அனுசரித்து உணவை சமைத்துக் கொடுத்த அது நியாயமாக இருக்கும். அவ்வாறில்லாமல் அருப்புக்கோட்டை ரூ. 2-12-0 என்றும் விஜயவாடாவில் ரூ. 1-9-0 என்றும், மதுரை ரூ. 1-1-0 என்று மிருந்தால் நிச்சயமாக சிலவு செய்வதில் ஏதோ தவறு நடந்து வருகிறது என்றே சொல்லவேண்டும். இந்த தவறு எங்கே நடக்கிறது என்று கணக்குப்பார்த்து அதைக் கண்டுபிடித்து அந்தந்த ஊரின் சாதாரண விலையைப் பார்த்து எங்கு அனாவசியமாக அதிக செலவாகிறதோ அதை கவனித்து பரிகாரம் தேடும்படியாக சர்க்காரை நாட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

"இந்த வருஷம் ஜில்லா தலைநகரங்களிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் வற்றை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அதிக இடவசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்போவது சொல்லுகிறார்கள். முக்யமாக சென்னை, மதுரை, மங்களூர் போன்ற இடங்களிலும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய இடமிருக்கிறது. ஜில்லா தலை நகரங்களிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் இடத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்றும் அவ்விதம் இடத்தை விஸ்தரித்தால் அதனால் கிராமங்களுக்கும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும், நகரங்களுக்கும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும் என்பவ் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே சென்னை, மதுரை, மங்களூர் முதலிய இடங்களில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை விஸ்தரிக்காமல் கிராமங்களில் சமாளவரையில் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதனால் கிராம மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் உதவியாக இருக்கும். அதோடு ஒரு mob van மருந்துகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய் கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று பக்கங்கள் சிகிச்சை செய்துவந்தால் ரொம்பவும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். இவ்விதம் அமெரிக்கா போன்ற இடங்களில் நடந்துவருகின்றனவாம். அவ்விதம்

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van களில் சென்று கிராமங்களுக்கு சிகிச்சை செய்துவந்தால் யார் யாரை நகரங்களிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கும் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கும் சிகிச்சைக்கு அனுப்பலாம் என்று தெரிந்துகொண்டு அவர்களை மட்டில் நகரங்களிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்கலாம். இந்த முறையையும் நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் தேடி நடக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களில் வைத்திய வசதி குறைவாக இருப்பதால் இந்த முறையை சர்க்கார் கையாளவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மற்றும் க்ஷயரோகத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் இப்பொழுது க்ஷயரோகம் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. மதுரைக்கு எங்கிருந்தெல்லாமோ நோயாளிகள் வந்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால் அங்கிருக்கும் இடம் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் முக்கால்வாசி பேர்களை திருப்பியனுப்பவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் நோயாளிகளுக்கு தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் ஒரு sanatorium வைப்பதென்றாலும் அதிக செலவாகும். ஜில்லா ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு sanatorium ஏற்படுத்துகிறது. ஆனால் அதற்கும் அதிகம் செலவாகும். இதை அனுசரித்து கிராமங்களில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை ஏற்படுத்துவதோடு ஒரு clinic ஐ யும் வைத்தால் இந்த நோயாளிகளை அங்கேயே இருக்கும்படி ஒரு யோசனையைச் சொல்லி, கிராமங்களிலிருந்தால் ரொம்பவும் காற்றோட்டமாக இருந்து அனுசலம் ஏற்படும் என்ற யோசனையை அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லி அவர்களுக்கு கிராமங்களிலேயே சிகிச்சை செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யும்படியாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவ்விதம் செய்வதால் ரொம்பவும் முற்றிப்போன நோயாளிகளை நகரங்களிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு அனுப்பி விட்டு மற்றவர்களுக்கு கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலேயே சிகிச்சை செய்வதற்கு செலகர்யமாக இருக்கும்.

“அதே மாதிரி குஷ்டரோகம் சில ஜில்லாக்களில் மிகவும் அதிகமாகிறது. நூறுக்கு 7, 8 வீதம் என்று கூட இருக்கின்றன வென்று சொல்லலாம். எந்தெந்த இடங்களில் எவ்வளவு இருக்கின்றன வென்பதே தெரியவில்லை. இப்பொழுது செங்கற்பட்டில் குஷ்ட சிகிச்சைக்கு என்று ஒரு பெரிய sanatorium இருக்கிறது. இந்த குஷ்டரோகிகளுக்கு ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் ஒரு sanatorium வைப்பது என்பது முடியாது. ஒவ்வொரு கிராம ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலும் clinic ஒன்று வைத்து குஷ்டரோகிகளுக்கு நல்ல முறையில் யோசனைகள் சொல்லி சிகிச்சை செய்து வந்தால் செலகர்யமாக இருக்கும். செங்கற்பட்டு sanatorium ஐப் பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறேன். சமீபத்தில் இரண்டொரு வாரத்திற்கு முன் அங்கு போய் பார்த்தேன். அது ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக நடந்து வருகிறது. அங்கிருக்கும் நோயாளிகள் தங்களுக்குள்ள நோயைப்பற்றியே கவலை கொள்ளாமலிருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களைப் பார்த்தாலும் அந்த நோய் இருப்பதாக தெரியவில்லை அந்த நோயாளிகள் தங்களுடைய காலத்தை விணக்காமல் நூல் நூற்றல், தச்சு, கொத்து, விவசாயம் போன்ற வேலைகளைச் செய்து வருகின்றார்கள். விவசாயத்தைப் பறப்புவதற்கென்று சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் நிதியும் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கிருக்கும் நோயாளிகள் ரொம்பவும் சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். தங்களுடைய தேவைகளை தாங்களே தேடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதேபோல் கிராமங்களிலும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்த வருஷம் மதுரையில் ஒரு வைத்திய கல்லூரியை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்காக சர்க்கார் திட்டமிட்டிருப்பதைக் கண்டு மிகவும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். மதுரையிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரி ஒரு பெரிய ஆஸ்பத்திரி. இராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள பெரிய ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் சென்னைக்கு அடுத்த பெரிய ஆஸ்பத்திரி மதுரை ஆஸ்பத்திரிதான். எல்லா துறையிலும் அது ஒரு பெரிய ஆஸ்பத்திரியாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய உபகரணங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே இந்தக் கல்லூரியை இன்னும் நான் கடத்தாமல் இப்பொழுதே ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்கு வேண்டிய போதுமான கட்டிடங்கள் இப்பொழுது இல்லாவிட்டாலும் temporary ஆகவாவது பக்கங்களிலுள்ள கட்டிடங்களை எடுத்து அவசியம் காலதாமதமாகாமல் இந்த வருஷமே ஆரம்பித்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்

[20th March 1951] [Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman]

கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்கு அவசியமானால் கலெக்டருடைய பங்களாவையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அவருக்கு பக்கத்தில் ஏதாவது ஒரு கட்டிடத்தைக் கொடுக்கலாம். ஆகவே காலதாமதம் ஏற்படாமல் இந்த வருஷமே அதை ஆரம்பித்து வைக்கும்படியாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்னும் மதுரை ஆஸ்பத்திரியின் மத்தியில் Infectious disease ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்குச் சுற்றிலும் அங்கேயே வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் குடியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆஸ்பத்திரியின் அருகாமையில் அறையும் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அதனால் தொத்து நோய் பாவுவதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படுகிறது. அதை இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் இடத்திலேயே விட்டுவிடாமல் அவசியம் தூரத்தில் அந்த Infectious diseases ஆஸ்பத்திரியைக் கொண்டு போகவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதற்காக சர்க்கார் அதிகப்படி பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி யிருக்கிறார்கள். கண்டிப்பாக இந்த வருஷமே இதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது வைத்திய கல்லிக்காக ஏராளமான பணம் சர்க்கார் செலவு செய்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதமிருந்தும் கிராமங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய டாக்டர்கள் கிடைப்பதில்லை. சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகத்திலிருந்துவிட்டு தன்னுடைய உத்தியோகம் முடிந்து பென்ஷன் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளும்போது அந்த டாக்டர் ஒரு வருஷமாவது கிராமங்களில் வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு திட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் வகுக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதமில்லாவிட்டாலும் இன்னொரு யோசனை இருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு டாக்டருக்கும் சர்க்கார் வேலை கொடுக்கும் பொழுது அவசியம் அந்த டாக்டர் ஒரு வருஷமாவது கிராமங்களில் வேலை செய்யும்படியாக ஏற்பாடுசெய்ய வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்தியவைத்திய கல்லூரியைப் பற்றி இன்று பலர் பேசினார்கள் இந்திய வைத்திய கல்லூரியில் படித்துவிட்டு பரீட்சையில் தேர்ந்தவர்கள் கூட இம்மாகாணத்தில் அந்த முறையை அனுஷ்டிக்க விரும்பவில்லை. நோயாளிகள் அவை விரும்பாத காரணத்தினாலே என்னவோ தெரியவில்லை. அது எந்த காரணமாக இருந்தபோதிலும் நம்முடைய டாக்டர்கள் அந்த இந்திய வைத்திய முறையை அனுஷ்டிக்க விரும்பவில்லை. அதனால் இந்திய வைத்திய முறையிலும் சிகிச்சை கொடுக்க விரும்பவில்லை என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. ஆனால் இது வரையிலும் நன்றாக அதை அனுஷ்டிக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதாக தெரிகிறது. சர்க்கார் வேதரத்தன் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் தஞ்சை சாஸ்வதி மகால் லைப்ரரிப்பற்றி பிரமாதமாக சொன்னார். அங்கிருக்கும் நூல்களை சாதாரணமாக மக்கள் புரிந்துகொள்ளும்படி எழுதி வெளியிடவேண்டும். பிறகு எல்லோரும் சலபமாக அனுஷ்டிக்கும் முறையில் ஒரு ஆராய்ச்சி நடத்தி வர வேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நேரம் அதிகமாக இல்லாததால் இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to discuss the inadequacy or the adequacy of the medical treatment in rural and urban areas. Sir, in the rural areas, the attempt that was made for the first time to popularise modern methods of treatment was due to the genius of the late Raja of Panagal. Since then rural medical aid has been going on year after year, increasing in strength and in usefulness. But, at the same time there are inevitable difficulties in the way which ought to be foreseen and removed if rural aid is to be of the required quality and required usefulness. Sir, for one thing, the conditions in rural atmosphere are not really encouraging. We have the slogan ‘Back to the village’. But it is bound to remain a slogan and a pious hope without its being put into practice, unless the conditions in rural areas are greatly improved. Sir, the doctor also is a human being. His work is very hard and it is a strain on the physical, moral and mental resources of the practitioner.

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p.m.

[Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao] [20th March 1951]

The conditions in the village usually are depressing enough for any man who is acquainted with modern ideas of life. For instance, in any average village, there is not a decent bungalow or a house for a medical practitioner to live in in comfort and to keep up with the call to help that comes both day and night, and with the wear and tear of dull drudgery it is not possible and it is not really in the nature of human strength to endure it year in and year out. I have been for several years in a country like England and no doubt there is also rural medical aid. But there is a great deal of co-operation there amongst medical practitioners, both in the city and in rural areas. Medical practitioners there have learnt in course of years that they should not compete with one another and that they should not consider that one practitioner is necessarily a rival to the other and therefore they go in for a kind of partnership, if not for the patient, but at all times, with the time they have, for having frequent holidays. Practitioners even in rural areas in a country like England have Sunday afternoon off and also one afternoon off during the week and the patients of a doctor are handed over to the nearest neighbouring doctor, so that while he is away for two afternoons in the week the neighbouring doctor would look after his patients. Whereas, here in our country, natural to our disposition, no medical man really trusts his neighbouring medical practitioner and therefore he sticks to his place day and night, every day of the month, every month of the year and as his practice begins to increase, he begins to feel the monotony of the work, by the grinding nature of his work, before long he becomes a cripple. Therefore, I for one, think, that if this rural work is to be a success, there ought to be sufficient encouragement given by the State, but not merely asking the practitioner to go and settle down in the village and eke out his practice. No doubt, in recent years a subsidy is being given, but it is not really enough to keep a man going and after a training of five or six years in the medical college of a University, what is left over is hardly enough for a holiday, much less for new books, new periodicals and new journals. Sir, medical training is the most expensive education that a student is called upon to undergo and the monetary reward at the early stages is the least amongst the professions. Therefore the amount that is given by the State is very halting. It must be sufficient to encourage a practitioner to go into the village and stand all the ordeals of a village life, with grinding work day and night and it must be sufficient to compensate him for all these. Secondly, Sir, the State also must try to induce a kind of co-operative system between the doctors, so that the doctors may feel that they are bound to help one another and have sufficient relaxation and rest before they are called upon to treat patients. Therefore, to have a right sort of medical aid, you must pay them well.

"Another important matter is, there ought to be good roads in villages. Many a time, I know in the delta areas in the Northern Circars, during the heavy rainy season, there may be a doctor in one end of the village and there may be patients at the other end

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of the village and neither the patients could go to the doctor, nor the doctor to the patients, because they have to wade through more than waist-deep of water. Therefore, Sir, if you want to attend to the rural development of the country, you ought to have really good roads and secondly you ought to have a sufficient number of nurses. A well-trained nurse is the best part of treatment and drugs alone are not going to cure. In modern times you have to realise one thing. After all, man is not a bundle of physiological organs, but he is mind and spirit, and the spirit and the mind of the man must be treated—and you ought to bring in this idea also into village treatment—it must be done on a psychological basis. The same need must be recognised in the urban areas also. The only thing that I should like to say is, there ought to be co-operation, there ought to be good nursing, and good fellow-feeling; and also psychological treatment should be brought into vogue regularly."

* **SRI R. NATESAN** :—"கனம் ஸ்ரீவைர அவர்களே! கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த இந்த மான்ய கோரிக்கையை ஆதரிக்கையில் புதுக்கோட்டை ஆஸ்பத்திரியின் நிலைமையைப் பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். புதுக்கோட்டை சமஸ்தானமாக இருந்த போது புதுக்கோட்டை ஆஸ்பத்திரி ஒரு ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரியாக இருந்தது. அங்கே ஒரு லிவில் ஸர்ஜனும் அநேகம் அவிஸ்டென்ட் டாக்டர்களும் வேலை பார்த்து வந்தார்கள். மருந்து வசதிகள் போதுமான அளவு கிடைத்தன. ஏழை நோயாளிகளுக்கு வைத்திய வசதி சௌகரியமாக செய்யப்பட்டது. ஆனால், இணைக்கப்பட்டபின் அங்கே ஒரு லிவில் ஸர்ஜன் நியமிக்கப்பட்டார். அங்கே வேலை பார்த்து வந்த லிவில் அவிஸ்டென்ட் ஸர்ஜன் அங்கேயே நீடிக்கவேண்டுமென்று புதுக்கோட்டை மக்கள் விரும்பியதால் சென்னை சர்க்கார் தாற்காலிகமாக புதுக்கோட்டை ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் ஒரு லிவில் அவிஸ்டென்ட் ஸர்ஜனை நியமித்தார்கள். அவர் "ரிடையர்" ஆனபிறகும் ஒரு லிவில் அவிஸ்டென்ட் ஸர்ஜன் தான் வேலை பார்த்து வருகிறார்.

"புதுக்கோட்டை ஆஸ்பத்திரிக் கட்டிடம் நல்ல வசதிகள் உள்ள கட்டிடம். 170 படுக்கைகளுக்குமேல் இப்பொழுது அதில் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் மருந்து வசதிகள் அங்கு குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக லிவில் அவிஸ்டென்ட் ஸர்ஜனுக்குப் பதிலாக ஒரு லிவில் ஸர்ஜனை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கோருக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"அங்கே ஒரு கூடியரோக 'கிளினிக்' இருக்கிறது. அதற்காக சமஸ்தான சர்க்கார் சுமார் ஒரு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் நிதி வசூலித்தார்கள். அதில் 20,000 ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டு இரண்டு வார்டுகள் கட்டினார்கள். மீதிப் பணம் பாங்கில் இருக்கிறது. சமஸ்தானம் இணைக்கப்பட்டபின் மேற்கொண்டு ஒன்றும் செய்யப்படாமல் அந்தப் பணம் பாங்கில் அப்படியே இருக்கிறது. அதைக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் இன்னும் சில வார்டுகள் கட்டினால் கூடியரோக வியாதியஸ்தர்களுக்கு மிகவும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

"புதுக்கோட்டையில் ராணி ஆஸ்பத்திரியொன்று இருக்கிறது. அதில் பெண்களுக்கும் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் வைத்திய வசதி அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. அங்கே வைத்திய வசதி நல்ல முறையில் அளிக்கப்பட்டதால் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா, புதுக்கோட்டை, அரந்தாங்கி தாலுகாவிலிருந்தும் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்தும் அநேக பெண்கள் வைத்திய வசதிக்கு இந்த ராணி ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு வந்தார்கள். அதே முறையில் தான் இப்பொழுதும் அநேகம் பெண்கள் பக்கத்து ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்து வந்து வைத்திய வசதி பெறுகிறார்கள். அங்கேயும் கட்டிட வசதி போதாமல் இருப்பதால், ராணி ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் இன்னும் சில வார்டுகளை அதிகப்படுத்தும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

[Sri R. Natesan] [20th March 1951]

“புதுக்கோட்டை பிராந்தியத்தில் கிராமாந்திரங்களில் சுமார் 12 ஆல்பத்திரிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் டாக்டர்களும், கம்பவுண்டர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், மருந்து வசதி இல்லை. மருந்து வசதி இல்லாமல் டாக்டர்கள் அங்கே இருப்பதால் மக்களுக்கு பிரயோஜனம் ஒன்றுமில்லை. ஆகையினால், இதை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து மருந்து முதலியவைகள் அனுப்பவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“அங்கு ஹெல்த் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கும் மெடிகல் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கும் ஒன்றும் சம்பந்தமில்லையென்று தெரிகிறது. சென்ற மாதத்தில் எங்கள் ஊரில் ஒரு கிராமத்தில் காலரா பரவியது. அங்கே காலரா பரவியதால் ஹெல்த் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் காலரா தடுப்பு ஊரையைப் போட்டார்கள். காலரா தடுப்பு ஊரையை அவர்கள் போட்டார்களே தவிர, அதை சொஸ்தப்படுத்துவதற்கு அவர்களிடம் மருந்து ஒன்றுமில்லையென்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். டவுன் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் கேட்டதற்கு அங்குள்ள ஸர்ஜன், ‘நாங்கள் கிராமங்களுக்கு செல்வதற்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லை; வர முடியாது’ என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். கிராமத்திற்கு வர அதிகாரம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும் மருந்தைக் கொடுங்கள் என்று கேட்டால் அவர் அதற்கும் இணங்கவில்லை. மக்கள் காலராவால் இரண்டு நாட்களில் சுமார் 30 பேர்கள் இறந்துவிட்டார்கள். கிராமத்திலிருந்து காலராவால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களை டவுனுக்கு கொண்டுவருவதற்கு என்னை வசதி இல்லை. சமஸ்தானமாக இருந்தபோது புதுக்கோட்டையில் ஒரு ஆம்புலென்ஸ் கார் வாங்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அது இணைக்கப்பட்ட பிறகு அந்தக் கார் சென்னை சர்க்காரால் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. அதை மறுபடியும் புதுக்கோட்டைக்கு அனுப்பினால், கிராமங்களில் தொத்து வியாதி பரவும்போது கிராமங்களிலிருந்து தொத்து வியாதியால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களை டவுனுக்குக் கொண்டு வர வசதியாக இருக்கும்.

“கடைசியாக, சர்க்கார் அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்வது என்னவென்றால் புதுக்கோட்டை ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு அவரிஸ்டென்ட் ஸர்ஜனுக்குப் பதிலாக ஒரு லிவிஸ் ஸர்ஜனை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

4 p.m. * JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the Government is steadily pursuing the policy of taking over the taluk headquarters hospitals. And I am also very glad to see that the Government has made provision in this budget for taking over into their own hands more hospitals. In this connection I would very earnestly request Government to include the taluk headquarters hospital, in fact, the only taluk headquarters hospital remaining to be taken over by Government in my district, and that is the hospital in my own place of Karkal. We have been agitating for it for the last 12 or 15 years, because that is the only hospital left over in the entire district. The other five such hospitals have already been taken over by Government by 1928 or even before that by the British Government. So, I would earnestly request the Hon. Leader of the House, who has moved his Demand to give us an assurance that this hospital at Karkal will be taken over by Government in 1951-52.

“Next I come to the question of the Government College of Indian Medicine, which has been agitating the public mind for some time past. I find that this college was started in 1947. The students who joined that college with high hopes, ambitions and aspirations, thought, and we also thought, that Government were following a patriotic policy by encouraging Indigenous systems of medicine. They thought that Government would give them all encouragement and as far as possible meet their demands. Also I urge that the Government Order which was issued in 1947

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should be maintained throughout the years, so that the students may be given a definite recognition and status in the State. If this thing is not done, there is no use in continuing this college or in saying that Government are intent upon encouraging indigenous systems of medicine. After all, what is it the students want? They want to be registered under the Act of 1914. Even the L.M.P.s. are also registered under that Act and are given a status. It is stated under that Act that not only persons who qualify themselves in the allopathic system of medicine but also in the other systems are eligible to be registered under that Act. Sir, I am quoting almost the very words of that Act. So there is room under that Act for these students to register themselves.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Is there reference to any other system of medicine in the Act?”

* JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“Allopathy or in any other system; those are the words in the Act. The other day I was rather surprised to find the wording of the Press Communique issued by the Government saying that the College would be closed down, that the students would not be given any recognition and so on. Sir, such threats should not be issued to these students. They should be treated in a paternal way, because we are interested in the welfare of these youngsters. They can be brought round by sweet words, and their legitimate demands conceded by Government. That is my plea on behalf of these students. After all, the number of students there, is not large. They are only 200; and of these, as many as 42 belong to my district. It is a good number. Therefore I would very much plead with the Government not to terrorise them, not to hold out any threats and such things to them. It is all easy to do that. Because a powerful Government, by holding out threats, can cow down these youngsters. Perhaps they may be misguided in their action. I agree; but this is not the way to deal with them. They should be dealt with gently. I hope Government will revise their policy in their attitude towards these youngsters and meet their legitimate demands.

“Then, with regard to the rural medical relief problem, I agree, it is indeed a very big problem. The Government may not be able to tackle it, as it does in towns and cities. All the same I would ask Government to have a regular plan according to which they can take up schemes from year to year. In this connexion I would suggest that Government should grant more liberal subsidies to the rural dispensaries. It is no use reviving them and keeping them under the district board. For they have not been doing it efficiently.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member asked for five minutes' time and it is over.”

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“Yes, Sir, I resume my seat.”

JANAB MOHAMED RAFEEUDIN AHMAD ANSARI :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me five minutes' time to speak on this Demand. Sir, whether the budget

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so far as the Medical Demand is concerned, is satisfactory or otherwise with regard to other districts, I am not in a position to say. But so far as Nellore district is concerned, I must say that the expectations of the people of Nellore district have not been fulfilled. In fact, we are here in this Assembly, right from the beginning of its life, and from that time onwards, we have been agitating for the provision of more medical facilities in Nellore district. But, although we have spent 4½ years here, and though we are now in the last year of the life of the present Assembly, still those demands have not been fulfilled. I specially refer to the Nellore Headquarters Hospital. Sir, the Hon. Minister very well knows, in what state that hospital is at present and how it requires immediate and urgent renovation. The building itself has become very old and the accommodation is certainly not sufficient to meet the demands that are made upon it. Not only that. It seems, I was told, the Iron Lung, that is provided in the hospital, has not been working for the last two or three years. I must ask the Hon. Minister to make an inquiry into this matter, as to why this Iron Lung has not been properly functioning, whether any repairs are due to it and why these repairs are not attended to.

“Then, Sir, there is no provision in the other headquarters hospitals for a blood bank. We know how important it is now-a-days. Now, Sir, this is the only hospital in the entire district where there is blood bank. So this hospital has to cater to the needs of the whole district. I want to emphasize this aspect here. Because in other districts, there are other hospitals run by either private individuals or by missionary bodies, which cater to the needs of the population of the district. But in Nellore district this is the only hospital which has to cater to the needs of the entire population of the district. As I said, Sir, this hospital is in a very bad state of affairs. I specially plead with the Hon. Minister to see that the condition of the hospital is improved. I certainly thank him for the provision has made for 32 additional beds. I am sure along with this, he will see that the necessary equipment and accommodation also go with it.

“The next point I want to mention is the taking over of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women and Children. The Government knows that this hospital is managed by the Nellore Municipal Council, and it is not in a financial position to run it on proper or efficient lines. The municipality itself has admitted its inability in this matter, and it has also requested the Government by passing a resolution to take over the hospital. Sir, although this has been pending for a long time, still no attention has been paid to this matter. Therefore, I plead with the Hon. Minister that this Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women and Children be taken over by the Government as early as possible.

“Then, let me say a word with regard to the tuberculosis sanatorium which is to be built in Nellore. I must again ask Government to come forward with a liberal grant so that in Nellore we may have a tuberculosis sanatorium run on modern lines. As we

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all know, people from mufassal find it very difficult to get admission in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram, as a result of which a considerable number of patients are put to much trouble. Therefore when the public at Nellore have come forward with funds necessary to build a tuberculosis sanatorium it is the duty of the Government to come forward and help the people with necessary finance and manage it themselves.

“Lastly, Sir, one word with regard to the demands put forward by the students of the Government College of Indigenous Medicine. I have only to say that I condemn the action of the students in so far as they went on strike. But apart from that, I plead that Government should consider sympathetically the demands put forward by the students. After all, their demands, to my mind, appear to be reasonable. So without entertaining any bad feeling in their minds about the attitude taken by the students, I want Government to consider their case sympathetically and meet their demands.”

* SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL :—“கனம் அக்கிராசனாதிபதி அவர்களே! வைத்திய மானியத்தை ஆதரித்து இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல முன்வந்திருக்கின்றேன். வைத்திய மானியத்தை வைத்திய இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் இருந்து அதைக் கொண்டுவரவில்லாமல், கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்ததை நான் ரொம்பவும் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள்தான் அதற்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தை ஒதுக்கவேண்டும். ‘சுவரை வைத்துதான் சித்திரம் எழுத வேண்டும்’ என்று சொல்வது போல் உலகத்தில் மக்கள் எல்லோரும் திடகாத்திரமாக வாழ்ந்து, வியாதியைப் போக்கிக்கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் ஏற்பட்டபிறகுதான் நாம் நம்முடைய திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் நிறைவேற்றமுடியும்.

“உணவுக்கு அடுத்தபடியாக வைத்தியத்தை மதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். சுமார் 3 கோடி 12 லட்சம் ரூபாய் இந்த மானியத்திற்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது எவ்வளவோ குறைச்சல். இதில் முக்கால்வாசி பென்ஷன் (பென்ஷன் இதில் வரவில்லையென்று நிதி மந்திரி சொன்னார்கள்), சம்பளங்கள், தலைநகரத்திலிருக்கப்பட்ட ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு புதிதாகக் கட்டிடங்கள், அதிகமான படுக்கைகள் போடுவது இவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் செலவிடப்பட்டு விடும்.

“மற்றப்படி, கிராமாந்திரங்களிலுள்ள வைத்திய வசதிகளுக்கெல்லாம் இன்னும் நன்றாக கவனம் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை. இதில் மீதிப் பணம் போதாது என்பதை அநேகம் பேர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். நானும் அதையே தான் சொல்லுகின்றேன். 100-க்கு 90 பேர்கள் கிராமங்களில் வாழ்கிறவர்கள். கிராமங்களில் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு வைத்திய வசதி நன்றாக இருக்க வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகா தலைநகர ஆஸ்பத்திரியாவது நல்ல முறையில் இருந்தால்தான், சகலமான வசதிகளும் அதிலே கிடைக்கும்படி இருந்தால்தான், கிராமாந்திர மக்கள் அங்கு வந்து வைத்தியம் செய்து கொள்ளமுடியும்.

“வைத்தியமானது முதன் முதலாக எதிலிருந்து ஆரம்பிக்கிறது என்று பார்ப்போமானால், அது பிரசவத்திலிருந்துதான் என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். பிரசவத்திற்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய தாய்மார்கள் நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களை நல்ல மாதிரியாக போஷனை செய்யவேண்டும். வேறு வியாதிகள் வராமல் அவர்களை ஜாக்கிரதையாகப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். பிறகு, குழந்தையை சரியானபடி பிறப்பிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை அவர்களுக்குச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“கிராமாந்திர மக்களுக்கு வைத்திய வசதி அளிக்கும்படியான ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகா தலைநகரத்திலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கும் போதுமான

[Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal] [20th March 1951]

இட வசதி கிடையாது. என்னுடைய தாலுகாவில் அம்பாசமுத்திரம் தாலுகா தலைநகர ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் பிரசவத்திற்கு ஸ்திரீகள் தோட்டி வசிக்கின்ற இடத்திலும் பக்கத்திலுள்ள ஏதாவது சின்ன அறையிலும் சென்று பிரசவத்தை நடத்திவிட்டு பிறகு வார்டுகளில் கொண்டு போடுகிறார்கள். மூன்று வருஷ காலமாகவே நான் அந்த தலைநகர ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் பிரசவ அறை ரொம்ப அவசியமாகக் கட்டியாகவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னேன். ஆஸ்பத்திரி அட்வைசரி கமிட்டியிலிருந்து தீர்மானம் போட்டு கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மூன்று வருஷத்திற்கு முன்னதாகவே அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரி இடத்தை விஸ்தரிப்பதற்குத் திட்டம் போட்டிருந்தது. ஆனால், இப்பொழுது அந்தத் திட்டம் என்னவாயிற்று என்று தெரியவில்லை. இப்பொழுது இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில்கூட அந்த அம்பாசமுத்திரம் தாலுகா தலைநகர ஆஸ்பத்திரியைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் சொல்லப்படவில்லை. ஆகையால், அதை நன்றாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அதே சமயத்தில் நாங்குனேரி தாலுகா தலைநகர ஆஸ்பத்திரியை விஸ்தரித்து அதற்கு வேண்டிய provisions-ம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் பாளையங்கோட்டையில் ஒரு கஷ்யரோக ஆஸ்பத்திரி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று அநேக வருஷங்களாகக் கோரிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதற்கு Welfare Fund லிருந்து ஏதோ ரூ. 30,000 வரை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் வேண்டிய பணம் அவர்கள் சேகரிக்கின்றார்கள். அதைத் துரிதமாக கவனித்து அங்கு கஷ்யரோக ஆஸ்பத்திரி யொன்றைக் கட்டவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகா தலைநகர ஆஸ்பத்திரியிலும் எல்லாவிதமான வசதிகளும் செய்துக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கிராமாந்திரங்களில் வைத்திய வசதிகள் ஜனங்களுக்குப்போதுமானபடி இல்லாமற்போனாலும் தாலுகா தலைநகர ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலாவது அவர்கள் வந்து வைத்தியம் செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் Blood Bank, microscopic examination செய்யுதற்கு Microscopic Expert இருக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் X-ray முதலிய வசதிகளெல்லாம் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக நான் சென்னைப்பட்டினத்திலுள்ள ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரியைப்பற்றி இரண்டொரு வாரத்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தார் இப்போது ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் நம்முடைய நாடுகளிலிருந்து வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு பல பேர்களை, அவர்கள் தனித் தனியாக அங்கேயுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு விஷயத்தையும்பற்றி நன்றாகப் பயின்று தேர்ச்சிபெற்று திரும்பி நம் நாட்டிற்கே வந்து நல்ல நிபுணர்களாக அந்தத் துறையில் வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அனுப்புகிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரி அனுப்பிக்கப்பட்டவர்களில் ஒருவர் குழந்தைகளின் வியாதியில் நிபுணர் ‘பெடியாடிரிகல்’ expert-ஆக நன்றாக ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து அறிந்து வந்து இப்போது ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் தக்கபடி அந்த வியாதியைக் கவனித்து சிகிச்சை செய்து வருகிறார். சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன் நான் அங்கே போய் பார்த்தேன். அம்மாதிரி தக்கபடி பயிற்சி பெற்று வந்துள்ள டாக்டர்களுக்கு இங்கே போதுமானபடி சௌகரியங்கள் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையென்பதை நான் இங்கே தெரிவிக்க ஆசைபடுகிறேன். நம்முடைய நாட்டிலிருந்து, நம்முடைய ஊரிலிருந்து சில பேர்களை வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்புவது எதற்கு? அவர்கள் தக்கபடி அறிவும், அனுபவமும் பெற்று நல்ல முறையில் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய நிபுணர்களாக வேண்டுமென்று நாம் நினைத்துதான் அவர்களை வெளி நாடுகளுக்குப் படிக்க அனுப்புகிறோம் அதைப்போலவே, வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து படித்து வந்த பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு வெளிநாடுகளில் அந்த டாக்டர்களுக்கு என்ன சௌகரியங்கள் செய்து கொடுக்கிறார்களோ அம்மாதிரியான சௌகரியங்களைச் செய்து கொடுத்தால்தான் அவர்கள் இந்த நாட்டில் சரியான முறையில் தாங்கள் கற்று வந்ததை செய்யமுடியுமெல்லாது சௌகரியங்கள் ஒன்றும் செய்து கொடுக்காவிட்டால் அவர்கள் என்ன செய்வார்கள்? முக்கியமாக இந்த ‘பெடியாடிரிகல்’ என்பது குழந்தைகளின் ஆரோக்கியத்தைப் பற்றியும் வியாதியைக் கண்டுபிடித்து குணப்படுத்தி அவர்கள் தேக புஷ்டியைப்பற்றியும் அறிந்து வைத்தியம் செய்தல். குழந்தைகளின் ஆரோக்

[20th March 1951] [Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal]

கியம் முக்கியமாகச் தாய் பாலின் புஷ்டியைப் பொறுத்துத்தான் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். ஆகையால் குழந்தை நல்ல ஆரோக்கியமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமானால் முதலில் கர்பிணிகளுக்குத் தான் பால் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பிறகுதான் குழந்தைகளுக்குப் பால் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அம்மாதிரி இல்லாததின் காரணமாகத்தான் இப்போது நம் நாட்டில் பிறக்கிற குழந்தைகள் பூனைக் குட்டி மாதிரி சின்னதாக இருக்கிறது. ரஷ்யாவிலோ, அமெரிக்காவிலோ பிறக்கும் குழந்தைகள் நல்ல திடகாத்திரமாக குண்டாகப் பிறக்கிறது என்றால் அதற்குக் காரணம் அவர்கள் தாய் கர்பமாக இருக்கும்போதே தாய்க்குப் பால் கொடுத்து வளர்ப்பதால்தான். அதனால்தான் அந்த நாடுகளில் ஆண் பெண் சகலரும் திடகாத்திரமுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அம்மாதிரி நம் நாட்டவர்களையும் செய்வதற்கு குறைந்தது 50 வருஷங்களாவது ஆகும் என்றாலும் அதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை இப்பொழுதே எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இப்போது நமது ஜெனரல் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் இந்த குழந்தைகளின் வியாதியான ‘பெடியாடிரிகல்’-ஐ குணப்படுத்த நல்ல முறையில் வேலைசெய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் சொல்வதைப்போல கர்ப்பிணிகளுக்கு முதலில் நல்ல பால் கொடுக்கும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அப்புறம் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பிறகு தான் சிலிலியன் களுக்குப் பால் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த முறையில் சர்க்கார் திட்டம் வகுத்து நடத்த வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்போதுதான் நம் வருங்காலக் குழந்தைகள் எல்லாவிதமான வகைகளிலும் சிறந்து விளங்குவார்கள்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக நிறைய கிராமாந்திரத்தில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் திறக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் போதுமான டாக்டர்கள் கிடையாது என்று சொல்லப் படுகிறது. டாக்டர்கள் அதிகம் வேண்டுமென்றால் படிக்க முன் வருகிறவர்களுக்கு போதுமான காலேஜ்கள் கிடையாது. இருக்கும் காலேஜ்களிலும் ஒவ்வொரு மாணவனும் 5 வருஷங்கள் படிக்க வேண்டுமென்று இருப்பதால் ஒருவன் டாக்டர் பட்டம் பெற 5 வருஷங்கூட படிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நமது மாணவர்கள் புத்தி திறமையிலும், உழைப்பிலும் கொஞ்சமும் சளைக்காதவர்கள். ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு 5 வருஷ படிப்பை 3, 4 வருஷங்களிலேயே படித்து முடிக்க கூடிய திறமையுண்டு. இதைப்பற்றி டாக்டர் சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் வெகு நன்றாக எடுத்துச் சொன்னார். அவர் சொன்ன மாதிரி இந்தப் படிப்பை அவர்கள் 3, 4 வருஷங்களுக்குள் முடிக்கும்படியாகக் குறைத்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும். மூன்று வருஷங்கள் போதும் அவர்கள் தங்கள் படிப்பை முடித்துக் கொள்வதற்கு. ஆகையால் இப்போது 5 வருஷங்கள் எனறிருப்பதை, மூன்று வருஷங்கள் என்று சொஞ்சம் குறைத்தால் அதிகமான மாணவர்கள் சீக்கிரம் பயிற்சி பெற்று வெளிவர முடியும். அடுத்ததாக இப்போது வைத்திருக்கும் கம்ப்யூன்ஸ் ஜி.ஓ. என்ற நியாயமற்ற வகுப்புவாரி பிரதிநிதித்துவ முறையை படிப்பை பொறுத்த வரையிலுமாவது எடுத்து விட்டு எல்லா மாணவர்களையும் அவர்கள் திறமைப்படி சேர்த்து வைத்தியத் துறையில் நல்ல நிபுணத்துவம் பெறும்படி செய்தால் தான் நம் நாட்டினுடைய தேவையை உடனடியாகப் பூர்த்தி செய்ய முடியுமென்று தெரிவிக்கின்றேன். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக இந்த கம்ப்யூன்ஸ் ஜி.ஓ.வை எடுத்து விட்டு ஆண் பெண் எல்லோருக்கும் வைத்திய படிப்பு பெற வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the most important requirement of a nation and next in importance only to peace and security is health. For improving national health there must be well-planned schemes by big brains, by earnest people, by people who are willing to devote their time and energy for those schemes. Planning is not visible in the work done by this Government during the last five years. No doubt some money is spent, some doctors are manufactured, some colleges are established, some wells are dug here and there and

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some drainage schemes are attempted. Beyond these, nothing appreciable has been done during the last five years to improve the nation's health. Some years back the revenue of this State was 16 crores. But now it is 61 crores. The Government are spending a meagre sum of about Rs. 4,50,00,000 on medical aid and public health. Preventive medicine is more important than curative medicine. The Bhore Committee of the Government of India made recommendations with regard to medical aid. The Water Supply and Drainage Committee appointed by this Government, of which I was the Chairman, made recommendations with regard to public health. We recommended to the Government to give precedence to preventive medicine, to supply protected water to every town and village and to provide drainage schemes for all urban and rural areas. We suggested a ten-year plan and also the ways and means for finding the necessary funds. We said that insurance companies would come forward to give loans for public health schemes, as such schemes would lead to the longevity of the people which the insurance companies very much desire for their clientele. Various suggestions were made for executing schemes simultaneously in Andhra and non-Andhra areas. District committees were proposed. The Government did not care for that Report and threw it in cold storage. Nothing has been done. So we present a sorry spectacle to-day.

"I now turn to the output of medical men. Of course some medical men are turned out every year. Vijayawada is the largest city in the Andhra area and has a population of 1,60,000 according to the latest census. More doctors have come and settled there. Along with them have come more cess pools, mosquitoes and flies. These and the bad stuff served in the meals and coffee hotels are spoiling the health of the people. Malaria and filaria are very common in our towns. As Dr. Ramachandra Rao said, Allopathic doctors cannot practise in villages. They want motor cars and good roads. What is the remedy? Prepare a vaidya for every village. That was the scheme adumbrated by Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi when she was the Health Minister. She also proposed to establish four Ayurvedic colleges in different centres of this State. Her successors have given up these schemes and gone their own way.

"Unani system is only the Arabic form of the Ayurvedic system. To revive both these systems of medicine, a school was attempted to be established in 1926 by Raja Ramarayaningar, the bold statesman who was leading this State then. The Surgeon-General said that to recognize Ayurveda as a science was to put the clock of Indian civilization back by 150 years. I was a Member of the Legislative Council of those days and I said that we did not mind putting the clock of Indian civilization back by 150 years as we wanted to remove all the slavery, dirt, misery and poverty accrued during those years. That is the mentality with which Allopathic doctors view Ayurveda even to-day. How can there be justice to Ayurveda at the hands of a confirmed Allopathic doctor? At the most 10 lakhs of rupees are being spent on Ayurveda, and the amount spent on research

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of drugs in Ayurveda is about 80,000 rupees. There is one lingering school and one lingering college. The students feel that they have no privileges. Their certificates are not respected by Magistrates. So they resorted to the strike. What else can they do? The encouragement given to the indigenous system of medicine, which has helped the nation for centuries and in which millions of people of this State even now have great faith, is very meagre. Even to-day Ayurvedic doctors are called quacks by Allopathic doctors. The Government are paying very little attention to the revival of Ayurveda. They should take up the revival in all seriousness. To spend so little on Ayurveda and Unani systems is really obnoxious; the Government should spend more. They should have some other officer than the Surgeon-General to advise them on Ayurveda. The Surgeon-General is always an enemy of Ayurveda just as the Director of Public Instruction is always an enemy of Hindi as Hindi will become a substitute for English, Ayurveda will become a substitute for Allopathic system. The District Medical Officers should not be the inspecting and controlling officers for Ayurvedic dispensaries. There should be a separate establishment.

"The Government should also encourage Homeopathy as it has been useful in maintaining the health of many people. There are a few Homeopathic institutions here and there. I know there is a good college in Krishna district at Gudivada run by a very efficient person who has undergone training in America. There seems to be a school in Madras City.

"The Government must execute well-planned schemes to improve national health and to increase the longevity of the people. They must also undertake schemes for the upbringing of students in good health. A grand-daughter of mine was studying in the B.A. class in the Queen Mary's College in Madras. She became a skeleton because of the bad food served in the hostel there. That is the way in which Government hostels are maintained. The Minister for Education or Health visits such institutions to receive garlands and addresses from the students.

"I thank you, Sir, for giving me some time to speak on this Demand."

MR. SPEAKER :—"As a large number of Members want to take part in the discussion, I fix a time-limit of five minutes for each speaker. The discussion on this Demand will continue till 5 p.m. to-day and the Hon. Minister will reply day after to-morrow, that is 22nd March. To-morrow this House will sit from 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and discuss the Supplementary Demands for Grants."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is maternal and infantile mortality in this country. Everybody will agree that there is an increase in the population of our country. What is it that the Government are going to do to check this increase which is becoming a menace to the whole nation? Particularly at a time like this when there is shortage of food increase in population is a great menace. Some people

4-30
p.m.

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say, 'It us have birth-control clinics' I know there is opposition to that proposal. Catholics are opposed to this birth-control. But I consider that birth-control is the only method by which we can check this increase in population. I understand that this Government have started recently a family planning clinic in the Women and Children's hospital, Madras. I do not know whether it is a birth-control clinic. We must decide whether birth-control methods can be adopted in our country, and whether they will do good to our nation. Let Government everywhere start clinics for birth-control. They should also propagate the idea of birth-control. I hope our young and energetic Finance Minister will consider this question seriously."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"On a point of information, Sir. May I know what is the contribution of the hon. Member Mr. Swaminathan to the growing population of our great nation." (Laughter.)

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"I thought, Sir, the hon. Gentleman was going to ask something else. He knows that I am not on a par with him in this respect (more laughter). (Interruptions.) Let me not be interrupted by hon. Members.

"On the question of indigenous medicine, several hon. Members have spoken. The Government should consider sympathetically the request of the pupils of the College of Indian medicine. It is high time that Government consider whether this indigenous system should be continued or not. Is the system a living one, is the question. There is a feeling in the country that this system is fast dying out. In Russia, I was told, they tried their indigenous system, and afterwards gave it up as it was found useless. We are living now in atomic days. Scientists are making researches to find out how far atomic rays will be helpful in effecting cure. When the world is proceeding from one discovery to another in modern medicines I cannot understand how people are asking us to go some centuries behind and adopt the Ayurveda system. In villages also the people are not interested in Ayurvedic dispensaries maintained by the local bodies. They want only allopathic dispensaries. I have to say all this, because hon. Members have talked about Indian medicine and they love it. We know that gold is very precious to everybody. But on that account can any one take a gold needle and piece it into his stomach? Because it is our own Ayurveda medicine, should we continue it even in these atomic days? It is high time that we decide whether we should continue it or not."

JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got only five minutes, and I shall discuss the grievances of the students of the College of Indigenous Medicine in Madras. The College was started in 1947. There was already the L.I.M. course, which was only a four year course. S.S.L.C. was the minimum qualification necessary for this course. Both allopathy

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and Indian medicine were taught. The L.I.M. doctor was practising both allopathy and Indian systems of medicine. Intermediate was the minimum qualification for the college course, and that is the highest course. It was considered that the college course was higher in standard both in allopathy and Indian medicines. If not, it was not necessary for the college course to fix Intermediate as the minimum qualification; and to study Indian medicine, general knowledge of the Intermediate standard is not necessary. There is a separate H.P.I.M. course after the L.I.M. That is the highest course in Indian medicine. When the College of Indigenous Medicine was started, the allopathy course was one of five years. It was expected that the students would have good knowledge in allopathy. Therefore, it is not correct on the part of the Government to say that the Indian Medical graduates are not entitled to practise allopathy, and that the study of allopathy will end by the fourth year. The Government should not dub their knowledge of allopathy as grounding knowledge. The Government should recognize their knowledge of allopathy, and issue certificates. They allot more time for the study of allopathy than for Indian medicine. Therefore, we cannot say that the students' knowledge of allopathy is elementary knowledge. The L.C.P.S. in Bombay was recognized and registered by the Act of 1914. But the G.C.I.M. of Madras is not. The Government may be pleased to recognize the G.C.I.M. and register it, because if this course is not recognized and registered, the graduates will not have the facilities and privileges of medical men, and they will not have the privileges of performing operations and issuing certificates. I do not know whether the services of the graduates will be utilized by the Government in their public health organization. I appeal to the Government to start an Indigenous Medical Service in the State to absorb these graduates.

"The other point I wish to say is that our lives are very precious, and the essentials of our life are food and good health. Food is not available. But people should have ample facilities for keeping themselves fit. People do not have the services of midwives. People are in difficulties in not having rural dispensaries. I appeal to the Government to open dispensaries for groups of villages. There should be midwives in every village in the interior."

* JANAB ABDUL KHADER JAMALI:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இந்த மாகாணத்தில் வைத்திய வசதி என்பதாக ஒன்று இருக்கிறது என்றே அறியாத மக்கள் வசிக்கக்கூடிய கிராமாந்திரங்களில் ஒன்றில் வசிக்கக்கூடிய கிராமவாசி நான் என்ற முறையில் இந்த மானியத்தில் பேச பங்கெடுத்துக் கொண்டுள்ளேன். காந்திய தத்துவத்திலேயே நாங்கள் எங்கள் கொள்கைகளை வகுத்துக் கொண்டு இந்த மாகாணத்தை ஆட்கு புரிந்து வருகிறோம் என்று பெருமையோடு நாங்களே தங்களைப் பாராட்டிக் கொண்டு வருகின்ற காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள், கிராமமுன்னேற்றம், கிராம வைத்திய முன்னேற்றம் என்பதை புரணமாக உணர்ந்திருப்பதாக நடத்து வந்தாலும் உண்மையில் இப்போது ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த மானியத்தில் பெரும் பாகம் நகர ஆஸ்பத்திரி செலவிற்கும், ஜில்லா தலைநகர ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கும் கோரி யிருக்கின்றார்களே தவிர கிராம வைத்திய வசதியைப் பெருக்குவதற்காக இல்லையென்பதை நான்

[Janab Abdul Khader Jamali] [20th March 1951]

வருத்தத்தோடு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. ஆனால் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லலாம் நாங்கள் கிராம வைத்திய வசதியைச் செய்ய விரும்பினாலும் போதுமான டாக்டர்கள் கிடைக்கவில்லை யென்பதாக. அதன் காரணமாகவே தான் நாங்கள் இப்போது கிராம வைத்திய வசதியை செய்ய இயலாதவர்களாக இருக்கிறோமென்று எப் போதும் போலவே தான் அவர்கள் சொல்லுவார்கள். ஆனால் இன்று நகரத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் 'அசிஸ்டெண்டு சிவிலியன் சர்ஜன்களாக வேலை செய்வதற்கு எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதுவுமல்லாமல் சர்க்காரே வேறு இப்போது பல டாக்டர்களை நகரங்களில் அசிஸ்டெண்டு சர்ஜன்களாக வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏன் இவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் சர்க்கார் கட்டாயப்படுத்தி கிராமங்களுக்கு அனுப்பக்கூடாதென்ற கேள்வியை நான் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்க விரும்புகின்றேன். சர்க்கார் அவர்களைக் கட்டாயப்படுத்தி அவர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்குப் போக வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்தினால் அவர்கள் போக மாட்டார்களா? சர்க்காருடைய உத்தரவுக்கு அவர்கள் துணிந்து கீழ்ப்படிய மாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லி விடுவார்களா என்று நான் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கிராமத்தில் உடனடியாக பெரிய பெரிய ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை ஏற்படுத்தா விட்டாலும் கூட தாற்காலிகமாகவாவது காலரா போன்ற தொத்து நோய்கள் பரவும் சமயத்தில் அதிகமான மொபைல் வான்களை ஏற்படுத்தி அதன் மூலமாகவாவது கிராம மக்களுக்கு வைத்திய வசதியை அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் யோசனைகூற விரும்புகின்றேன். இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ ஜில்லா தலைநகர ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளே போதுமான வசதிகள் பெறாமல் இருக்கிறது. இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஒரு விஷயத்தை நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். எவ்வளவோ தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளிகள் 75 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய், 85 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் என்று செலவு செய்து ஆஸ்பத்திரிக் கட்டிடங்களைக் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க முன் வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் அவைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அந்த இடத்தில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை நடத்த முன் வருவதில்லை. சர்க்கார் இந்த மாதிரியான கொள்கையை அனுஷ்டிப்பார்களேயானால் நிச்சயமாக கொஞ்சம் தருமம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிற தனவந்தர்களுடைய மனம் கூட மாறிப் போய்விடும் என்று தான் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“இப்போது ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் ஒரு டி.எம்.ஓ. இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஜில்லா தலைநகர ஆஸ்பத்திரியின் நிர்வாகத்தையும் கவனித்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். அதே சமயத்தில் அவர்கள் அந்த ஜில்லா பூரா விலுமுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளின் நிர்வாகத்தையும் கவனித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றிருக்கிறது. இதன் காரணமாக அவர்கள் எதையும் சரியாக கவனித்துச் செய்ய முடியாத நிலைமையில் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். நல்ல திறமை வாய்ந்த ஒருவரைத் தான் ஜில்லா தலை நகர ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு டி.எம்.ஓ. ஆக அனுப்புகிறார்கள். முழு நேரமும் அவர்கள் அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டியிருப்பதால் அவர்களால் ஜில்லா பூராவும் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்ய முடிவதில்லை. அதன் காரணமாக ஜில்லா பூராவிலும் இருக்கிற ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் சரியான முறையில் நடப்பதில்லை. ஊழல் மலிந்து கிடக்கிறது. ஏழைகளுக்குச் சரியான கவனம் கிடைக்காது. எந்த வியாதிக்கு ஆகட்டும் ஒரு சாயத் தண்ணீரைக் குலுக்கி அந்த நோயாளிக்குக் கொடுத்து வருவதை இன்று யாரும் ஏன், சர்க்காரே மறுக்க முடியாது.

“அத்துடன் வைத்திய மானியத்தில் மருத்துவ கல்லூரிகளுக்காக 25 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள், 'போதுமான டாக்டர்கள் இல்லை. அதனால் தான் கிராமாந்திரங்களுக்கு வைத்திய வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை' யென்று கூறும் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஏன் அதிகமான கல்லூரிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி அதிகமான டாக்டர்களைப் பயிற்சி பெறச் செய்ய, ஏன் இன்னும் அதிகமாக 25 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்களை ஒதுக்கி வைத்திய கல்லூரிகளை ஏற்படுத்த முன் வர வில்லையென்று நான் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். முக்கியமாக இன்று நல்ல வைத்தியக் கல்லூரினை ஏற்படுத்தி பயிற்சி முடிந்தவுடன் கிராமங் களில் போய் வேலை செய்ய தான் தயாராக இருப்பதாக ஆவலுடன் முன்

[20th March 1951] [Janab Abdul Khader Jamali]

வரும் வாலிபர்களை இன்னமும் ஊக்குவித்து அவர்கள் பயிற்சி பெற்றவுடன் கிராமாந்திரங்களுக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அத்துடன் ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா தலைநகர ஆஸ்பத்திரி ராமநாத புரத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அதை ஒரு ஜில்லா தலைமை ஆஸ்பத்திரி என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள முடியாது. அதன் வசதிகளைப் பெருக்கி அதன் நிர்வாகம் சரியான முறையில் நடக்க வேண்டுமென்று அந்த ஜில்லா பிரதிநிதி என்ற முறையில் பல முறைகள் கூடியரோக வார்டு ஒன்று திறக்கும்படி கேட்டிருக்கிறேன். அதை இதுவரையிலும் 'சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேயில்லை. அதையும் உடனடியாக கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

JANAB V. JAFFER MOHIDEEN:—

”مسٹر اسپیکر مر! میں آنربل منسٹر کو مبارک باد دیتے ہوں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کیونکہ صحت کے وزیر نے ہونے کی وجہ سے یہ ذمہ داری بھی انہیں کے سر پر ہے چونکہ یہ لیڈر ہیں میں اپنے ضلع اننت پور کے متعلق کچھ کہوں گا جو قابل غور ہے۔ صحت کی حالت بہت بری ہوئی جاتی ہے جب یہ کہ اننت پور کی ہڈ کوارٹرس اسپتال ایسے جگہ قیام ہے کہ وہ (tank bund) تالاب کے کنارے ہے اور اس کے ارد گرد دھن مڑیاں ہیں (paddy fields) بارش کے زمانے میں بیماروں کی (patients) بہت بری حالت رہتی ہے۔ جب یہ کہ اطراف دھن مڑیوں (paddy fields) میں پانی رہتا ہے اور تالاب میں بھی جس سے مچھر وغیرہ رہتے ہیں *

”اسپتال کی اڈوائزری کمیٹی (Advisory Committee) ہے جو ترقی کے لئے اور اسپتال کی عمارت کی ترمیم کے لئے تعینات پیش کرے مگر حکومت نے کوئی داد نہ لی۔ نئی اسپتال (hospital) تعمیر کر لے کے لئے جگہ کا سب کچھ بندوبست کیا گیا اور حکومت یہ کہتی آرہی ہے کہ اس سال فیفٹن کھم ہے آئندہ سال دیکھا جائیگا۔ خدا ہی جانتا ہے کہ یہ کب پورا ہوگا۔ ہڈ کوارٹرس اسپتال رہنے کے باوجود بھی جہاں بہت سے (educational institutions) ہیں مگر انکے کے علاج کے لئے ایک (Eye Specialist) نہیں ہے جسکی سخت ضرورت ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ حکومت نے (diet) کے لئے (tender) لیتی ہے اور کنڈراکٹر مارکٹ کی قیمت سے کچھ کم رکھتا ہے اور کم درجے کا ریشن سپلائی کرتا ہے۔ جس سے (staff) اور کنڈراکٹر ایکٹ ہو جاتے ہیں اور (patients) کو جو غذا چاہیے وہ نہیں ملتی ہے اور یہ بھی بتا دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ (patients) کو شکر کی جگہ گور دیا جاتا ہے۔ ڈاکٹر دوا کے لئے (indent) کرتے ہیں انکو وقت پر دوا نہیں آتی ہے جب (patients) جاتے ہیں تو ڈاکٹر جواب دیتے ہیں کہ دوا نہیں ہے۔ باہر سے لائے میں علاج کرتا

[Janab V. Jaffer Mohideen] [20th March 1951]

ہوں۔ خدا ہی کو معلوم ہے کسی وقت دوا آتی ہے اور کب استعمال کرتے ہیں انجیکشنس (injections) غائب ہو جاتے ہیں۔ بیماروں کو نہیں لئے جاتے ہیں۔ آجکل گورنمنٹ ہسپتال اور (rural hospitals) غریبوں کے لئے نہیں ہے صرف مالدار اور صاحب اثر لوگوں کے لئے ہے۔ جب اسطرح کی حالت ہو گوارٹرس ہسپتال کی ہے تو (rural hospitals) کا کیا حشر ہوگا۔ اسٹاف پر ہسپتال میں بہت کم ہے اور اس کے علاوہ بہت جگہ یہ مریضوں سے اچھی طرح پیش نہیں آتے۔ ایسے بہت سی کم و بیشیاں ہیں جو پورا کرنے کے لئے حکومت کی خاص توجہ کی ضرورت ہے T.B. کے لئے بہت سے (English medicines) یعنی (Allopathy) علاج کیا جاتا ہے اور (sanatoria) بھی ہیں۔ میں خاص کر حکومت سے گزارش کرتا ہوں اس بیماری یعنی T.B. کے لئے یونانی میں بہت اچھا علاج ہے اس لئے حکومت ایک یونانی (experiment sanatorium) کے لئے مدد اس اسٹیشن میں کسی جگہ بھی کھولا جائے چونکہ وقت کم رہنے کی وجہ سے اسپیکر کا حکم ہوا ہے کہ میں اپنی تقریر کو ختم کروں اس لئے میں اپنی تقریر کو ختم کرتے ہوئے یہ الفاظ کہتا ہوں کہ ع۔

صحت اور جان ہے تو جہاں ہے *

* SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA :—“ کونام تیلےவர் அவர்களே! சிதம்பரத்தில் ஒரு கவர்ன்மெண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கிறது. அதில் போதுமான படுக்கைகள் இல்லை. சுமார் 32 படுக்கைகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அங்கே 60, 70 மக்கள் வைத்தியம் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் நோயாளிகள் தரீழ்வாரங்களிலும், நடை பாதைகளிலும், ஜூரம் அடிக்கிறவர்கள் கூட—படுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் படுக்கைகளை அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். நான் அந்த ஊர் ஆஸ்பத்திரி கமிட்டியில் ஒரு மெம்பராக இருக்கிறேன். அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியிலுள்ள குறைகளை கவர்ன்மெண்டிற்கு 4, 5 வருஷம் எழுதியனுப்பியும் சர்க்கார் கவனிப்பதே இல்லை. ஆகையினால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“இன்னும் அங்குள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு பக்கங்களில் உள்ள இடங்களை யெல்லாம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரியை விஸ்தரித்துக் கொடுத்து நல்ல சுகாதார முறையில் சிதம்பரம் ஆஸ்பத்திரியை வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“தற்போதுள்ள வைத்ய முறையில் இந்திய வைத்திய முறைதான் மிகவும் சிறந்தது என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஏனென்று கேட்டால் இப்பொழுது டாக்டர்கள் அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டுவருவதால், இங்குள்ள டாக்டர்கள்—என்மேல் கோபம் கொள்ளக்கூடாதென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்—இந்த டாக்டர்கள் வெளி நாட்டு மருந்துகளுக்கு ஏஜென்டுகளாகத்தான் இருக்கின்றார்கள். என்னென்ன மருந்துகள் எந்தந்த வியாதிக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் மருந்துகளை வாங்கிக் கொள்ளும்படி சொல்லி விடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து வரும் மருந்துகள் விற்பனையாவதற்கு அவர்கள் அவைகளுடைய ஏஜென்டுகளாக இருக்கின்றார்கள். அவ்விதம் இருக்க வேண்டியதவசியமில்லை.

[20th March 1951] [Sri A. S. Sahajananda]

தமிழ் முறையிலுள்ள மருந்துகளை அவர்கள் தெரிந்துக்கொண்டு அவைகளைக் கொடுத்து சிறந்த தமிழ் முறையில் அவர்கள் வைத்யம் செய்ய வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இந்திய வைத்திய முறையில் அநேகம் பேர்கள் பயிற்சியடைந்து அவர்கள் சிகிச்சை செய்து அதனால் அநேகம் பேர்கள் கூட குணமடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதே மாதிரி ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் இந்திய வைத்திய கல்லூரியை ஏற்படுத்தி பிள்ளைகளுக்குப் பயிற்சியளித்து தமிழ் முறையில் சிகிச்சை செய்யும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் இப்பொழுது ஒரு அணு ஒன்றை அணுவில் சிகிச்சை செய்யும்படியான இந்திய மருந்துகள் கிடைக்கின்றன. அவ்விதம் இருக்கும்பொழுது injection பண்ணுவதற்கு ரூ. 3, 4 என்று கொடுத்து வெளிநாட்டு மருந்துகளை வாங்கி வருகின்றார்கள். ஆகவே குறைந்த சிலவில் நல்ல சிகிச்சை யடையுமபடியாக இந்திய வைத்திய கல்லூரியை அமைத்து பிள்ளைகளுக்குப் பயிற்சி கொடுத்து இந்திய முறையில் சிகிச்சை கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்திய வைத்தியத்தில் நல்ல மருந்துகளிலிருக்கின்றன. எனக்கு அனுபவமுள்ள ஒரு விஷயத்தை நான் இங்கு குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். எனக்கு நீர் ரோகம் வந்திருந்தது. அந்த சமயத்தில் பெரிய டாக்டர்களைக் கலந்து அவர்களும் நல்ல மருந்துகள் எழுதிக்கொடுத்து நான் அவைகளை வாங்கி சாப்பிட்டு வந்தேன். ஆனால் குண மடையவே இல்லை. பிறகு டாக்டர்கள் தங்களால் பார்க்க முடியவில்லை என்று சொல்லி விட்டார்கள். பின்பு ஒரு இந்திய வைத்திய தமிழ் பண்டிதர் ஒருவர் வந்தார். தான் இரண்டாயிரம் ரூபாய் செலவழித்து இந்திய வைத்திய முறையைக் கற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறேன் என்று சொன்னார். அவரிடம் நான் என்னுடைய வியாதியைப் பற்றி சொன்னதன் பேரில் தான் வைத்தியம் செய்கிறேன் என்று ஒப்புக்கொண்டார். அவர் என்னுடைய பிண்ணுக்கை எடுத்து முருங்கைக் கீரையில் பிரட்டி சாப்பிட்டுச் சொன்னார். நான் அவ்விதமே சாப்பிட்டேன். பன்னிரண்டு மணிக்குச் சாப்பிட்டதும் இரண்டு மணிக்கெல்லாம் அந்த வியாதி நின்று விட்டது. இவ்விதம் சலபமாக குறைந்த சிலவில் வைத்தியம் செய்து கொள்ளாத தமிழ் முறையில் மருந்துகளிருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே தமிழ் முறையில் வைத்யம் செய்வதற்குக் கல்லூரிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் பிள்ளைகள் வாசிக்கும்பொழுது கூட ஒரு மணி நேரத்திற்கு இந்த முறையைக் கற்றுக் கொடுத்தால் பயன் படும் என்றும் அதற்காக பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் முதல் சிகிச்சை பெட்டி வாங்கிக் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் தமிழ் மருந்துகளைக் குறைந்த விலையில் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்து பிள்ளைகளுக்குத் தமிழ் வைத்தியத்தைக் கற்றுக் கொடுக்கும்படியாகவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். உரக்காய் வைத்தியம் கற்றுக்கொடுத்து விடுவது நலம்.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, I want to plead that this Government should make it possible for poor people to get treatment in the various Government hospitals. Several people are complaining at Visakhapatnam that the charges made are very heavy and that they are related not to the cost of the treatment given but to the so-called financial status of the family. It is a wrong thing to do, Sir. In my own case a very high income was put upon my shoulders and when I asked wherefrom the information was got, I was referred to the Collector. The Collector referred me to the Tahsildar and he in his turn referred me to quit-rent Revenue Inspector. He said, 'What do I know? People say that you derive that income'. That is how the financial incomes are put very high upon the heads of these patients and the charges are becoming very heavy.

“Next I would plead that in Guntur the Government must start the construction of the college even in the existing premises which are available, instead of waiting for new sites. I submit

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [20th March 1951]

the work may begin there and when they have to expand it after two or three years, they may construct new buildings in additional areas. But for no reason should they make any delay in starting the construction.

"Sir, in Visakhapatnam there is a Gosha Hospital which has been taken over by the Government some two years ago. One or two of its buildings are not in good condition and some site has been acquired for expansion of the hospital but the work has not begun. I see no allotment has been made for the improvement of the existing buildings or for the construction of new buildings. It is centrally located in the town and is serving a very useful purpose. It serves a large number of women who otherwise by sentiment are not willing to go to the bigger hospitals, and, therefore, I want the Government to pay their best attention to that particular hospital. The municipality is also making a contribution, the district board is making a contribution, and I want the Government to pay all the attention it can to improve this hospital.

"Coming to the College of Indigenous Medicine, I want to appeal to the Government not to adopt an attitude of revenge. The language used in the Press Communiqué which they issued after a half-hour debate in this House on this question shows that the Government are actuated—the Government is an impersonal body but there is somebody behind who is actuated—by some kind of revengeful spirit. The language used is not that of a big Government but of an officer who is bent upon doing something because he thinks that the students were recalcitrant. It may be in their view that they were recalcitrant but we must take a generous view of the matter. I ask the Hon. the Leader of the House and his other Hon. Colleagues to take a very lenient view of the matter. These students' claim is only to get some recognition for their training and they get that training at the instance of the Government. It is the Government that prescribed these courses in the year 1948 and I do not think that they are receiving any less training than the L.C.P.S. in Bombay which is recognized and which entitles them to practice allopathic medicine. As a matter of fact, I find from the hours of training given to these students that their training is equal in some respects to that of the M.B.B.S. The hours of training given are as follows:—

Subject.	M.B.B.S.	G.O.L.M.
Anatomy	1,160 hours.	1,018 hours.
Modern Medicine	144 "	144 "
		(3rd and 4th years)
Modern Surgery	288 "	228 hours.
Clinical courses, O.P.I.	9 months' training.	9 months' training.

Under these circumstances, there is no use of this Government thinking that these students are not getting any training. It is a wrong assumption on the part of this Government to think that

[20th March 1951] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

the object with which these people are sent there is that they should study Ayurveda and that, therefore, they should not get any status in regard to Allopathic medicine. If one carefully reads through the lines of the previous Government orders on the subject and understands the spirit which prompted this Government and the previous Government in opening this College, he will find that it was meant not merely to emphasize the Ayurvedic side but to give modern training. They wanted to give them Allopathic training so that they might be useful and fulfil a function which otherwise the Government were not able to fulfil, namely, increasing the number of doctors with sufficient working knowledge of modern medicine. Therefore, the Government must adopt a very generous attitude; they should not victimize any of those students who have participated in the strike. They should not minimize the value of their courses. Two hundred intelligent men have entered this College. When they could not get seats in the ordinary Medical Colleges for one reason or another, they have been advised, 'We are giving some training in this College, you can have Ayurvedic training also. Come to this College'. The Government have put them in that position. Therefore, instead of going to the interpretation of what they did or did not say, I ask them to be generous and not to be revengeful but to continue the courses and give them better training and better status and remove the dearth of doctors."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I 5 p.m. wish to support this Demand. At the same time, I also wish to give some constructive suggestions for the consideration of the Government. At present, so many rural dispensaries are closed. The reason for this is that we do not have adequate number of doctors and there is a great dearth of doctors. The L.M.P. course has been closed. I would suggest that there should be a short course for manufacturing doctors. Candidates who have passed their S.S.L.C. and even unpassed S.S.L.C. candidates who are willing to take up this course can be admitted to this course. These students must be given training for six months in treating ordinary diseases like malaria, fever, stomach-ache, head-ache and so many other diseases. People need not go to district headquarters hospitals for getting treatment for these ordinary diseases and fevers. If my suggestion to start a short course for some of the students is accepted and if these students are given six months training and posted after training to village hospitals, I mean, rural dispensaries, such ordinary diseases can be treated even in the villages and the people of the village parts will be greatly benefited by this arrangement. I am sure that thousands of medical men can be produced easily and sent to villages. The Government should take early steps to manufacture these medical men. (Interruption.) Why should the hon. Gentleman Janab Hameed Khan worry about the wording? He need not bother about it. When I said that these medical men should be manufactured, I meant that the Government should start the schools to give these people training for a short duration in attending to ordinary fevers and other diseases. At present, the Government do not have enough doctors to staff all the rural

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dispensaries. That is why I am suggesting to the Government to adopt easy methods to produce doctors in adequate numbers to meet the requirements of the various rural dispensaries and other health centres. They should try to meet this problem on a war basis. During the war-time, in Great Britain, so many people were trained for so many jobs in a short period. This is a time when we should also produce doctors in a very short duration for manning the rural dispensaries. The present doctors do not know how to diagnose the diseases. They do not know the names of the diseases. If a man gets some training in Indigenous Medicine for some time, he gets a certificate and is immediately appointed as doctor in one of the rural dispensaries. There are many doctors who do not even know how to hold the stethoscope. I am speaking the truth, Sir. Such is the position. Therefore I once again request the Government to start courses of short duration and give the students six months training. The students who may be produced from these schools may be allowed to practise in the villages. These people can attend to ordinary complaints. If there is a big case requiring surgical operations, it can be sent to headquarters hospital or to the General Hospital at Madras. This is my idea and the Government would do well to adopt it.

"Coming to birth control, I would like to mention that the average age of an Indian is 23. This is due to the fact that the child mortality rate in India is very high. Our people do not know how to rear children and how to bring them up on proper and healthy lines. Therefore, it is not advisable to advocate birth control at the present time. We are here to introduce good medicines and good ideas and advise the people to bring up children well so that their lives can be lengthened and they can be enabled to become very good servants of the country in the future.

"The students of the College of Indigenous Medicine deserve more consideration at the hands of the Government. But it is not correct to say, as the hon. Member, Sri Viswanatham stated, that the Government are revengeful towards the students of that institution. The Government have got so many difficulties and so many problems to solve. I think they are paying their best attention to this matter. But still, I would request the Government to be more lenient and more liberal towards those students and help them to continue their studies.

"One word regarding nurses, Sir. The nurses of the Salem headquarters hospital are not treated well. They do not have proper quarters to live in. The midwives of that place are also not provided with proper quarters. I think these people are put up in private houses. I therefore request the Government to expedite the work of constructing the Nurses' quarters for the benefit of the nurses working in the Salem headquarters hospital.

"Regarding the selection of nurses—male as well as female nurses—I have to say a few words. At present, I understand that the selection of these nurses is in the hands of a Committee in which non-Tamilians are predominant. So, no Tamil

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candidates are selected for undergoing training as nurses. Even in my own district, several people have complained to me that though there were fully qualified and willing Tamil students available, they were not selected by this Committee. Therefore I would request the Government to put some good Tamilians also in this Committee so that they may pay their best attention in the matter of recruitment of Tamilian candidates also as nurses. With these few suggestions, I support the Demand, Sir."

* Sri B. SATYANARAYANA RAJU:—"Mr. Speaker Sir, గా. మంత్రిగారు, వారి ప్రారంభోత్సాహములో 1951-52 వ సంవత్సరములో ఆరు తాలూకా ఆస్పత్రులను గవర్నమెంటు ఆస్పత్రులుగా మార్చుటకు నిర్ణయించినట్లు వెల్లడించారు. అయితే, విడు ఆస్పత్రులను గవర్నమెంటు ఆస్పత్రులుగా మార్చవలయునని ప్రభుత్వమువారు నిర్ణయము చేయవలెను ఎక్కడైతే ఎక్కువ జనసంఖ్య ఉన్నదో, ఎక్కడైతే ప్రజలకు చికిత్సావసరము ఎక్కువ గానుండునో, అటువంటి చోట్ల నున్నట్టి ఆస్పత్రులను గవర్నమెంటు ఆస్పత్రులుగా మార్చవలసిందని నేను కోరుచున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతము విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో ఆరు తాలూకా ఆస్పత్రులు జిల్లాబోర్డు పరిపాలనలో ఉన్నవి. ఇవి జిల్లా జిల్లాలో ఎక్కువ జనసంఖ్యగల తాలూకాలు అయినప్పటికీ ఇంకను గవర్నమెంటు ఆస్పత్రులుగా మార్చలేదు. ఇటువంటి ఈ జిల్లా ఆస్పత్రులను కూడా గవర్నమెంటు ఆస్పత్రులుగా మార్చవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. ముఖ్యముగా విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలోని చోడవరము తాలూకా జనాభా మూడులక్షలు ఉన్నకూడా, ఇదివరకు ఈ ఆస్పత్రిని గవర్నమెంటుకు మార్చలేదు. కనుక వెంటనే ఈ ఆస్పత్రిని గవర్నమెంటు ఆస్పత్రిగా మార్చవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"ఇంతేకాకుండా, ఇప్పుడు జిల్లాబోర్డు పరిపాలనలో ఉన్నటువంటి రూరల్ డిస్పెన్సరీలు సరైన సౌకర్యములతో ఉన్నవనిగా ఉండడములేదు. ఇవి ప్రజలకు అంత ఉపయోగకరముగా లేవు. ప్రస్తుతము జిల్లాబోర్డువారు ఈ రూరల్ డిస్పెన్సరీలకు సంవత్సరమునకు విడు వందల రూపాయలు మూతము ఇస్తున్నారు. ఇది కావలసిన మందులకు కూడా విమూతము సరిపాడకులేదు కనుక ప్రజలకు ఇవి ఉపయోగకరముగా ఉండడములేదు. ఈ డిస్పెన్సరీలు సంవత్సరమునకు విడు వందల రూపాయలతో, నామ మూతముగా పనిచేయుచున్నవి. ఈ డిస్పెన్సరీలలో డాక్టర్లు కూడా సరిగా లేరు. L. I. M. డాక్టర్లు ఎవరు, తక్కువ శతమునకు ఈ రూరల్ డిస్పెన్సరీలలో పనిచేయుటకు రావడములేదు. వీరందరుకూడా ట్రైవేల్ డ్రెస్స్ వేస్తుకుంటున్నారని ఈ ఆస్పత్రులకు రావడంలేదు.

"తరువాత విశాఖపట్నంలో ఉన్నటువంటి K. G. హాస్పిటల్ కూడా చాలా మంది ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగకరంగా ఉండడంలేదు. ఇది సామాన్య ప్రజలకు, వీడవారికి అందుకాటులో లేదు. ఇక్కట ఎక్కువ డబ్బు ఉన్నవారిని, లంకము ఇచ్చేటటువంటి వారిని చేరుస్తున్నారు గాని, సామాన్య ప్రజలను వీడవారిని చేర్చడములేదు. అదే కాకుండా, ఈ ఆస్పత్రిలో ప్లజము నీట్లు చాలా తక్కువగా నున్నవి. కనుక నివిధముగా ప్లాస్టీ హాస్పిటల్ లోను, జనరల్ అస్పిటల్ లోను ఎక్కువ నీట్లు కల్పిస్తూ అధికృతి పరచున్నారో, అదే విధముగా ఈ K. G. హాస్పిటల్ లోనూ ఎక్కువ నీట్లు ఏర్పాటు చేస్తూ ఇప్పుడు జరుగుచున్నటువంటి అన్యాయాలు జరుగకుండా ఈ హాస్పిటల్ ను అధికృతి పరచవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.

[Sri B. Satyanarayana Raju] [20th March 1951]

“తరువాత, T.B. Sanatoriums విషయములో మా జిల్లా లో సరియైన Sanatoriums లేకుండా చాలామంది patients ఏ ఒక మదన పల్లిలో, లేక తాంబర మునకో పోవలసి వస్తున్నది. ఈ రెండు Sanatoriums తప్ప వేరే ఎక్కడ సరియైన Sanatoriums లేవు. కనుక, ప్రస్తుతము రాజమండ్రిలో ఉన్న టువంటి sanatoriums కు ఎక్కువగా funds provide చేస్తూ మదనపల్లి, తాంబరం sanatoriums వలెనే, దీనిలో కూడా patients ఫౌకర్యాలు తయారై ఉండవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వము వారిని కోరుతున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా ఈ sanatorium లో ఇంకా ఎక్కువ స్టీట్లు provide చేసి ఎక్కువమంది patients కు ఉపయోగకరంగా ఉండునట్లు చేయవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ రాజమండ్రి sanatorium hospital సర్కారు జిల్లా ప్రజాకు చాలా ఉపయోగముగ నున్నది. మరియు వికాఖట్టులో ఉన్న టువంటి mental hospital లో కూడా ఫౌకర్యాలు ఏమిలేవు. దానికి buildings కూడా చాలా తక్కువగానున్నవి. ఎక్కువమంది patients ఉండుటకు ఏమి లేకుండా యున్నది కనుక ఈ mental hospital లో కూడా ఎక్కువ స్టీట్లు, ఇతర ఫౌకర్యా లను ఏర్పాటుచేసి అభివృద్ధి పరచవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుకూ ఇంతటితో విరమించుచున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The Hon. the Minister will reply to the debate on the 22nd March. Tomorrow, we will have discussion on the supplementary demands. I now adjourn the House till 11 a.m. tomorrow.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 21st March 1951.

[20th March 1951]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 952 asked by Sri M. Kanniyappan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 20th March 1951, page 1 supra.]

Statement showing the number of grainshops opened in each district.

Name of the district.	Number of grainshops opened.
South Arcot	1
North Arcot	2
Bellary	4
Coimbatore	42
Madurai	1
Salem	10
Tiruchirappalli	12
Total	72

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 960 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 20th March 1951, page 17 supra.]

Total number of rural Co-operative Housing Societies so far organized in the State, districtwise.

Name of the district.	Name of the village.	Whether registered or not.
Andhra area.		
1 Anantapur	Sevamandir	Pending registration.
2 Bellary	Gurupuram	Registered.
3 Chittoor	Thavanampalli	Do.
4 Uddapah	Khajipet	Do.
5 Godavari West	Rangapuram	Do.
6 Guntur	Amaravathi (Guntur circle) and Peddapalem (Bapatla circle).	Do.
7 Krishna	Kanumolu	Do.
8 Kurnool	Panyam	Do.
9 Nellore	Podili	Do.
10 Visakhapatnam	Pykaraopeta	Do.
Non-Andhra area.		
1 Arcot North	Desur	Registered.
2 Arcot South	Srimushnam	Pending registration.
3 Chingleput	Kaliampundi	Registered.
4 Coimbatore	Elathur Chettipalayam (Erode circle).	Do.
5 Madurai	Pudupatty (Dindigul circle).	Do.
6 Malabar	Vadavannur	Do.
7 Nilgiris	Melur	Pending registration.
8 Ramanathapuram	P. Ramachandrapuram	Do.
9 Salem	Kadathur	Do.
10 Tanjore	Budalur	Registered.
11 Tiruchirappalli	T. Marudur	Pending registration.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 21st 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.

Representation from the Magaveera Shri Gnanodaya Samaj at Mangalore.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hon. Minister for Food had received a representation from the Magaveera Shri Gnanodaya Samaj at Mangalore during his recent visit to Mangalore in October 1950;

(b) if so, what the Samaj urged the Government to do;

(c) what action the Government have taken in the matter so far; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reason therefor?

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

“(b) The Magaveera Shri Gnanodaya Samaj requested that the sale of raw fish may be exempted from sales tax.

“(c) & (d) As the question of giving relief to the dealers in raw fish was already under the consideration of the Government, no separate action was considered necessary on this representation.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“As the Samaj consists mostly of fishermen and as fish is considered to be an essential article of food, will the Government please see that sale of raw fish is not taxed?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“In the matter of sales tax, there is nothing special about raw fish. It must have parity with other articles of food, viz., vegetables, mutton, beef, etc. We have already issued some instructions with regard to the raising of the lower limits of taxation.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“As the handloom weavers have been granted exemption from sales tax to the extent of fifty per cent, will the Government see that they grant a similar exemption in the case of raw fish also, though it is not possible for them to grant cent per cent exemption?”

[21st March 1951]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We have already given certain concessions which will go a long way in helping the fishermen. Of course, handloom weavers stand on a different footing. Handloom weaving is a cottage industry whereas fishing is not."

Sales tax for transfer of mill goods;

* 963 Q.—SRI K. ISHWARA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have now instructed the Sales Tax Department to collect sales tax for departmental or branch transfer of mill goods, on the basis that there is an additional margin of profit for dealers having more than one licence under the Mill Cloth Control Order ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the instructions issued in this behalf, the Government admit that there is no sale while goods are transferred ; and

(c) whether the Advocate-General has been consulted in the matter ? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" (a) & (b) The Government issued instructions in October 1949 to the effect that (1) the wholesale dealers who acted as wholesale consignees, (2) retail dealers who were also wholesale dealers and (3) retail dealers who were wholesale dealers and also acted as wholesale consignees should, under section 8-B (2) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, credit to the Government all amounts collected by them as sales tax which had been included in the price structure of cloth separately in respect of each stage of sale even though there was no legal sale by wholesale consignees to wholesale dealers or by wholesale dealers to retail dealers.

" (c) Representations have been received by the Government urging a revision of these orders and the matter is now under the consideration of the Government."

SRI L. C. PAIS :—" Having regard to the fact that sales tax is levied essentially on transactions of sale, will not taxing departmental transfer of mill goods go against the spirit and letter of the Act, especially when it is admitted that transfer is not sale ? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" While transfer is not sale, there is section 8-B (2) which says that once sales tax is levied and collected, it must be credited to the Government. The price structure laid down by the Director of Controlled Commodities indicates that sales tax has been included in the price. So, once this is collected by the dealers, the Government have a right over the tax collected."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Is it the view of the Hon. the Minister for Finance, Sir, that if a person happens to be

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a wholesaler and also a retailer, he must pay sales tax in respect of transfers of goods from the wholesale department to the retail department? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" A dealer gets a particular sum which is inclusive of sales tax. If he has made such collections, he must credit the amount to the Government."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Is it not necessary, Sir, to take a quick decision in the matter in view of the uncertainty caused in regard to the collection of sales tax from a person who is both a wholesaler and a retailer? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It is necessary to take a quick decision. Pending that, the *status quo* will continue."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" May I know whether the Hon. the Minister is aware that sales tax is collected in respect of transfers of goods from one district to another by the officers concerned ? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" No, Sir. Only in those cases, where the price structure covers sales tax, we collect. If it is a case of mere transfer of goods from Madras to a branch in Madurai or Tiruchirappalli, we do not collect sales tax."

Shortage in the stock of foodgrains in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from G. Latchanna, M.L.A., on the present shortage of food stocks in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts:

(b) if so, whether a copy of that representation will be laid on the table of the House; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken on the proposals contained therein?

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The question was given notice of in October 1950 and it is being answered now, after nearly six months. I am thankful for it! "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member must thank the Government. He need not thank me. It is the Government that prepare answers to questions put by hon. Members."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I said, Sir, ' I am thankful for it '—the answer." (Laughter.)

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) Yes.”

“(b) No. The Government do not consider it necessary to place a copy of the representation on the table of the House at this stage in view of the answer to clause (c) below.”

“(c) The representations are being examined by the Government and appropriate action will be taken thereon.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“The answer now furnished after nearly six months says that the matter is still under examination. May I know at least the gist of the representation and the tentative opinion of the Government on the matter? Will the Hon. the Minister take the House into confidence?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“The representation relates to the general shortage of foodgrains and also to certain complaints about distribution, etc. As was pointed out by the hon. Member, it is now six months since the question was given notice of and in these six months many changes have taken place in the system of procurement and distribution, so that most of the difficulties expressed in the representation have been removed.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“May I know whether there are enough stocks of foodgrains in the districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam?”

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

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“What is the position of the Hon. the Minister with regard to answering questions on the food position, whether he can answer questions within a week or will it take six months from the date on which notice is given?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“About the position obtaining in these two districts, information can be supplied quickly if questions are put.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“The Hon. the Minister said that the question was under examination, though it is now six months since notice was given. May I know whether examination will continue till the general election?”

Strength and qualifications of Motor Vehicle Inspectors.

* 965 Q.—SRI K. LINGA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Motor Vehicle Inspectors in the State; and

(b) the qualifications prescribed for them?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“(a) There are 32 posts of Motor Vehicle Inspectors and three posts of Assistant Motor Vehicle Inspectors in the State.

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“(b) The following age and technical qualifications have been prescribed for appointment to the posts of Motor Vehicle Inspectors and Assistant Motor Vehicle Inspectors :—

Age.—Must have completed 22 years of age and must not have completed 32 years of age.

Technical.—(1) Must have held a motor driving licence and have experience in driving motor vehicles for a period of not less than three years; and

(2) must hold a diploma in Automobile Engineering granted by the Technological Diploma Examination Board, Madras.

“The question of revising the qualifications is under examination.”

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“May I know whether the Motor Vehicle Inspectors are eligible for promotion as Regional Transport Officers?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Yes, Sir. They are eligible for promotion.”

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“May I know the number of such posts reserved for promotion to deserving Inspectors?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“There is no fixed proportion. But there are Regional Transport Officers promoted from the rank of Inspectors.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“What prevents the Government from making use of the Public Service Commission in the matter of appointment to these posts?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“The Government have nothing to do with the appointment of Inspectors. It is the Secretary, Central Road Traffic Board, that appoints them. The Government do not come into picture at all.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“May I know the nature of duties these Inspectors have to perform and may I know whether the training and experience that they possess now are not sufficient?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Their main duty is to see whether the brakes, lights, etc., are all right and whether the motor vehicle is road-worthy and can carry passengers and goods safely. I am unable to follow the latter part of the question.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“I want to know whether the present qualifications are not enough to make them do full justice to their duties.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“We are just thinking of prescribing some minimum academic qualification for the post, as they are expected to send up reports to the Central Road Traffic Board. We are thinking of prescribing a pass in the Intermediate Examination or some such thing.”

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SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether there is anybody to exercise check over the work done by the Inspectors? I am tempted to put this question because of the growing number of motor accidents in the State due to defective brakes, unsound parts, etc.?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Just now, there is nobody to exercise check. But I do not think that accidents are due to defective brakes. They are due to reckless driving, etc.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ When the number of buses and lorries in the districts were hundred or two hundred, there used to be one Inspector for each district. Now there are districts where the number of vehicles has risen to one thousand and one Motor Vehicle Inspector is not sufficient to cope with the increased amount of work. Will the Government, therefore, consider the desirability of dividing such districts into several zones and appointing two or three Inspectors for each district?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Where there are more vehicles, we do appoint a second man. We have got now thirty-two Inspectors and three Assistant Inspectors, totalling in all thirty-five, whereas we have only twenty-six districts.”

JANAB ADBUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Is it not necessary, Sir, that these Inspectors should know at least how to hold the wheel?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ That is one of the qualifications prescribed for the post. They must hold a motor driving licence and have experience in driving motor vehicles for a period of not less than three years. I presume they know how to hold the wheel.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know whether there are any complaints against the Motor Vehicle Inspectors in regard to the grant of brake certificates? Is it not a fact that due to their negligence of duty, many accidents occur on the roads?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ It is quite possible that there may be complaints. They do not come to the Government. They are dealt with by the Central Road Traffic Board.”

11-15 a.m. DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM :—“ Are the Government aware that there is a feeling in the mufassal that these Motor Vehicle Inspectors have created a mamool for granting certificates and will the Government tell us who are the people whom we should address if we want to make a complaint against these Inspectors?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The administrative head is the Secretary, Central Road Traffic Board. He is the appointing authority. He is competent to take disciplinary action against these Inspectors. With regard to mamool, it is a mamool story.” (Laughter.)

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JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that accidents involving Hon. Ministers' cars are becoming more frequent and may I know whether these Inspectors inspect the cars of Hon. Ministers also?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Ministers' cars are just like any other private cars. They are not subject to inspection by the Motor Vehicle Inspectors. Only taxis, lorries, buses, public carriers, etc., are subject to examination by the Inspectors.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government would issue instructions that the checking and issue of brake certificates to motor vehicles belonging to municipalities and local bodies are not unduly delayed by these Inspectors as municipal work is held up during the time the issue of certificates is delayed by these Inspectors?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ It is not the intention of the Government or the Secretary, Central Road Traffic Board, to cause any inconvenience to the municipalities or local bodies by delaying the issue of these certificates. The existing rules are there and they will be followed. If we issue instructions as desired by the hon. Member, it will only mean that municipal lorries should be passed and that the others might be delayed for any length of time.”

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“ Sir, I see from the answer furnished by the Hon. Minister that when once a man is recruited as a Motor Vehicle Inspector, he should continue to be a Motor Vehicle Inspector all through. Will the Government consider the desirability of reserving some places for them so that the honest and ambitious amongst them who may do good work get into them?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Yes, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Answering one of the supplementaries, the Hon. Minister said that these Inspectors are also promoted as Regional Transport Officers. May I know whether there are any specific instances where any Vehicle Inspectors have been promoted as Regional Transport Officers in the State, and if so, how many?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ While I do not have figures just now to show how many of them have been promoted, I may inform the hon. Member that the Regional Transport Officer, Nellore, was till recently a Motor Vehicle Inspector.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Sir, my simple question was, what prevented the Government from using the Service Commission in the matter of selection of these Motor Vehicle Inspectors. The reply was that the Government did not select them but that some Secretary selected them. May I know,

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Sir, what prevents the Government from consulting the Service Commission, especially as these happen to be gazetted posts and technical knowledge is required for them?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The matter will be examined."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the importance of the proper checking of public carriers, buses and lorries periodically, and in view of the fact that no means are provided and placed at the disposal of the Inspectors for carrying out such a check, will the Government contemplate placing such facilities at the disposal of these Inspectors, such as workshops, testing machines, etc., in every district headquarters, to test whether the various parts are in sound order?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not quite understand the question of the hon. Member. I do not know whether the Inspector would require any such facilities. He is not going to repair the vehicle. He will only find out the defect and point out this to the operator and it is for the operators to get it fitted properly and bring the vehicle again for inspection. I don't find any need to provide a workshop for the Inspector."

JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. F. A. IBRAHIM:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the private car-owners have to report to the police whenever there is an accident and if so, is it not necessary that the cars of the Hon. Minister also should be checked after such accidents?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"What has this to do with the question?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"To whatever regulations the private cars are subject, those regulations will certainly apply to the Ministers' cars also, in the case of accidents, etc."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, if a particular vehicle which is subsequently found not worthy, had been certified already by the Inspector, what is the remedy for the public against such sort of certification?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Just now we have no other machinery to overcheck the work of the Motor Vehicle Inspectors. There was some suggestion to keep one or two Inspectors in the Central Road Traffic Board here who can supervise the work of these people. That has not been pursued."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"In view of the fact that motor transport has become a very important branch of the administration and in view of the fact that these people are district officers, will the Government prescribe some higher educational qualifications and higher technical qualifications for these people in view of their importance?"

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We are thinking of prescribing all these. But the salary given to them is Rs. 175 to Rs. 250. This has also to be taken into consideration when we ask for higher qualifications and also whether they will be willing to accept the post for the paltry salary we give them."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM:—"But, Sir, the Government want M.B.B.S. doctors for less salary."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They have private practice while these people will have no private practice."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I ask the Hon. Minister, in view of the answer given by him that they are promoting Inspectors as Regional Transport Officers, whether it will not be a dangerous policy to promote these Inspectors who have admittedly no academic qualifications and give them gazetted posts?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"When a candidate's fitness for promotion is considered, we take into account his academic qualifications, his technical qualifications, his character and the confidential reports about him; all these are considered before giving him the promotion."

Consumption of charcoal by the gas-propelled buses.

* 966 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavaya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the quota of charcoal consumed by the gas-propelled buses in this State for the last official year;

(b) whether all of them can be supplied with petrol in future; and

(c) the extent of damage done to forests (in terms of forest acreage) in this State during the last official year by the consumption of charcoal either for traffic purposes or for domestic consumptions?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (a) 58,233½ tons.

" (b) Does not arise now in view of derationing of petrol.

" (c) The burning of charcoal in the Government Forest coupes is so controlled as to cause no damage to the forests."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"In view of the fact that the petrol position has eased now, will the Government consider the desirability of converting all the charcoal buses into petrol-driven buses?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We need not issue any instructions. We see from the figures available with us that a large number of these vehicles have been converted into petrol-driven vehicles."

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SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that even mango trees are cut in the villages for conversion into charcoal for these buses and if so, will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of issuing instructions not to cut mango trees for this purpose? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Whether they are mango trees or tamarind trees, if they are not useful, they are cut down and converted into charcoal. Generally they go into the forest and by rotation the forest is cleared and the trees are converted into charcoal."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether in some districts permits are not issued for running of charcoal buses, and if so, will the Government consider the desirability of extending that system to all the districts where such permits are now issued for running charcoal buses, so that the forests and trees could be protected in accordance with the scheme for planting more trees? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Just now there is no restriction. Anybody can use any vehicle whether run on charcoal, gas or petrol. We have to consider the question of sending away money from here to foreign countries when we think of petrol. If it is charcoal driven, it is swadeshi driven."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Sir, in view of the increase in the number of charcoal-driven buses in the State, are the Government aware that the cost of fuel is increasing and the owners of private forests, as well as persons owning trees cut these trees indiscriminately simply for the sake of money? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" From July last when we went in for derationing of petrol, things have changed and we have got figures to show that a large number of charcoal-driven vehicles are converting themselves into petrol-driven vehicles."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" In view of the fact that trees to be fit for being used as fuel require growth for a period of over 20 years or so, and in view of the fact that the Government of India and this Government are encouraging preservation of forests and the growing of more trees, by celebrating 'Vana Mahotsavams', is it not desirable to discourage charcoal and encourage petrol-driven buses? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The indiscriminate cutting of trees may not be prevented by preventing the running of charcoal-driven buses. Even for fuel, shady trees on the roadside may be cut unscrupulously. Prevention of charcoal-driven buses is not the only remedy. There are larger issues also. We need not compel the owners of charcoal-driven buses to convert the buses into petrol-driven buses. Even without compulsion, a large number of them are converting these buses into petrol-driven buses."

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SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" Are the Government aware of the painful fact that all the private forests, revenue forests and the avenue trees have been wiped out to meet the great demand for charcoal; and will they consider the desirability of using the molasses in the sugar factories for manufacturing power alcohol and make it available for the buses and also negotiate with the Government of India to get coal to meet the charcoal demand for domestic consumption? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, as Transport Minister, I am unable to answer these questions. The first part relates to the Industries Minister and the second part relates to the Food Minister."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, the percentage of buses that are run with charcoal gas at present and why a particular date should not be fixed for the conversion of these buses into petrol-driven buses, so that more charcoal may be available for domestic consumption which is much more important than transport? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There is the question of capital outlay involved in this. They might have spent about Rs. 10 or Rs. 11 thousands for getting the coal-gas plant and if we ask them to revert to petrol, it will be asking them to throw this plant as useless. Even before this, Sir, I do not know why in Telugu districts quite a large number of buses were always petrol-driven and why they were reluctant to go in for coal-gas driven vehicles. But in Tamil districts it was the other way about. They saw the economy in the use of gas plants and quite a good number of vehicles were driven on coal-gas. But even there I see now, a large number of vehicles are being converted into petrol-driven vehicles. I have no information regarding the percentage of charcoal-driven buses. A separate question may be put."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" Have the Government received any recommendation from the Chief Conservator of Forests to stop running of charcoal-driven buses? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" No, Sir. As far as I am aware, we have not received any such recommendation from the Chief Conservator of Forests."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I ask whether the Government have any figures as to the amount of coal used for this purpose and how they compare with the quantity of charcoal used for other purposes? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I have already furnished the information in answer to the question. As much as 58,000 and odd tons were used. We have more accurate figures about the petrol consumption month by month and the number of petrol-driven vehicles in each district. We see from the figures that there is an increase in the number of vehicles using petrol."

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JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that the installation of gas plants tells very much upon the machinery of the vehicles and thereby it has become a national waste because people have to change the parts very often? Therefore, will it not be better to have only petrol-driven buses in the State? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Expert operators in the Tamil districts have told me repeatedly that the coal-gas plant does not damage the machinery. They have usefully carried on with these plants for a number of years. ”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ Seeing that petrol is imported from outside the country and very little of it is produced in this country, will it not be in the interests of national economy to encourage bus owners to use charcoal instead of petrol? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I entirely agree with the hon. Member provided they do not damage our forests. I know, Sir, that some of us in this Assembly agitated some years ago that the Government should make experiments to see if charcoal or other fuel could not be used for buses and lorries. ”

11-30 JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—“ Have the Govern-
ment received any confidential instructions from higher quarters that petrol prospects are going to be very bleak in the immediate future? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ It is a confidential information which I cannot reveal. ”

Export of Nellore cattle to Phillipines.

* 967 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether 10,000 Nellore cattle were purchased by the Phillipine Government during previous years?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No cattle have been exported to the Phillipines during a period of ten years prior to 1950. ”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister while answering a supplementary question on a previous occasion has said that the Government of India have transacted this business without consulting the State Government and that this Government have protested against such transaction. May I ask, Sir, whether this Government have received any reply to their protests? ”

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

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—“ As a matter of policy, Sir, is it not good that our Government should export these Nellore bulls so that they will leave a very good impression overseas? ”

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Opening a Government hospital at Cheyyar.

* 968 Q.—SRI P. R. RAMANUJALU REDDI : Will the Hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government propose to open now a Government hospital at Cheyyar?

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

SRI P. R. RAMANUJALU REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any representations from the public about the very urgent need to open a Government hospital at Cheyyar? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The Government have received many representations from various taluk headquarters, but it is a question of finance. ”

Increase in the prices of rice and ragi in Puttur taluk after derationing.

* 969 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the price of rice has risen from Re. 0-11-3 to Re. 1-7-0 per measure after derationing in Puttur taluk, Chittoor district;

(b) whether the price of ragi rose from Re. 0-6-2 to Re. 1 per measure in the abovesaid taluk;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) what steps the Government have taken to prevent the inflation; and

(e) whether any relief or fair price shops have been opened at Puttur and Vadamalpet?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ (a) & (b) There has been no such increase in the prices of rice and ragi which continue to stand more or less at the same level in Puttur taluk, Chittoor district, after derationing. ”

“ (c) In view of the answers to questions (a) and (b) above, this question does not arise. ”

“ (d) Even when rural rationing was in force, it was not possible in several centres to supply more than a day's requirement or two days' requirements in the week particularly between August and December 1950 and people were purchasing the rest of their requirements in the blackmarket paying a higher price. Under the present arrangement, the Government would look after all the industrial population and institutions like schools, hospitals, etc., which usually exert pressure on the market, apart from the fact that some population would be relieved by the opening of fair price shops in several centres. As the requirements of these institutions and people

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will be met in full, they will cease to exert the usual pressure on the village market and this will have a sober influence on the market prices in the rural parts. This is in fact, the principle underlying the present form of distribution, viz., to take care of all vulnerable centres consisting of a very large percentage of non-producers in a certain order of priority, so that their pressure on the market due to heavy demands from them and particularly to their higher purchasing power which enables them to pay any price demanded and thereby upsetting the market, will be eliminated.

"(c) In his letter, dated 12th February 1951, the Collector reported that one fair price shop was opened in Puttur and no shop in Vadamalpet as it was not a major panchayat. But in view of the Government instructions since issued, permitting the opening of fair price shops in other areas also wherever there is a necessity, the Collector of Chittoor, will, if necessary, open fair price shops in Vadamalpet also."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Arising out of the answer to clause (e) the Hon. Minister has said that only one fair price shop was opened in Puttur. In view of the fact that rationing has been introduced, will the Government consider the desirability of opening more fair price shops especially in areas where the people are non-producers? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member confine his question to Puttur only."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Yes, Sir, the question is regarding Puttur taluk only."

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir, as I have already explained, Government have instructed the District Collectors to open fair price shops wherever necessary. In the Chittoor district in particular, the Collector has been given instructions to open fair price shops wherever necessary."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I ask the Hon. Minister, Sir, whether the Government have framed any rules regulating and restricting the prices at which a stock-holder can sell foodgrains in rationed areas? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The price control will continue. But the Government are watching the situation with a view not to allow the prices to go too high because the main idea is that by free circulation the distribution of food may adjust itself and it may take a little time for such an adjustment."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Do the Government realize that after rationing in rural parts it is necessary that they should open a sufficient number of fair price shops in order to keep down the prices and that the prices are already soaring high because the Government have not opened a sufficient number of relief shops? "

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The hon. Member is correct when he says that it is necessary to open more fair price shops wherever necessary in order to keep down the prices. But we have to look into the necessity of opening more fair price shops in certain areas in preference to other areas."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" May I know, Sir, what the Government mean by 'fair price shops' and how they maintain them and for what reasons? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Fair price shops are those shops where foodgrains are sold at fair prices, i.e., controlled prices to the people."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government have enough stocks of foodgrains in Chittoor and other districts in order to see that the prices of locally available foodgrains do not go up? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir. While we take into account the number of fair price shops in a certain area, we also make it possible to send the necessary stocks of foodgrains to those fair price shops."

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—" How many kinds of shops are there besides fair price shops, ration shops, relief shops and grain shops? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, the hon. Member has fairly exhausted the list."

SRI L. C. PAIS :—" Having regard to the soaring prices of rice, ragi and other essential foodstuffs, may I ask the Government whether they have got any fresh plan to control these prices—and I take it for granted that at present there is no such plan? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Except the price control we are trying to maintain, there is no other plan for checking the rise in prices. But we are trying to get sufficient stocks of foodgrains which will have some effect on the soaring prices in the districts."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that, while the prices are going up in districts like Chittoor, they are going down in surplus areas like Tanjore and whether the Government will take any steps to see that the tillers of the soil at least get their foodgrains at controlled prices? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member put a separate question."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Was it not the policy of the Government that before they tried rationing in rural parts, they should have sufficient buffer stocks so as to meet any emergency in those areas? "

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" We introduced derationing in rural parts at a time when the harvest was nearly finished and it was thought that sufficient stocks were available in the districts themselves. But in areas where there are no stocks, foodgrains are supplied from the common pool."

SRI R. SUBBA AYYAR :—" Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister to a supplementary question that the Government are watching the situation, may I know, Sir, what is the point up to which prices could be allowed to go in the opinion of the Government so as to be on the safe side? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" It is not possible to put any definite limit. It depends on the availability of foodgrains and the capacity of the people to pay high prices. But if more foodgrains are available, the prices will usually be in a downward trend."

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that foodgrains were available in derationed areas, may I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that no foodgrains were available in Coimbatore and Salem for the last three years? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir. When I said that sufficient stocks were available in the districts, I also said that places where sufficient stocks were not available, had to be taken care of by supplies from the common pool."

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI :—" May I know, Sir, if there was rise in prices of rice and ragi in all the areas of the State where rationing was removed? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir. We have stopped procurement as well as rationing of millets."

Improvements to the Government Hospital in Mangalore.

* 970 Q.—SRI K. ISHWARA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to improve the Headquarters Hospital in Mangalore;

(b) the number of beds provided at present in the hospital;

(c) the strength of the staff working in the hospital;

(d) whether any complaint was received from the public against the present staff in the hospital; and

(e) if so, what the complaint was and what action was taken on the complaint?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. Minister for Health) :—" (a) Yes. The Government have approved in October 1950 a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 16,80,500 for additions and improvements to the hospital."

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" (b) 116 beds.

" (c) A statement^a furnishing the required information is laid on the table.

" (d) & (e) A complaint was received from the public against a medical officer of the hospital regarding Anti-rabic treatment. The matter is under investigation. There was also a report against another medical officer of the hospital and this too is under enquiry."

DR. U. P. MALLAYYA :—" If as the Hon. Minister has said just now, necessary provision had been made last year for additions and improvements to the hospital, may I know why it is not undertaken? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, there are other difficulties also like the paucity of technical personnel."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Grants to political sufferers under the Well-subsidy Scheme.

92 Q.—SRI M. KANNIAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of political sufferers to whom money was given under the Well-subsidy Scheme in our State?

A.—

Accelerated and Ceded Districts Modified Scheme.	New Well-subsidy Scheme, 1947-48.	New Well-subsidy Scheme, 1948-49.	New Well-subsidy Scheme, 1949-50.	New Well-subsidy Scheme, 1950-51.
Number of political sufferers—25 ..	15	38	71	76
Number of wells—38	18	40	72	77

Some political sufferers were granted subsidies for more than one well and under more than one scheme.

Cancellation and suspension of teachers' certificates.

93 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of teachers' certificates cancelled and suspended ever since the present Chief Minister assumed office to date; and

(b) the number among them that are L.Ts., Secondary Grade and Higher Grade ones, respectively, districtwar?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^b is laid on the table of the House.

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 144 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix II on page 145 infra.

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Assignment of poramboke land in Adyapadi village to political sufferers.

84 Q.—SRI K. R. KARANTH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Survey Number 16 measuring 14 acres in Adyapadi village of Mangalore taluk, South Kanara district, was registered as poramboke for the benefit of the neighbouring landowners as a grazing ground, after a local inspection by the Collectors in 1914-15 and after the said landowners gave up their kumki rights thereto;

(b) whether there is a proposal to assign the said survey number to two political sufferers;

(c) whether in 1948 the then Collector, Mr. Kaiwar, inspected the land in question with reference to such assignment and ordered that it should not be given;

(d) whether the neighbours submitted a memorandum to the Hon. Minister in September last, against the proposal, and if so, whether the Government have passed order of stay of proceedings pending enquiry;

(e) if so, whether the said order was suppressed by the South Kanara Collectorate and was not communicated to the Tahsildar of Mangalore;

(f) whether, after the said stay order was passed, the Tahsildar has now passed orders granting the darkhast;

(g) whether it is a fact that the land in question contains valuable clay fit for making tiles and that the land is worth not less than Rs. 50,000 if not more; and

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

A.—(a) About 13 acres in S. No. 16 in Adyapadi village, Mangalore taluk, South Kanara district, formed kumki to the adjoining warglands prior to 1914. In 1913, the adjoining wargdars applied for the assignment of their respective kumkis. The Collector refused to assign the lands but transferred the whole of S. No. 16 of Adyapadi village, including 1.70 acres of non-kumki land, to poramboke (communal ground). There is nothing on record to show whether the adjoining land-owners agreed to give up their kumki rights or whether such rights were ordered by the Collector, after his personal inspection, to be extinguished before the land was transferred as poramboke.

(b) The Collector, in consultation with the non-official Advisory Committee, passed orders of assignment on 8th March 1950.

(c) The records available do not throw any light on the point whether Sri S. R. Kaiwar had inspected the land in question personally or not.

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(d) A petition was received from the villagers of Adyapadi and Kandavar villages of Mangalore taluk, South Kanara district, objecting to the assignment of the land in question to political sufferers. Only a report was called for from the Collector but no stay orders were issued.

(e) & (f) Do not arise.

(g) The land is reported to contain some possible clay deposits, but it has not been possible to assess their value at present. It has now been reported to be only a dry land on a raised level which is not ready for immediate cultivation and is valued at Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per acre.

(h) The Government have examined the matter in detail and consider that there is no need to interfere with the orders of the Collector assigning the land to political sufferers.

Sale of grains by weight.

85 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have extended the time-limit for bringing into force the selling of grains by weight and, if so, why;

(b) when the proposal will be put into practice;

(c) the reasons for changing the present system to that of weighment system;

(d) what grains the Government propose to sell by weight;

(e) whether the Government have received any representation from any Association to sell food commodities by weight and, if so, from which Association and for what commodities; and

(f) whether the Government have taken any action on this and, if so, what it is and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) to (f) Originally the Government proposed to introduce the system of issue of rations by weighment instead of by measure in Madras City in view of the following reasons and advantages claimed in favour of this system over that of measuring:—

(i) that it would eliminate the complications arising out of the conversion from weight to measure;

(ii) that it would ensure not only uniformity but also the issue of the correct quantity to which each cardholder was entitled;

(iii) that it would not give scope for undermeasurement and cheating of the public by skilful manipulation of the measures which was often resorted to by the unscrupulous retailer;

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- (iv) the system was strongly recommended for adoption in Madras City by the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Stores which is a fairly representative organization and which caters to the requirements of a considerable proportion of the population in the City;
- (v) that the system of weight is generally adopted in several other States, for example, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bengal and Assam, etc.; and
- (vi) the Government of India insisted on the adoption of this system in Madras State on the recommendation of the Foodgrains Investigation Committee.

Subsequently strong protests were received from the Madras Rice Merchants' Association and the following arguments were put forth against the adoption of the new scheme:—

- (1) The new system is revolutionary and goes against the age-old practice in vogue in this State.
- (2) The retailers will have to invest further capital in providing themselves with weights and balances and employing additional staff. This will involve additional expenditure to Government also in providing for requisite scales and weights at the rice godowns for issue to the retailers and in employing additional godown staff.
- (3) This will entail enormous delay in issuing rations to the consumers, resulting in lot of inconvenience and hardship to the public.
- (4) As small quantities will have to be weighed out to consumers, there is bound to occur greater shortage to the dealers and the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society which was enthusiastic at the outset subsequently backed out of its original stand.
- (5) The retailers want that, if the Government decide to give effect to the scheme, their margin of profit should be increased from 4 to 8 annas per maund and should be allowed a shortage allowance of 6 pounds per bag.
- (6) The question was discussed with Hon. Sri Thirumal Rao, Deputy Minister for Food, Government of India, during his recent visit to Madras and he expressed the opinion that he was not keen on the change over in the system of issue to the consumers.

In the light of the above arguments against the adoption of the new scheme, and in view of the fact that

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the system of measuring has been in vogue for ages and that there had not been many complaints about it, the Government have decided not to effect any change in the present arrangements for issue to the consumers and have accordingly dropped the proposal.

Number of village roads sanctioned for the Chirakkal taluk.

86 Q.—SRI M. KUMARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

- (a) the total number of village roads sanctioned for the Chirakkal taluk, as a security measure;
- (b) the number of roads so far completed with their mileage and cost of construction; and
- (c) when the whole scheme is expected to be completed?

A.—(a) Ten village roads.

- (b) Two roads are completed in all respects including culverts:—

- (1) Morazha Kannapuram road—Length 4 miles 4 furlongs. Cost of construction, Rs. 27,000.
- (2) Extension of Choruthayam Mathamangalam road to Peringome road—Length 6 miles 6 furlongs. Cost of construction, Rs. 69,000.

- (c) The other roads are in various stages of progress. Formation is completed in 49 miles 0 furlong against 65 miles 2 furlongs to be done. Bridges and culverts have to be completed in all the eight roads. The whole scheme is expected to be completed by the 31st December 1951.

Bonus and maternity allowances to the labourers of Cinchona plantations.

87 Q.—SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that bonus and maternity allowances are not given to the labourers of cinchona for the last two years;
- (b) whether any distinction is made between cinchona labourers and other plantation labourers in regard to the grant of the above allowances; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) Maternity allowance has been paid to the labourers in the Cinchona department during the last two years, viz., 1948-49 and 1949-50. Bonus was not paid to the labourers in the Cinchona department for the above period.

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(b) There were differences in the rates of payment of *maternity allowance* during the above period, but at present there is no distinction in regard to the grant of the allowance between the labourers employed in the Government Cinchona Plantations and other Plantation labourers.

Regarding *bonus* the question does not arise in view of the answer to clause (a).

(c) *Maternity benefit*.—Payment of maternity allowance is governed by the respective standing orders for the Government Cinchona Plantations and the Government Quinine Factory. According to those orders, a sum of Rs. 3 for each birth and an additional sum of Rs. 2 if the child was alive for at least a month in the Nilgiri Plantations and a sum of Rs. 5 for each birth in the Anamalai Plantations, was, prior to 28th October 1950, paid to the father, mother or guardian of any child, born in the plantations, if one or other of the parents be a member of the regular labour force. The women labourers employed in the Government Quinine Factory were, however, paid maternity allowance at the rate of 8 annas per day for a maximum period of seven weeks, i.e., three weeks up to and including the day of the confinement and four weeks immediately following that day, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1934, which is applicable only to the women labourers in the Quinine Factory. They were also eligible for birth allowance of Rs. 5. In order to place the labourers employed in the Government Cinchona Department on a par with other plantation labourers, the rate of maternity benefit to the women labourers employed not only in the plantations but also in the Quinine Factory has been increased to the maximum of Rs. 42 in all, for eight weeks with effect from 28th October 1950.

Bonus.—According to the usual commercial principles, bonus is payable to the labourers in a particular year only out of the profits earned by the department during that year or out of any reserve created for the purpose and carried over from year to year. As the working of the Cinchona department recorded a loss for the year 1948-49 and as there is also no reserve created, Government considered the question of payment of bonus during the year and decided that no bonus need be paid to the labourers. As the Cinchona department continued to record a loss during 1949-50, the question of payment of bonus during that year did not arise.

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Appointment of Assistant Cane Inspectors to sugar factories.

88 Q.—SRI G. SITTAKAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to appoint Assistant Cane Inspectors at every sugar factory to check daily weighment and receipt of cane in the factory?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE LEAKAGE OF INTERMEDIATE QUESTION PAPERS.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member, Sri L. S. Karayalar 11-45 has given notice of a motion for adjournment of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance. It reads as follows:—

“I intend moving the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a matter of definite urgent public importance, namely—

The leakage of question papers of the Intermediate examination of the Madras University that is being held from yesterday and the consequent unrest amongst student population and the loss of prestige to the University and the Government's total indifference to the situation.”

“This matter relates to a University. University is an autonomous body. I think the hon. Member should ask a member of the Senate of the University to move the matter in the Senate. I do not know what the hon. Member wants us to do here, the University being an autonomous body.”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday morning, I was told that there was leakage of question papers, especially the Shakespeare paper.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Is it S.S.L.C. paper?”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR:—“No, Sir, Intermediate paper.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—“Is it before the examination?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Leakage means before the examination.” (Laughter.)

* SRI L. S. KARAYALAR:—“Sir, I saw a paper in the morning. When I saw the actual question paper in the evening to verify, I found that almost all the questions which I saw in the morning have appeared in the question paper. Now, similarly, I have got another paper in my pocket, Sir, about questions for today and there are several questions which, I hope, by this time the students would have received for answering.”

* JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“On a point of order, Sir. I do not think it is proper for an hon. Member here

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to enter into a question concerning the University, the University being an autonomous body. The hon. Member is going on making allegations."

* SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—" Now, Sir, I do not read the question paper for the 26th March but only questions which have been distributed already and the examination is in progress now. This thing has been going on year after year. Every time when somebody raise this point at the time of the Education Demand, Government do not pay any attention saying that the University is an autonomous body and that we have nothing to do with it here. But, Sir, Government should pay heed if there is any such gross irregularity on the part of the University authorities. I therefore suggest to the Government that they should appoint a Board of Examiners who can conduct these examinations without leakage of question papers."

MR. SPEAKER :—" As I said previously University is an autonomous body and no administrative responsibility of the Government is involved in this matter. If it is S.S.L.C. Examination, it is altogether a different matter and Government have a responsibility. University being an autonomous body, this question should be raised there. So, I rule the adjournment motion out of order."

SRI M. BAPINEEDU :—" On a point of information, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member come to my room, if he wants any point of information. To-day we are sitting only till 1-30 p.m."

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

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

' That with reference to Rule 138 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker, to elect nine members to be Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the financial year 1951-52. '

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That with reference to Rule 138 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker, to elect nine members to be members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the financial year 1951-52. '

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" In accordance with the regulations framed by me for conducting elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable

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vote, I fix 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 24th March 1951, as the time within which notices of nominations for election to the Public Accounts Committee should reach the Secretary.

" There will be an election, on a date to be announced in due course, if the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, namely, nine."

(2) HOUSE COMMITTEE.

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

' That with reference to Rule 157 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker to elect six members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1951-52. '

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That with reference to Rule 157 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker to elect six members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1951-52. '

* JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I request the Hon. Minister to withdraw this motion, Sir? For, as we are all aware, this Committee does not serve any purpose. We have known for years that this Committee *suo motu* or of its own accord or on account of some other reasons has not been able to function, and has not been able to do something that can be regarded as useful to the Members of this House. Here, I am not casting any aspersion on the members of the Committee. The members of the Committee might have passed resolutions but those resolutions are not being implemented. Even the members of the Committee feel that they do not have any function and that by their continuing there, no purpose will be served. Even with the present members, no useful purpose is served. Therefore, I would very earnestly request the Hon. Minister to withdraw the motion. After all, we are going to have a new House and every time we are told that we are going to move into a new House that is being constructed and that all the amenities and comforts that are required will be found there. Such being the case, I do not see why the Hon. Minister should insist upon constituting a Committee. Here, I do not want to indicate the difficulties which the Members are experiencing with regard to their comforts and conveniences and also with regard to accommodation that is available to canteens that are functioning in the premises. Times out of number, representations have been made and you Mr. Speaker, were also aware that the Parties were not having adequate accommodation and rooms. You tried your best and you used your influence and authority with the Hon. Minister, who is the Leader of the House. Of course, he is very good and he laughs away things. He knows that representations have been made to him. Still no representation made in this regard was considered and the Hon. Minister has turned a deaf ear to those representations. I am sorry to say that even when a request is made to the Hon. the Speaker of the House

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in this regard, he is not paying any heed to it. Such being the case, why should we have this farce of a Committee being continued? Is it simply to tell the world that a Committee is functioning and that the Members are getting everything they want?"

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Fortunately or unfortunately, Sir, I have to agree with the hon. Gentleman Mr. Hameed Khan. He said, why not the Leader of the House withdraw the motion. I also feel that there is no use of constituting a Committee like this when the Committee is not functioning."

MR. SPEAKER:—"To-day, we are sitting only till 1-30 p.m."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Further, we will also be discussing the Demand on State Legislature. That will give a very good opportunity to hon. Members and all these matters can be discussed there."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"I also wanted to suggest the same thing, Sir."

* SRI P. NATESAN:—"On a point of order, Sir. In the rules, it is specifically laid down that the Assembly shall appoint a House Committee to consider and advise on matters pertaining to the convenience and comforts of Members. Therefore, the question of withdrawing the motion does not arise."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I wish to know what the Hon. Minister has to say."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I think it is better to discuss all these when the State Legislature Demand is taken up."

* JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I am sorry that you, Mr. Speaker, are again agreeing with the Hon. Minister. Just a few minutes back, I told the Hon. Speaker that the Hon. the Leader of the House does not pay any heed to any representations and today also, he has resorted to the same thing and you, Mr. Speaker, are allowing him."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That with reference to Rule 157 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker to elect six members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1951-52.'

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—"In accordance with the regulations framed by me for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 24th March 1951, as the time within which notices of nominations of candidates for election to the House Committee should reach the Secretary. The nomination forms can be obtained from the Secretary."

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"There will be an election on a date to be announced in due course, if the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, namely, six."

(3) COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

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

'That with reference to Rule 156 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker, to elect nine members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1951-52.'

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That with reference to Rule 156 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker, to elect nine members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1951-52.'

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that this Privileges Committee is an important Committee of this House. Time and again, hon. Members of this House raise several questions relating to their privileges in this House. Unfortunately, those matters are not referred to this Committee and a decision of the Committee taken."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will answer the question straightway. Hon. Members should know that a matter regarding privileges will be referred to the Privileges Committee only when Members raise a point of breach of privilege and if the Hon. Speaker thinks that there is a breach of privilege, then only the matter will be referred to that Committee."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"The other day, Sir, you gave a ruling . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I want to know from the hon. Member whether it is a ruling that I gave and if so, what is the definition of ruling."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"You gave a ruling, Sir, on a point which was referred to you."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I wish to know from the hon. Member whether I gave a ruling or made a statement. There is difference between a ruling and a statement."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"I stand corrected, Sir. You made a statement with regard to a particular matter. That matter, Sir, is now assuming all-India importance and I am afraid, that in course of time, it may also assume international importance. Therefore, Sir, when such matters come up, is it not necessary to refer them to the Privileges Committee? It would be in the interests of maintaining the privileges of the Members of this House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member makes a mistake. As I have already said, the matter will be referred to the Privileges Committee only when hon. Members raise a point of breach of

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privilege, and when the Hon. Speaker thinks that there is a breach of privilege. In this connection, let me tell the House that I am going to make another statement and I will make the point clear then."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Sir, I am in entire agreement with what the Hon. Speaker has said. But, all the same, a Committee has been formed and it has not met during the course of the last one year. The Committee ought to have met under the chairmanship of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker and hon. Members of this House should have been informed about its decisions, on points raised by Members regarding their privileges in this House and outside."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Regarding this matter, I have already circulated a pamphlet and I think every Member has received it." (A voice : ' We have not received.')

SOME HON. MEMBERS :—" We have received."

12 noon. MR. SPEAKER :—" It has been circulated. The Leader of the Second Opposition says he has received it. I will ask the office to send copies to those who have not received it. In that pamphlet, Members will find explanations as to what ' privileges ' are."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, you anticipated me correctly when you said that you have answered several of the points that could be raised."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What more does the hon. Member want ? "

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Last year we did not have the privilege of knowing what these were. You have circulated a note some time back. But some of us have missed it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will ask the office to send another copy to the hon. Member."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" We are thankful. You said that you would issue a statement also. We want to have some points cleared. We want to know what are questions of privilege; when they can be raised; whether it rests with the Speaker to decide if they could be raised; and whether questions of privilege come under the rules giving certain powers to the House, to the Members and to the Speaker. We would be very glad if your statement should clear all these points."

MR. SPEAKER :—" When I make the statement, I will clear these points. The question is—

' That with reference to Rule 156 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker, to elect nine members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1951-52.' "

The motion was carried.

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MR. SPEAKER :—" In accordance with the regulations framed by me for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 24th March 1951 as the time within which notices of nominations of candidates for election to the Committee of Privileges, should reach the Secretary. The nomination forms can be obtained from the Secretary.

" There will be an election, on a date to be announced in due course, if the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, namely, nine."

IV.—PROCEDURE RE MOVING OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

* SRI M. BAPINEEDU :—" Mr. Speaker, yesterday you were good enough to say that, whenever a Member gives notice of an adjournment motion, he should come to your room to ascertain whether it is in order or whether it should be altered. These motions are coming up every day even without the knowledge of the Leader of the House. How is it, Sir, that you allowed the motion to-day ? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" When I was about to leave the Chamber, the hon. Member Sri Karayalar gave notice of a motion. Then I had no time to explain matters to him and I merely said that I would inform the Hon. the Leader of the House about it."

V.—REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1947-48.

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

' That the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts of this State for the year 1947-48 and the Audit report, 1949, be taken into consideration.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts of this State for the year 1947-48 and the Audit report, 1949, be taken into consideration.' "

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have tried my best to go into the accounts of the year 1947-48 and understand what has been done during that year. To me it reveals a sorry spectacle. It shows how incompetent the lower officials in the administration of our State are. They are not even equal to the task of budgeting or accounting. I will cite a few instances to show how they have been unable to do their work. The Accounts Committee have gone through the whole thing, and they have made some useful observations. Some of these suggestions have been taken into consideration by the Revenue Department; but so far as the other Departments are concerned, nothing seems to have been done. It is our duty to see that such mistakes do not occur in the accounts of this Government. Even in the accounts maintained by private bodies, the position will be clear from their books

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at the end of the year. But the procedure followed by the Government seems to be different. Even at the end of nine years, it is difficult to know from a certain year's account what the position is. Under-estimating seems to be the rule rather than the exception and for this no explanation is discernible. I will give one or two examples of this. In paragraph 10 of the Report, under Grant XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous—District Administration, the original appropriation was Rs. 60,11,000. A sum of Rs. 1,97,000 was reappropriated to other heads bringing the final grant to Rs. 58,14,000. The actual expenditure amounted to Rupees 52,32,502, resulting in a saving of Rs. 5,81,498. 'It has been explained to us', the Committee say, 'that on the basis of the actuals for the first nine months of 1947-48, the Board of Revenue in February 1948 estimated the probable expenditure for the whole of 1947-48 at Rs. 58,14,000 and accordingly surrendered a sum of Rs. 1,97,000 out of the original appropriation of Rs. 60,11,000, that the Board later on reported that, on the basis of the actuals referred to above, the probable expenditure for the whole year 1947-48 ought to have been estimated at Rs. 50,44,232, or a little more, that the savings under the head was consequently due to the erroneous estimate of the total requirements for the year, and that the Board has expressed regret over the error and has stated that it is taking action against the persons responsible for the error.'

"Again, under Grant XXVI the same thing has occurred. The Committee say: 'We have also been informed that the actual expenditure and savings under the head should correctly be Rupees 1,43,974 and Rs. 96,826 respectively'. Money seems to have been granted on certain calculations to district boards, but, on account of the non-availability of materials the amounts have lapsed. Amounts granted as late as February could certainly not be spent in the same year. But, the worst of it is that in this year 1950-51, as much as Rs. 4 or 5 lakhs are sanctioned on the 12th March 1951. How on earth this amount is going to be spent one is not able to understand.

"Then, there is mention made of fire accidents and the consequent loss. Official records have been destroyed. I do not know what the position will be when private people ask for copies of those records. The Government have been put to a lot of expenditure on this score due mostly to the neglect of the subordinates."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. On account of the noise in the Chamber, I am not able to hear the hon. Member."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"The explanation that the fire accident was due to a defect in the electric wiring system in a building belonging to the court is difficult to swallow.

"I shall next say a few words about the Government contracts. Yesterday, when we were discussing the Medical Demand, Members had occasion to point out that the standard of purity of the hospital diet was not up to the mark. Here in the Report is an instance where the contract for the supply of milk in Government hospitals had to be terminated as the contractor was not able to supply milk

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of the proper quality, etc. It is said that a suit had to be filed against the contractor for the recovery of the extra cost to Government, viz., Rs. 16,648 while there was an advance of nearly Rupees 12,000 with the Government, that the case was settled out of court and a token amount of Rs. 500 only was recovered from the contractor towards the loss, and that the recovery of the balance of Rs. 16,148 was waived by the Government. In another case, the contractor filed a suit against the Government for the payment of the amount due to him."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As soon as this item is over, there will be discussion on Demands for Grants for excess expenditure in 1947-48 and on the Supplementary Budget for 1950-51."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"I shall soon conclude, Sir. Contracts, especially to Government should not be worked like this. If a contractor fails to fulfil his part of the contract, he should be penalised so that future incumbents may be taught a lesson.

"In the case of State Trading Schemes, the Accountant-General has pointed out that in respect of payments made during 1947-48, vouchers for Rs. 14,97,000 were not produced by the Agricultural department at the time of audit. The bonus declared in 1947-48 for agriculturists has not been paid yet and suits are being filed for the recovery thereof. The accounts maintained for the distribution of the bonus is, to say the least, unsatisfactory and it has led to a lot of corruption. The Government should go into these matters and see that speedy justice is rendered to the public and that poor cultivators are not defrauded."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, it is clear that the Hon. the Finance Minister is aware of the time-honoured methods of financial experts. If you turn to page 3, paragraph 5 of the Report, you will find that the total Grants were Rs. 75,73.48 lakhs and the total expenditure was Rs. 66,97.48 lakhs. There was a saving of Rs. 8,76 lakhs. It should not be understood, Sir, that this saving was the result of prudent expenditure. It only means that large sums are shown under Capital expenditure to satisfy the Members. When the printed bulky volume is circulated to us, a number of schemes are mentioned there. In actual practice the amounts allotted are not spent on the schemes and the savings are due to the smaller sums spent on capital works. Why is there this smaller capital outlay, I want the Hon. the Leader of the House to explain.

"If we turn to pages 4 and 5 of the Report we will find that one reason given is that the decrease is due to the non-receipt of sanction for the estimates.

"Provision is made at the time of the Budget and we are asked 12-11 to praise the Hon. Finance Minister for being generous, but still, p.m. in the end, we find the amount is not spent at all, for what reason?

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [21st March 1951]

Due to estimates not having been sanctioned. "Again under Grant XXVI—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid, the amount is not spent 'on account of the postponement of works due to delay in the preparation of estimates, selection of sites, etc.' Sir, the Government must be very careful about these things. They make a solemn promise to us when coming to the Legislature for sanction for extra taxation, and they tell us 'There are the works for which we want money, these are the works which we are going to take up during the year'; but they do not spend it but give us some novel explanation, such as 'Delay in the receipt of orders of the Government regarding allocation of capital expenditure.' Again, you find there is 'delay in finalizing designs and drawings for power-house building' under Grant XXXVI. I want hon. Members of this House to note all these explanations. A total sum of Rs. 875 lakhs has not been spent; I am not referring to those items where the delay was due to shortage of materials which had necessarily to be imported from foreign countries; I am only referring to delays due to want of sanction of estimates, delay in receipt of Government orders regarding allocation, delay in finalizing designs and drawings, etc. Year after year, the Public Accounts Committee points out these defects and that is all the greater reason why the Hon. Minister for Finance should pay greater attention to these details.

"With regard to State Trading Schemes, we find at page 12 that 'the Accountant-General has brought to notice that the report did not reveal any marked improvement over the state of accounts that prevailed in the previous year and that there were several defects in the maintenance of these accounts, e.g., maintenance of the cash book relating to the personal deposit account of the Collector of a district in an unsatisfactory manner, incorrect preparation of the monthly statements showing the movements of grains in certain districts, inaccurate and incomplete maintenance in the initial accounts of some District Supply Offices in respect of the rice schemes under the control of Collectors and unsatisfactory maintenance of ledgers in respect of the accounts of 'Other grains'; that on the whole, in respect of the accounts in respect of the rice scheme under the control of the Collectors showed considerable scope for improvement'. I want the Hon. Minister to also pay attention to the criticism that has been repeatedly made on the floor of the House that the Civil Supplies department requires very great attention. Added to it, there is this criticism of the Public Accounts Committee showing these defects. These defects have not been rectified and defects are still there in spite of the caution given by the Accountant-General last year. I submit, Sir, that the Hon. Finance Minister has the special privilege and the duty and the function of exercising a check over all these matters. There is no use fighting shy of his duty; there is no use merely accepting the explanations from some officers, because they are mostly high-placed officers. Of course he must not view anything with distrust, but he must not take things for granted and he must scrutinize more closely. Then only, Sir, the financial administration of this State will be in a sound condition.

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"I shall close with a reference to the Industries and Commerce department. At page 14 of the report, we find the following:—

'The Accountant-General has reported that non-production of certain acquittances, non-verification of closing stock by a responsible officer, imperfect maintenance of certain accounts, registers and stock accounts were some of the more important irregularities noticed in the audit report of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.'

I want the Hon. Minister to look into these details and give a warning. No doubt an explanation will be forthcoming that instructions were given, that all cautions were noted and all advice taken; but I do want some over-all check of a more intensive type in regard to all these matters."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the report of the Public Accounts Committee, I wish to make reference to a very important matter. While making that reference, I wish to say that the Accounts Committee has become a party to a very dangerous formula perhaps given by our very pleasant Finance Minister. I am referring to the new criteria which they have adopted for 'New Services'. Previously, for an item like 'Additional staff for normal increase of work or for a purely temporary need in Government departments' the old criterion for treating the expenditure as on a 'new service' was that such proposals were treated as 'new service' when the extra cost involved exceeded Rs. 20,000 per annum; but the revised criterion now adopted is this: 'The employment of additional staff in connexion with an existing service or for a purely temporary need, need not be treated as on a "new service" whatever be the amount involved.' There is the snag. In regard to another item, viz., 'Cases already approved by the Legislature, but where the expenditure is subsequently expected to exceed appreciably the amount originally intimated to the Legislature,' the old criterion was 'When the variation is considered to be large, the expenditure is again treated as on a "new service" in order to bring the matter to the notice of the Legislature; but the revised criteria now adopted by the Government, perhaps on the advice of the Finance Secretary"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"No, Sir; it is entirely in the discretion of the Public Accounts Committee, the Chairman of which is the Hon. Leader of the Opposition himself."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—"Then the Public Accounts Committee has adopted a very dangerous formula, whatever might have been the advice of the Finance Secretary, which curtails the privileges of Members of the Legislature when it says: 'These cases need not be treated as "new services" as the service as such has already been approved by the Legislature.' Even after this, we are having the demands for supplementary grants. And in the Demands for Supplementary Grants, I still find 'new services' although the actual amount is not given and we do not know how much the Government are going to spend. Another point is that

[Janab M. S. Abdul Majid] [21st March 1951]

although they have given definite sanction for particular services, later on they come round and say 'on account of changed conditions, we have to incur a heavy expenditure'. For instance, if for any particular service we sanction to-day Rs. 10,000, later on the Government may come and say 'we have to spend Rs. 10 lakhs'. I submit, Sir, this House must have an opportunity of going through the various items and giving the required sanction from time to time. It is not proper to go behind the Legislature by adopting the revised criteria."

* SRI P. NATESAN :—“ Sir, as a Member of the Public Accounts Committee, I should like to say a few words. Hon. Members of this House must first understand that this report is on the accounts of the State of Madras for the year 1947-48. This report is practically the result of *post-mortem* examination held by the Public Accounts Committee meeting. The report contains all remarks; the Committee has taken the views of the Accountant-General and made elaborate enquiries of Heads of Departments. The Public Accounts Committee consists of ten hon. Members of this House, with the Hon. Leader of the Opposition as Chairman. The Committee takes all the trouble to examine the defects pointed out either by the Accountant-General or by the Local Fund department officials. That is the utmost that can be done. The expenditure has already been incurred and it had to be incurred. In the course of spending the money, certain things do happen; sometimes there is a bit of indifference or negligence on the part of officials. When we take up such cases after the lapse of three years, what is it that can be done? It becomes a sort of routine. Even in the Government of India, I think the Public Accounts Committee scrutinises the accounts and gives guidance only for the future. It is not good blaming the Finance Secretary or the Finance Minister. Whatever has been done, whatever recommendations have been made and whatever modifications have been suggested, they have all been done by the Public Accounts Committee, for which every member thereof takes the responsibility. There are certain cases no doubt where the officers have been found to be negligent; but those are cases which happened three years ago and it is impossible to take action now. That being the actual position, I submit, hon. Members of this House must have confidence in whomsoever they elect as members of the Public Accounts Committee to see that the defects pointed out are rectified. Every member of the committee realises his responsibility. Hon. Member Mr. Gopalaswami said something about fire accidents and all that. I may assure him that the whole thing has been thoroughly gone into. I hope, Sir, that this item will be passed by the House without any further discussion.”

* SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! பப்ளிக் அக்ௌன்ட்ஸ் கமிட்டியில் நான் ஒரு அங்கத்தினராக இருந்தாலுங் கூட கடைசி கூட்டங்களுக்கு நான் போகாததால் இப்பொழுது சில வார்த்தைகள் பேசவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகின்றேன்.

21st March 1951] [Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman]

“ அக்ௌன்ட்ஸ் ஜெனரல் அவர்கள் கணக்குகளைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து சில குறிப்புகளை அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார். ரொம்பப் பெரிய குற்றமாகக் கருதப்படுகிற விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் உடனுக்குடன் பப்ளிக் அக்ௌன்ட்ஸ் கமிட்டி முன்னால் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று அவர் கூறியிருக்கிறார். நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் அவ்விதம் செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லையென்று கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். கடந்துபோன விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி பின்னால் கவனிக்கப்படுவதனால் ஒருவிதமான பிரயோஜனமில்லை, அவசர அவசரமாகக் காரியங்கள் செய்யவேண்டியது ஒன்றுமில்லை என்பதால் உடனுக்குடன் பப்ளிக் அக்ௌன்ட்ஸ் கமிட்டியின் முன்னால் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லையென்றும் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் நினைப்பது தவறு என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். வாஸ்தவமாகவே கடந்து போன விஷயமாக இருந்தபேர்திலும் மூன்று வருஷங்கள் கழித்து வருவதற்குப் பதிலாக ஒரு ஆண்டுக்குள் அவைகள் வரும்பட்சத்தில் நிச்சயமாக அதனுடைய அனுபவத்திலிருந்து பாடம் தெரிந்துகொண்டு பின்னால் அவ்விதமான தவறுதல் ஏற்படாமல் தடுக்கமுடியும். ஆகையால், *post-mortem* அல்லது செத்த பாம்பை அடிக்கிறமாதிரி என்று நினைக்காமல் குற்றங்கள் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டவுடன் எவ்வளவு சீக்கிரமாக பப்ளிக் அக்ௌன்ட்ஸ் கமிட்டியின் முன்னால் வைக்கமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவு சீக்கிரம் வைப்பது நல்லது என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ முக்கியமாக லிவில் ஸ்பீன் இலாகா விஷயமாக எந்தவிதமான அபிவிருத்தியும் ஏற்படவில்லைமென்று அக்ௌன்ட்ஸ் ஜெனரல் ஒரு குறிப்பு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார். பப்ளிக் அக்ௌன்ட்ஸ் கமிட்டியிலே இது தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 8 கோடி ரூபாய் வரைக்கும் இந்த ஸ்டேட் டிரேடிங் கார்ப்பரேஷனில் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ரூபாய் ஒரு லக்ஷத்து சொச்சம் நஷ்ட ஈடாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எவ்வாறு இவ்வளவு பெரிய நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்று சரியாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

“ சில இலாகாக்களில் முதல் 6 மாதங்களுக்கு ஒருவித வேலையும் நடப்பதில்லை. கடைசி 6 மாதங்களில் தான் வேலை நடப்பதாகக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதுவும் வருஷக்கடைசியில் இரண்டு மூன்று மாதங்களுக்குள்ளாக எல்லா பணமும் செலவு செய்ய முயற்சிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் பிளான்களும், எஸ்டிமேட்களும் தயாராவதற்கு 6 மாதங்களுக்கு மேல் ஆகிவிடுகிறது என்று கூறுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் ஆவதற்கு ஞாயிம்லில், பட்ஜெட் தயாரிக்கும்போது ஒரு rough எஸ்டிமேட் தயார் செய்கிறோம். அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கூடியவரைக்குட்பட ஒருஷம் ஆரம்பித்தவுடனேயே பிளான்களும், எஸ்டிமேட்களும் முதல் மூன்று மாதங்களுக்குள் தயாரித்து வேலையை உடனே ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதமில்லாமலிருக்கும் பட்சத்தில் வருஷக்கடைசியில் பூராப் பணமும் செலவு செய்யமுடியாமல், கஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ சர்க்கார் எந்தெந்த தொழில் ஸ்தாபனத்தில் பணம் போடுகின்றார்களோ அவ்விதமான ஸ்தாபனங்களுடைய லாப நஷ்டக் கணக்குகள் வருஷம் வருஷம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு இந்தச் சட்டசபையின் முன்பு கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்று பல தடவைகளில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், இதுவரைக்கும் அவ்விதமாக வைக்கப்படவில்லை. அவ்வாறு அவசியம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ ஸ்டேட் டிரேடிங் விஷயமாக இன்னொன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். உதாரணமாக, ஒன்றைக் குறிப்பாக சொல்லுகின்றேன். 1947-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட விஷயம் இத்தனை நான் கடித்து வருகிறது. கோதுமையை ஸ்டாக் பண்ணி வைத்திருந்தார்கள். உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தின்போது உபயோகப்படாமல் பல ஆண்டுகளாக ஸ்டாக்கில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு கடைசியாக மூன்று வருஷங்கள் கழிந்த பிறகு ஒன்றுக்கும் உபயோகமில்லாமல் அதை *right off* செய்யவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. இப்படிப்பட்ட விஷயம் ஒன்றல்ல. பல இந்த ஸ்டேட் டிரேடிங் சம்பந்தமாக மிகவும் அஜாக்கிரதையாக செய்யப்படுகிறது. சர்க்கார் இதை கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

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12-30 P.M. THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, I am very glad that the report of the Public Accounts Committee has this year received some attention from hon. Members. Generally it is passed without any discussion.

" Now, Sir, with regard to the work done by the Committee, I should say that for four full days they were in continuous session, the Heads of Departments appeared before the Committee and every little item was examined very minutely. Though the Leader of the Opposition was elected as the Chairman of the Committee, he could not be present at subsequent meetings and so hon. Member Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillay, was voted to the Chair. The explanations offered by every Head of Department were considered; the Committee gave their finding as to whether they accepted the version of the departmental head concerned or they wanted to prevent a recurrence of the mistakes that were committed. Sir, very useful work was done, though in a *post-mortem* manner, but the main idea is to prevent such recurrence in future years. After all, the Government are a continuous body and if only they go on preventing such recurrence of mistakes, things will go fairly well in the future. In spite of the fact that two years later the Committee take up the accounts, the Heads of Departments offer their remarks and the Accountant-General also explains and it is for the Committee to agree with the Head of the Department or the Accountant-General and see what can be done. That is the idea. So, Sir, very useful work is done by the Public Accounts Committee.

" Then, Sir, with regard to the point raised that there was less expenditure on Capital Outlay than was provided in the Budget—I think my hon. Friend, Mr. Viswanatham raised it,—I should say that things were like that in the beginning of this regime, that is, in 1946-47 and 1947-48. Though the Government were providing large sums of money on Capital Outlay, in the beginning there was not enough technical personnel or engineering staff necessary for undertaking such works. There were also other difficulties and though we expected to take up the works, we found that ultimately the engineers could not cope up with the intentions of the Government and so there were lapses in the beginning. Since then, things have changed and this year, as hon. Members are aware, we originally provided Rs. 15 crores and in the revised estimate we provided Rs. 18 crores, and we are afraid even these Rs. 18 crores are not sufficient, because the departments are spending much more than Rs. 18 crores. (Sri T. Viswanatham : ' Except in Visakhapatnam. ') I am afraid, the Visakhapatnam hospital works are going to consume more than the allotment, much to the embarrassment of the Finance Department, as it were. So, Sir, as I said, in the beginning it was so, but things have now changed, the departments have gained momentum and therefore they are spending larger sums of money than what was originally intended. Even last year, we spent Rs. 12 crores on Capital Outlay, this year Rs. 20 crores and next year our Budget proposal is for Rs. 26 crores.

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So, hereafter there will not be any such difficulty. As I said, there were many bottle-necks in the beginning and the engineers could not cope up with the intentions of the Government.

" With regard to the point raised by hon. Member Mr. Gopala-swami regarding contracts, he asked ' why not insist on the pound of flesh; especially when people enter into legal contracts, why not they fulfil the terms of the contracts? ' Sir, we generally take a sympathetic attitude in matters like this, because when there is an abnormal or violent rise in prices, there is no use insisting on the pound of flesh, simply because they have entered into legal contracts. It may be a Jail contractor or a Public Works Department contractor who might have stated he would supply materials, etc., at such and such a price. But actually there might have been a violent rise in prices in the market and it might have been 15, 20 or 25 per cent in some cases. In such cases, we take a humane view of the matter and do not insist on our legal contract."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" When prices fall, will the contractor give the balance to Government? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" That point also was raised and it was considered by the Accountant-General and the Public Accounts Committee in detail and yet we thought that the Government should have a little soul and take a sympathetic attitude with regard to the matter. Therefore, Sir, we did go into the question and in one case gave an *ex-gratia* grant of about Rs. 5,000 to a contractor and settled the account after due examination by the Head of the Department concerned. I know the Inspector-General of Prisons has gone into the question and the Surgeon-General levied a small sum as penalty for the inconvenience and loss caused to the Government and ultimately the explanation offered by the Head of the Department to the Government was acceptable to the Public Accounts Committee.

" Now, Sir, with regard to the question of ' New Services ', unless we deal with the matter like that, quite a large number of small items will have to come before the Legislature as Supplementary Demands, etc. Therefore, with the full concurrence of the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, who is the Leader of the Opposition himself, the definition of ' New Services ' has been revised. Otherwise, it will mean asking the Heads of Departments about small little details and the House also will not be able to understand them. I want hon. Members to concentrate their attention only on the main or big items and therefore it is only to the advantage of hon. Members that we have revised the definition of ' New Services '. Otherwise, hon. Members will be lost in multifarious small details.

" Then, Sir, with regard to the Civil Supplies Department, things were all bad in the beginning, because suddenly the department was entrusted with huge responsibilities. They had to organize supplies, procurement, rationing and getting rice from foreign countries and also get firewood, charcoal; and because all

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sorts of responsibilities were thrown on the Civil Supplies Department, they could not cope up with the work. Besides, they had not got the necessary accounts personnel to look into the accounts, etc. So, there was some little confusion at the beginning, but things have much improved and now, I suppose, the Public Accounts Committee are satisfied with the year to year progress made by the Civil Supplies Department. Even now, I cannot say that all is well with the Civil Supplies Department, because it is only a sort of State Trading Scheme to which these officers are not accustomed. They have to incur an expenditure of crores of rupees and get crores of rupees into the Exchequer and all this means quite a new type of responsibility thrown on the officers who are not accustomed to that sort of work. But, we are satisfied that from year to year there is some improvement and I hope things will be set right very soon.

"Sir, I am very glad again to express my sense of gratitude to the hon. Members of the Committee who sat from day to day and examined all these small items. It is very interesting work, though it looks very prosaic and drab, but when once you enter into details (Sri P. Natesan: 'Tiresome.'), though it is tiresome, it is very interesting work. I am really glad they did very useful work in the Committee and we have kept up to the convention which we started four years ago of having the Leader of the Opposition as the Chairman of the Committee, instead of the Finance Minister or a member of the Government party. That has also given a greater amount of confidence to members and the Heads of Departments also took great pains to explain the situation to the Leader of the Opposition how a certain thing has happened or how it has not happened. I am very glad that hon. Members also have offered their criticism. Certainly, it is up to the hon. Members to see that all the accounts of the departments are maintained properly and that such small mistakes do not recur from year to year."

SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"Sir, I would like to quote from the Report of the Public Accounts Committee this; 'The Committee's pointed attention was also drawn by the Accountant-General to the financial position of several State Trading Schemes which shows a total loss of Rs. 8 crores.' Neither the Committee nor the Government have explained how the Government had to incur such a loss."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not as though the Government have taken up State Trading as a business proposition, but we took it up as a service to the community. That is the real integral part of State Trading. Suppose the Government want to sell rice to people. It is not merely as a business proposition, but as service to the community. Since the Government themselves cannot do it, they procure it from elsewhere through their machinery and run the service for the benefit of the community. Perhaps there may be certain losses incurred in the transaction."

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SRI N. M. R. SUBBARAMAN:—"I find, Sir, the loss is Rs. 8 crores and compensation is Rs. 1.23 lakhs."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know what the hon. Member refers to when he mentions about the loss of Rs. 8 crores. It may perhaps be the subsidy. The hon. Member can put a specific question and we shall examine it and give an explanation for it as far as information is available with the Government. I do not remember what exactly the hon. Member is referring to."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts of this State for the year 1947-48 and the Audit Report, 1949, be taken into consideration.'"

The motion was carried.

VI.—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1947-48.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Since no Member is willing to speak on this, I now pass on to the next item."

VII.—SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1950-51.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"On both the Demands for Grants for Excess expenditure and the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure, there will be only general discussion to-day."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is no motion to that effect."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"On a point of constitutional importance, Sir. What is the idea in asking the House to have a general discussion of the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1950-51, only for half-an-hour or 45 minutes or even half-a-day? I would like to know whether the Government want to shut out discussion of this in the House by allotting only half-a-day for it, while in fact, we get only half-an-hour. May I know, Sir, whether it is possible to extend the time by a day for the discussion of the Supplementary Demands?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Last time also, Sir, we raised the point to have a day's discussion for this."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"On the 27th instant we meet again for voting on Supplementary Demands and Excess Demands and to-day we are having only a general discussion. Previously no time was allotted for general discussion in the Assembly, but the Council was having general discussion as it had no right to vote. Then, on a motion made by the hon. Member, Mr. Viswanatham, Dr. Subbarayan, as the Leader of the House, accepted the motion to provide for general discussion on the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure also in the Assembly."

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So, for the last two years we are having some time for general discussion. As I said, there is actually a full day for voting on Supplementary Demands and hon. Members may take up whatever demands they like according to priority and discuss them. I think, that will do for the present."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"I am very glad for that, but I expect the Hon. Minister . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Leader of the House has, I think, answered the constitutional point raised by the hon. Member."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"May I know, Sir, who fixes the date?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"His Excellency the Governor, in consultation with the Speaker and the Government."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Thank you, Sir. I am very glad that many of the hon. Members of the Government are present here to-day and within the limited time given to me, I shall refer to all the Hon. Ministers. Sir, I have gone through the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure in detail . . ."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I thought the Hon. Minister would say that the grants are to be passed and there would not be discussion."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Even the passing of the Excess Demands will be on the 27th. First we pass the Excess Demands and then go on to the Supplementary Demands."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member, Mr. Salam will continue his speech on the general discussion of the Supplementary Demands."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, when I was speaking on the general discussion of the Budget for 1951-52, I drew the attention of the Hon. Minister to the discrimination against the Andhras and when I said that, he was very vehement in saying that as far as he knew there was no discrimination. I crave his indulgence and request every Hon. Minister to see how far discrimination has been made. I request hon. Members to note down facts and figures which will prove that discrimination has really been shown against Andhras. Take the case of the Department of Irrigation. While Rs. 17½ crores have been spent on projects in the Tamilnad, only Rs. 1½ crores have been spent in the Telugu area this year. I would like to tell the Hon. Finance Minister that he is entirely wrong when he said during the general discussion of the Budget that no discrimination has been made in regard to the Andhras. I now ask him to say whether it is not a fact that in regard to irrigation projects alone Rs. 17½ crores have been spent this year in Tamilnad, whereas in the seven districts of the Circars only Rs. 1½ crores have been spent."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Our entire Irrigation expenditure this year is only Rs. 8 to 9 crores."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"I am sorry, Sir. 12 45
I now come to the Hon. Minister for Public Works. He has p.m.
spent under electrical undertakings a sum to the tune of Rs. 22 crores during the last four years; but he has spent only Rs. 6 crores in the seven districts of Andhra area . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, the hon. Member is speaking as though it is a general discussion on the Budget."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should confine himself to the items mentioned in the supplementary estimates, the explanations to which he will find in the note circulated to Members already."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"I know it is not a general discussion of the Budget . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"May I know to which item he is referring?"

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Electricity, Sir, I have told the Hon. Finance Minister in the course of the general discussion of the Budget that he has spent Rs. 22 crores during the last four years under Electricity in Tamilnad, whereas only Rs. 6 crores have been spent in the seven districts in the Circars. Again, under Industries, he has spent Rs. 150 lakhs in Tamilnad, whereas only Rs. 35 lakhs have been spent in the seven districts in the Circars . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"You can add Chingleput, North Arcot and Chittoor and say, nothing has been spent on such and such an item."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"I am only showing how discrimination has been shown to certain districts . . ."

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Chittoor also forms part of Andhra districts."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"I am glad the Hon. Minister for Prohibition confirms my view that Chittoor also forms part of Andhra area. But attempts are now being made to snatch away Chittoor district from the Andhra area and add it on to Tamil districts by putting names in Tamil of roads and bridges in the towns and other areas in that district, in spite of the protest of the President, District Board. Even in the villages we see the names of roads, etc., on sign-posts written in Tamil."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Probably because they formerly formed part of the North Arcot district."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Then, Sir, a large amount of money has been spent on the maintenance of law and order. I was not allowed to speak on the Police Demand . . ."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"How am I responsible for that?" (Laughter.)

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"The time allotted for it was short, and so I had no occasion to speak on it. One Mallikarjuna, Sarma, a Communist, who went underground, had surrendered before the Hon. Minister Mr. Madhava Menon. He sent him to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, Mr. Patro; he in his turn sent him to the Guntur District Superintendent of Police as he wanted to get from him a statement concerning one matter. There, he was kept under Police custody and he died there. The report is that he committed suicide while under Police custody. But grave doubts have arisen about this information. Sir, this is how law and order is being maintained. I cannot understand how a person who has surrendered before the Hon. Minister Mr. Madhava Menon is not safe in Police custody.

"Sir, I have told the Hon. Minister for Finance that he is discriminating. I shall give one instance which occurred recently. The Hon. Minister for Public Works who controls the Publicity Department has appointed a person as a gazetted officer in-charge of publication. That gentleman is the juniormost person. I ask is this not discrimination? Sir, as my time is up, I have to resume my seat."

* SRI P. NATESAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I rise to speak now, it is to speak on the Excise Department. (Laughter.) Now, we are asked to grant a supplementary Demand, a second time. I find a sum of Rs. 6,85,000 is asked for Travelling Allowance and Honoraria for members of the Taluk Prohibition Committees. I cannot understand why this Taluk Prohibition Committee, which ought to do honorary work should be paid travelling allowance to this extent. This wonderful Government, which wants to have complete Prohibition enforced, are indenting for a greater quantity of opium from the Government of India. Is it the intention of the Government of Madras to encourage the eating of opium? . . ."

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—"Opium addicts are still living."

* SRI P. NATESAN :—"If that is so, the more drink you give, the more number of addicts there will be! Sir, I shall give one instance of how this permit system is working. A gentleman in Madras, aged seventy years, was asked to produce medical certificate to enable him to get a permit to drink. When he produced a medical certificate he was asked to get a certificate of date of birth; and when he produced that, the permit was refused! Sir, this is how permits are issued. That gentleman came to me and told me naturally in an angry mood, 'this is the type of Ministers and Government you have. I do not want a permit at all.' And eventually that gentleman refused to take a permit from such unwilling hands . . ."

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THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—"Then how does he get drink?"

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"Is he getting drink otherwise?" (Laughter.)

* SRI P. NATESAN :—"I do not know; he does not care to get a permit from the Minister. Now, Sir, what is the object of Government getting more opium, when they want to enforce complete Prohibition? If they want complete Prohibition, why should they allow some of their officers to drink on permit; why should they issue permits to Europeans for drink? Why should they allow foreigners to drink on permit? They should be consistent in their policy. Government are talking of Prohibition. Has the Hon. Minister statistics to show if the number of addicts is increasing or decreasing? My fear is the number is increasing."

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—"If the hon. Member puts a question, I shall furnish him with statistics."

* SRI P. NATESAN :—"I shall put the question even now, and if he has the courtesy to furnish it, let him furnish it at a future date. I want to know how he reconciles this import of larger quantity of opium with his Prohibition policy?"

"Then, Sir, there is jugglery with figures. First there is the Demand for a grant of Rs. 12,64,200 under Excise and again Rs. 3,23,000 is demanded under Co-operation in connexion with Prohibition Amelioration Work."

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—"Where is the jugglery?"

* SRI P. NATESAN :—"Why should there be two accounts? Why not they bring all the expenditure under Prohibition? Why should they spend money under various heads to enforce Prohibition? Is it worthwhile to spend all this money, in this abnormal time, when people do not have food, and when you want them not to starve? Sir, I cannot understand the policy of the Government in spending money on the enforcement side. Why do they want to spend money on bhajana parties? Do Government really feel that bhajana parties will do any good when people are taking to tea and coffee now? (Laughter.) (Sri N. Annamalai Pillai : 'Yes.') Perhaps, the hon. Gentleman Mr. Annamalai Pillai may say, 'Yes.' Perhaps he does not know, when a man once begins to drink, he will always drink. I know things will not improve by these bhajana parties. And when I tell this, people outside will realize that at least there is one honest man in the Assembly (laughter) who can speak honestly about Prohibition . . ." (Sri N. Annamalai Pillai rose.) I am not yielding, Sir. I am only pointing out how import of more ganja increases only drink addicts. If Government are really anxious to advance the cause of Prohibition, they should cease bringing ganja into our State. Let the addicts die without it. They will only have more and more of it, if you import it. I wonder how Congressmen reconcile the two

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things! When they go to their constituency to canvass votes in the coming elections, we too will go there and tell the electorate these things and see that these people are not returned. (Sri N. Annamalai Pillai rose in his seat to speak.) I am not yielding. Sir, with your permission, I shall speak in Tamil for the benefit of the hon. Gentleman Mr. Annamalai Pillai.

“நான் என்ன சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் குடியை நிறுத்திவிடுங்கள். அதை நிறுத்தவேண்டாமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால், மது விலக்கை enforce பண்ணுவதற்கு இத்தனை லக்ஷம் பணம் ஏன் செலவு செய்கிறீர்கள் என்று தான் கேட்கின்றேன். இது யாருடைய பணம்? பணம் எங்கிருந்து வருகின்றது. ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்குச் சாப்பாடு வேண்டுமே. அந்தப் பணத்தைக்கொண்டு ஏழை ஜனங்கள் பிழைக்கலாமே. ஆதலால், மதுவிலக்கை enforce பண்ணுவதற்கு ஏன் நீங்கள் இவ்வளவு செலவு செய்கிறீர்கள்.

“காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், மதுவிலக்குக்கு பொதுஜனங்கள் ஆதரவு இருக்கிறதென்று. நான் கேட்கின்றேன், நீங்கள் ஏன் அபிமானம் வாங்கி அநியாயமாக ஜனங்களைக் கொல்லுகின்றீர்கள். கவர்ன்மெண்டே தங்கள் பேரிலேயே வாங்குகிறார்களென்று கூடச் சொல்லலாம்.”

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“ அதையும் தொலைத்து விடுவோம்.”

* SRI P. NATESAN :—“ யார் வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள்? ஜனங்களுக்கு சபீபத்தில் வாக்குறிமை வருகிறது. எலெக்ஷனில் காங்கிரஸ் காரர்கள் வரப்போகிறார்களா என்று பார்ப்போம். காங்கிரசுக்கு 100 ஸ்தானங்கள் ஏற்கனவே வந்திருக்குமானால், இனி, 75 ஸ்தானங்கள் தான் வரலாம்.”

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“ பார்க்கலாம்.”

* SRI P. NATESAN :—“ நானும் தான் எதிர்த்து நிற்கப்போகிறேன். பார்க்கலாம்.

“Now, I take up the question of Firka Development. I notice Government are going to extend the scheme to Kadambuli-yur village in South Arcot district. A sum of Rs. 2,12,000 is to be spent on it. I do not think such an expenditure is needed now. This much-needed sum may be spent on other urgent things. I am sure no tangible results can be obtained by this expenditure in that village. I know the place myself. It is in my district of South Arcot. There is not going to be any return out of that expenditure in the shape of an improvement of the cottage industries. Why waste such sum? When Government know there will be no return from this expenditure, why should they expend that money? This sort of investment is not profitable. If some people want electrification of their village, should Government spend large sums of money for that?

“Then, Sir, I have to speak a few words about the travelling allowance of the Ministers, who keep on travelling all their time. I understand that one Minister has drawn as much as Rs. 10,000 as travelling allowance. Somehow the Government find money for this. I have been insisting that our Speaker should be sent to England for gaining parliamentary experience. Somehow it is not allowed. I gave a cut motion a few years ago. If it is allowed, at least, it will have educative value. (An hon. Member : ‘Also

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the Deputy Speaker.’) The more the merrier. If that is voted, I will go in advance to England to accord them a public welcome there. (Laughter.) Sir, when Government can find money for the Speaker to go to several places in India, can they not find money for sending him to England? Probably it may be a question of prestige. When Government can find money for importing ganja, surely, they can spend some money to send the Speaker to England.

“Anyhow I consider that the Hon. Ministers could reduce 1 p. their travelling, save some travelling allowance and spend it on more useful purposes. They are likely to fall ill by frequent travel, taking food at untimely hours and attending Congress meetings everywhere.

“There was some sort of wordy fencing over the use of the Rajaji Hall in this House yesterday. The Hon. Minister for Public Works said that there were rules framed by the Government for the use of the Hall but that they could not be divulged to the public and added that every application would be examined on its merits. I want the Government to divulge the rules to the public so that they need not be worried with applications for purposes other than those permissible under the rules. People belonging to the great Congress Party and other parties whose ideologies differ from those of the Congress would like to make use of the Hall. Let there be a cut and dry policy and let the rules be made public.”

MR. JOHN MOSES WILSON :—“ Sir, will you please allow me fifteen minutes? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I will allow only ten minutes.”

* MR. JOHN MOSES WILSON :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the additional appropriation of such large amounts, about Rs. 5 crores under Capital Account and about Rs. 6 crores under Revenue Account, could perhaps have been anticipated in the Budget. The appropriation under Capital Account need not be grudging, because the big items are for outlay on electricity and irrigation schemes which help the extension of electricity and the production of more food. But it would have been better if the appropriation under Revenue Account had been given some thought, because most of it is to meet the cost of administration. The Government could have found out ways and means for cutting down the expenditure on administration.

“The appropriation of about Rs. 2 crores is for takkavi loans, loans to unfortunate displaced persons, interest-free advances of small amounts to the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Milk Supply Societies, etc., and it will not be grudging. The other large item under Public Debt is only a ways and means adjustment.

“So far as welfare schemes are concerned, there is no regret in any quarter for the money spent on them. Except for the one or two dissenting voices to the effect that the balances are being reduced, the House is unanimous in supporting the Government on

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this expenditure. The debt and balance position of the Government is so sound that they need not hesitate to draw more from the balances and raise more loans for productive schemes. As the Hon. Minister for Public Works said, there need be no clash between small and big schemes. I shall confirm the hope expressed by some hon. Members in the course of the discussion that the Government will get whole-hearted co-operation from the people if only they take up the Ramapadasagar and the Krishna-Pennar schemes.

"About the State-controlled industries, the Government have to pause and think. None of them gave any profit worth the name after deducting the taxes which a private individual has to pay. It is time for the Government to think seriously of cutting down overhead expenses and infusing in the staff a spirit of service, honesty and efficiency by payment of bonus or the like. One has only to see Appendix D to the Report of the Public Accounts Committee to get a glimpse of the efficiency and integrity of the administration.

"One thing now seems pretty certain. The principle that budgetary policy should change the economic and social structure has had to be given up in the face of the realities of the situation. But one expects the Government to combat at least the great evil of inflation. Increase of currency, sales tax and the stoppage of food subsidy by the Government of India are sending up prices sky-rocketing. Cost of living is three times the pre-war level, much higher than that in the countries ravaged by war and lower only than that in countries like Burma, India-China and Greece which are in the throes of a devastating civil war. The food prices are $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the pre-war level according to the U.N.O. statistics some time back, and they must be more now with the recent increase. Have the Government ever thought of the horrible effect of this price level on the large number of agricultural labourers, Harijans and Backward communities by whom the Government swear in other contexts, who under-nourished and impoverished though they are, yet play a very important part in the production of food? They have no trade unions and labour leaders to advocate their cause. The landlords do not pay their wages in kind, i.e., paddy. They pay them in cash and engage them in that great human enterprise of buying what the labourers themselves produce as if to prove the economic theory of supply, demand and profit. If the labourers ask for an increase in wage by the petty sum of an anna or two, the magic word of communism is ready there in the armour of the landlord and draws our State Police forces to teach these uncivilized brutes the civilized and scientifically perfected methods of beating. Rationing is abolished in some places and continued in other places. Urban rationing, rural rationing, statutory rationing, non-statutory rationing, intensive procurement and also perhaps extensive procurement—in this welter of changes and shifts in the high level Governmental policy operations, what is the position of this bewildered labourer? I want the Government to cast a glance at this man shivering with cold and emaciated

21st March 1951] [Mr. John Moses Wilson]

by hunger and fix some wage for him—minimum wage or living wage is too big a concept for him to understand—and make that wage payable in kind and kind only. And he can then leisurely wait for the benefit of the passage of the Minimum Wages Bill in the Parliament.

"On food, I shall say a word or two. I confess that all the statements inflicted by the Hon. Food Minister on this House have not made the problem a whit clearer. Leave alone the worsening of the land structure with fragmentation of holdings, agricultural indebtedness, absentee landlordism, etc. What is done to produce more food immediately? As pointed out by several Members, there are lakhs of acres of waste land to be brought under cultivation. The hon. Gentlemen belonging to the Opposition often speak of interference of M.L.As. with the District Officers. I do not know of this. But I know another story, perhaps another side of the same story. We neither get interviews with Collectors easily to request them to assign waste lands to landless labourers nor a word of reply to our repeated letters to them. Nothing happens for years. After all, the Collector cannot leave his bungalow for personal inspection on these petty matters, and the petitions have to go through the whole gamut of State machinery. This is how the food problem is being tackled on a war-footing! This is how more food is grown!

"The Government must have a plan for crops and crop rotation which almost every other country has to-day. The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty said the other day that the shift to commercial crop was quite consistent with our food policy. Has this decision been arrived at by the Cabinet after a close examination of all aspects of the question? If so, will any limit be fixed beyond which this shift will not go? The Government must have an expert survey and planning in the matter of food. It is fatal to be fatalistic in this vital matter. The Hon. Food Minister has equally convincing and cogent arguments for rationing as well as derationing, though the people starve under the weight of these arguments. The issue to-day is a straight one—whether there should be rationing throughout the State or no rationing at all, whether the Government are prepared to take up the responsibility for feeding all the people or throw up their hands in despair and leave the people to their fate. There is no room for half-hearted and timid measures now under the pressure of this class and now under the pressure of that class of people."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I must say that the time allotted for discussing the Supplementary Budget on the original Budget is wholly inadequate. I do hope that it will be possible for you to think of extending the time for discussing the original budget. It is practically impossible for even the few Members whom you allow, to speak on all the points that they want to cover.

"I want to speak on one or two points and I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will reply to those points. When Members refer

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [21st March 1951]

to points relating to various departments, the Hon. Finance Minister replies only to the points relating to his department and does not reply to the other points. Instead of calling it a general debate, the debate could as well be called a debate on the activities of the Finance Department. Though he said that he was representing all the other Ministers in the House, he did not reply to the points raised in the course of the general discussion of the Budget relating to the departments in the charge of other Ministers.

"Let me refer to the loan raised by the Government in respect of the Manimuthar Project in the Tirunelveli district. I want to tell the Hon. Finance Minister that the method adopted for raising the loan was opposed to the principles of sound finance. I can understand it if the Government had issued a loan of Rs. 100 at Rs. 99, i.e., at a discount of Re. 1. But they issued it as Rs. 96-8-0, i.e., at a discount of Rs. 3-8-0. A week prior to the flotation of this loan, it was known to the public that the Government would adopt this method to get the loan fully subscribed. This was known to some banks in Madras and Bombay and they subscribed to the tune of 20 lakhs of rupees, thereby making a profit of Rs. 70,000. I would like to tell the Hon. Finance Minister that, though the loan was a success, the Government have sold away their reputation by issuing the loan at such a huge discount. It is a wrong policy. I do not know who advised the Government. I was told that the Government agreed to adopt the method as a result of the discussions that were held. The financing banks made a huge profit. I shall be happy if such a mistake does not recur. I hear that the Government of Madras are trying to raise similar loans for other irrigation projects. The Hon. Minister for Public Works said the other day that the Government would be willing to consider the execution of other irrigation projects if subscription for loans would be forthcoming from the local people. I hope that the Government will not sell away the reputation of this State in this manner in future.

1-15
P.M.

"I shall now refer to the abolition of the zamindars. The amount of compensation has not still been paid to zamindars. The Hon. Minister told us that he had deposited the money with the Tribunal. What is the use of depositing the money there? He can as well keep the money in Fort St. George. The point is that the money has not been paid. Is it not his duty to see that the amount is disbursed? Let not the Hon. the Finance Minister say that the Revenue Minister is not in the House now. Let him get statistics as to what amount has been disbursed. Let him make sure that the amount of compensation is paid as quickly as possible.

"Then I come to the question of transport. I want the Hon. Minister to lay down publicly his policy regarding nationalization. The Government wanted to extend their nationalization policy to the districts, but they did not do it for want of finance. Let them say that they will not be able to extend nationalization to the

[21st March 1951] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad]

districts for some years to come. The Government must see that the services are kept in good trim. They must enjoin on the services that the vehicles must be kept in good condition.

"I find that provision is asked for the appointment of certain Inspectors. I am told that certain Inspectors are not qualified. I am not here to say who are qualified and who are not. I hope the Government will go into this question. There should be effective supervision of these buses. The services should also be asked to avoid accidents. The speed limit of these buses must be fixed. We know the accident that recently occurred in which one of the hon. Members of this House was involved. The Hon. Minister is aware of the negligent driving of the bus at Tiruvallur which resulted in injuries to one hon. Member of this House. I hope that the Government will make immediate enquiries into the accident, and see that justice is meted out, and also see that buses are run efficiently and properly.

"I now come to the Police Demand. The Hon. Finance Minister is deputising the Chief Minister in the matter of the Home Department and the Armed Reserves. I see a provision is asked for travelling allowances of the Armed Reserves for moving from place to place. So much amount will not be necessary if the Government have dispersed the units. I do not suggest dispersal of the units to such an extent as to affect efficiency. Instead of having all the units in one place, they may keep two in the district headquarters and the other two in subdivisions. There is no district without two or three subdivisions. To that extent, there will be economy in transport charges. The very fact that the companies are situated at close distance will have a deterrent effect on persons committing dacoity. So far as I know, I understand that the Inspector-General of Police has not been able to locate them in proper places for lack of buildings. It is a pity that many buildings attached to the aerodromes have not been made use of. If we do not get those buildings to locate the companies, it should not be difficult to get rented buildings.

"I find, Sir, that extra staff is needed for the nationalization of electricity undertakings. Here again, just as I said about motor vehicles, let the Government say when they are going to nationalize the electricity undertakings. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam : We will announce early.) The Hon. the Minister for Public Works says that he will announce early. Let him tell us the progress he has made so far. Let him also tell us whether the Government will be able to keep up to their programme of nationalizing electricity undertakings. In the meantime let them tell the private companies that their services should be very efficient. I am afraid that some of the companies which are likely to be nationalized will not be very efficient.

"I now come to the question of Pudukkottai Division. Mere creation of a division and the posting of a Sub-Collector will not do. That area requires greater attention.

[Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [21st March 1951]

"I find under the Demand 'Administration of Justice' more money is required for defending a large number of suits. I should like to bring to the notice of the Government that about 2,000 cases are pending on the file of the High Court asking for interim injunctions in the matter of rent control. When hundreds of cases are filed, could not Government realize what is wrong, and bring forward suitable amending Bills? Why should they allow 2,000 suits to be filed, and make the High Court issue injunctions one after another? Is it the Government's idea that the money of 2,000 clients should be wasted? Two thousand is not by any means the end of that number. I would ask Government—it is not too late—to look into this matter, and see that justice is done and further proceedings in the courts are dropped.

"I now come to the question of Hon. Ministers themselves. Some hon. Members suggested that the tours of the Hon. Ministers were a waste of money. I do not at all suggest that tours of Hon. Ministers are a waste. Particularly in view of the famine conditions, Hon. Ministers should tour throughout the State and study conditions first hand. I shall be delighted to see, after this session is over, the Hon. Ministers divide the State into twelve zones, and each Minister tours in one zone intensively, i.e., he must visit every taluk in his zone and see for himself the conditions of the people. If they do not do so, I will be justified in my feeling that they are slack in their duties. I do hope that Hon. Ministers realize the drought conditions in the districts. Their intensive tours will enable them to know the food position in all places, and also enable them to rush food to areas where there is scarcity."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the past years, as you are aware, this House had no control over Government expenditure. No doubt certain amounts were being sanctioned by the House, but the Government used to revise those amounts, make reappropriations, and then come forward before the House with Supplementary Demands. Now, we are glad to find that some check has been imposed on the Government by the Constitution. So far as new schemes are concerned, the Government have to obtain the sanction of this House before incurring the expenditure. Even now I find that there is a loophole, for the Government can withdraw from the Contingency Fund which has been created, and incur the expenditure prior to the sanction of the House. I should like to impress upon the Hon. Minister the desirability of checking this tendency. I should like to ask Hon. Ministers to restrain themselves from incurring expenditure before the House gives its sanction. For, that is not the democratic procedure. The Hon. Minister said, with reference to the appointment of a Standing Finance Committee, that that was not necessary now that we had a democratic Government and not a bureaucratic Government. Sir, it is the duty of the Government to act in a democratic manner, and they should not, as far as possible, incur expenditure before getting the sanction of the House.

"I find that a number of token grants are asked for. I doubt very much whether this is in consonance with the Constitution."

[21st March 1951] [Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin]

doubt very much whether the Auditor-General of India will not take objection to these token grants. It is the duty of the Government to ask for definite amounts, and not come forward with the demand for token grants.

"The Hon. the Finance Minister promised on the last occasion to examine the question of constituting a Standing Finance Committee of this House. He stated that the Standing Finance Committee would only be a fifth wheel in the coach, as such a committee was no longer necessary under a democratic Government. But after saying all that, he did promise that he would examine the question and see whether a Standing Finance Committee could not be constituted. I wish to know from the Hon. the Finance Minister whether he had examined this question, and what steps he intends taking in this direction. We all know that the Public Accounts Committee is a committee for *post-mortem* examination. Even this morning we discussed certain matters relating to the Public Accounts Committee. That was absolutely a waste of time . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"It is a reflection on the House."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"It is not a reflection on the Public Accounts Committee or on anybody. It is absolutely a waste of time, because the accounts are put up to the House, and the House has no option but to pass them. Therefore, it is very necessary that a Standing Finance Committee should be constituted in this State on the lines of the one in the Central Government. I do not understand why the Hon. the Finance Minister cannot see eye to eye with us in this regard. He stated on the last occasion that this question would be examined. I wish to know whether he had examined it, and what proposals the Government have in regard to this matter.

"Coming to the various items in the Supplementary Demands, I entirely agree with the hon. Member Mr. Natesan—although I do not agree with his opinion on Prohibition—on why such a huge amount as Rs. 6 lakhs has been spent on travelling allowances of the Prohibition Committees and District Advisory Councils. After all members of the Congress, in the past, used to be actuated by high ideals and by the spirit of sacrifice. Where has that spirit of sacrifice and voluntary service gone now, when they are in power? Things have considerably changed during the present regime. If we compare the Congress regime of to-day with the Congress regime of 1937, we will find that things have considerably changed, and that the desire on the part of the members of the Congress is to get as many opportunities for themselves, whether in appointments, whether by way of money, or whether by way of . . ."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—"Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. lady Member is making an insinuation which is unjustified and uncalled for. She is making an insinuation that the

[Sri T. S. Pattabhiraman] [21st March 1951]

Congress members are taking advantage of their position to get appointments. The hon. lady Member must apologise or substantiate that statement. She must prove her statement."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" That is the general complaint which I am giving expression to, and it is for the Hon. Minister to reply. No insinuation is made. It is the general complaint that the old ideals of the Congress do not hold good now. I am only giving expression to the general view. I am not making any particular reference to any particular individual or to any member of the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. lady Member says that she has not made any insinuation."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" I am entitled to give expression to the views of the public outside this House for the benefit of the members of this House, and it is for you, Mr. Speaker, to give a ruling."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—" The hon. lady Member made a positive remark. She did not preface it by saying that she was giving expression to the opinion outside this House. She said that during this Congress regime Congress members were intent on getting appointments and making personal gains. She must apologise or substantiate that statement."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. lady Member denies that statement. The hon. Member should, therefore, accept that denial."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—" After all she is a lady Member, Sir."

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA :—" Sir, is the hon. Member in order when he says 'after all she is a lady Member'?"

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" There is no room for excitement over this. All that I wished to say was that people should do voluntary service as they were doing in the past. It is in that view that I have given expression to the opinion outside this House for the benefit of this House and for the benefit of the Government. I did not wish to make any insinuation against anybody. The hon. Member need not take it so seriously. I would be the last person to make any insinuation against anybody. For the benefit of the House I am giving expression to certain views expressed outside this House. The public view is: while the Government are spending so much money, why not people come forward to do voluntary service instead of wasting their time."

1-30
p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, with regard to the question of appointing a Standing Finance Committee and an Estimates Committee, I think I will have to make a special examination of the two committees' work in the Government of India and I propose to do it when I go to Delhi next month. I am taking it up seriously and though it is the fag-end of the term of the Legislature, it is worthwhile examining. We are already in

21st March 1951] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

correspondence with the Government of India and after knowing the exact scope of the work, we will see what can be done after the elections are over.

" With regard to the Manimuthar Project, it is entirely a matter between the ryots who are asked to contribute to the loan and the banks. It is a private arrangement to which we are not parties. What happened behind the scenes is not the concern of the Government.

" There were certain general remarks made about the general administration with regard to Police, Rationing, etc. We will have to examine them more carefully before giving an off-hand reply here. The House also will have another opportunity of discussing these Demands individually on the 27th and an Appropriation Bill is coming on the 29th. On all these occasions they will be able to raise specific points and we can examine them. It is inevitable that we should incur this expenditure though the Budget was framed some time ago. Many departments are gaining momentum and certainly it is necessary that we should incur some expenditure.

" Some time ago we had the token Demands for Grants approved and when details of a scheme reached us and it was sanctioned, we had to come again before the Legislature for the actual amount needed. The original principle having been accepted by the House, we come before it for actual appropriation.

" I think I need not go at length into the points raised by the hon. Gentleman Sri P. Natesan. He is a very valuable colleague and member of this House and his views must always be respected. 'Sri P. Natesan : 'Thank you.'

" With regard to nationalization, I have already said in my Budget speech that for the present, there is no proposal for extension of nationalization, but I cannot definitely say when exactly the extension will take place. It is all a matter for the House to decide after the elections.

" With regard to electricity, we have already laid down a policy that we intend taking over all the private licensee undertakings within the next five years. (Interruption.) Nothing will be left out; every company will come under the control of the Government. Municipal undertakings are taken up now. We have a programme for taking over all the undertakings in about five years. We will take them over whether they are mortgaged or not."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We are not sitting this afternoon. I adjourn the House till 11 o'clock tomorrow."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 22nd March 1951.

[Sri T. S. Pattabhiraman] [21st March 1951]

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[21st March 1951]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 970 asked by Sri K. Ishwara at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st March 1951, page 107 supra.]

Statement showing the strength of the staff working in the Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore.

Staff.	Strength.
(1)	(2)
Superintendent—Civil Surgeon ..	1
Assistant Superintendent—Civil (Class I) ..	1
Civil Assistant Surgeons (Class II) ..	3
Part-time Radiologist ..	1
Dental Surgeon (part-time) ..	1
Ward Sister ..	1
Staff Nurses ..	8
Staff Nurses for Blood Bank ..	1
Pupil Nurses ..	12
House-keeper, Grade III ..	1
Clerks ..	5
Pharmacist ..	1
Compounders ..	6
Midwives ..	5
Male Nursing Orderly, Grade I ..	1
Male Nursing Orderly, Grade II ..	14
Dark Room Assistant ..	1
Peons ..	2
Watchman ..	1
Gardener ..	1
Cooks ..	2
Cooks for Nurses' quarters ..	2
Male totis ..	10
Staff paid from contingencies—	
Watermen ..	2
Sweepers ..	2
Table boy for Nurses' quarters ..	1
Chokra for Nurses' quarters ..	1

[21st March 1951]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 83 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st March 1951, page 107 supra.]

Number of Teachers' Certificates.

District.	Cancelled.			Suspended.		
	L.T.	Secun-dary Grade.	Higher Grade.	L.T.	Secun-dary Grade.	Higher Grade.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Visakhapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
East Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
West Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Krishna West ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ouddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nellore ..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Ramanathapuram ..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Tirunelveli East, ..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Coimbatore Division ..	1	2	4	..	9	59
Central Malabar ..	..	..	1	..	5	22
North Malabar ..	..	1	..	..	1	14
South Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	2	17
Salem ..	1	..	2	..	..	5
South Kanara ..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total ..	2	6	8	..	25	147

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, the 22nd 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.

Salary of ward boys in Government hospitals.

* 971 Q.—SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR (on behalf of Sri S. C. Balakrishnan): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the salary of ward boys is lower than that of other menials in Government hospitals;

(b) whether any distinction is made between ward boys and other menials in hospitals in regard to the grant of dearness allowances; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) The question is rather vague. The designation ‘ward boys’ was changed into ‘nursing orderly’, many years ago. The scales of pay of nursing orderlies are certainly higher than those of several categories of hospital workers.

“(b) & (c) Subordinate and inferior posts in hospitals are either part of the permanent regular establishments or are in contingent establishments. In the case of the former, which involve skill, training and continuous employment throughout the year, the incumbents get, in addition to definite pay scales, dearness allowance as well. In the case of contingent establishments, the total emoluments including pay and all allowances are so fixed that they do not exceed prevailing market rates, for similar work anywhere else.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—“Sir, in respect of the employees getting less than Rs. 100 a month, have the Government decided upon a policy of giving them a living wage by revising their present salaries?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member can put a separate question. What has the policy of giving a living wage to do with this question?”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know whether this job of nursing orderlies is a pensionable one? If so, what is the pension they are entitled to after their retirement from service?”

[22nd March 1951]

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ All permanent incumbents are entitled to pension. The pension rules are there to regulate the amount of pension.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I submit that the question I put was in respect of menials and ward boys? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member put a question about the living wage for persons getting a salary of less than Rs. 100 a month. If that is answered by the Hon. Minister, it will lead to several other supplementary questions which will be outside the scope of this question. Therefore, let the hon. Member put a separate question.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know whether the Government still believe that the salary that is being paid to the ward boys (nursing orderlies) and other menials is sufficient to meet the ordinary needs of human being under the present circumstances? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ It is not a question of belief but it is a question of capacity to pay.”

Census of handlooms.

* 972 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether a fresh census of handlooms has been taken in this State after the introduction of informal rationing of yarn;

(b) whether a statement showing the number of looms in each district will be placed on the table of the House;

(c) the number of bales of each count that is being allotted every month to these looms;

(d) whether this quantity is sufficient to meet the requirements of the weavers; and

(e) if not, what steps the Government propose to take to ensure the supply of a sufficient quantity?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ The answer ^a is placed on the table.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ Sir, great difficulty is being experienced by these weavers to get yarn from the retail dealers as they have not been distributed at convenient places. May I request the Hon. the Minister for Industries to see that dealers are appointed in such places where there are a large number of handloom weavers and where it is convenient for them to get the yarn? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ The Collectors have been instructed to have these yarn merchants at convenient places to distribute the yarn. If there are no people available in certain areas, people from surplus areas are to be transferred to these places.”

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 228 infra.

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SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ Arising out of the answer of the Hon. the Minister for Industries to clause (a), may I know whether the Collectors are asked to adopt the 1945 census as the basis and, if so, whether it has been brought up to date in 1950 in view of the great competition and troubles that the weavers are facing, in order to ensure equitable distribution of yarn? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ The distribution is made only on the basis of the 1945 census. If we get extra yarn from the Central Government, we may distribute it on up-to-date census basis.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask what steps the Government are taking to give the looms the particular count of yarn necessary for keeping the looms going? For instance, looms engaged in weaving lungis require a particular type of yarn and those engaged in weaving sarees require another type of yarn. I understand that *ad hoc* distribution is made of the yarn available and not of the particular varieties necessary for the looms? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ Instructions have been issued to allot yarn of the nearest count possible in particular areas.”

SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM :—“ In some places unwanted counts of yarn are supplied to weavers. For example, instead of 60s, 2/60s, are supplied in some centres, and the weavers may not make use of them. May I know whether the Government will take steps to see that these unwanted counts are completely stopped? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ 2/60s are wanted in certain places. Formerly distribution was not made on count basis but now instructions have been issued to distribute yarn on count basis.”

SRI A. JAGGA RAJU :—“ ఎన్ని మగ్గులుకూ ఒక రై నెన్నుచారుడు ఉంటాడా? కవర్లు మెంబువారు చెప్పగలరా? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ 200 మగ్గులు ఒక రై నెన్నుచారుడు ఉండవచ్చునని కవర్లు మెంబు అభిప్రాయము.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ May I know whether the 1945 census of these looms shows exaggerated figures and whether a good number of weavers have left that profession after 1945? ”

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

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Apart from the overall shortage of yarn in this State, is it not a fact that there are many bogus handloom weavers who take yarn and sell it, and if so, what steps does the Hon. Minister propose to take in order to eliminate this evil practice? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ We are appointing a special staff to check the looms and take a correct census of the looms.”

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ The Hon. the Minister for Industries said that distribution was made on the basis of 1945 census. Does it mean that yarn will be given only to a person who had a loom in 1945 and not to a person who owns a loom in 1950 but did not own a loom in 1945? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ It is not so. The yarn is allotted to a particular area on the basis of 1945 census. It is distributed by the Advisory Committee afterwards.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ May I know whether in enumerating these looms, the Government scrupulously avoided the Harijan looms simply because they happened to be agricultural labourers as well as weavers? Will the Government consider the desirability of seeing that every Harijan loom which has been ignored so far is included before the enumeration is completed? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ There are no Harijan or Hindu looms, but all active looms are taken into consideration.”

Tiruvattipuram water-supply scheme.

* 973 Q.—SRI P. R. RAMANUJALU REDDI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether Tiruvattipuram water-supply scheme has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, when the work will be commenced?

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

“ (b) The scheme will be taken up for execution when its turn comes in the list of new water-supply schemes drawn up for non-municipal urban areas.”

SRI P. R. RAMANUJALU REDDI :—“ In view of the scarcity of water, may I know why the Government should not take up the execution of the scheme this year? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The scarcity of water is not only in that particular place. There are several other places which have no water at all.”

Labour Relations Bill and Trade Union Bill.

* 974 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 Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Union Bill have been referred to the State Government for their remarks; and if so, the opinion of the Government in the matter; and

(b) whether local labour organizations and labour leaders have been consulted?

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) The bills were referred to the State Government for remarks and their remarks have been communicated to the Government of India.

“ (b) No, Sir.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Can the House know what the remarks submitted by the State Government to the Central Government are? Are they in favour of labourers or are they against them? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ It is a matter between one State Government and the Union Government. I am not prepared to inform the House of the remarks at this stage.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know why this Legislature was not consulted before the Government submitted their remarks to the Union Government? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ There was no need, Sir.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ The Hon. Minister said that the opinion sent by this Government was as between a State and the Union Government and to a further question he said that there was no need to consult the Legislature. May I ask him whether he feels that the Government are not representatives of this House and whether the Government do not propose to take the opinion of the persons concerned, particularly of labour in the matter, before they communicate their opinions to the Government of India? Does he realize that he is not entitled to communicate opinions of the Government as such unless they are representative of the conditions of this place? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The Government have offered their remarks from the point of view of the Government. So far as this Bill is concerned, it is being discussed on the floor of the Central Legislature by the representatives of labour and employers alike. So, there is no need again to consult this Legislature. Besides, as I said, the remarks of the Government were called for and we have offered our remarks from the point of view of the Government. So far as labour view is concerned, the views of labour organizations were also called for by the Central Government after the publication of this Bill.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Sir, I never wanted the report sent by this Government to the Union Government to be read out here. What I wanted to know was whether the State Government had supported the Bill of the Union Government or opposed it. I do not want the whole report to be laid on the table of the House or to be read out in this House.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Now that he has put his question clearly, I may tell him that we have supported the Bill.”

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Use of the Malabar Special Police for preservation of law and order.

* 975 Q.—JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Janab K. M. Seethi): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have utilized the services of the Malabar Special Police in preserving law and order in the different parts of the Madras State outside Malabar district?

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

Supply of yarn to the weavers of Tenkasi taluk.

* 976 Q.—SRI D. DURAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the quantity of yarn that has been supplied to the weavers in Tenkasi taluk every month during the current year?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"The quantity of yarn supplied to the weavers in Tenkasi taluk during each of the month in 1950 is as follows:—"

Month.	Number of bales.
January	80
February	84
March	77
April	95
May	44
June	95
July	191
August	111
September	93
October	82
November	62
December	32
Total	1,046 "

Government hospitals for Kurumbranad taluk.

* 977 Q.—JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Janab K. M. Seethi): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the hardship and suffering of the people of Kurumbranad taluk, Malabar, by the absence of a Government hospital in the taluk; and

(b) if so, whether, any steps are being taken to convert the Local Fund Dispensary at Badagara into a Headquarters hospital?

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Health):—" (a) A representation was received in March 1949 by the Surgeon-General from the Muslim Janabazi Jumma-ath, Badagara for improving the Medical facilities in the Local Fund Hospital, Badagara. There are in addition two regular Local Fund and five rural dispensaries in the Taluk and the absence of a Government operated institution does not automatically mean hardship to the people.

" (b) The Government have under consideration the question of taking over the Local Fund hospital, Badagara during 1951-52."

Rationing in Madurai City.

* 978 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI (on behalf of Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of foodgrains fixed for rationing in the City of Madurai;

(b) whether the Government will lay on the table of the House a statement showing the quantity that has been supplied to the people of the City of Madurai since October 1st, week-war till the end of December 1950; and

(c) of what foodgrains the ration was composed of and how much in each per week?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—" (a) 12 oz. per adult per day till 28th January 1951 when the scale was reduced to 9 oz.

" (b) & (c) A statement^a giving the particulars is placed on the table of the House.

" (e) *Rice eaters*: 6 oz. of rice, wheat, millets and/or semolina plus 2 oz. of semolina or wheat if semolina is not available plus 4 oz. of wheat, semolina, and/or millets according to availability.

Mixed diet eaters: 3 oz. of rice, wheat millets and/or semolina plus 2 oz. of semolina or wheat if semolina is not available plus 7 oz. of wheat, semolina and/or millets according to availability.

Millet eaters: 1 oz. of rice, wheat, millets and/or semolina plus 2 oz. of semolina or wheat if semolina is not available plus 9 oz. of wheat, semolina and/or millets according to availability."

Increase in the periods for Hindi.

* 979 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether, in view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister on the floor of the House

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on 21st November 1950, to clause (c) of question No. 470, the Government have completed the examination of increasing the periods for Hindi; and if so, what the result is?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education):—"The matter is still under examination."

11-15 a.m. SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know how long it will take for the Government to come to a conclusion in this matter?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is no pleasure for the Government to keep this matter pending for a long time. We are trying to expedite it and we shall take a decision as early as possible."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I ask whether in this matter, institutions like the Hindusthani Prachar Sabha, which have been long in the field have anything to say and whether they have been consulted at all?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"All that is necessary will be done."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Will the Government give us an assurance that, while considering the question of increasing the number of hours for teaching Hindi, they will not do anything to decrease the standard or the number of hours relating to the regional languages like Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese and Tamil?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The matter will certainly be considered."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Considering the great importance of imparting Hindi, particularly in a non-Hindi State like Madras, and considering that Hindi is going to be the national language and the language of the Government of India, will the Government do everything possible, even at the expense of some other less important subjects, to increase the periods of study allotted to Hindi and impart instruction in that language with greater vigour in almost all the classes of the High Schools?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We shall certainly see that the spread of Hindi is expedited and we have taken all steps to see that a large number of our people learn Hindi."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an answer given by them to a previous question of mine when they admitted that during the Advisers' regime, the number of hours given to Hindi was greater than at present. In view of the fact that the schools and colleges will reopen in June, will the Government consider the desirability of increasing the periods allotted to Hindi and thereby settle this question once for all before the schools and colleges are reopened in June this year?"

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We shall try to take a decision in the matter before the schools and colleges reopen."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Will the Government care to remove the impression which is prevalent in the State that the Government, in deference to the wishes of hon. Gentlemen like the Raja of Chettinad, are trying to smother the growth of Hindi in our State?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not think that the hon. Member has rightly depicted the views of the hon. Member Raja Saheb of Chettinad. As far as I know, the Raja Saheb wants that the mother tongue should be duly recognized by the Government and that due provision should be made in this regard in schools and colleges."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"While appreciating the steps taken by the Government to popularise and propagate the study of Hindi in our State, may I know the progress so far made by the Members of the Cabinet in learning Hindi which is going to be the national language?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Almost all of us can understand Hindi."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिये हमारे सरकार कितने रुपये खर्च करती हैं और क्या मदद दे रही हैं?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I will consider it in due course."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know whether the Government are satisfied with the present two periods which are allotted for Hindi? If not, may I know whether the Government will take immediate steps to increase the periods in the High Schools?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"When I said that the matter is under examination, it means that we are not fully satisfied with the present arrangement."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Will the Government liberally subsidise the institutions which really produce these pundits under a proper scheme? For instance, the Government can safely proceed on the recommendations of the institutions that are imparting instruction in Hindi to at least 100 students every year."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"This is a matter to be considered very deeply on account of financial difficulties. We shall certainly do what we can in the matter of subsidising these institutions."

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JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—

”کیا وزیر مالیہ ہم کو خبر دے سکتے ہیں کہ آج تک انہوں نے ہندی کے لئے کتنے روپے خرچ کیے ہیں؟“

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“I think the hon. Gentleman wants to know how much we have spent on the propagation of Hindi. He would do well to put a separate question.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“With a view to popularising the study of Hindi and bringing it to a particular standard in this State, may I know whether the Government are prepared to make one day in a week in the Legislature, as a Hindi day and conduct the proceedings in Hindi?” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—“What about the Chair? How can I do it?” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“The Hon. Speaker may ascertain from May's Parliamentary Practice whether he can allot a day like that.” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—“Questions are over now.”

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

II.—POINT OF ORDER RE THE PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE WITH THE DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARY'S NAME.

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“On a point of order, Sir, the statement that is placed on the table of the House to-day with regard to the supply of foodgrains is signed by Mr. M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai. I think the Hon. Ministers are expected to give us a reply. Is it in order for a Secretary to Government to give us a reply?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Let the hon. Member bring it to my notice in my Chamber. I will consider that question.”

III.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—cont.

(1) DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL—DISCUSSION—cont.

* SRI P. NATESAN:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking on the Medical Demand. It is rather unfortunate that the Hon. Dr. Rajan is not in a position to move this Demand owing to indisposition.

“I congratulate the Government for having said frankly what they feel about the Indian Medicine. In his opening speech, the Hon. Finance Minister has said like this. ‘Moreover it would be absurd that Government should train the alumni in advanced Indigenous Medicine, merely to enable them with only a grounding in Modern Medicine, to practise Modern Medicine, for which they are not qualified, instead of practising the Indigenous systems for

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which they are being trained. This is correct and is exactly what I wanted to say. We have had so much trouble from the students on the one side and from the politicians on the other side about the strikes in the College of Indigenous Medicine. I have nothing to say against Indigenous Medicine, more especially with reference to Ayurveda or Unani or Sidha, (The Hon. Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja: ‘You have personal experience!’) after having had some experience myself, as the Hon. Chief Minister very kindly points out. Sir, Ayurveda has been in existence for thousands of years. We know that the constitution of human beings has considerably changed during the thousand years and more and more diseases have cropped up so that what we really need to-day is a scientific system of treatment. . . . (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: ‘For this modern body’) for this modern body, and for the modern diseases and for the modern modes of living and the modern craze for a fast life. Sir, I want to know whether it is worthwhile to spend large sums of money on systems of antiquity. We do not find any improvement since a long time. I want to know whether there is anything scientific about this system. The Government made a mistake in starting this College four years ago without knowing its implications. There is no equipment, there are no text-books and there are no teachers. Even to-day, who are the teachers in the College of Indigenous Medicine and who are the people that teach modern medicine? It is the Demonstrators of the Medical College. People who are employed in the Medical College as Demonstrators go and teach the modern systems of Medicine to the people who are supposed to undergo training in Indigenous Medicines. When the students were admitted, they were made to understand that they will be given a good grounding in Modern Medicines. Is it practicable for anybody to understand both the Modern and Indigenous systems of Medicine? As the name itself implies, it must be indigenous. The course should deal with the treatment of diseases according to the system of Indigenous Medicines. One cannot combine the indigenous system and the allopathic system. Now, the people who are trained in the College of Indigenous Medicine, want to practise both under the Indigenous as well as Allopathic systems. During the first Congress Ministry, the Hon. Dr. Rajan with his usual foresight considered that it was an anachronism to have class distinctions among the practitioners and therefore abolished the L.M.P. course and wanted only one standard among practitioners of modern medicines. The Government abolished the L.M.P. course as they thought that it will not come up to the latest scientific standard. Having had that caste distinction removed in medicine long ago, the Government have brought this caste distinction again by having a L.I.M. course as well as a College course. It is neither a school nor a college. Even the University has not recognized the course. They have got their own syllabus and they have got their own methods of examining the students. In Ayurveda, the curriculum of studies and the syllabus in the College of Indigenous Medicine are not up to the standard of the Madras University. What do these

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protoganists of Indigenous Medicines do? They do not get themselves treated by Ayurvedic Doctors. I know that the hon. Members who speak in favour of the Indigenous Medicines do not get themselves treated by Ayurvedic Medicines and Ayurvedic Doctors. They do not go to Doctors who practise in Indigenous Medicines. But they only go to the Allopathic Doctors. That is the position

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Sir, on a point of order"

SRI P. NATESAN :—" I am not yielding, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" When the hon. Member rises to speak on a point of order, he must be allowed to speak."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" Sir, I am not yielding, because it may not be a real point of order at all."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is for the Chair to decide whether it is a point of order or not. Let hon. Member Sri Kaleswara Rao raise his point of order."

11-30 a.m. SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" On a point of order, Sir, there are so many people who are daily being treated in the indigenous systems of medicine. As such, can the hon. Member say that nobody is treated? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is no point of order at all." (Laughter.)

* SRI P. NATESAN :—" I anticipated this much, Sir. I know many people are treated in indigenous systems of medicine. A good number of people visit the Venkatarama Dispensary and get medicine. There are eminent doctors in indigenous systems. I admit. But my objection is to the teaching of allopathy in the College of Indigenous Medicine. The Hon. the Minister for Finance says that five lakhs of rupees are going to be spent on buildings and equipment for the College of Indigenous Medicine. I do not want the Government to waste money. Let them be clear in their mind as to what exactly is to be taught in the College. Even the Prime Minister of India said the other day, speaking at a Conference of practitioners of medicine, that the cheapest thing in the world was to die. Anything cheap need not necessarily be good. I am not worried about cheapness. I want the Government to spend money only on such things in which they have themselves confidence. They seem to have no confidence in indigenous systems. There is no subject in which the University can hold an examination and give a degree. Evidently the boys that join this college want to acquire a smattering of allopathy, get into the Medical Register maintained for Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery and practise. If the Government cannot take interest in such matters, who else can take interest? I am not against Indigenous systems of medicine. I object to the Government mixing up modern medicine with these.

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" Then, Sir, the Government had abolished the L.M.P. course. When that does not exist, where is the need for an L.I.M. course? If the Government do not want L.I.M. let them abolish it. If, however, they want it, let them close the College. They have no teachers and there is no equipment. I know who are handling the classes in the College of Indigenous Medicine. Youngsters from the Medical College handle the classes there. How can we expect the University to award degrees to those who pass out of the College in such circumstances? In the M.B.B.S. class specialists take up classes whereas in the College of Indigenous Medicine, demonstrators from the Medical College take up classes. Why should the Government, with their eyes wide open, waste money on this institution? The syllabus and the curriculum must be such as to enable the University to recognize the College. That is the right way. I understand that if the University does not recognize the course, the Government will issue some degree or diploma in indigenous medicine. I am sure this will never reach the level of the M.B.B.S. degree.

" I understand, Sir, that the Government of India are going to have a research institution for indigenous medicine at Jodhpur. It is now for the Government of Madras to tell them that we, here, have got all facilities for the opening of a research institute. We must induce the Government of India to have the research institute located in the College of Indigenous Medicine here.

" Sir, I am sorry to find that these matters have got a political flavour about them and the real Congress spirit is not there. I feel that the Government consider the practitioners of Indigenous systems useless and that they cannot get the same status as M.B.B.S. though they proclaim they are interested in the advancement of indigenous systems. If that is so, let them have a research institute here instead of a College or School of Indigenous Medicine."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important Demand and we can see its importance from the number of Members who have participated in the discussion on the Demand. Next to Irrigation, this Demand was considered by the largest number of Members. About twenty-six Members have spoken on this Demand. This Demand is really very important because it takes care of man right from his appearance into the world to his disappearance from it. We want more facilities for treatment of maternity cases and others like cancer and tuberculosis which most often lead to our disappearance from this world. Between one's birth and death, one suffers from so many ailments and they are all dealt with under this Demand. The hon. Gentleman from Anantapur in his fine Urdu speech said : *ہر انسان کی زندگی ایک سفر ہے۔* That is, in Tamil we say : *உயிர் இருந்தால் உலகம்.* (An hon. Member : 'In Telugu?') In Telugu we say : *జీవముంటే ప్రపంచము.* It means, Sir, life is indispensable before we can think of our development and progress in the world. Life must be preserved. It used to be said that to be born a human being was a boon.

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So, it is for us to see that what was given by God is preserved for the good of humanity. But there is also a philosophical view that this body is after all nothing and that when we die we leave our body as we do away with our shirts and coats. (Janab Abdul Hameed Khan: 'Therefore, may I ask the Hon. Minister to withdraw the Demand?') (Laughter) I am not moving a philosophical Demand. I said that there was a philosophical view also and that the body was nothing but a bundle of so many diseases and ailments. So, Sir, we want facilities—medical facilities—so that whatever is given to us by God may be preserved, maintained and utilized for the good of the humanity.

"Coming to the Demand proper, Sir, Member after Member asked for more medical facilities to be provided for both the rural and urban population. They said that there were no adequate beds in the hospitals. They said there was no equipment. They complained that there were no doctors, no nurses and no midwives. They referred to the deplorable paucity of the essential requisites for proper treatment in hospitals. Sir, we are taking all possible steps to see that we provide more facilities for the people. But of course there are difficulties, both financial as well as those relating to personnel. There is dearth of nurses. Till some time ago, there was the dearth of midwives. I think we can take legitimate pride in the steps that we have taken to increase the number of technical personnel we require for manning the various institutions. We are opening two medical colleges. That means an additional burden on us. They will cost a crore of rupees and more on the capital side and several lakhs of rupees under recurring expenditure. We can claim—our State can claim—to have more number of medical colleges than any other State in India including the Uttar Pradesh and Bombay. We are having about five colleges or so here and with one more, it will be a great advantage for our boys to go in for the medical line. We can get a greater number of doctors.

"With regard to nurses, we are giving them all reasonable facilities for intensive training. Madras nurses have attained a reputation for their work all over India and even in some foreign countries. Therefore, it is up to us to see that we train them in adequate numbers so that they may get employment elsewhere if they were not needed for service in our State. I am sure whatever that is being done to increase the number of nurses will be appreciated by the hon. Members.

"As regards midwives, some Members criticised our proposals and asked, 'what is this one hundred extra midwives; how can it suffice?' This is only the initial stage of our programme of training midwives. It does not mean we have reached the optimum number. There are already 150 midwives and we are turning out a hundred more. We are increasing the facilities for training in order that a larger number of midwives may be turned out. We are taking steps in this direction and ere long we will have many more midwives available for both public institutions and private practitioners.

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"Sir, we are also employing a number of honorary doctors. Hon. Member Janab Raza Khan was a bit unkind to them when he made that sweeping remark that honorary doctors were utilizing the Government hospitals as their private nursing homes. I think it is very uncharitable to make such a remark against a group of people who are rendering free service to the State merely for love of service. They do not get even conveyance allowance. They work honorarily because they are interested in treating a number of patients and learning new things. They work for three or four hours in the hospitals and we must, therefore, encourage the system of engaging honorary men. It will save us money and it will also give them an opportunity to treat a number of patients. This system obtains in many foreign countries, especially in the United Kingdom, where it has been in vogue for a very long time. We introduced this system here for the first time in the year 1938 and we shall see that more honorary doctors are employed in our hospitals so that it will be a sort of economy for us. It will also help the doctors to gain more experience."

"We have recently revised the scales of pay of doctors, especially on the non-clinical side. Even Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar was complaining in the other House that we would not have sufficient number of professors to man the two colleges we propose to open in Guntur and Madurai, because the scales of pay were not attractive enough to tempt a Pathologist or other specialists to take up the posts. We have recently increased the salaries and we have upgraded the second grade Assistant Surgeon into first grade. This will apply not merely to M.B.B.S. but also to L.M.P's. and D.M.S's. The only thing is that the M.B.B.S. will be started on a higher scale, viz., Rs. 200. L.M.P's. have been agitating for this and we have taken it as a Part II Scheme in 1951-52, so that it will be a hard reality ere long.

"Sir, reference was made to the treatment of diseases like tuberculosis, cancer and leprosy. We have been following a progressive policy in the treatment of tuberculosis. We know how the youth in the country—especially between the ages of twenty and thirty fall a victim to this disease. It is a fatal disease. We are doing our best to combat it. We have suggested, instead of shouldering the entire responsibility ourselves, that where a sanatorium has been constructed, it can be handed over to the Government for maintenance or where the private agency concerned has constructed buildings and wants to maintain it itself, we shall give building, equipment and maintenance grants. We have made this offer to the State Welfare Fund and they can choose one of the two. If the private agency concerned wants to maintain it we will give grants as we have given to certain missionary sanatoria. For example, we have given building and maintenance grants to the Perundurur Sanatorium. If it does not want to shoulder the burden of maintenance, then it can hand over the Sanatorium to the Government and we will manage it. The recurring cost will be borne by us.

"Sir, these are the two alternatives that are before the Public, 11-45 and I am sure under the auspices of the Provincial Welfare Fund a a.m.

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number of sanatoria will spring up and they will have enough bed strength for the treatment of tuberculosis patients. We are also taking all steps to give aid to private institutions. With regard to cancer also there is a lot of public agitation for the provision of more facilities. Previously it was all concentrated in the General Hospital. We have now taken steps to see that the treatment is given in the hospitals at Visakhapatnam and Madurai. We have ordered for the equipment but there is inordinate delay somewhere and we have not yet got the equipment."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" There was a proposal to increase the bed strength in the Maternity Hospital for the treatment of cancer patients. What has happened to it? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There is provision for radium treatment there and I think we have provided about 36 beds. Increasing the bed strength here as also the provision of facilities for the treatment of cancer cases at Visakhapatnam and Madurai are under the active consideration of the Government. The delay in providing the facilities is due to the fact that we have not yet received the equipment for which we have ordered. Therefore it will be seen that we are taking all possible steps to see that treatment is given in the Visakhapatnam, Madurai and the women and children hospitals.

" Even in regard to leprosy the Tirumani sanatorium has been taken over by us and there are also private institutions which are doing excellent work for treatment of leprosy. We will give these private institutions all assistance to treat this dreadful disease. Many hon. Members have pointed out to the large increase in the number of persons suffering from this disease in this State. We shall certainly see what additional help we could give to these private institutions which are engaged in this humanitarian work.

" Then, Sir, there have been complaints that in particular places, such as Nellore, Mangalore, Visakhapatnam and other places the bed strength in the hospital is not all right, the equipment is not all right, the building is not all right. All these complaints have been raised. These cannot be taken up all of a sudden. We want some time to attend to these things. In 1920 our expenditure under this Demand was only 40 lakhs. Now it is 3 crores and odd. Therefore we are increasingly realizing the necessity for providing additional medical facilities. Again, Sir, due to various other causes and partly due to paucity of food rations, etc., there are large number of diseases and epidemics sweeping over the country. There is also the hospital-mindedness in the people now. Previously people who suffered from diseases suppressed them or consulted only local men who were not well trained. Now they go to the nearest hospital and get themselves treated. Even in rural parts we find now people asking for hospitals and dispensaries. Whatever it is, people now want to be treated by a well trained doctor, whether allopathic or ayurvedic. Previously they were negligent or were getting themselves treated by some quacks. This hospital-mindedness is good and we have provided increasing facilities for treatment.

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" In this connexion I would like to say that in other countries, people are coming forward in large numbers to provide endowments for opening nursing homes and such other institutions. There, people going to the Government hospitals are not very many. They prefer to go to the private doctor or enter a private nursing home for treatment. In our country either due to poverty or whatever it is, people prefer to go to the Government hospital and get themselves treated there. The entire burden therefore falls on the governmental institutions and any increase in the bed strength will not solve the problem. Therefore Government cannot meet the entire requirements of the people because all of them frequent the Government hospitals as they get the expert opinion and treatment only there. Therefore I would like to appeal to philanthropists to come forward with their donations for the treatment of cancer or tuberculosis patients. Unless people come forward with munificent donations it will be impossible for the Government to cope with the increased demand and the requirements of the people."

DR. S. SUBRAMANYAM :—" Why should not Government subsidize private nursing homes if they are prepared to take in poor patients just as they give some grants for elementary education? If private doctors take in poor patients why should not the Government give them some grants."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" This is another question. The hon. Member, Mr. Salam, wanted that the private nursing homes should be controlled because he thinks there are not proper facilities, no windows, no doors and so on. He asked : ' Why not control the private nursing homes. There are a larger number of them and they do not provide proper amenities to the people.' Now here is hon. Member, Dr. Subramaniam who wants that private nursing homes should be subsidized. This is a big question which has to be considered in detail in relation to the financial capacity of the Government. With regard to the control of private nursing homes . . . (An hon. Member : ' Registration '), it is a sort of control and I do not think the time has come when we can control them. It may be that in Calcutta and Bombay, they might have taken some action to control these so-called nursing homes which are actually used for something else. There perhaps the Governments had to step in. In Madras I do not think there is any need to do so. Perhaps the hon. Member, Mr. Salam, was referring to the Bengal Government Bill and wanted a similar Bill to be introduced here. I think the time is not mature for a consideration of a Bill like that."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Will the Hon. Minister consult Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar in regard to this matter." (Hon. Members : ' Why consult him alone. There are others also.')

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" He is not the only doctor whom we can consult. We can consult others also who

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are competent to speak on the subject of private nursing homes. When we take up the matter we shall certainly consult men who are authorities in the matter and ask them to advise us.

"Sir, while we are all aware of the need for the provision of greater medical facilities, hon. Members have not suggested to us how we are to meet the requirements of the people. We do sympathize with people who are afflicted by diseases, etc. Sir, if the Government alone should bear the burden, then necessarily the Demand under medical must be increased to 10 crores or more, so that the rural, urban, taluk headquarters hospitals and every institution, are well equipped with medicine with equipment, etc., nurses, midwives and so on. This means enormous cost and hon. Members have not suggested how we can meet the enormous cost that would be required to provide these facilities? It is not as though we are lacking in sympathy for these people and that we are not aware of the need for providing increasing medical facilities. But yet it is a question which must be integrated with the financial condition of the State. It cannot be taken up in an isolated manner and argued that every concentration must be on medical side alone. There are other aspects, like education, industries, communications, etc. Medical and Public Health Demands can take their own due share but not the lion's share of the finances available however important our human life is."

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know what the Government have done for making the services of the Government doctors available to non-officials also? Now they are asked to serve only the officials and not non-officials even though the non-officials are willing to meet the cost of the treatment."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" He is a Government doctor and he is allowed to do private practice according to certain rules. I do not quite follow the question of the hon. Member. Whatever it is, I hope hon. Members will appreciate our difficulties in the matter. We are increasing every year the expenditure on the medical side. Even on the capital side we have spent a crore of rupees during the past three or four years. Some big hospitals are coming into being such as the district headquarters hospital at Tiruchirappalli, Kozhikode, Kakinada, the extensions to the Stanley Medical Hospital and also the Visakhapatnam hospital. In respect of the Mangalore hospital there is the 16 lakhs scheme. That will be taken up very soon. We have before us schemes for capital expenditure costing about 2 crores, or 1.8 crores or so. This sum will be spent in the next two or three years on buildings, etc. It is not as though we are oblivious to the necessity of providing more facilities.

"With regard to the Tambaram sanatorium our idea is to make it the biggest sanatorium in the whole of India. No other sanatorium can boast of such facilities and with so much bed strength. Even now there are about 340 beds. We will certainly increase the number. We are completely alive to the necessity

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for increased expenditure on the medical demand. Of course the financial difficulties are always there. It is the only bottleneck and we cannot by-pass it by any means.

"About the rural medical officers, it is primarily the responsibility of the district boards. Yet we are giving them subsidies and building grants and we are assisting them to increase the rural institutions.

"Then, Sir, there is this vexed question of G.C.I.M. I am very happy that the strike has ended and there will be no question of revengeful attitude on the side of the Government. We do not intend victimizing them. The hon. Member, Sri Viswanatham need not be under any misapprehension that the students would be victimized."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister has not seen the news published in to-day's papers that the Principal is insisting on unconditional apology from students and will such an attitude help mutual understanding between the staff and the students? Is this not victimization?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" This only means that the students assure us that they will behave all right. This is not victimization or revengeful attitude. It is in the very best interests of the students themselves that we are doing it.

"Sir, there is a feeling that because Dr. Rajan is an allopathic doctor he has taken a hostile attitude towards this course. I don't know why the step-mother is brought in this connexion; every time it is said that a step-motherly attitude is shown to this institution. Sir, this is very unfair to the step-mother. There are good step-mothers also. (Laughter.) Therefore I preferred to use the word 'hostile' than the word 'step-motherly,' in regard to this indigenous medicine. I do not think it is so. After all there are many people who think that there must be scientific investigation and research before we accept any system. There are honest people who think that these systems, either Unani or Ayurveda, have ceased to grow from the 15th or 16th century for one reason or another. The Governments of the day or rather the scholars could not devote much attention for carrying on research work. In allopathy, hundreds of doctors are carrying on research in various parts of the world at enormous cost. Every day they are trying to discover something new to treat the ailing. That spirit of research alone will be responsible for progress in any system and so allopathic system is growing from day to day and new patents have been discovered which have cost millions of dollars and sterling. It is as it should be. But with regard to Ayurveda it has gone out of use for one reason or another. Therefore it is but right that steps should be taken to carry on research. That is why my hon. Friend, Sri Natesa Mudaliyar pleaded that unless research is carried on nothing could be done with regard to Ayurveda. Yet we are trying to spend money and maintain the institution started recently. It is not an old institution. We do want to try and give a fair trial to this course and see how the students could be of use to the community. We do want more doctors and if there are people who

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think that Unani system or Ayurvedic system is also good; we shall certainly give all facilities. We are having this L.I.M. course for a very long time and we started this G.C.I.M. course in July 1947."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"How do the Government propose to absorb the graduates coming out of the College of Indigenous Medicine?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I am glad hon. Member, Mr. Salam, has raised the point how we are going to absorb the graduates. Have we given any assurance to all the doctors coming out of the various colleges in the State? Have we given any assurance to B.Com., or B.Sc. or B.Sc. (Hons.) graduates? We have not given any assurance that they will all be absorbed in Government institutions. It is not as though we have entered into a contract that we will employ all the graduates in Government institutions. The time is not yet ripe. The course is for four years and I think they are now in the fourth year. We hope that, when they come out of the college, they would serve the community as all other graduates of medicine are doing. We shall see what rules we should frame and what salaries we should give them. But there is no obligation on the part of the Government that all the graduates should be employed in Government institutions. Let not the hon. Member be under that mistaken impression."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Regarding the guarantee being given to the graduates coming out of the College of Indigenous Medicine, the question is whether any posts can be made available and whether the Government have fixed the number of posts that may be made available for graduates who may qualify themselves."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I also say one point not for elucidation but for clarification? The Hon. Finance Minister was trying to pass off the question put by my hon. Friend, Mr. Salam. The question is whether the Government would keep open Government institutions for the graduates coming out of the College of Indigenous Medicine, as they are doing in the case of graduates coming out of the other medical colleges."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There are large number of M.D. and M.B.B.S. graduates."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Are they all University degrees?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Yes, they are all University degrees."

"Sir, there is the L.I.M. course and it is primarily a course in Indigenous medicine but the idea is that the graduates must have some grounding in modern medicine. So, when we started the College of Indigenous Medicine, the main idea was that the graduates should concentrate on the Indigenous medicine besides learning Allopathic system of medicine. It is no use by-passing that very principle for which the college was started. Otherwise we can have a number of Colleges of Indigenous Medicine and

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close down our Madras and Visakhapatnam Medical Colleges, and have the benefit of both Ayurvedic and Allopathic systems in the College of Indigenous Medicine. But that is not the intention. There are institutions essentially for Allopathic system and the course is for five years. But in the College of Indigenous Medicine, the entire superstructure is based on the indigenous system."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"Is the University holding the examinations in the College of Indigenous Medicine just as in the case of M.B.B.S.?"

*SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! நான் இப்போது ஒரு சந்தேகம் கேட்கிறேன். சமீபத்தில் இந்திய வைத்தியக் கல்லூரி மாணவர்கள் ஸ்டரைக் செய்த போது அந்த மாணவர்களை சமாதானப் படுத்தி, எல்லோரையும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்குப் போகும்படியாக ஒரு விதமான சுமரச் ஏற்பாட்டை செய்து வைத்திருக்கிறோம். அன்று நானும், நண்பர் கே. சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களும் டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீ குருசாமியிடத்தில் சென்று இதற்கு ஏதாவது ஒரு நிர்ந்தரமான பரிகாரம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று வேண்டிக் கொண்டோம். டாக்டர் குருசாமி அவர்களும் பிரதமரிடம் சொல்வதாகச் சொன்னார். அவர் பிரதமரிடத்தில் பேசியதிலிருந்து அந்த ஸ்டரைக் செய்த மாணவர்களில் யாராகிலும் ஒருவராவது மன்னிப்பு வாங்கிக் கொண்டாலெழிய அவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் அனுதாபம் காட்டப்பட மாட்டாது என்பதாகச் சொல்லிவிட்டதாய் தெரியவந்தது. மாணவர்கள் கேட்கும் கோரிக்கை நியாயமானதாக இருப்பதால் அவர்கள் தங்கள் காரியத்தை சாதித்துக் கொள்ள வேறு வழியின்றி இந்தத் துறையில் இறங்கினார்கள். ஏனென்றால் முன்பு கனம் ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் பிரதமராய் இருந்த காலத்தில் கொண்டு வந்த ஜி.ஓ. வின் மூலமாக அந்த மாணவர்கள் எல்.ஐ.எம்.பி. யில் தேறியவர்கள் எல்.எம்.பி. க்கு சமம் என்று தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. பரிசுஷ எழுதப் போகும் இந்த சமயத்தில் அந்த மாதிரி அவர்கள் எல்.எம்.பி. க்கு தகுதியுள்ளவர்களாகக் கருதப்பட மாட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. அதன் காரணமாகத் தான் மாணவர்கள் ஸ்டரைக் செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். இதற்காக அவர்களை மன்னிப்பு வாங்கிக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது சரியல்லவென்று டாக்டர் குருசாமியிடமே சொன்னோம்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"நீங்கள் பிரச்சனம் செய்யக்கூடாது. சந்தேகமான இடத்தை உடனே சொல்லுங்கள்."

*SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI:—"சந்தேகமான இடத்தைத்தான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இந்த விஷயத்தையே நான் சொல்லவேண்டாம் என்று இருந்தேன். இப்போது இங்கே நடந்த விவாதம் அதை தர்ம சங்கடமான நிலைக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து விட்டதால்தான் நான் இப்போது அதைப்பற்றி இங்கே பிரஸ்தாபிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. டாக்டர் குருசாமி அவர்கள் இந்த விஷயத்தில் சில சட்டபூர்வமான சிக்கல்கள் இருப்பதாலும் அதற்காக சட்ட நிபுணர்களை அனுசி ஆலோசித்து வருவதாகவும் மெடிகல் போர்டு அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளும்படி செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் உழைத்து வருகிறார்கள். (சுபாநாயகர்: "சீக்கிரம் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்"). தலைவர் அவர்களே! ஸ்டரைக் செய்த மாணவர்களை சமாதானமாக பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்குப் போகும்படி செய்து விட்டு இன்று அவர்கள் மன்னிப்புக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது முன்னுக்குப் பின் முரணாக இல்லையா என்று கேட்கிறேன். அதை சர்க்கார் சரியானபடி கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்பது தான் என் வேண்டுகோள்."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We shall certainly consider what Mr. Annamalai Pillai has said separately, because it is more an administrative matter than a legislative matter. It cannot be discussed here and the Hon. Chief Minister will certainly go into the question very deeply and do all that should be done in the matter."

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"Sir, in regard to Public Health, hon. Member, Kaleswara Rao Garu, was trying to complain that nothing has been done. We have actually spent about Rs. 83.0 lakhs on rural water-supply during the current year and it was not a budget provision. A number of wells are coming up in all the cheris and the Collectors and the Revenue Board are looking into the matter carefully. Sir, with regard to urban water-supply there are certain bottlenecks. The department is now gaining momentum and we had a conference recently. A five-year plan has been chalked out and it is decided that the Government should give about Rs. 2.63 crores and the balance has to be raised either by loans or contributions from the local bodies. The department has been divided into two regions, one for the Telugu districts and the other for the Tamil districts, each being in charge of separate engineers. The Sanitary Engineering Department is gaining momentum and we have recently placed orders for pipes, etc., worth Rs. 10.0 lakhs so that, when the schemes are ready, they can be immediately taken up. It is not as though the Government were slack in their efforts. In the beginning of our regime, pipes, etc., were not readily available and from the last year or so the department is gaining momentum. Already the provision in the current year for rural water-supply is much more than last year and it will still go up next year. Of course, Kaleswara Rao Garu has given his report and we are considering it and we have not thrown it away. We are goading the Sanitary Engineering Department to take up more and more schemes. The enormity of the problem can be seen from Kaleswara Rao Garu's report itself which visualizes an expenditure which runs into astronomical figures for all the water-supply and drainage schemes. But we do not have the necessary money and it is well known to all the hon. Members that in spite of all the difficulties we are trying to push up schemes, each costing nearly Rs. 70 lakhs whether it be Salem, or Tanjore or any other place. Guntur scheme alone costs about Rs. 77.0 lakhs. So, the Government have to bear not only half-grant, but even two-thirds or three-fourths grants. Therefore the responsibility and burden on the Government also must be appreciated.

"Then, Sir, references were made to the Mental Hospital and to the over-crowding therein. We are aware of the conditions in the Mental Hospital. I think that the provision there is only for 800 beds and it has now been doubled to 1,600 to 1,800 beds. So, we want more buildings. We are trying to remove criminal lunatics from the Mental Hospital so that the present conditions may be relieved to some extent. Therefore, Sir, we are aware of the difficulties and we will provide all facilities in the Mental Hospital. Likewise the Royapetta Hospital has been mentioned in this connexion. We will certainly see what could be done to improve the Royapetta Hospital.

"Then, Sir, reference was made to the provision of steam-laundry for the Kasturi Ba Hospital. I think that it was already sanctioned last year. We have placed orders for the equipment and it is yet to come. In regard to quarters for nurses in the Kasturi Ba Hospital, we are taking steps and they will be coming up very soon.

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"Finally I come to the vexed question of limitation of families. There is diversity of opinion on this matter. There are honest and sincere people who advocate self-control in regard to birth control. Therefore, Sir, I do not think that public opinion has crystallized in favour of any particular method. There is keener awareness of the need for limitation of families either by artificial methods or by self-control or self-restraint. Mahatma Gandhi himself advocated self-control. Whatever shades of opinion we belong to, we all agree that the best method is self-restraint or self-control.

"But, human as we are, weak as we are and feeble as we are, 12 perhaps some facilities for advice are also necessary, but it should not be compulsory but should be optional. Of course there are some people who are diseased and who cannot give birth to any more children. Something must be done to them. But even though Government will ultimately do whatever is feasible with regard to giving such advice for people who seek such advice—I understand that the Corporation has already taken some steps in this regard—it should not be taken that we are giving a passport for promiscuity. The Government may ultimately give some facility for advice. Therefore, Sir, we ought to be very careful in this matter. It is not as if we are giving the entire community a passport for eugenic perversity, because that will create a big problem as is faced in other countries like America where there are a large number of unmarried mothers. Fortunately, we do not have that problem here. They have to face a problem of such a magnitude because people are acting in an irresponsible manner on account of these artificial methods of birth-control and if people act with impunity, here also the problem of unmarried mothers will be increased. Therefore, we have to consider all these aspects also before we decide on the question. Even as it is, we are providing certain facilities in the Mothers and Children Hospital for consultation by such mothers who are not healthy enough to bear any more children. Such people can go and consult there and get the necessary advice. But I do not think that unmarried people are allowed to go there. Only mothers who cannot bear any more children are given such advice. For, if unmarried people are allowed to go there, they will be acting in an irresponsible manner."

JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—
"What about widows?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Even widows also should be treated as unmarried people for this purpose. If such advice is given, it may be that people without husbands and groups of women without marriage, either they may be virgins or widows, will act in an irresponsible manner. As I said just now, even now, as it is, there are certain facilities for such advice being given in the Mother and Children Hospital, Egmore, and if the hon. Members want the extension of those facilities to the District Headquarters Hospitals, we shall certainly consider the question. It is a question of finance and also public opinion should be crystallized in

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favour of such extension. Anyhow, we shall consider the question. If I have not covered any of the points which hon. Members have raised, I shall certainly look into those matters."

DR. S. SUBRAHMANYAM :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister what arrangements are made for the treatment of diseases of children so that they may grow as useful members of society later on? I would like the Government to open a separate department for that purpose."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Even now they are getting all the facilities and in view of the fact that they are a vital part of our social life; Government will certainly see what can be done. Mrs. Lakshmi Sankara Ayyar also spoke about the unfortunate children who are deficient and we shall also look into that question. Coming to local grievances, with regard to the taking over of Taluk Headquarters Hospitals, we have made some little provision for that purpose. Sir, during the last four or five years, we have given an enormous amount to the Medical Demand. In 1946, it was only two crores and sixteen lakhs. Now, it is three crores and twelve lakhs. So, in the course of these four years, we have increased it by about two crores. Therefore, I request the hon. Member, Mr. Raza Khan who moved the cut motion to withdraw the cut motion in view of the satisfactory answer given."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Sir, we are really thankful to the Hon. the Minister for Finance for the very able way in which he has replied to the several points raised by hon. Members. He began like a Professor of Philosophy and ended his speech with birth-control. Of course, he has done well, especially as he had to speak for somebody else. In view of the satisfactory answer given by the Hon. Minister, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" On a point of order, Sir, when the Minister in charge of the portfolio replies, he speaks the last word on the matter and then, you, Mr. Speaker, are putting the Demand to vote. As soon as a Demand is moved, the Hon. Speaker allows some five or ten members to speak on the Demand and then the Hon. Minister replies and says the last word. There are many debatable points which hon. Members raise and if the Hon. Minister says the last word, the House will be influenced to vote for him. There are certain debatable points in the Hon. Minister's reply, for instance, about the training of personnel, again, about the strike of the L.I.M. students and then about nurses and so on. So, will the Hon. Speaker allow the Members to speak for a second time, after the Hon. Minister replies? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is a point of order raised by Mr. S. Sathyamurthy in the Central Assembly somewhere about 1930. Mr. Sathyamurthy raised the same point of order. If hon. Members want, I shall bring the proceedings. Government will have the last word in these matters, and the hon. Member who moved the cut motion will not be allowed to reply and he will not have the opportunity of a second speech. As soon as the Demand is moved,

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one member will move the cut motion and speak on it and then other members will be allowed to speak on the cut motion and then the Hon. Minister will reply. That is the procedure.

" I hope the House gives permission to Mr. Raza Khan 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. 3,12,13,900 under Demand XVI—Medical."

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, I want to raise a point of order which is of constitutional importance. Sir, the Hon. Minister while replying to the debate mentioned something which denies a right to certain citizens of the State. While making the speech, the Hon. the Leader of the House made me understand that some discrimination would be shown to certain classes of people. I want to know whether it is in order. Let me explain, Sir, in one minute. The Hon. Minister said that in the Women and Children's hospital, Government will allow only some sections of people for getting advice on birth-control and not other sections of people. The hospital belongs to the State, Sir, and how can the Government deny the right of entry to the hospital? Whether they are unmarried or married, I want to know whether the Government can refuse entry to any section of the citizens of this State."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" My answer was that we do not want any promiscuity, even in the name of fundamental rights. The hon. Member is advocating promiscuity and vulgarity in the name of Fundamental Rights. We must take reasonable precautions to see that only legitimate people who are in need of such advice go there for consultation."

* SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—" Sir, when a particular Demand is placed before the House, Members are allowed to speak and several Members raise several points and at the end, the Hon. Minister gives the reply. In the reply, every Member who has spoken is expecting to get a reply to the point which he has raised. Just on the point of getting the information from the Hon. Minister, so many other Members are allowed to put so many questions."

MR. SPEAKER :—" They were allowed to ask for some clarification."

* SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—" It may be so, Sir, but they put so many questions for clarification with the result that a Member who raised a particular point does not get the answer."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Only when the Minister yields, Members are allowed to put questions for clarification."

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* SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—“ Sometimes, the Hon. Minister says that he is not yielding, but to-day, even against the suggestion of the Chair, the Hon. Minister has yielded.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I am not going to allow the hon. Member to go on like this. Let us go to the next Demand.”

(2) DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES.

* THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,43,600 under Demand XXI—Industries.’

“ The industrial policy of the Madras State, is taking definite shape and can be expected to materialise in promising circumstances. In any pattern of industrial evolution, the ingredients are the same. These are first raw materials, second power, third finance, fourth technical knowledge and personnel, fifth organization and sixth markets. In the industrial development of any country these factors have to play a notable part.”

“ In our evolution, we have to some extent been encumbered with the relics of colonial dependence. In the peculiar circumstances of our independence, no complete break with the past is possible so soon.

“ Our policy therefore is one of adjustment, in the light of certain principles and objectives which can now be clarified. In respect of raw materials, the Geological Survey of India has been intensified and we have received 87 reports since 1947. Manganese, mica, magnesite, chromite, slate and other minerals are being quarried on an increasing scale. The exploitation of iron ore at Salem and Sandur has been examined by a Norwegian firm and the report is promising. We have set up a Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory to discover and publicise the value of our resources. Maximum utilization of our forest products is being actively considered. A Commercial Directory of all products, producers and distributors is under preparation. In respect of power, electric supplies have been doubled during the last three years and will be increased six times according to the next five-year plan. We have also agreed to take President Truman's Point Four assistance for investigating lignite fuel in South Arcot. If this is available, the high cost of transport of coal from north, will not depress our industrial enterprises. In respect of finance, co-operative enterprise runs to several crores. Under State Aid we have advanced this year about 38 lakhs as loans, and have provided 35 lakhs in the budget. We have created the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation with a capital of two crores. We have taken shares in some enterprises, notably in Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore), Limited, which produces and supplies to us fertilizers. We have decided that State Aid should be confined to new and nascent industries which may not attract, by their nature, much public support, but which deserve to be encouraged by the State, even at some

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risk. We are determined to give information, assistance in finance and controlled materials to new industries which will utilize our natural resources, and meet our normal requirements. In this connexion, the most significant step is the formation of State and District Planning Boards. The State Board will include scientists, economists, industrial and commercial magnates. They will survey the existing and potential demands and suggest specific industrial units which may be set up and assisted by the State. We are confident that we shall mobilize the finances of the people in plans realistically prepared for utilizing our resources.

“ In respect of technical personnel, eight polytechnics, with industrial school sections have been started on a regional basis. To provide practical training to the students in private enterprises, an Apprenticeship Bill is under consideration. There are also 75 recognized industrial schools. We are also looking with favour, on foreign industries, which are establishing their subsidiaries in this State. We expect our Planning Board will indicate larger scope to such enterprises, which will enrich our technical knowledge and train the personnel required for our schemes of industrialization.

“ In respect of organization of industries, we are not committed to nationalization. Our share in industries is only to help by leadership and example. The Kerala Soap Factory showed the way to many soap factories. We now intend to equip it with the most modern machinery. The Oil Factory has acquired a wide reputation for Shark Liver preparations. The Andhra Paper Mills, now under a German Expert will help us to capitalize the neglected forest wealth of this area. The Ceramic Factory is proposed to be extended to manufacture porcelain insulators. The Silk Filature Factory has been provided with a new twisting plant costing four lakhs. We are determined to show the way to new industries and to assist private enterprises also in this connexion.

“ Side by side with the development of major industries, we have been devoting our attention to cottage industries too. Attempts to develop cottage industries on an organized basis have received a great impetus, Government taking the lead. The year under review is an year of satisfactory progress in the development of village and cottage industries. Financial stringency has proved the bottleneck in achieving further progress by mechanising these industries wherever possible and conducting researches on new techniques and processes. But we hope that with the improvement in the finances of this Government, the cottage industries will receive maximum attention.

“ Coming to markets, they are the most vital links in industrialization. Many of our industries do not pass the stage of conception because of uncertain demand for their products. The policy of the Madras Government has therefore been to increase the purchasing power. The largest aggregate of purchasing power is of the agriculturists, which justifies the Government's policy to abolish Zamindari and not to increase the land revenue, consistently with the rise in prices. Positively Government have undertaken vast irrigation schemes and varied schemes to improve yields. The

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Government have no doubt that comparatively with other classes, the income of the agriculturists has been raised which may explain why our economy has stood the strain of many vicissitudes. Similarly, Government have tried to improve the wages and the working conditions of urban classes by the Factory and Shop Assistants' Act, the Minimum Wages and the Industrial Disputes Acts. It is the intention of Government to rehabilitate the economically depressed classes because thereby they will not only rectify a social injustice, but also an economic mistake. It is on the purchasing power of these classes that we expect our industrialization to be soundly equipped for its new march.

"Of course, there are controls, but these also have both social and economic justification. Without them, articles in short supply would not be available to the poor and deserving. Without them vital materials may not be available for the more important plans of development. Of late, yarn control has attracted much attention. Its justification is that in the existing shortage, we have been able to meet the more urgent needs before others. We have now stated unequivocally to the Government of India, that until the quotas of this State are met, no export to other States or countries should be allowed. The situation is improving, and should be satisfactory soon. Cloth distribution, though there is shortage of some varieties of cloth, has been generally satisfactory. We are faced with short supplies of cotton due to the bad season. But the production is definitely better than it was last year. There are possibilities of importing cotton from Pakistan in the current year. The overall position is not therefore gloomy.

"There should be no doubt of the dynamism of Government's industrial policy, in spite of limited resources, and difficult circumstances. There is steady progress in all directions. We propose, with the help of the Planning Board, which will shortly come into existence to force the pace. Industrialization is necessary to ensure a more balanced economy and to raise the standards of agriculture, and of the State generally. The Government will do their best; we expect a similar response from the public and the industrialists.

"With these words, I now move the Demand standing in my name."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Hon. Sri B. Parameswaran may at this stage give a resume of the activities of the Cottage Industries branch for the information of hon. Members."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"Sir, I want only a few minutes for explaining the various measures adopted for the development of cottage industries."

* SRI P. NATESAN :—"Sir, I have been repeatedly requesting the Government, through you, to give us if they can, printed or roneoed copies of the statements of Ministers when they move the Demands. I have just listened to the statement read out by the Hon. Minister for Industries. He read it out so fast that I have not been able to follow what he said. If this practice is followed

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it will be impossible for hon. Members to take part in the discussion. If the hon. Minister Mr. Parameswaran also rapidly reads his own statement, it will be impossible for us to take any intelligent interest in the debate. I request you therefore to direct the Government to give us printed copies of the statements following these Demands."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I shall have a talk with the Leader of the House and give my consideration to the suggestion of the hon. Member."

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"My speech will be very brief. It will not take more than a few minutes. Sir, the attempt to develop Cottage Industries in this State on an organized basis which was first made towards the end of 1946 has received a great impetus in 1950-51. It has been found that the village people being mostly agricultural the Cottage Industries to be developed in their interest should be of two kinds, one serving as a subsidiary occupation for the agriculturists in their off season and the other as the main occupation to many of the traditional village artisans. The experience gained in the last four years showed that the village artisans and the villagers in general have been struggling under adverse conditions such as want of finance, non-availability of raw materials easily at reasonable low prices, want of proper tools and implements and lack of marketing facilities for the products. With a view to overcome these difficulties this Government sanctioned early in January 1950 a comprehensive scheme for the revival of the dying village industries. The scheme provides for the free distribution of labour saving tools and implements costing about Rs. 6 lakhs to the deserving village artisans in the areas selected for rural reconstruction work. Provision has also been made for the supply to the villagers at their own places of raw materials at cost price through co-operative agencies and for this purpose an advance of Rs. 12 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government. This scheme has already been functioning satisfactorily. The formation of suitable co-operative agencies in the villages for the purpose of distributing raw materials has recently been sanctioned. Two Model Centres, attached to each of the Grama Sevak Vidyalayams at Kallupatti in Mathurai district and at Gopannapalem in West Godavari district, impart training to at least 30 artisans at a time, in village industries for five months, two courses being conducted in a year. With the functioning of these agencies and centres good progress is expected.

"Another scheme prepared by Sri M. Visveswarayya for the development of small scale or rural industries has also been sanctioned in January 1951. The scheme is being tried as an experimental measure in two taluks in each of the districts of Nellore and Tiruchirappalli and will be extended to other taluks in the district subsequently if it produces satisfactory results, the entire district being covered in the course of two or three years. This scheme provides for the formation of village group units for every 15 to 20 villages with a population ranging between 10 to 20 thousands and

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the constitution of Village Group Committees for these units composes of the most competent businessmen and leaders available in the area, the Government agents advising them in the discharge of their functions, wherever necessary. A co-ordination committee will also function in each taluk consisting of all the Presidents of the Group Committees 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. By this scheme it is expected that, discipline, habits of self-reliance, and collective effort, will be inculcated among the villagers besides increasing the production from the rural industries and the consequent income from them.

" Besides these general schemes, training is also being given in select industries, such as glass bangles and beads industry at Kalahasti and at Kasargod, the coir industry at the Beypore Coir School and the leather making and tanning industry through demonstration parties formed for the purpose. The construction of a building at Rajahmundry for the Ceramic Service Centre is in progress. With a view to develop certain select industries such as (1) match industry, (2) palmyrah fibre and leaf products, (3) leather goods manufacture, (4) woollen cumby and blanket weaving, (5) pile carpets, and (6) hand-made cotton lace, six Advisory Boards have been constituted in the areas where these industries have established firm traditions to advise Government as to the measures that should be taken to develop them.

" A State Cottage Industries Board has also been formed to devise ways and means for the intensive development of cottage industries in this State. It has met once and a survey of the industries has been made by the Economic Adviser to this Government and it will be placed before the Board for its consideration on 26th March 1951. State Aid, up to Rs. 500 in each deserving case is being given to cottage industrialists by the Director of Industries and Commerce under the Madras Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1948, issued under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922.

" The development of the Drugget industry is also receiving the best attention of this State and the Mysore State which is equally interested in the development of this industry. An Inter-State Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board for Madras and Mysore has been constituted for the purpose and it has fixed standards and specifications for druggets intended for export to United States of America where there is a good market for it. Druggets which do not conform to the standards fixed are not permitted to be exported. To enable the drugget manufacturers to secure tannery wool at reasonable prices and to the extent required by them, the Government of India have banned the movement of tannery wool to places other than Wallajah, Salem and Bangalore. Druggets are dollar earners for India and every effort is being made to encourage this industry.

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" The year 1950-51 is an year of progress in the development of Village and Cottage Industries and I have no doubt that progress will be more encouraging in the coming year."

* JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Sir"

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member raising on a point of order? "

* JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Not on a point of order so much as on a point of information. Sir, I was not able to understand how the Hon. Minister Mr. Parameswaran could speak immediately after"

MR. SPEAKER :—" I permitted him to speak because Cottage Industries is an allied subject and came under the Demand just moved by the Hon. Minister for Industries."

* JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" But, Sir, the Demand was moved by one Minister and, before you proposed the question, how could anybody else come in? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The items covered by this Demand are within the portfolio of more than one Minister."

* JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" That may be so. The question should have been proposed before the Hon. Mr. Parameswaran was permitted to speak if he had any information to give. What I request you to kindly consider is whether such a practice is in vogue anywhere and how you have allowed another Minister to speak. There is no such thing as seconding the motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is a question of convenience. Under this Demand, both the Hon. Sri Perumalsami Reddi and the Hon. Sri Parameswaran have to speak on the items included in it. As both of them have spoken on the Demand I will give them both an opportunity to reply also. Now I will propose the motion to the House."

* JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" The Hon. Sri Parameswaran could have made his statement after you had proposed the motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall propose the motion to the House now. Motion moved—

" That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,43,600 under Demand XXI—Industries."

" As regards the point raised by hon. Member Mr. Salam, I told the House that Mr. Satyamurthi raised the same point. I will read the statement he made on the 25th February 1937 :—

It is just like a Durbar where representations are made by one side, and the Government come along at the end, and say: " We do not accept this." Once before, I remember you gave a general hint to the Treasury Bench that they ought to put up some sub-treasury speaker earlier in the debate, so that we may know the Government point of view. As it is, the Government give their reply at the end of the debate, and we are not given opportunity to

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rebut the statements made by Government. We cannot interrupt, when the Government Member is speaking. I therefore beg of you to allow me to speak now.

"This was addressed to the President. The reply I gave was given by the President then."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"But what is the ruling that was given?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The President (the Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim) said 'That cannot be allowed.' That was his ruling."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Can we repeat what Mr. Satyamurthi said then?"

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to move the cut motion that is standing in my name, viz.—

'That the allotment of Rs. 1,52,43,600 under Demand XXI—Industries, be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

Sir, while moving the cut motion, I have got to express my happiness on the fact that the Hon. Minister for Industries has said in his speech that this Government were not committed to nationalization. He almost gave that as a sort of assurance not only to the Members of this House but also to all those people who are interested in the industrial development of our State. In order to make that assurance doubly sure, the Development Secretary Mr. Lobo Prabhu, went on the air and said like this: 'However much nationalization may be welcomed in theory, it has not brought millennial changes in practice'. I am glad about it, but however, Sir, I have got to take that assurance with a pinch of salt for this reason, that the Hon. Leader of the House Mr. Gopala Reddi the other day said that 'whatever assurance they may give on the floor of this House to-day, they could not guarantee that that assurance would be carried out or adopted by their successor Government after the general elections.' When he says that, we become rather nervous. Sir, after all, we know that the Congress party which is now to-day having a very huge majority in this House will again come in with the same majority. Therefore, he can at least give us this guarantee, viz., that if this Congress Government are going to be succeeded by another Congress Government, they will also follow the same policy and that they will not insist upon nationalization and would give all encouragement to private enterprise.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, with a view to plan and with a view to exploit the industrial resources of this State, the Hon. Minister in his speech said that he was organizing industrial planning boards in the various districts of this State. I am really sorry that such a board is going to be constituted for every district; I know the history of similar economic boards created by the predecessor Justice Government some years before, and I know how they have fared. I would therefore suggest that if really the Hon. Minister wants to do some service to industries, this Board must be constituted for the whole of the State where he can take in people who have got real ideas, who can contribute to the industrial development of the State. If you are going to have a board for every district, confusion will set in. Every district representative will

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try only to put forward his own plans from the point of view of his own district, and not in the general interests of the State as such. Sir, while they have been talking about private enterprise, I also find the tendency on the part of this Government to pass several labour legislations which have actually become a sort of hindrance to the development of our industries. The other day Mr. Cormack, a Member of this Assembly, speaking in a different forum said that there were too much labour legislations in this country, particularly in this State. Sir, I am not against giving all facilities, and all encouragement to labour, but I am against allowing labour to clamour for more and more. It is something like the clamouring of labour in England some centuries before: 'Not a penny less, not an hour more.' After all, Sir, labour must realise that we are ushering in an Independent State, and it is their duty and responsibility to see that the State is stabilised. If they are going to be recalcitrant, if they are going to clamour for more and more and work less and less, the result will be that production will go down and the economy of this country will suffer. You have got the Industrial Tribunals. Sir, I find that even though there are no great differences of opinion between labour and capital, Government on the mere representation of certain organizations have taken up and handed over disputes to the Industrial Tribunals for the purpose of giving awards. The question of awards should be taken into consideration by the Tribunals only when there are actual differences of opinion between capital and labour, and not because an important member of the Congress party or an important labour organization in this State puts in a petition before the Government and requests the assistance of the Government. In this manner, labour is getting encouraged, and the labourers are not putting in that amount of work which they are required to put in. The result is that our production is going down. Labourers want all facilities to be afforded to them; we have no objection to give them all those facilities; but at the same time we want them to help development of industries in our State. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to supplement the speech of the Hon. Minister for Industries, my good friend Mr. B. Parameswaran came forward with several schemes with which he is trying to develop our cottage industries like wire netting, coir manufacture, etc., and he is also trying to give help to firkas where these cottage industries could be developed properly. (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) Madam, I say that this Government need not allot several lakhs of rupees for the development of cottage industries; I want that they should create an atmosphere wherein cottage industries which have been existing from time immemorial in this country, which have been meeting the requirements of our people for several centuries, may develop naturally. What is the use of selecting a firka and trying to spend money there? As I said the other day, these firka developments are mere party consolidation measures; they are not measures to help the State to develop industries. Therefore I say that the Government should create an atmosphere where these industries can develop of their own accord, and remove all the soul-killing controls and provide the industries with more raw material, so that they can develop naturally. In this manner, they can see that the industries go forward.

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"Then, Madam, with regard to the exploitation of lignite deposits in the State, the Hon. Minister said something; and while reading the speech of Mr. Lobo Prabhu, I found the following:—

'Under immediate consideration, for which President Truman's Point Four Aid is expected, is the exploitation of the lignite deposits in South Arcot.'

Times without number and at all Budget sessions, myself and my leader have been crying hoarse that these lignite deposits should be exploited properly. They have on their own authority pointed out to this House that there are nearly 500 million tons of lignite buried in the South Arcot district. If only this Government can bring out this underground wealth, they can easily improve the living conditions of our people and the standard of living of our people. If you only go through the history of the industrial development of other countries like America and England, you will find that they have grown up industrially and economically because of their mineral wealth like iron, coal, oil, etc. But here for the last several years they have been spending some thousands, but now they are trying to spend a few lakhs in order to exploit the lignite deposits. What is the result so far, I want to know. Who is the gentleman in charge of this wonderful lignite exploitation in South Arcot? Year after year, Government come forward and say 'we are trying to exploit the lignite deposits.' I do not know who the gentleman is that is attending to this, but whoever he may be, it is only proper that the Government should get expert opinion from outside, from foreign countries and see that the lignite deposits are properly exploited. The Minister pointed out that in the matter of electrical energy, we have doubled. In this lignite, we have gas and oil, and there are so many other materials also in this lignite which is a sort of brown coal. Within this brown coal, you find different kinds of energy, and if the lignite deposits are properly exploited, I am sure our State can become one of the leading States in the country industrially, and we will be in a position to help the other States of our Union. We are not trying to do our utmost; we are simply talking about the lignite deposits and manganese deposits, and in this way year after year we pass on and nothing is done. In the meantime the purchasing power of the people, about which the Minister was speaking very eloquently, is going down and the standard of living also is going down. Therefore, Madam, I wish that more energy is put in to see that these lignite deposits are properly exploited.

"I now come to the question of khadi and spinning. Lakhs of rupees are being spent on these two items. Let not anybody think that because I belong to a party which does not subscribe to the ideologies of the party in power, I am trying to say something about it. Madam, I know khadi and spinning were symbols, past symbols; but now we are an independent country and the resources of the country are lying before us for being exploited. Unfortunately, however, we are thinking of khadi and spinning. The Secretary to the Development Department the other day was asking:

'If the potentials are so good, why is industrialisation so pedestrian in its progress.'

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"The answer to that question is our outlook is pedestrian, our policy is pedestrian. Madam, we are now living in an atomic age when we must have the power to exploit the hidden resources and hidden wealth of this country. On the other hand, we are only running after some of our own past symbols, which we were using for the purpose of winning freedom for this country. We have won the freedom now and we are a free people, we are not fighting anybody now. With this khadi policy, are we trying to fight the textile mills of this country? Are we with the spinning wheel policy, trying to undermine some of our advanced industries of this country? No. I make an earnest appeal to hon. Members of this House, members who belong to the Congress party for which I have the highest respect, to look at the question entirely from a different angle, entirely from a new point of view, so that they can exploit the hidden resources of our country.

"Unfortunately, Madam, I am quite sure, hon. Members who are going to follow me will say, 'Oh! Majid is a Muslim Leaguer, he is opposed to the Congress and he is opposed to the ideologies of the Congress and therefore he is talking like that and so on.' No, I am talking as an Indian who wants to see that his country prospers. Yes, India is an agricultural country; our State is an agricultural State but there are also potentialities which can help the industrialization of this country. Only through industrialization we can raise the standard of living and the living conditions of the people. To-day they are almost in the abyss of ignorance, illiteracy and grinding poverty and if we want to lift them up, it can only be done by industrialization. Therefore, I appeal, with all the earnestness I can command, to the hon. Ministers who are sitting here to give up their antediluvian and outmoded policies and see that they give a robust, a vigorous and energising policy, so that our State may become an industrialized State. Madam, I want some more time."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"On a point of information, Madam. May I ask the hon. Member, Mr. Majid, whether the spinning wheel is not a machine? Gandhiji was not opposed to this sort of machine."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Madam, I am glad the hon. Gentleman, Mr. Ramaswami, has asked me whether the spinning wheel is not a machine. But, can he compare that machine with the machines in Coimbatore or Bombay and can he say that the production through the spinning wheel will be as much as the production of an up-to-date well-developed machinery in Bombay or Coimbatore? Does he want that all the people of this country who can usefully spend their time, to be only attending to the spinning wheel? What I say is that when people can get better yarn from our spinning mills, why do you want their time and energy to be spent on an outmoded machinery because of your ideology or your enthusiasm for it? Therefore, I once again make an earnest appeal for giving up this policy, because I want to see my State prosper, I want my people to be happy and I want to see that this State

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becomes more prosperous, more wealthy and gives a lead not only to the other States in the Union but also to the other countries in this world."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the allotment of Rs. 1,52,43,600 under Demand XXI—Industries be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Madam, Deputy Speaker, speaking on the Demand for Industries, I would like to mention my difficulty in understanding the Budget Memorandum and I quite understand the reason why the hon. Mr. Parameswaran also spoke. I find from the Budget Memorandum, pages 44 to 46, that Cinchona and Fisheries are also included in Industries and Supplies. I find in one place ' Industries and Supplies ' in another place Cinchona . . . "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" Excepting Cinchona."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" However, I shall not bother about it. But, Madam Deputy Speaker, I have always complained that the Madras State with a population of 56 million, having representatives to run this Government, have certainly a say in shaping the industrial policy of this country as a whole. But, it is a matter of great regret that however well-intentioned the Ministry of Industries may be in Madras, they are not able to force their way through the Government of India. Personally, the other day I paid a tribute to the alertness of the Hon. Minister for Industries, particularly when he gave the yarn figures up to the previous day. I even suggested that such things were expected of the Food department which is lacking. I am glad that this department is quite up to date in getting details day by day. Particularly I should expect the officials of the department, some Assistant Secretary or Superintendent should be sitting both night and day receiving telegrams regarding the despatch of yarn and placing them on the table of the Secretary or the Minister the next morning. I am only congratulating the Hon. Minister for supplying up-to-date figures and I only wish—not merely because the Assembly is in session—that similar things should be done in regard to the Food department also. I am sorry, Madam, I started with yarn, though I wanted to come to it at a later stage, but having started it, I should complete it. I have authoritative information regarding the slow movement of yarn, in spite of the allocation. I wish to give here certain clear details. On the 7th of a month a mill informs the Government of the production; then the allotment takes place; the list of nominees comes and they have to write to the nominees—new nominees and not the old channels of business—for money. No yarn has been moved in one of the biggest mills of South India, I know, till the 21st of March, though the yarn was ready and bales were packed. I am not complaining against the mill or anybody, but against the system. So, some speedy arrangement must be made for the movement of yarn. There is no exaggeration in what I say and every word of it is true.

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I am only referring to this, so that the Government may remedy the situation for the benefit of the weavers. It may be that we require 400 or 4,000 retailers. But the real difficulty is, if it is a question of one, two, five or ten bales, they cannot be put into wagons. For instance in a station like Madurai, when the wagon is in the siding, if the number of bales is more and can be put in railway wagons; it is all right. But if the bales are small in number they have to be taken in cart-loads like railway parcels. Imagine these bales being taken out in carts in a place like Madurai like parcels instead of being sent out in wagons. So, Madam, there must be some other system by which the wholesaler can take the mill commodities direct to each individual weaver, by passing even the master weaver; or you can put the responsibility on the mill to deliver the yarn to the weaver. I understand it is practicable. As I said, why not choose any mill you like and ask them to do it and I am sure they will do it successfully. So, when once the mill adopts the system of sending the yarn through nominee business, it can be worked successfully. (Interruption.) Let me not choose the mill. If some bigger nominee were to deal with particular towns, they will take the bales through trunk roads and the people concerned will receive them and pay the cost. Thus it will prove a quicker method of distribution. If necessary you may increase the rate from Re. 1-0-9 and you will see that the bales will be removed in a very short time. While I am hoping that the Madras Government will get back the quota of 21,000 bales, I also hope they will tell the Government of India that there is absolute necessity to double the quota to 30,000 bales, if not more, now that the number of looms have also increased.

" Now, Madam, coming to the textile policy of the Union Government, I am of opinion that the State Government should take active interest in shaping the policy. It is said that the Hon. Minister for Industries in Bombay has his way with the Central Government. Madras Government should protest by saying that Bombay should have no preference over Madras—it may be that Bombay has more mills. But, what have they to say about the availability of cotton here. Even though Bombay has more mills, the question of availability of cotton is more important and the question of making yarn to weavers should be more important than all.

" Then, in regard to the question of replacement of machinery, Japan has replaced all her machinery. I may assure you, Madam, that there will be a breakdown of the machinery in the course of a few years. Let it not be said that nothing can be done till December when the general elections are to be held. I am sure, this party is going to come back to power and responsibility and run the Ministry for another five years. Let me say that the industrial policy in regard to textile has to be safeguarded. There is no use in saying that there is no money for replacement of machinery. You have to fight with the Government of India, not only with the Minister for Industries in Delhi but also with the Hon. Finance Minister there and ask them to raise the price of yarn, not for the

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purpose of giving better dividends to shareholders, but I openly say, it should be increased in order to replace the machinery. If necessary you may ear-mark the amount for it. They may even stipulate that the money may be invested in Government of India paper and it may be kept in safe custody by the Accountant-General and the cash can be paid only for replacement of machinery. They may also keep a separate trust account for the purpose. I say this, because, even the mills that are accustomed to replace their machinery have not got the money for it. So, there is no wonder that they produce less and the number of spindles becomes less and less resulting in unemployment. We do not want labour unrest in the country and add to the labour problem. In this matter, I agree that it is not entirely a matter for the Government of Madras to deal with. What I suggest is, this Government should make a start and set the ball rolling and tell the Government of India that if necessary the Industries Minister of this Government may be appointed Chairman. If they go on doing like that, I am sure the voice of Madras will be heard. I would even suggest that the Hon. Minister for Industries may call a conference of the mill-owners of this State and ask for statistics of the machinery, when they installed their machinery, when they are due for replacement; how much money is required and what is the extra amount they require for such replacement and so on. If they prepare such statistics, I am sure, they would be doing a great service not only to this State but to the whole of India. I do hope the Government will take up this matter seriously.

“Madam, while I am on the question of labour and textile, it is a matter for gratification that there has not been any big labour upheaval during the last two years and let us hope this state of affairs will continue for some more time, particularly in view of the coming elections. I am anxious the Hon. Minister for Industries should have an equal interest in the matter of feeding the labour population. Save in certain places where there are co-operative stores, or grain shops under the supervision of the mills, they do not get enough food. I hope the Hon. Minister for Industries will get periodical statistics regarding the food that is made available to the workers in mills, because he is not only interested in the industry, but he should also be anxious to see that the grain shops attached to mills are properly supplied with food for the benefit of the workers in those mills.

“Madam, on the question of shaping the policy of the Government we are glad to see that there has been a realisation both at the Centre as well as in the States, of the impossibility of nationalisation of industries at the moment. Though nobody stands in the way of nationalisation—it will of course be useful if it is possible—yet on account of the financial circumstances prevailing in the Centre and in the States, it is not possible to do so. While they are not going to nationalise the industries, I should say, in the first instance, it is necessary under present circumstances, to see that the existing industries are encouraged. Even though they may say they are not going to nationalise, yet the threat of nationalisation is there and so nobody wants to put the money. It cannot be said

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there are no investors. In fact, there are a number of investors. Government must realise that money is in the hands not of the well-to-do people, but in the hands of middle class people who are small investors. The total amount of money in their hands may come to crores and crores of rupees and in fact the share market can be kept up only by small investors and there are tens and thousands of them. They are alive to the conditions of the world and they are also alive to the speeches of the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour. If only some encouraging word comes from the Centre, I am sure, money will flow into new ventures. It is in that way they have to shape the policy in regard to industries. While I am on the question of shaping the policy of the Government regarding industries, I would like this Government to impress on the Government of India the necessity for starting some of the big industries. We have been told about the starting of the steel industry, but nothing has been heard of it. (Interruption.) I am glad the Hon. Minister for Industries says something regarding the location of a steel industry belonging to the Government of India. I ask, why not they locate it in some part of south India? On this occasion, I should also refer to the question of Industrial laboratories—and I also questioned about it before in this House. We have not got any big industrial or scientific laboratories financed by the Industrial Research Council. The Hon. Minister for Industries should tell the Government of India that down south of Poona there are places which deserve the attention of the Government of India and that they should locate institutes costing 80 or 100 lakhs in South India and that there is no use saying they have started one at Karaikudi at a cost of 5 or 10 lakhs and that water is not available, but some sort of arrangement should be made to see that more laboratories are started in the south. I want the Government of Madras, therefore, to impress upon the Government of India that there is a great demand on the part of the public of Madras that some of the industrial laboratories should be located in this part of India so that it may give a fillip to the young men to undertake research.

“Madam, with regard to oil technology, we do not know what effort is being made by this Government. We heard that there is a pilot plant or model plant set up at Kozhikode. I want to know why they did not go in for a bigger plant. Beyond that, we have not heard anything about this oil technology. I do not know how much money has been spent on this; how students have been trained in this branch and how many students have been taken in for training and so on and what progress has been made in this branch of technology. I should very much like to know something about this industry.

“Then, Madam, I come to the Industrial Finance Corporation. Times without number I have spoken on this corporation saying that the objects for which this has been started should be clearly demarcated.”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“It has been lone.”

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RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"I am glad to hear the demarcation has taken place. My suggestion is that the existing industries, which are well established, need not come to this corporation for help. Only nascent industries need come to this corporation for help. With regard to the State Aid to Industries Act, I submit it is high time there is a reorientation of policy. There is no harm in giving help under the Act to industries situated in Mysore. So long as this Government have a representative of theirs on the directorate of an industry situated in that State, there is no danger in giving loan, as there is our representative there to watch our interests. Then, with regard to sugar mills, the starting of more sugar mills in this province, more especially in the Tamil area, is only on paper. There is only one such mill proposed to be started in North Arcot. That mill is situated far away from Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts. For it is possible to cultivate sugarcane crop only in wet lands. The proposed mill is situated in the Palar basin, far away from the Cauveri basin. I am sure, to realise 750 tons of sugarcane for crushing, we should have five thousand to six thousand acres of wet lands under sugarcane crop. But every year you cannot raise that crop on the same lands. You should take up lands on rotation. So for that, one should have twelve thousand acres of lands, or say, sixteen thousand acres of lands. That means, we should have wet lands within a radius of fifteen miles from the mill. Now, if the Hon. Minister could point out such an extent of land available in North Arcot, I have no objection to the starting of a sugarcane mill in North Arcot.

"Madam, I am sorry, I did not mention about the Polytechnic Institute and about the availability of more machinery for it. We are told in Delhi itself there is an enormous amount of machinery available for this institute. I mean there are enormous packages of machinery available with the Defence and Industries Department of the Government of India. I want to know whether this Government have got any statistics of the availability of those machinery."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—"We know it."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"I am glad to hear it. But I do not know whether Government know that that machinery is available for a cheap price. It seems they are being sold at concessional rates, and even for a song. I would request Government to appoint an officer to go round and see what machinery is available there and to bring them to the oldest and first technological institute in our Presidency, the Chengalvaraya Technical Institute (run by the Pachaiyappa Charities), which is fifty years old. It is a most neglected institute. Though Government gave them the necessary machinery during war period, all of them have been snatched afterwards even though they protested. I am glad that the Hon. Minister, when he presided over the anniversary celebrations of that institute, promised that many industries will be started in this Province and necessary money will be made

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available. I know a lot of machinery is available in Delhi. They are available at cheap prices; they are available even for a song. I hope the Hon. Minister will read into what I say and understand what I mean."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—"We know it, and more."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"I am glad he knows it. If he knows more he should be anxious to send a top-rank officer of this Government and not a Deputy Collector or one of that grade, who will have to spend 2½ hours on the doorsteps of the Government of India to gain an interview with the officers there. Madam, the Hon. Minister must know that a lot of machinery is lying in packages in Delhi, in Calcutta, in Kanpur, in Bombay, in Poona and in Boorkee. That top-rank officer should go about these places and choose the necessary machinery for our province. I am afraid if they lose a few months, they will lose a large game."

"Then, Madam, I come now to the supply of pumpsets and boring sets. I only wish to say, that of late, there is large demand for these sets. Now, if there is not much progress made in this branch of Government activities it is not due so much to the slack of work on the part of the officers as to the non-availability of necessary machinery. Every owner of land owning four acres and more wants to possess a pumpset and bore a well. And this interest has become all the more since the starting of the Grow More Food Campaign by Government. So there are a number of applications for boring sets and pumpsets. I do not know what steps Government have taken to supply the needs of the agriculturist, and I do not know whether these sets are available in India itself."

"Then there is another matter about which I wish to say a few words. That is with regard to the work of the Director of Industries. He should not constitute himself merely as an officer like the Director of Public Health or the Surgeon-General. He should also be a promoter of industries. He should have up-to-date information as to what are the industries that are in this Province, which are nascent, which are well-established, and which require immediate help and what sort of help and so forth. What now obtains is, only when an application is received for financial help, the Director knows the existence of such an industry. It is then he sends out an officer to find out what is the nature of the industry, how it is functioning and whether any real help is necessary. This should not happen. The Director of Industries should get daily information of the industries of this Province, so that his information may be up-to-date and no time need be lost in giving necessary help. If daily information is not possible, he should arrange to get weekly reports. He should depute a special officer for this, and according to circumstances, information should be furnished by telegram even. I hope he will be not merely a Director of Industries but also a promoter of Industries. Then, Madam, a word about the statistics furnished to us. I am not making any

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sweeping remark that the statistics now furnished is of no use. I only say, it should be furnished more frequently; merely giving them once or twice in the form of a book, is not of much use. The statistics should be furnished more frequently. As it does not obtain now, we have to depend on statistics appearing in newspapers. I hope this will be attended to.

"Lastly, Madam, I wish to say a word or two about a light subject and that is about the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras. It is run no doubt under an able Director, Mr. Chowdari, probably the greatest sculptor in the country, now. I do not know why Government should not give more encouragement to wood crafts-manship. As it is we do not have much of a benefit from it. In the olden days, the products of that school used to get a good sale. Even if they sell one good article, one good carving it will be seen by a large number of persons; and carpenters will copy it. I do hope, even if need be by a strengthening of its staff, more skilled people will be produced there, by attracting people with a special aptitude for this kind of work and giving them a sound training there. Even in these days, I am sure, for good crafts-manship, there is sufficient attraction. Madam, as my time is over I resume my seat."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, இப்போது சபையின் முன்னால் இருக்கக்கூடிய மானியத்தை நான் ஆதரித்து ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகளை அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். பொதுவாக இப்போது இந்த மாகாணத்தின் அரசாங்க நிர்வாகத்தில் மத்திய அரசாங்கமானது அதிகமாக சம்பந்தமேயில்லாமல் தலையிட்டுக் கொண்டு வருகிறது என்ற எண்ணமானது வலுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் எல்லா விஷயத்திலும் இப்போது தலையிட்டுக் கொண்டு தான் வருகிறார்கள். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் மில் முதலாளிகள் தான் திறை மறையில் நின்று கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த மில் முதலாளிகளால் தான் இந்த அரசாங்கமானது கண்காணிக்கப் பட்டு வருகிறது என்ற குறை இருந்து கொண்டு தான் வருகிறது.

"அதற்கு ஒப்ப இன்று கிராமாந்திரங்களிலுள்ள பருத்தி விவசாயிகளை நாசம் செய்துவிடக்கூடிய முறையில் மத்திய அரசாங்கமானது ஒரு திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் எந்த நோக்கத்தோடு அம்மாதிரி ஒரு திட்டத்தை வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை உணர முடியவில்லை. இது வரையிலும் பருத்தியை விளைவிக்கக் கூடிய விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் பருத்தியை எந்த வியாபாரிகளிடம் வேண்டுமானாலும் விற்பனைக் கொள்ளலாமென்று இருந்தது. இப்போது மத்திய சர்க்கார் இந்த விஷயத்திலும் குறுக்கிட்டு பருத்தி விலையை நிர்ணயித்து இன்ன விலைக்குத் தான் விற்க வேண்டுமென்று கட்டுப்படுத்துவதோடு கூட ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் 'ஸ்டேட் நாமினிகள்' என்று 4 வியாபாரி, அல்லது 5 வியாபாரிகளைக் குறிப்பிட்டு அவர்களிடம் தான் விற்க வேண்டுமென்று கட்டுப்படுத்துவதானது ரொம்பவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும். இம்மாதிரியெல்லாம் மில் முதலாளிகளின் கையாள்கள்தான், ஏஜெண்டுகள் தான், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தைச் செய்யும்படி தூண்டுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன், இப்போது ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான பஞ்ச வியாபாரிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பஞ்ச உற்பத்தி செய்யக் கூடிய விவசாயிகளும் தங்களுக்கு இஷ்டமான வியாபாரிகளிடம் தங்கள் பருத்தியை விற்பனைக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான பஞ்ச வியாபாரிகள் இருந்த இடத்தில் ஒரு 4, 5 ஸ்டேட் நாமினிகளை மாத்திரம் நியமித்தால் இது என்ன நியாயமென்று கேட்கிறேன். ஒரு சில தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் பணக்காரர்களாக ஆக வேண்டுமென்று மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் நினைக்கிறார்களா? 4 கோடி ரூபாய் முதலீடு செய்யக் கூடிய ஒரு விவசாயி ஸ்டேட் நாமினியாக முடியாது. மில் முதலாளிகள் யார் பெயரை சொல்லி அவர்களை ஸ்டேட் நாமினியாக நியமிக்கும்படி சொல்லுகிறார்களோ அவர்களைத் தான் பம்பாயில் உள்ள டெபுடி கமிஷனர் ஸ்டேட் நாமினியாக நியமிக்கிறார்கள். ஆக இன்று மத்திய சர்க்காரும், சரி, சென்னை சர்க்காரும் சரி எல்லா விஷயங்களிலும் இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாகத் தான் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். யாரோ தனிப்பட்ட மனிதன் ஒருவன் பணக்காரன் ஆக வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக இப்போது மில் முதலாளிகளின் கை ஆட்கள் இவ்வாறு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் அக்கிரமமான செயலாக இருக்கிறது. உண்மையில் இப்போது பருத்தி விலையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தியாவிலுள்ள பருத்தி விலையை மற்ற நாட்டிலுடைய பருத்தி விலையோடு ஒப்பிடும் போது ஏன் இப்படி அக்கிரமமாக விலையை நிர்ணயம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தான் கேட்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சாதாரணமாக நியூயார்க் பருத்தி விலையைப் பார்த்தால் 89½ மணங்கு கொண்ட பருத்தி 127 ரூபாயாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அதே பருத்திக்கு இந்தியாவில் 84 ரூபாய் தொடுக்கிறார்கள். பாகிஸ்தான் பருத்தியை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அங்கேயுள்ள செலாவணிப்படி 162 ரூபாயாக இருக்கிறது. அதாவது அதை நம் நாட்டு ரூபாய் மதிப்போடு ஒப்பிடும் போது அதேபருத்தி நம் நாட்டின் விலைப்படி 200 ரூபாயாக ஆகிறது. இந்த முறையில் நாம் அன்னிய நாட்டுப் பருத்திக்கு சராசரி 184 ரூபாய் கொடுத்து இறக்குமதி செய்யும் போது இங்கேயே விலையக்கூடிய பருத்திக்கு 84 ரூபாய் கொடுக்கிறோமேயல்லாது கொஞ்சம் கூட கூட்டிக் கொடுக்க விரும்புவதில்லை. இப்படி நம் நாட்டுப் பருத்தி விவசாயிகளை உயிரோடு சாக அடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் போதே இன்னும் அவர்களை வதை செய்வது போல அவர்கள் எந்த வியாபாரியிடமும் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் தங்கள் பஞ்சை விற்கக்கூடா தென்றும், ஸ்டேட் நாமினிகள் என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளவர்களிடம் தான் தங்கள் பஞ்சை விற்க வேண்டுமென்றும் அவர்களை வற்புறுத்துவது கொஞ்சம் கூட சரியானதல்ல. இப்போது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தாரால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் திட்டமானது விவசாயிகள் வாழ, வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டதேயில்லை. எல்லோரும் பணக்காரர்களாக வாழ வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டதேயில்லை. இப்போது விவசாயிகள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் அந்த விவசாயிகளை உயிரோடு கொலை செய்து விட வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தோடு தான் இந்தத் திட்டமானது மத்திய சர்க்காரால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்லுவேன். ஒரு சில தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் பணக்காரன் ஆக வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக மில் முதலாளிகளின் கையாள்களால், ஏஜெண்டுகளால் தான் இந்தத் திட்டமானது தேசியப் போர்வையில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்லுவேன். எந்த விஷயத்தை யெடுத்தாலும் எங்களுக்கு அதிகாரமில்லை, எல்லாம் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமேயிருக்கிறது, என்று கோழைத்தனமாக இந்த சென்னை சர்க்கார் கூறிவருகிறதே தவிர துணிந்து தைரியமாக எந்த விஷயத்தையும் செய்வதற்கு முன் வர மாட்டேன் என்கிறது. நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன், மத்திய சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு போடலாம், பம்பாயிலுள்ள டெபுடி கமிஷனர் ஒரு கட்டளை இடலாம்: அது தவறுதலான காரியமாக இருந்தால் இந்த மாகாண சர்க்கார் ஏன் அதை கண்டிக்கக் கூடாது என்று. இவர்கள் அவர்கள் போடும் உத்தரவை நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கிறார்களா? அல்ல அவர்களே இங்கு வந்து தாங்கள் போட்ட சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கிறார்களா? இவர்களுடைய போலீஸ் படை அந்த சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற உதவியாக இருக்கிறதா, அல்ல அவர்கள் இங்கேயே வந்து அதிகாரம் புரிகிறார்களா, நான் கேட்கிறேன்? அவர்கள் செய்யக்கூடிய அக்கிரம காரியங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் இவர்கள் ஒத்தாசையாக இல்லாமல் எதிர்த்து நின்றால் அவர்கள் என்ன செய்ய முடியுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் நூல் கிடக்கவில்லை. நெசவாளர்களுக்கு போதுமான வேலை கிடக்கவில்லை. அவர்கள் பட்டினியால் செத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மத்திய அரசாங்கமும், மாகாண அரசாங்கமும் அவர்களை உயிரோடேயே சாக அடிக்காமல் தாமதமின்றி அவர்களைக் காக்க வழி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் கிளர்ச்சி செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நேரத்தில் நமது

22nd March 1951] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

கிளர்ச்சிகள்? 4 கோடி ரூபாய் முதலீடு செய்யக் கூடிய ஒரு விவசாயி ஸ்டேட் நாமினியாக முடியாது. மில் முதலாளிகள் யார் பெயரை சொல்லி அவர்களை ஸ்டேட் நாமினியாக நியமிக்கும்படி சொல்லுகிறார்களோ அவர்களைத் தான் பம்பாயில் உள்ள டெபுடி கமிஷனர் ஸ்டேட் நாமினியாக நியமிக்கிறார்கள். ஆக இன்று மத்திய சர்க்காரும், சரி, சென்னை சர்க்காரும் சரி எல்லா விஷயங்களிலும் இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாகத் தான் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். யாரோ தனிப்பட்ட மனிதன் ஒருவன் பணக்காரன் ஆக வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக இப்போது மில் முதலாளிகளின் கை ஆட்கள் இவ்வாறு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் அக்கிரமமான செயலாக இருக்கிறது. உண்மையில் இப்போது பருத்தி விலையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தியாவிலுள்ள பருத்தி விலையை மற்ற நாட்டிலுடைய பருத்தி விலையோடு ஒப்பிடும் போது ஏன் இப்படி அக்கிரமமாக விலையை நிர்ணயம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தான் கேட்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சாதாரணமாக நியூயார்க் பருத்தி விலையைப் பார்த்தால் 89½ மணங்கு கொண்ட பருத்தி 127 ரூபாயாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அதே பருத்திக்கு இந்தியாவில் 84 ரூபாய் தொடுக்கிறார்கள். பாகிஸ்தான் பருத்தியை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அங்கேயுள்ள செலாவணிப்படி 162 ரூபாயாக இருக்கிறது. அதாவது அதை நம் நாட்டு ரூபாய் மதிப்போடு ஒப்பிடும் போது அதேபருத்தி நம் நாட்டின் விலைப்படி 200 ரூபாயாக ஆகிறது. இந்த முறையில் நாம் அன்னிய நாட்டுப் பருத்திக்கு சராசரி 184 ரூபாய் கொடுத்து இறக்குமதி செய்யும் போது இங்கேயே விலையக்கூடிய பருத்திக்கு 84 ரூபாய் கொடுக்கிறோமேயல்லாது கொஞ்சம் கூட கூட்டிக் கொடுக்க விரும்புவதில்லை. இப்படி நம் நாட்டுப் பருத்தி விவசாயிகளை உயிரோடு சாக அடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் போதே இன்னும் அவர்களை வதை செய்வது போல அவர்கள் எந்த வியாபாரியிடமும் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் தங்கள் பஞ்சை விற்கக்கூடா தென்றும், ஸ்டேட் நாமினிகள் என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளவர்களிடம் தான் தங்கள் பஞ்சை விற்க வேண்டுமென்றும் அவர்களை வற்புறுத்துவது கொஞ்சம் கூட சரியானதல்ல. இப்போது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தாரால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் திட்டமானது விவசாயிகள் வாழ, வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டதேயில்லை. எல்லோரும் பணக்காரர்களாக வாழ வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டதேயில்லை. இப்போது விவசாயிகள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் அந்த விவசாயிகளை உயிரோடு கொலை செய்து விட வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தோடு தான் இந்தத் திட்டமானது மத்திய சர்க்காரால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்லுவேன். ஒரு சில தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் பணக்காரன் ஆக வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக மில் முதலாளிகளின் கையாள்களால், ஏஜெண்டுகளால் தான் இந்தத் திட்டமானது தேசியப் போர்வையில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்லுவேன். எந்த விஷயத்தை யெடுத்தாலும் எங்களுக்கு அதிகாரமில்லை, எல்லாம் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமேயிருக்கிறது, என்று கோழைத்தனமாக இந்த சென்னை சர்க்கார் கூறிவருகிறதே தவிர துணிந்து தைரியமாக எந்த விஷயத்தையும் செய்வதற்கு முன் வர மாட்டேன் என்கிறது. நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன், மத்திய சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு போடலாம், பம்பாயிலுள்ள டெபுடி கமிஷனர் ஒரு கட்டளை இடலாம்: அது தவறுதலான காரியமாக இருந்தால் இந்த மாகாண சர்க்கார் ஏன் அதை கண்டிக்கக் கூடாது என்று. இவர்கள் அவர்கள் போடும் உத்தரவை நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கிறார்களா? அல்ல அவர்களே இங்கு வந்து தாங்கள் போட்ட சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கிறார்களா? இவர்களுடைய போலீஸ் படை அந்த சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற உதவியாக இருக்கிறதா, அல்ல அவர்கள் இங்கேயே வந்து அதிகாரம் புரிகிறார்களா, நான் கேட்கிறேன்? அவர்கள் செய்யக்கூடிய அக்கிரம காரியங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் இவர்கள் ஒத்தாசையாக இல்லாமல் எதிர்த்து நின்றால் அவர்கள் என்ன செய்ய முடியுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் நூல் கிடக்கவில்லை. நெசவாளர்களுக்கு போதுமான வேலை கிடக்கவில்லை. அவர்கள் பட்டினியால் செத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மத்திய அரசாங்கமும், மாகாண அரசாங்கமும் அவர்களை உயிரோடேயே சாக அடிக்காமல் தாமதமின்றி அவர்களைக் காக்க வழி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் கிளர்ச்சி செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நேரத்தில் நமது

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மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் நம் அரசாங்கத்திடம் போதுமான அதிகாரம் இல்லை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தான் அவர்களைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும். மந்திரிகளும் மெஹ்தாப் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்கள் பார்த்து ஆவன செய்வார்கள் என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லிக் கொண்டேயிருப்பதால் எந்த விதமான பயனும் கிடையாது. அதிகாரமற்ற அரசாங்கம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு எதற்காக ஒரு அரசாங்கம் இயங்க வேண்டும்? அதை உடனே கலைத்து விட்டும். அல்லது பூர்ண அதிகாரத்தையும் கொடுக்கட்டும். வெறும் பொம்மை சர்க்கார்? எதற்காக இதை இயங்கச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று தான் நான் கேட்கிறேன்? பருத்தி விவசாயிகள் விஷயத்தில் நேர்மையற்ற முறையில் மத்திய சர்க்கார் நடக்கிறது என்பதை இவர்கள் உணர்ந்தால் அதை ஏன் அவர்கள் மனதில் உறைக்கும்படி எடுத்துச் சொல்லக் கூடாது. இம்மாதிரி மக்களின் மன நிலைமையையும், மாகாண மக்களின் உணர்ச்சியையும் அவர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ளுமாறு ஏன் அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்து உண்மையை விளக்கக் கூடாது? தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளிகள் பணக்காரர்களாக ஆக வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத் தான் இன்று மில் முதலாளிகளின் கூலி யாட்கள் இவ்வாறு எல்லாம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஏஜெண்டும் மத்திய சர்க்காரை இம்மாதிரியான அநியாயச் செய்கைகளைச் செய்யும்படி தூண்டுபவர்களே தவிர அங்கேயுள்ள மந்திரிமார்கள் இதை செய்கிறார்கள் என்று செல்ல முடியாது. இது அங்கேயுள்ள மதிப்பிற்குரிய மந்திரிகளுடைய நோட்டீசிற்கே போயிருக்காது என்று நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்வேன். அந்த நிலைமையில் அங்கேயுள்ள மில் முதலாளிகளின் கையாட்களான அதிகாரிகள் அவ்வாறு செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch.”

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“Madam Deputy Speaker, ஏற்கனவே நான் state nominee ஏற்படுத்தி பஞ்சு கொள்முதல் செய்வது, பஞ்சு வாங்குவது முதலியவற்றில் ஏற்பாடு செய்திருப்பதில் நாட்டிலுள்ள விவசாய மக்கள் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்து விட்டேன். கனம் பெருமாள் சாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் உண்மையில் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்தக் கூடியவர் என்றும் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் தலையீட்டினால் விவசாய மக்கள் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவித்துவிட்டார்கள் என்பதையும் அறிந்து அதை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு முயன்று வருகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தின் முக்யமான திட்டம் விவசாய மக்களுக்கு கிடைத்துவிட வேண்டும் என்பதை வற்புறுத்திவைக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத் தான் அவருடைய கவனத்திற்கு இதைக் கொண்டு வந்தேன். அதை அவர் செய்வார் என்றும் நம்புகிறேன்.”

“அடுத்தபடியாக நமது மந்திரி அவர்கள் உண்மையில் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் இன்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் எல்லாம் அதிகமாக விருத்தியடையவேண்டும் என்று நினைப்பவர். அவர் இன்னும் அவ்விதமே நினைத்து உத்காசமாக வேலை செய்வார் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். அவருடைய திட்டம் ஒன்று இருக்கும்போது ஒரு விஷயத்தை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அவருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வராமலிருக்க முடியவில்லை. அவருடைய அரசாங்க காரியதரிசி அரசாங்க திட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாக அதாவது அரசாங்கத்தின் பாலிசிகளுக்கு விரோதமாக அரசாங்கம் எவ்விதம் நடக்கிறதோ, மந்திரிகள் எவ்விதம் நடக்கிறார்களோ அதற்கு விரோதமாக ரேடியோக்களில் பேசுகிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கேட்டும் பத்திரிக்கைகளில் வாசித்தும் பார்த்தேன். அவ்விதம் பார்த்து மிகவும் வருத்த மடையாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. மந்திரியினுடைய திட்டம் ஒன்று, சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய திட்டம் ஒன்று, மக்களுடைய திட்டம் ஒன்று, என்றிருக்கும்பொழுது அதற்கு விரோதமாக அரசாங்கத்தின் காரியதரிசி அதைப்பற்றி எதற்காக பேசவேண்டும்? அவர் பேசுவதற்கு எந்த விதமான உரிமை இருக்கிறது என்று . . .”

[22nd March 1951]

* THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“Evidently the hon. Member read only the report of the broadcast speech as published in the Mail. If he had read the full text of the speech, he will not complain. I had a talk with the Secretary about it.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“According to the report in the Mail, he criticized the Government of India's nationalization policy. So I mentioned the point. If he had not done so, I will be glad.”

“இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் Basic Industries இது வரையில் எந்த முறையில் விருத்தி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் நிலக்கரி கிடைக்கிறது, ஸ்டீல் கிடைக்கிறது, இரும்பு கிடைக்கிறது. தென்னார்காட்டில் கிடைக்கிறது. சேலத்தில் ஏராளமாக தாராளமாகக் கிடைக்கிறது. அதற்கென்று கோடி ரூபாய் வரையிலும் செலவழிக்கலாம். அதையும் ரிசர்வ் நிதியிலிருந்து எடுத்து செலவழிக்கலாம். இதைப் போன்று பெரிய பெரிய industries உண்டு பண்ணுவதற்கு பணம் இல்லை என்று சர்க்குச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்த தேசத்தின் எதிர்காலத்தை நீங்கள் கவனிக்காமல் இருப்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். அதற்காக இன்னும் manufacturers வேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லலாம். Technical people அதிகம் வேண்டுமென்றும், பணம் படைத்தவர்கள் இல்லை என்றும் சொல்லலாம். அந்நிய தேசத்திலிருந்து ஆள்களை வரவழைத்து அவர்களோடு பார்ட்னர்களாகச் சேர்ந்து இதை ஆரம்பிக்கலாம். அதன்மேல் அரசாங்கம் யோசனை சொல்லலாம். இந்தமாதிரி இது வரையில் அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது செய்திருக்கிறதாவென்று பார்த்தால் ஒன்றுமில்லை. அந்நிய தேசத்துடன் ஏதாவது நெகோஷியேஷன் செய்திருக்கிறார்களாவென்று பார்த்தால் அதுவும் ஒன்றுமில்லை.”

“இப்பொழுது கனம் பெருமாள் சாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்களைப் பற்றி சொல்லி விட்டேன். கனம் பரமேஸ்வரன் அவர்களைப்பற்றி கொஞ்சம் சொல்லவேண்டும். அவர் காட்டேஜ் இன்டஸ்ட்ரீசை நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். நானும் மூன்று, நான்கு வருஷங்களாக சொல்லிக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். அதாவது பல்மெரா ஜுவிலிருந்து அதாவது பதனீரிலிருந்து நேரடியாக சீனி அதாவது பதனீரை direct ஆக convert பண்ணி சீனி தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு வந்தது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய மிஷினும் இந்த நாட்டில் இருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய குலச்சேரப்பட்டினத்தில் பாரீ அண்டு கம்பெனி ஒரு மிஷினைக்கொண்டு வந்து வைத்து நூற்றுக்கணக்காகவும், ஆயிரக்கணக்காகவும் உள் சர்க்கரையை உற்பத்தி செய்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது அந்த மிஷின் வேலை செய்யவில்லை. அந்த மாதிரி மிஷின் ஒன்றுகூட இப்பொழுது நாசிக்கில் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மாமேரிகள் ex-tappers வேலையில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் பதனீரிலிருந்து சீனி தயாரிக்கும் மிஷினைக்கொண்டு வந்து பக்கத்தில் வைத்தால் அரசாங்கம் வேலை இழந்த ex-tapper-களுக்கு வேலை கொடுத்ததாகவும் ஆகும், நமக்கும் இப்பொழுது சீனி இல்லாமலிருப்பதால் அதிக சீனி உற்பத்திக்கும் வசதி ஏற்படும். இதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் ஒரு பொழுதும் சிந்திக்கவில்லை. டாக்டர் குருபாதம் அவர்கள் காலத்தில் அவருடைய காரியதரிசியினிடம் இதைப்பற்றி பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுது அவர் இது சம்பந்தமான பைல்களை என்னிடம் காண்பித்தார். அப்பொழுது ஒரு மிஷினுக்கு அந்நிய நாட்டிற்கு எழுதிருக்கிறது என்றும் அது கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் வரும் என்றும் சொன்னார். இன்னும் அது வரவில்லை. இது வரையிலும் அதைப்பற்றி ஏதாவது செய்திருக்கிறார்களாவென்று பார்த்தால் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை.”

“நாம் இப்பொழுது சுமார் 1,500 கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். அது பெருமைப்படக் கூடிய விஷயம்தான். ஆனால் மின்சாரம் கொடுக்கும்பொழுது இந்த குடிசைத் தொழிலைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கும் அதை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கும் என்ன வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதை அரசாங்கம் சிந்திக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நாம் எந்த கிராமத்திற்கு மின்சாரத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறோமோ அந்த ஊரில் ஒரு குடிசைத் தொழிலையும்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [22nd March 1951]

அப்பொழுதே திறந்து வைக்கப்படவேண்டும். இவ்விதம் தான் அந்நிய தேசத்திலும் செய்யப்படுகிறது. குடிசைத் தொழில் அபிவிருத்திக்கு நாம் ஜப்பானை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஜப்பானில் இந்த குடிசைத்தொழில் எந்த நிலைமையில் வேலை செய்கிறது என்பதைப்பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஜப்பானிலிருந்து ஏற்கனவே நாம் ஒரு மிஷினைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். அது இப்பொழுது டில்லியிலிருக்கிறது. அதில் பயிற்சி அடைவதற்கு பல பேர்கள் அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் அனுப்பிய ஆள்களுக்கு அவசியமாக அரசாங்கத்தின் பணத்தை செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் ஏதாவது பிரதிபிரயோஜனம் அடைந்திருக்கிறோமா வென்றால் ஒன்றுமில்லை. அந்த மிஷினை உடனடியாக இப்பொழுது”

(முடிப்பதற்குள் மணி அடிக்கப்பட்டது.)

* SRI GUNTUR NARASIMHA RAO :—“ Madam, Deputy Speaker, I sincerely congratulate the Hon. Minister for Industries on the interest he is evincing in the development of industries. But I must say that the Government of Madras have no plan for industrial development. There was some sort of plan during the Advisers' Government which the Congress Ministry has not taken up so far. The Advisers' Government prepared a plan for the cotton textile industry and the sugar industry. The units have not come into production so far and the Government have not investigated the reason for it. Every effort has not been made by the Government to develop industries on a regional basis. The promoters of industries have to encounter very many handicaps in floating concerns, securing machinery and erecting and working them. The Government are not adopting a really sympathetic attitude towards the development of industries. Proper attention is not paid to resolve the difficulties encountered by industrial concerns. That is the reason why there has been no increased output by industrial concerns. I can quote some instances. For vanaspathi industry, coal is necessary. The Coal Commissioner has been allotting coal. Wagons for transporting coal have to be allotted by some other agency. If no wagons are allotted in a particular quarter, the Coal Commissioner says that the coal quota for that quarter lapses. If the industry wants to work for 24 hours a day, how can it work without coal? Production is affected. The Government do not step in in spite of repeated representations that the industries do not get the raw products and fuel which are necessary for their maintenance. I would suggest to the Hon. Minister for Industries to take up a set of industries and find out their difficulties and pay more attention for solving those difficulties and increasing production.

“ It is said that lignite has recently been located in South Arcot district and that steps are being taken to mine it. The progress made is very slow. The Government should treat lignite exploitation on a war basis, immediately send for experts to get over the dewatering difficulties due to the existence of artesian springs and mine the product at a very early date. In fact, the Development Department are not able to provide a suitable job for a student who has returned from America after making a special study in lignite research. He is asked to go in for some other appointment or await appointment in the field in which he has specialised. The Government have been writing to America to send some technical people

[22nd March 1951] [Sri Guntur Narasimha Rao]

under the Truman Programme. The Government should treat the important industries on a war footing, spend the necessary money and send for experts to develop them. With regard to the State Aid to Industries Act, I say that the provision of State aid is one of the best things which the Government of Madras have done. The present Board of Industries consists of very wise people. Under the present policy, the valuation of the assets of the industries is very low and the percentage of loan with reference to the assets is very meagre. The Government should lay down a more liberal policy so that the Board of Industries may be enabled to recommend a larger measure of financial aid to deserving industries. Without more liberal assistance, many industries cannot thrive.

“ Coming to electricity, the Government of Madras are running thermal as well as hydro-electric schemes. It is a pity that the Government do not calculate the average rate of production and the cost before distributing the available power. For, industries located in the southern zone, there is hydro-electric power. The charge for hydro-electric power is less than that for thermal power. Does not the higher rate in thermal areas put the industries there at a disadvantage? How does it help the development of industries on a regional basis? Though this question has been raised several times, no satisfactory reply has been forthcoming. If any body represents this matter to the Hon. Minister for Public Works, he asks the person to represent to the Development Department and says that that Department could recommend to treat the difference between the charges for thermal and hydro-electric power as subsidy. Can the Hon. Minister for Finance say that he will levy sales tax at Rs. 3-2-0 in some districts, and at Rs. 1-9-0 in other districts like the Ceded districts where there is always famine.

“ The rate of taxes on particular commodities should be uniform. At least the payment of electricity rates should be uniform. They should not be dissimilar. I wish the Hon. the Minister for Industries, in consultation with the Hon. the Minister for Public Works, will take up this question and give suitable relief to the industries that are suffering.

“ With regard to the yarn situation, I may inform the House that there are a number of mills in South India that are producing yarn. They are not composite mills at the present moment. The increased production of yarn that we make is sent to the all-India pool, and we get back 19,000 bales of cloth from Bombay. Why should we send our yarn to the all-India pool and then get 19,000 bales of cloth from the pool? Why not the Government take the initiative in the matter and see that extra looms are put up in this State, and cloth is produced on a regional basis? We can then reduce the export of yarn to the all-India pool. This deserves the consideration of the Ministry. Even if composite mills are started, there will still be enough yarn left in this State. The handloom industry must thrive side by side with mill cloth. There are five lakhs of weavers. They are producing a particular variety or type of cloth. These weavers richly deserve our encouragement. They want particular counts of yarn. They weave cloth in a particular design. There are very many possibilities of handloom cloth being

[Sri Guntur Narasimha Rao] [22nd March 1951]

exported to foreign countries and there will be greater demand for handloom cloth. The Handloom Board that has been constituted in this Madras State has not really taken up this matter to see that handloom cloth is exported to other countries to earn dollars. The Government must take an interest in the matter, and bring it to the notice of Consuls and Ambassadors of other countries, so that the handloom industry may be greatly developed.

"As regards the iron and steel industry the Hon. Minister has been good enough to tell us that Norwegian experts have been invited to come to Sandur and Salem to develop that industry and to tell us also the possibilities of that industry. The Government of India have already taken a decision in the matter. They propose to put up 2 units of 50,000 tons, one in Bihar and the other in Orissa. Representations were made on behalf of the Government of Madras that one unit should be in Madras. Even for the units that are to be started, the Government of India are not in a position to purchase the materials. The materials are so very costly. Ultimately, they have decided that the Tata Mills and other Indian iron and steel mills should produce to their maximum capacity. It is high time that the Government of Madras have some sort of steel-rolling mills on the lines of the Nēgapatam Mills. The iron rods that are required by the ryots and by the people for house construction, should be manufactured by the steel-rolling mills in one or two districts. The Government should see that small steel-rolling mills are started.

"For the advantage of this State, it is necessary that some small-scale industries also are developed side by side with big industries. We do not have many small-scale engineering industries. The Government must make up their minds in this regard. Instead of importing diesel engines from outside, the Government would do well to see that small-scale industries are started and developed in this State."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is over. He will please resume his seat. The hon. Member Sri R. Kuppuswami will now speak."

* SRI R. KUPPUSWAMI:—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகி அவர்களே, கனம் தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த இந்த தொழில், டிமாண்டை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் ஆரம்பத்திலே எவ்வளவு ஆதரவு கொடுக்கமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவு ஆதரவு கொடுத்தார்கள். சட்டப்பூர்வமாகவும் தார்மிக முறையிலும் தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கும், அதனைச் சார்ந்து உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய முதலாளிகளுக்கும் ஆதரவு கொடுத்தார்கள். இந்த ஆதரவை, தேசத்தின் பெயரால், முதலாளிகள் சாதகமாக உபயோகித்துக் கொள்ளாமல், அதனுடைய லாபம் ஒன்றையே பிரதானமாகக் கருதி தேசத்திலே பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் எவ்வளவு பலவீனத்தை உண்டாக்கமுடியுமோ அந்த பலவீனத்தை உண்டாக்கி வருகிறார்களே தவிர, மக்களுக்குப் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் ஸ்திரமான ஒரு நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு இந்த நாட்டிலிருக்கக்கூடிய முதலாளிகள் முன்வருவது கிடையாது.

"அம்மாதிரி பார்க்கும்போது, இன்றையதினம் மக்கள் மத்தியில் ஸ்திரமான ஒரு பொருளாதார நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்தி, நாட்டில் உற்பத்தியை

[22nd March 1951] [Sri R. Kuppuswami]

அதிகரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு பொதுவான கொள்கை இருந்துவருகிறது. உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் தொழிற்சாலைகளுடைய அபிவிருத்தி அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டதான் ஆகவேண்டும். அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தொழிற்சாலைகளை நடத்தக்கூடிய முதலாளிகள் தங்களுடைய தொழிலாளிகளை நல்ல முறையில் பாதுகாத்து, அவர்களுக்கு ஸ்திரமான ஒரு முறையை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொண்டு, உற்பத்தியை அதிகரித்து, அதைச் சரியான முறையில் மக்களுக்கு விநியோகம் செய்யக்கூடிய அளவில் இந்த முதலாளிகள் இருக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தால், இல்லையென்று தான் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால், அவர்கள் லாபம் ஒன்றையே பிரதானமாகக் கருதி, மேலும் மேலும் தங்களுடைய சொந்த நலனையே பாதுகாத்து, சொந்தக் காரியங்களுக்கே உபயோகப்படுத்தி, கொள்ளை லாபம் அடிப்படையிலான கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருக்கிறார்களே தவிர, தேசத்தின் நலனையாவது, மக்களின் நலனையாவது கவனிக்காமல் சுறண்டக் கூடிய ஒரு கொள்கையை மட்டும் முதலாளிகள் இன்றையதினம் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரி பார்க்கும்போது, உண்மையில் முதலாளிகளுக்கு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் கிடையாது. காரணம் என்னவென்றால் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கினால், நாட்டில் உற்பத்தி அதிகரித்துவிட்டால், மார்கெட்டில் விலைகளெல்லாம் மிகவும் மலிந்து விடும். அதனால், உற்பத்தியை எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு குறைக்கமுடியுமோ, அதைமட்டும் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தங்களுடைய சாமான் களுக்கு அதிகம் 'இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் டிமாண்டு', வாங்கும் சக்தி இல்லாமலிருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடனும் அவர்கள் உற்பத்தியைக் குறைப்பதற்கு மிகவும் தந்திரமாகவும், மறைமுகமாகவும் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால், பத்திரிகை விளம்பரங்களில் வெளிப் பகட்டுக்காக உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் பிரசாரம் செய்கிறார்கள். உண்மையில் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் அவர்களுக்குக் கொஞ்சமேனும் கிடையாது. அம்மாதிரி உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவும், நாட்டில் ஒரு நல்ல சுமுகமான நிலையை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கும் ஆரம்பத்திலேயே பல சாதனைகளை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறோம். 1948-ம் வருஷத்தில், உதாரணமாக, பஞ்சாலைகளில் 'கன்ட்ரோ'லை எடுத்தார்கள். 'கன்ட்ரோ'லை எடுத்தவுடன் விலைவாசிகள் ஏராளமாக ஏறிவிட்டன; இஷ்டம்போல் விற்பார்கள். நாட்டின் நலத்தை முதலாளிகள் கவனிப்பதில்லை. தொழிலாளிகள் சரியாக வேலை செய்யவில்லையென்ற குற்றத்தை தொழிலாளர்களின் அநியாயமாக சுமத்திவிட்டு, இவர்கள் கொள்ளை லாபம் அடிப்படையிலேயே கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதில் உண்மையில் இவர்களுக்கு நாட்டம் கிடையாது. லாபம் ஒன்றையே பிரதானமாகக் கொண்டு தங்களுக்கு ஏராளமான லாபத்தை உபயோகப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு, சமூகத்திற்கு விரோதமான செயல்களைச் செய்துகொண்டு, மக்களின் மத்தியில் எவ்வளவு கேவலமான முறையில் நாட்டில் இருக்கவேண்டுமோ அந்த முறையில் இன்று முதலாளிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

"அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், தொழிலாளர்களைப் பார்க்கும்போது, இன்றையதினம் ஒரு மனிதன் உயிர் வாழ்வதற்கு வேண்டிய உணவுகூட இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுமேபோது, பணம் மட்டும் ஒரு தனி மனிதனிடம் இருந்து தேக்கம் ஏற்பட்டால், மக்களுக்கு வாங்கும் சக்தி ஏற்படுமா என்பதைப் பற்றி சர்க்கார் யோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். முக்கியமாக உணவை எப்படி பங்கிடு செய்திருக்கிறார்களோ, அதேமாதிரி பணத்தையும் பங்கிடு செய்ய வேண்டும். எப்படிப் பணத்தைப் பங்கிடு செய்வது, மக்களிடத்தில் எப்படி வாங்கும் சக்தி ஏற்படும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் யோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். பணம் தனி மனிதன் கையில் இருந்து தேக்கம் ஏற்படக்கூடாது. மக்களிடத்தில் பணம் பரவலான முறையில், உணவு எப்படி பங்கிடு செய்யப் பட்டிருக்கிறதோ அம்மாதிரி இருக்கவேண்டும்.

"இன்றையதினம், அரசியல் சட்டத்திலே எல்லோருக்கும் சமத்துவம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக ஒரு தொழிற்சாலையில் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய தொழிலாளிக்கு எப்படி குறைந்த பட்ச சம்பளங்களை நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறார்களோ, அதேமாதிரி முதலாளிகளுக்கும் நிர்ணயிக்கப்

[Sri A. J. Arunachalam] [22nd March 1951]

“நம்முடைய மாகாணத்திலே இருக்கக்கூடிய பல கைத்தொழில்களிலும் மிகச் சிறந்தது, மிகப் பழமையானது கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலாகும். இந்த கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலைப் பற்றியும், அதை நம்பியே உயிர் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற நெசவாளர்களுடைய சில கஷ்டங்களைப் பற்றியும் இந்த நேரத்தில் நான் அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நான்கு மாத காலமாக நூல் நிலைமையில் நிலவி வந்த மோசமான நிலைமை மாறி இன்று ஓரளவு அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்து வருவதைக் கண்டு நான் கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்களையும், அரசாங்கத் தாரையும் பாராட்ட சந்தோஷமடைவதோடு, அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்து வரும் நிலைமை வளர்ந்தகொண்டே போய் நெசவாளர்களின் கஷ்டங்கள் பூர்ணமாக நிவர்த்தியாகும் காலத்தை நான் அதிக ஆவலோடு எதிர்பார்க்கின்றேன்.

“இப்போது நூல் விநியோக விஷயத்தில் இருக்கும் சில குறைபாட்டைக் கவனிக்கும் போது ஒரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும், இன்னொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் நூல் அலாட்சியையும் போது ஏராளமாக வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது என்று நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகின்றேன். குறிப்பாக ஒரு ஜில்லாவிலே 20 நம்பர் நூல் ஒரு பொட்டி தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றால், அதே 20 நம்பர் நூல் மற்றொரு ஜில்லாவிலே 1 பொட்டி தான் விநியோகிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்போது ஒரு ஜில்லாவில் நூல் விநியோகிக்கும் போது பொட்டியாக விநியோகிக்கிறார்கள். மற்றொரு ஜில்லாவிலே போந்து கணக்கில் விநியோகம் செய்கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரியாக எல்லாம் நூல் விநியோகத்தில் ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஜில்லா வித்தியாசமில்லாமல் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் தறிக்கணக்குகள்படி சரிசமமாக விநியோகிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் சரியான முறையில் விநியோகிக்கப்படுகிறதா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொடுக்கின்ற நூல் கொஞ்சமோ, அதிகமோ அதை தறிக்காரர்களுக்கு உடனடியாகக் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற விஷயத்தைக் கவனிக்கும்படியாக விரும்புகின்றேன். இப்போது மில்கனில் நூல் பேல்கள் எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் ஸ்டேட் நாமினிக்ஸ் அலாட் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற மொத்த நூலுக்கும் பணத்தை முன்பாகவே கொண்டு போய் கட்டிவிட்டு வந்து விடுகிறார்கள். மில் முதலாளிகள் தங்கள் கொடுக்கப் போகின்ற நூல் பேல்களுக்கு முதலிலேயே பணத்தை மொத்தமாக வாங்கிக் கொள்ளும். வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் பணம் போய் சேர்ந்த மறு நாளே பேல்களை ஏன் அனுப்பி வைக்கக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? ஜனவரி மாதம் பேல்களுக்காக எல்லாப் பணத்தையும் அனுப்பி வைத்தும் பிப்ரவரி மாதம் ஆனபோதிலும் அவர்களுக்கு பேல்களை அனுப்பி வைக்க வேண்டுமென்ற சிரத்தையே கிடையாது. அனுப்பி வைக்க வேண்டுமே என்ற எண்ணத்தில் அந்த மில் முதலாளிகள் கொஞ்சம்கூட அக்கரை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. பணத்தை எல்லா நூலுக்கும் மொத்தமாக ஒரு மாதம் முன்பே அனுப்பினாலும்கூட அவர்கள் எந்த காரணத்தினாலோ உடனடியாக பேல்களை அனுப்பி வைக்காது தாமதம் ஒவ்வொரு தடவையும் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் ஏன் அந்த மில் முதலாளிகளை பணம் கிடைத்த உடனேயே பேல்களை அனுப்பி வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று உத்திரவிடக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? ஏதோ இன்று கொஞ்சம் நூல் நிலைமையில் அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்து வருவதைப் போலத் தோன்றுகிறது. அந்த நம்பிக்கை பொய்யாகி விடாமல் உண்மையில் நிலைமை அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்து வருகிற தென்மேற்கு ராஜ்யப்பிக்கும் வகையில் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஸ்டேட் நாமினிக்ஸ் மொத்தமாகப் பணம் அனுப்பித்த உடனேயே மில் முதலாளிகள் பேல்களை அனுப்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்று உத்திரவிட வேண்டும். உதாரணமாக அடுத்த மாதம் 15-ந் தேதி டெலிவரி ஆகக்கூடிய பேல்களுக்கு உடனே பணம் அனுப்புங்கள் என்று மில் முதலாளிகள் கேட்டால் இவர்கள் உடனேயே பணம் அனுப்பித்து விடுகிறார்கள். அவர்களும் ஏன் அடுத்த மாதம் 15-ந் தேதி அன்றே அந்த பேல்களை டெலிவரி செய்யக்கூடாது எட்டு நாளுக்குள் கேட்

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கிறேன்? எதற்காக அவர்கள் அப்புறம் 20 நாட்கள், 30 நாட்கள் என்று தாமதம் செய்து அனுப்பிவைக்கிறார்கள்? மாகாண சர்க்காரிடம் எந்த அதிகாரமும் கிடையாது என்றாலும், பணம் பெற்றுக் கொண்டவுடன் பேல்களை அனுப்பி வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று மில் முதலாளிகளை உத்திரவிடக் கூடவா இவர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் கிடையாது? வாங்கிய பணத்தின் சரக்கை உடனே டெலிவரி செய் என்று சொல்லக் கூடவா இவர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் கிடையாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? இப்போது இருப்பது மக்கள் ஆட்சி. மக்களுடைய அரசாங்கம் அதிகார பீடத்தில் இருக்கிறது. மக்கள் தங்களுக்குள்ள கஷ்டங்களையும், குறைகளையும் மக்கள் அரசாங்கமான இந்த மாகாண அரசாங்கத்திடம் வந்து தானே முறையிடுவார்கள். இவர்கள் தானே இந்த மாகாண மக்களுடைய குறைகளை நீக்க முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும். தங்களிடம் எந்த அதிகாரமும் கிடையாது என்றாலும் வாங்கிய பணத்திற்கு தாமதமின்றி நூல் பேல்களை அனுப்பி வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று மில் முதலாளிகளுக்கு உத்திரவு இடக்கூடவா இவர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் கிடையாது என்று நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்தத் தொழில் விஷயத்தில் மிகவும் சிரத்தை கொண்டு உழைத்து வருகிறார்கள், என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஆகையினால் மில்காரர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக இந்த உத்திரவை போடவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதாவது நாங்கள் பணம் அனுப்பிய உடன் பேல்களை மறு நாளே அனுப்பி வைக்க வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் நூல் எந்த தேதியான அனுப்பி வைக்க முடியுமென்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்களோ அந்த தேதியில் நிச்சயம் அனுப்பி வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று உத்திரவிடவேண்டும். அவர்கள் இப்போது அப்படி அனுப்பாததின் காரணமாகத்தான் நான் இதை சர்க்காருக்கு வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகின்றேன். மில்கனில் அந்த மாதம் ஒரு பேல்தான் நூற்கப்பட்டது என்றாலும், ஐந்து பேல்கள்தான் நூற்கப்பட்டன என்றாலும் அவைகளை உடனுக்குடன் அனுப்பி வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று யொழிய அதிகமாக நூற்கப்படவில்லையே என்று அம்மாதம் அனுப்பி வைக்காது சேர்த்து அடுத்த மாதம் அனுப்பிவிடாமென்று இருக்கக் கூடாது. ஏனென்றால் இம்மாதம் ஒரு நெசவாளிக்கு ஒரு பந்து நூலோ, ஐந்து பந்து நூலோ கிடைத்தாலும் போதும். அவனுக்கு அந்த மாதம் ஓரண்டு நாட்களுக்காவது வேலை இருக்கும். அது இல்லாது அம்மாதம் அனுப்பிக்காவிட்டால் அந்த நெசவாளிக்கு அம்மாதம் வேலையே இருக்காது. ஆகையினால் உற்பத்தியாகி இருக்கும் பேலை உடனுக்குடன் அனுப்பி வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று மில் முதலாளிகளை வற்புறுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக அன்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தறிக்காரர்கள் தங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் நூல்களை கள்ளமார்க்கெட்டில் விற்பனை செய்வதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். தறிக்காரர்கள்தான் விற்பனை செய்கிறார்களோ? மில்காரர்கள் பேல் பேல்களாக கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டில் விற்பனை செய்யாமல் இருக்கின்றார்களா என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன். இப்போது கடந்த ஆறு மாத காலமாக மதுரையில் ராஜா மில் என்று ஓர் மில் இருக்கிறது. இந்த மில்லினுடைய உற்பத்திக் கணக்கையும், டி.டி.சி. அவர்களால் அலாட் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும் பேல்கள் சரியாக விநியோகப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்பதையும் ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கும்படியாக நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்போது மில்கள் அலாட் செய்யும் ல்நூ டேல்களை குறிப்பிட்ட தேதிக்குப் பின் பதினைந்து நாட்களுக்குள் டெலிவரி ஆகாவிட்டால் அந்த அலாட்மென்டு ஆர்டர் லாபஸ் ஆகிவிட்டது என்றும், பின்னர் அந்த மில் முதலாளிகள் அதிகாரியால் யாருக்கு அலாட் செய்யப் படுகிறதோ அவர்களுக்குத்தான் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரி லாபஸ் ஆன பேல்களை அதிகாரிகளுக்கு கணக்கு கொடுக்காதவாறு இந்த ராஜா மில்காரர்கள் கள்ளமார்க்கெட்டில் விற்பனை வருகிறார்கள். வேண்டுமென்றால் சர்க்கார் கணக்கை எடுத்துப் பார்க்கட்டும். இந்த ராஜா மில்காரர்கள் பேல்களுக்கு 600 ரூபாய், 800 ரூபாய் அதிகமாகப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டு அவைகளை கள்ளமார்க்கெட்டில் விற்பனை வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்கு நான் போதுமான ரூசுக்கள் கொடுக்க

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முடியும். இந்த அரசாங்கம் அந்த மில்லின்மீது போதுமான கவனத்தைச் செலுத்தி அவர்கள் செய்துவரும் முறையை மாற்றி அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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“இப்போது ஏற்றுமதியை அதிகமாக நிறுத்தி வந்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில் பாகிஸ்தானுக்கும், இந்திய யூனியனுக்கும் ஒப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பது நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். இந்த ஒப்பந்தத்தின் காரணமாக மறுபடியும் ஏற்றுமதிக்கு அனேக ஆயிரம் பேர்களை மில்காரர்கள் விற்று இருக்கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி விற்கப்பட்டதில் ஆச்சரியமொன்றுமில்லை. நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால் பாகிஸ்தானுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதில் தடையொன்றுமில்லை. ஆனால் பாகிஸ்தானிலிருந்து எவ்வளவு பஞ்ச இறக்குமதி, ஆகியிருக்கிறதோ அதன் மதிப்புள்ள நூலையே மில்காரர்கள் பாகிஸ்தானுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்யுமாறு கண்காணித்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படி மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் தப்பிதமான முறையில் ஏராளமான நூல்களை வெளியேற்ற அனுமதித்தால் மாகாண அரசாங்கத்தார் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடம் பாகிஸ்தான் தேசத்திலிருந்து இறக்குமதியாகும் பஞ்சின் நூலை அந்த நாட்டிற்கு இந்த தேசத்திலிருந்து ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதில் ஆகேற்பனை கிடையாது என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். அப்படியில்லாவிட்டால் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள நெசவாளர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட நேரிடும் என்று எடுத்து விளக்க வேண்டும்.

“இப்போது நாட்டில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் உணவு கிடைக்கவில்லையென்ற கூச்சலும், நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நூல் கிடைக்கவில்லையென்ற கூச்சலும்தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. நூல் கிடைக்கவில்லையென்று நெசவாளர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தால் உடனடியாக பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளாக அந்த நெசவாளர்களுக்கு வாரம் தலைக்கு 2½ ரூபாய் ‘காஷ்டோல்ஸ்’ கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் அரசாங்கம் சேலம் ஜில்லாவிற்கு மாத்திரம் அப்படிச் செய்திருக்கிறார்களே தவிர மாகாணம் முழுவதிலுமுள்ள ஐந்து லக்ஷம் தறிக்காரர்களுக்கும் அந்த பலன் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யவில்லை. அந்த ஜில்லாவில் நெசவாளர்கள் பட்டினி ஊர்வலம் சென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். உடனே இம்மாதிரி ‘காஷ்டோல்ஸ்’ கொடுத்தோம். மற்றோரு ஜில்லாவில் நெசவாளர்கள் சத்தியாக்கிரகம் செய்தார்கள். உடனே அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தோம் என்றால் மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களிலும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிற நெசவாளர்களை கிளர்ச்சி செய்யத் தூண்டுவதாக ஆகிறது என்றுதான் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். அந்த ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் எழுத வேண்டும் என்று இல்லாமல் நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் எது அளித்தாலும் அதை மாகாணம் முழுவதிலுமுள்ள நெசவாளர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் கிடைக்கும்படியாக ஒரே உத்தரவை எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் அமுல் நடத்தும் வகையில் போட வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நெசவாளர்களுடைய நிலைமை எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் ஒரே மாதிரியாகத்தான் இருக்கிற தென்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“உங்கள் நேரம் முடிந்துவிட்டது. உட்காருங்கள்.

“Hereafter each hon. Member will be given only 5 minutes to speak.”

* **SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:**—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me in the first instance offer my congratulations to the Hon. the Minister for Industries Sri C. Perumalsami Reddi and the Hon. the Minister for Cottage Industries Sri B. Parameswaran. I do it in all sincerity because, as has been said in the statements given by them, the Government was faced with several handicaps and in spite of them they have been able to achieve good progress.

“With regard to the criticism offered by the hon. Gentleman Janab Abdul Majid about the cottage industries, I wish to say

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that the question of ideology is always there. On account of differing ideologies, it becomes a very important question whether all industries should be nationalized or whether individuals should be given economic facilities to help the State in achieving progress in the matter of important industries. We cannot shut our eyes to the spread of communistic ideas throughout the world and we should not be deaf to the general trend of world thought. With regard to the need for the State taking over all the industries, I think our country will have to choose immediately Socialist planning in order to avoid Communist planning later on. Therefore, in the present political climate, State planning is perhaps preferable to private enterprise, because people seem to think that low standard with less inequality is better than high standard with surer aggravation of inequality.

“The Hon. the Finance Minister has stated in his Budget speech as follows:—

‘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.’

So, they want to avoid the issue altogether. I feel that they can go slow but cannot avoid it. I, therefore, feel that there is sufficient justification for the Government stepping in as early as possible into the domains of private enterprise and taking over industries not properly run or even to start industries of their own in the interests of the people at large.

“Then, Sir, there is an important industry which every nationalist is bound to recognize in this country, namely, the agro industry. Cottage industry has to be developed along with agricultural industry which is practically the life and blood of our nation, which was sponsored by the Father of the Nation and whose promotion was encouraged by the Congress. Therefore, I feel that the hon. Gentleman Janab Abdul Majid has done very little justice to the feelings of the people of the country. The feeling in the country is that our greatest industry has been completely ruined by the Britisher and the resuscitation of this cottage industry is not only symbolical but a vital necessity for the country. If the hon. Gentleman knows about the firka development scheme, he will understand that the principle of a homogeneous development of industrial and economic life of the people has been accepted. It is not a question of economics alone but it is a question of ethics also. Therefore, there is great need for careful thinking with regard to firka development scheme and the hon. Gentleman should not pass any judgment without scrutinizing the actual developments made in the various firkas of our State.

“Sir, there are several industries in our State which are actually crying for Government help. As the previous speaker said, the Government seems to have laid down a rule that they would give aid to the extent of Rs. 500 for cottage industries. There is a match factory run on the lines of a cottage industry in my constituency near Anakapalle. A small sum of Rs. 500 will not go a

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long way to help such industries. Therefore, the Government should not restrict aid to Rs. 500 but should raise it a little higher. They should examine each case on merits.

“Then, the establishment of processing industry and an industry for production of finished materials which bring more wealth to the State is absolutely necessary.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member's time is up. Hon. Member Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder will now speak.”

SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the matter of development of industries, big and small, the present Government, or for the matter of that, all Governments have got their own responsibility. Especially at this juncture when India's producing capacity is very small as compared with the other big nations of the world, it is up to this Government to give all facilities for the development of industries.

“Now, the yarn industry perhaps looms large before the public at the present moment. But according to Mahatma's principles, that industry, if allowed to develop, is likely to crush all cottage industries. Therefore, the Government should hold the balance and see that big industries do not hinder the development of cottage industries.

“Previous speakers spoke about charkas. It seems they did not know the economic value of charkas. The charka is a national symbol in a country like India, particularly in rural parts and in a community to which I have the honour to belong. In our community the charka is offered as presentation in all ceremonial occasions like marriage. Also if a poor woman loses her husband, the members of our community, especially the women folk, join together, subscribe certain amounts and offer that woman a charka. What does it indicate? That poor woman has to depend on her own labour, honourable labour in-doors, and earn her livelihood. Therefore, this is not in any way a dishonourable occupation. Nowadays when famine conditions are prevailing, its value is recognized very much in rural parts. Wherever khadi work is carried on, a woman is able to earn 46 annas a day. It is no mean a wage.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member's time is up. Hon. Member Sri N. Venkatasubbayya will now speak.”

3-30 P.M. * SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would really be an intellectual feat to compress what all we wish to say within the short time of five minutes that you have fixed. On such an important subject like Industries, it is almost impossible even to commence speaking in the very short time that is allotted. I had almost decided not to rise and speak, because there is no use of speaking in this short time. But, Sir, I have risen to speak because of the very important statements of policy which the Hon. Minister for Industries had made regarding the question of nationalization. The Hon. Minister said that the Government are not committed to the policy of nationalization and

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he went on to add that in the present circumstances in which we have got freedom one cannot do it. He also said that the Government's policy is a policy of adjustment. He did not proceed to explain what he meant by that statement. I am sure that this statement of Hon. Minister will be received with profound surprise and regret throughout the country, particularly by thinking and progressive circles. As we witness certain things in the world, we find that the capitalist system of economy has been shaken to its very foundation and it is fast crumbling in several countries. Unless we see the signs of times and adjust our policy—adjustment though in a different sense I may use—and unless we adjust our line of action and our line of thought and policy along with the progressive ideas that people are adopting in advanced countries, I am afraid that we will be heading towards disaster and ruin. Take for instance the unrest that is prevailing everywhere both in the factories and in the fields. We have not developed the industries sufficiently well. There is a lot of pressure on the land and I feel that unless we release that pressure and divert the people towards industries, I am afraid that within a measurable distance of time, there is bound to be a huge agrarian revolution. If the Government want to avoid revolution—industrial as well as agrarian—they must certainly see that all those who toil in the fields and who work in the factories are enabled to have a share in the profits. The profits should not be enjoyed by only a few ‘haves’ and capitalists who run the industries. The Government should take steps to release the pressure on land and they must put the workers in industries if they really want to avoid agrarian revolution. The wealth of the country can only be increased by developing the industries. Unless the Government have a well-defined plan for rapid industrialization, I am afraid, Sir, that the country cannot progress. The Hon. Minister was saying that lack of finance was the main hurdle in the way. I do not believe that this remark is well-founded. Take for instance the tremendous response that the people showed when the Government sponsored the scheme for starting a Co-operative Spinning Mill at Guntakal. I am told that just Rs. 20 or 25 lakhs was required. But the people have come forward to liberally contribute to this mill. I think they have contributed Rs. 50 lakhs which is nearly double the amount that the authorities actually required. So, there is plenty of money in the country. Only the Government should put forward certain really attractive schemes and create enthusiasm and encouragement so that the people may release their surplus moneys and invest them in Government schemes.

“Another point that I wish to touch upon is that industries should not be concentrated in one place. There must be regional distribution of industries. Particularly, in an area like the Rayalaseema which has got plenty of raw resources, they must start a number of industries. The Rayalaseema Mill at Adoni is doing very good work. I am told that they are saving about Rs. 40 to 50 for each bale of cotton that is to be pressed. If a mill is started in an area which is not a cotton-growing area, they

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will have to spend Rs. 40 to 50 for pressing cotton and this amount is being saved in the case of the Adoni Mill as that mill is situated in a cotton-growing area. So there must be a judicious location of these industries with reference to the availability of raw materials.

"Regarding the development of industries in the Rayalaseema, I have to observe that in spite of raw materials being available very precious little has so far been done. I want to voice my protest against the way in which the problem of industrial development of the Rayalaseema area is being treated. The Government have not responded to our repeated requestes in this matter. Some time ago, the Geological Survey of India issued a Press Statement that near about Panyam plenty of lime deposits were available over a vast area and nearly 200 tons a day can be obtained . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Minister Sri Parameswaram will now reply."

* THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words with regards to the points raised by hon. Gentleman Janab Majid. He said that cottage industries are being confined only to firka development areas. I wish to tell the hon. Gentleman that it is not only carried on in firka development areas, but is spread over throughout the State. As I said this morning, there are six centres in which the Government are concentrating, like the match industry, coir industry, cumbly industry, lace industry and so on. We cannot start these industries in places where there are no raw materials or artisans. These industries require a lot of spade work. We cannot be trying to undo the mischief that was done by the British Government. Before the Britisher landed in India, the cottage industry was at a very high level. I would like to refer the hon. Gentleman to the dissenting minutes of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in one of the Committees of which he was a member. He said, 'Ever since the Britishers set their feet on the Indian soil, the village industries began to languish.' Therefore it is not easily possible for us to go back to the original position in too short a period as two or three years. Further, Janab Majid said that the Government should not indulge in the Khadi policy. The hon. Gentleman thinks that it is a waste to carry on this Khadi policy. He refuses to believe the significance of the charka and the spinning wheel. It is not with ammunition and machine guns that the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, was able to secure for India, a great sub-continent, freedom from foreign domination. It was only with the charka that he was able to achieve this greatest miracle on earth. We are no doubt living in an atomic age. But, at the same time, we cannot forget that we are still in the Gandhian era and therefore we cannot under any circumstances fail to encourage Khadi production. I should say that 90 per cent of the amount spent on this scheme is realized by way of sales. At a time when we are facing yarn shortage and thousands of handloom weavers are thrown out of employment, this scheme provides employment for nearly 31,000 persons. Private parties are coming forward to ask for permission from the Government to

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start Khadi production centres. If only we could permit them, certainly those people would start Khadi production to relieve this unemployment problem which has arisen out of the scarcity of yarn.]

"My hon. Friend Sri Kosalram wanted some machinery to improve the production of sugar. I may tell the hon. Member that centrifugal machinery is being experimented in the South Arcot district and we are watching the progress there. We shall consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member after finding out the results in South Arcot district.

"Hon. Member Sri Jagga Raju suggested that we should adopt the lines of cottage industries development work followed by the Travancore State. We are having our own way of developing the cottage industries and we have got Cottage Industries Board. There are certain aspects which the Travancore Government are trying to follow from our plans. Therefore I do not see any reason why we should follow the other Governments in this respect. Anyhow, I shall have the question suggested by Sri Jagga Raju examined and see what can be done. I do not think there is anything else for me to answer.

"As regards the hon. Member Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder's suggestion with regard to the development of cottage industries, I would like to inform him that there should be proper integration of both large-scale as well as small-scale industries and these must be run on co-operative lines.

"With regard to the suggestion of my hon. Friend Sri D. V. Ramaswami for a match factory in his district, I wish to state that the aid now given is Rs. 500. If a suggestion is made I shall consider the question."

* THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a detailed discussion relating to Industries earlier when Demand XXXVI relating to Capital Outlay on Industrial Development was discussed in this House. In my reply to that debate, I have already touched upon some subjects like the Government Commercial Undertakings and Industrial Investment Corporation, etc. I do not think it necessary to refer to them again.

"During the debate on yarn in this House a few days ago, I have explained at great length the supply position and distribution methods of yarn. So I do not want to say much on this subject. The hon. Gentleman Janab Majid said that there will be some confusion in the working of the Planning Boards. I would like to assure the hon. Gentleman that the proposal is to constitute a State Planning Board besides the district boards. The State Planning Board will co-ordinate the proposals of the District Planning Boards and no confusion will prevail. He has also mentioned about the lignite investigation in the South Arcot district. The Government are now actively concentrating their attention on the investigation of lignite deposits in South Arcot. The extent of the deposits is estimated at 498 million tons approximately. As

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the lignite is reported to occur in artesian strata, it is necessary to study the under-ground water conditions in the lignite area before the method of successfully mining the deposit can be determined. For this purpose the Government have recently sanctioned the proposal of the Geological Survey of India for putting down ten experimental bore-holes in the lignite bed as recommended by Dr. Auden of the Geological Survey of India.

3-45 p.m. "The Geological Survey of India have deputed one of their Engineering Geologists for carrying out the Water Table Survey and he has already commenced the work at Neyveli. The Government have also consulted some foreign experts as regards the economic exploitation of lignite in the South Arcot district and as soon as all the replies are received the question of mining the lignite will be examined in detail.

"Mr. Sanford of the United States Bureau of Mines visited the lignite area in January. He has recommended that a committee of four engineers should be appointed to collect engineering and economic data relating to lignite.

"Mr. Sanford has suggested that the committee after gathering all the data should jointly submit their findings and conclusions to the appropriate officials of the Government of India and of the Madras Government at the end of the Point Four Programme.

"Water Table Survey work at Neyveli has already been started and this Government are already considering the appointment of a Mining Engineer or an Economic Geologist.

"This Government and the Government of India have accepted the recommendations of Mr. Sanford and the Government of India have been requested to take further action in the matter.

"The hon. Member, Raja of Chettinad, pointed out that there was delay in the movement of yarn bales from mills. I do admit that there was some delay in the past. But we have fully tightened up the channels and necessary instructions have been issued to all concerned to ensure the maximum speed in the matter of movement. In fact, some Collectors brought the bales by lorry loads also.

"He also made mention about the Oil Technological Institute at Anantapur. I wish to mention that the Government have sanctioned a scheme for opening an Oil Technological Institute to carry out research in oil-seeds and oils and their processing to promote fuller industrial utilization of oil-seeds.

"There is a proposal for the establishment of a pilot plant for the milling of cotton seed oil in the Oil Technological Institute, Anantapur, at a cost of over one lakh of rupees. This scheme is expected to open up possibilities for manufacturing cotton seed oil worth five crores of rupees annually in this State. It is expected to relieve the shortage of edible oils. This scheme, if sanctioned, will of course be making an additional contribution to the industrial development of the Rayalaseema area. We have proposed to spend thirteen lakhs of rupees on the scheme.

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"As regards sugar mills, two of the applicants for the starting of sugar mills in the East Godavari and North Arcot-Chittoor areas, have not shown any progress. It was decided to revoke the permission given to them. Fresh applications have been invited from promoters for these two units. Applications have already been received and are under the consideration of Government.

"Again, the hon. Member, Raja of Chettinad, referred to power drills and hand-boring sets. The demand for power drills has increased considerably during the past three years due to the continued failure of the monsoon. To meet this increasing demand for agricultural and industrial purposes, the purchase of 12 more drills is being sanctioned. When these 12 drills are also purchased, the total number of drills in the department excluding the 14 drills purchased over two decades ago will be 38.

"As regards hand-boring sets, the department possesses 167 of these. They are distributed all over the State in different districts according to the requirements of each district. Fourteen more sets are being manufactured and will soon be available for work. Proposals for the purchase of 100 more sets are under the consideration of Government.

"About machinery for polytechnics, Sir, suitable action will be taken to see that the Government purchase the Defence Department machinery for our requirements.

"Sir, there is a Statistical Bureau in the Industries Department and a directory containing exhaustive commercial information is to be prepared by the Government shortly.

"In order to facilitate the purchase of cotton at controlled rates, the Madras zone has been sealed off, and nominees to purchase cotton have been appointed. Now the mills and their nominees will be precluded from purchasing kapas. The mills can obtain only ginned cotton pressed or loose through the nominees and the nominees in turn will purchase the cotton from the licensed dealers at rates which are specified by the Regional Advisory Committee from time to time. The remuneration for the nominees will be one per cent which will be borne by the mills and the dealers will function as usual. Sri Kosalram has criticised this nominee system. This has been done with a view to eliminate speculation and to aid the grower. As long as the grower is assured of his price, there can be no complaint. Regarding the appointment of these nominees, the selection has been made with the concurrence of this Government and not by the Textile Commissioner himself.

"The local supply of cotton is proposed to be augmented by imports from America. It has been also decided recently to import cotton from Pakistan. The production for this year throughout the Union is said to be better than that in the last year. The cotton situation is, therefore, expected to show a definite improvement shortly.

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"Hon. Member Sri Jagga Raju spoke about the starting of cycle factories in the State. Sir, a factory is being erected in this State for the assembling of Hercules cycles and in due course it will be manufacturing cycles in this State. The company is expected to produce 100,000 cycles at the end of four years.

"There is also a proposal to start a wood screw factory in the State. For the manufacture of wood screws, the Madurai South Indian Corporation is setting up a factory near Madras. The company has obtained a licence for obtaining machinery from England. Another factory for the manufacture of wood screws is proposed to be set up at Rajapalayam. The promoter of the company has applied to the Chief Controller of Imports for licence to import the requisite machinery from Japan.

"Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. has undertaken the installation of a glue factory in this State. According to latest indications, the company will be in a position to commence production by March 1951.

"As regards the iron and steel industry, the Government have taken up the question of starting an iron and steel factory in the State with the iron ores in Salem and Sandur. As a result of the discussions with the representatives of Messrs. Elektrokemisk of Oslo, Norway, representative samples of both Salem and Sandur iron ores and of lignite occurring in South Arcot district were sent to the Norwegian Company for conducting tests in their experimental plant at Norway to find out the suitability of the minerals in the manufacture of iron and steel. The tests have since been completed and the Norwegian firm have submitted their technical report. The report suggests among other things that—

(i) South Arcot lignite must be carbonised before charging into the electric pig iron furnace. It is also reported by Messrs. Uungi & Company, Germany, that lignite should be carbonised;

(ii) Sandur iron ore will give an excellent high quality electric pig iron suitable for standard commercial steel production without any pre-treatment; and

(iii) Salem iron ores are low grade qualities and they require magnetic concentration before treatment in the electric furnace. For this purpose, it has been suggested that further investigation of the Salem iron ore should be done in consultation with the suppliers of commercial equipment.

"From the report it is clear that the Sandur iron ore and the lignite can be the basis of an iron and steel industry in this State. The extent of the Sandur ore is estimated at 138 million tons. As it has been decided to take advantage of President Truman's Point Four Programme in regard to lignite investigation, it is considered that it would be appropriate to do the same in regard to iron ore also. This question is being examined.

"Hon. Member Sri Venkatasubbiah spoke about the industrial development of Raychaseema. The Government want to start a cement factory there. One Sri B. P. Sesha Reddi was permitted

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to set up a cement factory at Kurnool with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons. A capital of one crore of rupees was permitted to be issued by the concern and the Government intended to take 51 per cent of the shares. But due to lack of public response, the promoter finally expressed his inability to proceed with the scheme.

"Another concern has now come forward to set up a cement factory at Kurnool and this proposal is under the consideration of Government.

"We are also thinking of starting a paint and lithophone factory in the Anantapur district.

"Sir, it is the policy of this Government that all important industries should be dispersed over the entire State with due regard to the availability of raw materials, labour, power, transport, nearness to markets and such other considerations. They are definitely against the tendency to concentrate particular industries in particular well-developed areas.

"I shall then come to yarn. The share of the Madras State was fixed in 1948 at 26.05 per cent of the total free yarn on the basis of the 1945 census. Steps have been taken to enumerate the active handlooms in the State at present and when the census is completed this Government will take up the question of revising this quota.

"We had been receiving supplies as per the allocation of 26.05 per cent till about the middle of 1949 when due to the slump in the handloom market, there was a glut of yarn making relief measures necessary. The cause for the glut and the steps taken to liquidate the accumulations have been explained several times in this House and do not require repetition. Due to unrestricted exports and other factors like the closure of certain uneconomic mills, strike, cotton shortage and power cut, scarcity of yarn set in. During the visit of Sri Mehtab, the Union Minister for Industries, in January last, the occasion was availed of to explain to him the critical position regarding yarn. He was impressed by the critical condition of the weavers and was sympathetic enough to promise increased allocations and said that he would see that this State regains its quota of 22,500 bales by April 1951. The receipts in January and February have shown marked improvement though the entire quantity has not been actually received. This Government are making strenuous efforts to get increased supplies and are keeping a close watch on the distribution machinery, with a view to clearing the allocations with the least possible delay. They are also keeping in constant touch with the mills and the Union Government in the matter of allotments and deliveries according to schedule."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is a complaint that the Hon. the Minister's reply is not audible."

* THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"The most difficult period appears to have passed and I should say that the

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position has already begun to improve. The Government will watch the supply position vigilantly and are determined to see that the lot of the weaver improves ere long.

4 p.m.

"In conclusion I would like to point out that nothing has been wanting on the part of the Government to advance the pace of industrial development in all aspects. We have played our part well and we are sincerely trying to discharge the responsibility to the people of the State in an efficient manner. In spite of great difficulties we have tackled the problem of yarn supplies to the State and the position has registered an improvement already. I may add that we will examine all the suggestions given by the hon. Members and implement them as far as practicable. With these words I request the hon. Member Mr. Majid to withdraw the cut motion."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Sir, in our Hon. Minister for Industries we have got a gentleman who can readily appreciate and understand the difficulties of the interests concerned. Therefore I have great pleasure in requesting the House to grant me permission to withdraw the cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

(Some hon. Members stood up in their seats.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"If I allow hon. Members now, then it will become question time. The hon. Member Sri Kosalram wants some information, the hon. Member Sri Palaniswami Goundar wants some information as also hon. Member Sri Jagga Raju. I am not going to allow anybody now. Now, the question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,52,43,600 under Demand XXI—Industries.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(3) DEMAND VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

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. 1,44,55,000 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties.'

"Sir, this is a very important demand in as much as we are getting 18 crores of rupees this year under this head. We are spending only one crore and forty-four lakhs and odd rupees. This does not represent what we are spending on the department but it also includes 99 lakhs of rupees that is paid to the local bodies on the 90 per cent of entertainment tax which is due to them. If this amount is deducted, it is only about Rs. 44 lakhs or so that we actually spend on this department. This is the expenditure that we incur on the entire department from the districts to the courts while we are getting Rs. 18 crores. The percentage of expenditure in proportion to what we get is very

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little and I think it can compare very favourably with any earning department of any State. Even in the income-tax department the proportion of expenditure is certainly higher than this proportion and it certainly stands to the credit of this department that with only such a small expenditure we are getting so much of revenue.

"Sir, this is a very important source of revenue which has come to us from the year 1939. Under sales tax alone this year we expect according to the revised estimate Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 75 lakhs. Right from 1939, for the past 10 to 11 years, ever since it was introduced we have received Rs. 76 crores and Rs. 45 lakhs under sales tax alone. This year in spite of constitutional disabilities imposed on us—since January 26 of last year we cannot levy taxes on export outside the Union—the receipts have gone up over that of last year by about Rs. 50 lakhs. We got about Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 20 lakhs last year and according to the revised estimates we expect to get about Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 75 lakhs this year. This year it may even go up to Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 80 lakhs. The local bodies get about Rs. 99 lakhs and they do appreciate what is given to them as 90 per cent of the entertainments tax.

"With regard to the levy of this tax there have been certain complaints from certain quarters that we are levying taxes on all and sundry and that we do not grant any relief at all. In spite of the general nature of the sales tax system we have certainly given certain concessions during the last few months and some more are under active consideration of the Government which will go a long way to satisfy the public and the interests concerned. With regard to the handloom industry, in response to certain representations received by Government, Government thought that some minimum relief was called for in the matter of levy of sales tax on handloom cloth and issued orders that with effect from 15th February 1951 sales of handloom cloth in this State should be taxed under the provisions of the Sales Tax Act at the rate of one and a half pies in the rupee on the turnover instead of at the rate of 3 pies per rupee. The Government will be losing something like Rs. 3.88 lakhs per year on this account. In regard to dyeing and printing works in recent months we received several representations from Salem, Coimbatore and at Tirupur they waited on a deputation. It was represented that no sales tax had been collected by the dyers under the impression that they were exempt from paying sales tax. The Government took a sympathetic view and exempted dyeing works from liability to pay sales tax from the period 1st January 1948 to 31st March 1950. They also decided that from 1st April 1950 the percentage of deduction towards cost of labour in respect of dyeing works be 33½ per cent instead of 30 per cent. The net loss to Government on this amount will be about Rs. 1.60 lakhs for the two years 1948-49 and 1949-50 and for the first three months of 1947-48. I am sure the relief given by waiving sales tax on the dyeing

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and printing works for two years and three months will go a long way to satisfy the interests concerned in the districts where dyeing and printing is very prevalent.

"Sir, there are certain unfortunate refugees from Sind and other places who have been granted permits by the Civil Supplies Department to run certain ration shops. They have been exempted from the sales tax for one year because they want some capital to maintain their shops and they having been reduced to destitution we thought we could give them some relief for one year. Thereafter they will be asked to pay sales tax as usual.

"Sir, every time Demand is moved the question of giving relief of sales tax to dealers in fish, mutton and flowers is raised. This is now under the active consideration of Government. I hope ere long orders will be issued. The single chekku owners has again been the subject-matter of great comment. Sometime ago we appoint a committee with the hon. Member Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar as Chairman. The committee has recommended that single chekku's might be exempted. We are giving this relief from year to year. Our department is against the grant of this exemption because in the name of single chekku there is lot of abuse and the two chekku wallahs are trying to get exemption. But in view of the difficult position they are in, we want to continue the exemption for one more year and see whether things would improve and they would become eligible for this exemption for all time to come. There are administrative abuses and it would be much safer for the department to withdraw the concession. But I appeal to them to see that the only people who are eligible to enjoy the concession alone get it and not those who own two or three chekkus.

"With regard to co-operative societies, there have been some representations to the effect that we should not levy sales tax, specially the co-operative milk societies. The question of giving relief to the infant co-operative societies supplying milk in the matter of levy of sales tax is also under the consideration of the Government. Established societies need not be given any sales tax relief. But supposing a society was just started or was started last year such societies may be given some relief. We are thinking whether we can give some relief to these societies dealing in milk. The idea is to see whether such societies could be exempted for one or two years from the date of their inception. We hope to reach a decision in this matter very soon.

"The hon. Members are aware that we have under the entertainment tax exempted dramatic performance from payment of entertainment tax from 1st April 1951. I am glad all of them appreciate this great relief and I am sure the dramatic art will get a fillip and attain its rightful place in the society as an entertainment and enjoyment and also for propaganda either for good or for bad."

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MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,55,000 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties."

* JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

"That the allotment of Rs. 1,44,55,000 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties be reduced by Rs. 100."

"I am glad that the Hon. Minister for Finance is able to maintain his 'Kamadhenu' at so little a cost. It costs him practically nothing. According to him it costs only about Rs. 44 lakhs per year and expects that it would yield him about 18 crores of rupees in the coming year. I am sure anybody else in the world would covet the possession of this 'Kamadhenu' which our Hon. Minister for Finance is having for himself, of course for the development of our State. Sir, when he is able to get or expects to get 18 crores of rupees with only an expenditure of Rs. 44 lakhs, I ask, how much more would he be able to get if only the expenditure is doubled and the staff is increased in all the districts? We see now that this department of Commercial taxes is under-staffed. There are not many men to go about in the country and see whether they could tap more sources and find more money from the merchants and other dealers who are carrying on business in the country-side."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Without harassment."

* JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—"Of course when we want increased staff, it means that there will be less of harassment. Because the staff is now inadequate, naturally they cause a good deal of harassment to the shop-keepers, to the merchants and to the smaller businessmen. They are harassed because the staff have no time to attend to the proper inspection of the accounts and in their hurry they fix the turnover arbitrarily. That is what is happening. If a larger staff were employed, they could devote more attention and find out the exact situation of the business and make a correct estimate of the turnover and levy the tax as matters stood at the time of the detailed inspection. At present the levy is arbitrary and there are appeals and appeals. When the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer makes an assessment there is bound to be an appeal in almost every case to the Commercial Tax Officer. That is what is happening. It causes great inconvenience to the merchants, and they cannot afford to waste time and money in running about from place to place to see that their just grievances are redressed. It is good that the Government have thought of the establishment of a tribunal which can go into these questions and do justice to the aggrieved parties. But this will not minimise the harassment caused to the merchants in the mufassal. The staff should be increased so that more men

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4-15 p.m. could be employed to go round and find out the exact position of the business and make correct assessments. This is what is necessary, and this will go a long way in minimising the harassment to the merchants. Otherwise, there is nothing wrong about the principles underlying the levy of commercial taxes and the general sales tax and such other things. While levying this tax, the Government should see that essential articles, especially articles of food, are exempted. I think they are also enjoined by the Constitution itself as articles to be exempted from the levy of this tax. I hope that the Hon. the Minister for Finance will have some sympathy in his heart and see that essential articles of food are exempted immediately because food has become a very acute problem in this State and as far as possible the consumer should get food at a lesser price. Money market has become very tight and a majority of people are not able to buy food. So, if the Hon. the Minister for Finance could lighten the burden on the people by exempting essential articles of food, he will be conferring a great boon on the middle and lower middle class people.

"Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance has said that he has exempted dramatic performances from the levy of sales tax. It is a very good gesture on his part to have exempted dramatic performances—one of the ancient arts in our State. It is indeed a very great encouragement to dramatic art in the State.

"I think, Sir, that entertainment tax is being levied on cinema houses. No doubt, there are some hardships to the managements, but they have transferred the burden to the cinema-goers by increasing the rates. But, according to the Hon. the Minister for Finance, a good portion of the revenue derived from the entertainment tax is being handed over to the local bodies, which is about Rs. 99.0 lakhs and even with this money the local bodies have not been able to perform their functions efficiently and I do not see any reason why the Government should not have a stricter control over the local bodies so as to see that the share of money which the local bodies get from the entertainment tax is utilized properly and for the real benefit of the people. I hope that the Hon. the Minister for Finance will look into the matter and see that the local bodies spend their share of money properly and for legitimate purposes.

"Sir, I do not wish to say anything more because this department has been doing very good work all along and I would on the other hand urge on the Finance Minister to increase his staff so that he could get increased revenues from this source."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

"That the allotment of Rs. 1,44,55,000 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties be reduced by Rs. 100."

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(At this stage Temporary Chairman Sri Pydah Venkatanarayana occupied the chair.)

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance was good enough to tell us that this sales tax was a very good source of revenue and I certainly agree with him. But, I do plead that it must be converted into a single-point tax. The amount of harassment and the amount of corruption that is spreading slowly throughout in the several strata of business circles and particularly in the cadre of officialdom which has got more intimate connection with the business circles, are extraordinary. In olden days, when we thought of corruption we thought of the Police and the corruption of the Sanitary Inspectors in the municipalities."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What about Excise?"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"It was not so widespread though intensive and the people did not know it. But now after the War, two things have come upon us, i.e., the Civil Supplies Department and the Sales Tax Department and these have out-beaten all other kinds of corruption. Therefore, Sir, if we want sales tax, we have got to minimize the opportunities for corruption and I submit that a single-point tax is more useful for this purpose. It is not that I am opposed to the tax. But let the Government have it as a single-point tax, as in the case of Bombay. The Government need not lower the amount, but they can fix the proportion in such a way that they get the same amount and at the same time give the benefit of freedom from harassment to the people and less corruption and less temptations to the officials concerned also."

"Sir, I was glad to hear that dramatic performances were exempted from the levy of Entertainment tax. Surely it was expected that the Hon. Sri Bezawada Gopala Reddi in charge of Entertainment Tax would exempt them two years back. While he deserves congratulations, I must say that he did it rather belatedly and all the same people are thankful to him."

"Sir, with regard to charity performances, there is one difficulty in the administration and I want the Hon. Minister to come to their aid. There is a condition that a certain amount only should be allocated towards expenses and debited against the collections and this is working a great hardship because it is not a charity performance where the Collector takes interest and where huge sums of money are collected and where the proportion of expenses to collections is generally very low. It is an ordinary charity performance entirely conducted by a committee of non-official agencies without the help of the Collector and the proportion of expenses to collections is somewhat high. Thus, it has become very difficult for these organizations to satisfy the sales tax officers. The result is the sales tax officers are suggesting means of showing the expenditure under different heads so that

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they may evade the rules. I would therefore suggest that, instead of allowing these subterfuges by non-officials and by sales tax officers, the Government may straightway allow these organizations to show the amounts of expenditure regularly in the accounts. There is no harm to anybody because if the organization spends about Rs. 4,000 towards expenses and collections amount to Rs. 6,000, the balance of Rs. 2,000 is a good benefit. Sometimes even big people are involved because they happen to be in the organization either as presidents or patrons and in showing the accounts there is always some difficulty. I do not like to give the names on the floor of this House and if the Hon. Minister has not understood me, I will tell him separately. The Hon. Minister is imaginative and I think he must have understood it.

"Sir, I said just now that there should be a change in policy of this taxation structure. I would also suggest that it is absolutely necessary for this Government as also the Government of India to bring down the cost of living. What is the method? It must begin from the top, i.e., not only at the level of the sphere of direct taxation, but it must begin at the sphere of tariff duties and import duties. If we want to reduce the cost of living, there is no use tinkering with a particular article not knowing what effect it would have on some other article. The only way of bringing down the prices and the cost of living is by reducing all the taxes including import duties, central as well as Provincial, by 25 per cent immediately so as not to drive or give rise to unforeseen economic forces. Let them have the present taxation structure. But let there be an immediate reduction of 25 per cent or 20 per cent if they like. Otherwise the present unbalance might do more harm than good. It should be the endeavour of every Finance Minister to reduce the cost of living and this is one of the methods. In conclusion, I would repeat that he may reconsider and convert the sales tax into a single point tax."

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—"Sir, at the outset I wish to point out that this phenomenal increase in the collections of sales tax is a very good augury for the State. The very fact of our survival during all these years, faced with a sudden loss of revenue due to Prohibition, was entirely due to sales tax. In the Budget it is described as 'Other Taxes and Duties'. If we remember that direct taxation only is left to the State Government, as opposed to the elastic finances of the Government of India, there is nothing which a State would do to injure its interests than to lose a portion of such taxation as sales tax. The Government are collecting Rs. 15.10 crores under sales tax at a cost of only 3 per cent as collection charges. Let us take the case of land revenue which has remained steady. It has not recorded any rise. It occupies a very subordinate place. In fact it should come under the item 'Other Taxes and Duties'. Fifty per cent

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of Land Revenue goes towards the salaries of the village establishments, the revenue establishment in all the districts and a portion of the salaries of the Board of Revenue. I understand that the Government of India are going to reconsider the matter of sales tax in certain respects and I wish to say that we should not be weak or faltering in our representations. We must tell them all about our sales tax structure and show to them that our future programme means the need for money and more money and then ask them if they are going to press us to exempt food articles from the levy of sales tax.

"Sir, let me turn to food over which many arguments have been put forward in this House. Out of the total population of this State, about 40 per cent own land which would make them self-sufficient in food or partial producers if not self-sufficient. They pay no taxes whatsoever on the food they eat. They live in the villages. They consume the food they produce.

"Sir, Rs. 10,000 turnover is the exemption limit. In spite of the sales tax, the poor people who buy rations in the village shops which are subject to these exemptions do not pay this tax at all. It is only those who live in the towns, who live not merely on eight ounces of rice but who need Cadbury's Cocoa, Horlicks and other varieties of artificial food that are produced today, that pay the major portion of this tax on food. Remember this argument before you surrender your case with the Government of India. I, in my own way, will try to draw the attention of the Government of India that it would be disastrous to the tax structure of this State to a large extent to take action in the matter of introducing concessions in the matter of sales tax. Now, Sir, I am not one of those who believe that there should be harassment in this State in the matter of tax collection. The tax being a direct tax should be taken gently, and should be taken after full examination of each case. Now, we have a number of Commercial Tax Officers and in some cases, we have a number of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers in some districts. We may increase their number. But, what is necessary is that we must prepare lists of assesses and divide them not necessarily region-war but industry-war and trade-war. Then we will have a more efficient performance of duties on the part of these officers. Now, I would urge upon the Government to begin with one concession and that of a very general kind. This will prevent a large amount of evasion. It is a totally new suggestion. Suppose an assessee pays Rs. 50,000 as sales tax for this year. Suppose in the next year, he shows a better turnover and is subject to an assessment of Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000, then, I say, you must give him a concession of one-third of the increased tax that he will have to pay, taking as the basis the assessment that he paid last year. This would be a concession which would be welcomed by most people. Of course, this would be subject to a number of conditions. First, he should not have been guilty of evasion. Secondly, there should not be an amalgamation of trade, that is, he should be a single assessee carrying on the same trade that he carried on in the

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previous year. He should have shown an increased turnover and even then, the concession should be such that will enable him to carry on his business in an efficient manner from year to year, as to make his earnings increase. Sir, this will not in any way reduce the revenue account because only in the case of an assessee paying increased tax on the same kind of business that he carried on from year to year, this concession will apply. This is a new suggestion which I make to the Hon. the Finance Minister and it is for him to examine it.

"One more word, Sir. There is nothing more dangerous as a single-point tax all over. This single-point tax will give the assessee larger chances of evasion. Now, our net is so wide and the mesh is gently laid at every stage. Further, there is one other difficulty which the hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham has not thought of in this single-point tax. In some cases, where the turnover exceeds the limit, the first consumer will have to bear the entire burden of the tax. So, Government will have to think over and scrutinise where the tax is to be heavy indeed. There should be no difference in rates whatsoever. I have made those suggestions in the course of the general discussion and I hope those suggestions will be given effect to."

* JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—"Sir, I should congratulate the Hon. Minister for this great revenue which he has been able to gather to finance the biggest scheme of this State, namely, Prohibition. (Laughter.) If there should be any reason why I must compliment the Hon. the Finance Minister and justify his levy of sales tax, it is because it happily conforms to the execution of the ideal of Prohibition. But, Mr. Chairman, I cannot go beyond that and say that we have done well with this Sales Tax. It is true indeed that the Hon. the Minister for Finance has the unique credit of showing not only to the different States in the Union but also to our neighbours, both Pakistan and Ceylon, how best we can squeeze the mercantile community, if only we can get the utmost revenue. (Laughter.) So far as that is concerned, we have been taking justifiable pride in showing our neighbours some leadership. But, Mr. Chairman, there are certain lacunae in the administration of this Sales Tax. If only there should be further ways and means of exerting the utmost vigilance, I am confident, Mr. Chairman, that the revenue that we now have under Sales Tax to our credit, may be augmented at least by another fifty per cent. But, I am not going to suggest to the Hon. Minister, nor am I obliged as to how best he can devise ways and means. What I am concerned now is to urge upon him to extend the exemption to a few more articles. That demands his urgent attention. Under ever so many cut motions, Mr. Chairman, we find that representations are being made to him that essential consumer articles such as meat, fish and perishables should come in for this exemption. I believe that in these hard days, when life has become a costly problem, when the poor people have got

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to struggle hard to make both ends meet and live from hand to mouth, I do not think I need have to lay more emphasis upon their exemption. But, there is one point, Mr. Chairman, on which I feel very strongly and that is this. For some years now, representations have been made to the Hon. Minister with regard to the exemption on the exports of hides and skins. The South India Skins and Hides Merchants' Association and the Chambers of Commerce have repeatedly represented to the Government, even on the point of constitutional law, that the State Government cannot continue to levy this Sales Tax on hides and skins. We have been having frequent correspondence and the Board of Revenue have still not passed final orders with regard to their exemption and we do not know as to what we should do in that particular trade. I only wish that when the Hon. Minister replies to this debate, he will give a categorical assurance and tell us as to what exactly the standpoint of the State Government vis-a-vis the Central Government in regard to this matter is. Mr. Chairman, the Union Government under the Constitution have already issued directives to this Provincial Government that they are not entitled to this levy of Sales Tax on exports. I am sure the Hon. the Minister for Finance will set at nought all the difficulties expressed by the authorities, particularly, of the Sales Tax Department and see that no more sales tax is levied on hides and skins."

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance said that this sales tax is the *Kamadhenu*. For this *Kamadhenu*, we have to congratulate the founder of this, our Rajaji, who was responsible for introducing this tax. Now, Sir, ever since this tax was introduced in this State, it is not only meeting the loss incurred on account of Prohibition but it is also yielding much more revenue.

"Sir, some hon. Friends said that certain essential foodstuffs should be exempted from this tax because that will reduce the cost of living. For instance, Sir, when the Hon. Minister visited Anantapur, the Anantapur Andhra Rastra Sangham represented to him that if the turnover is a little more than Rs. 10,000, such people should be exempted from this sales tax. When he visited Anantapur, the Hon. Minister gave an assurance that he would consider the raising of the limit for taxation from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. But, Sir, that has not been given effect to so far. I would once again remind the Hon. Minister of the promise he has made to the Anantapur people when he visited that place. Sir, this tax is uniform whether it is on essentials of life or whether it is on luxury commodities. I would prefer the Government to go forward and try to tax luxury goods, such as motor-car, petrol, etc., at least double, if not treble. Government should collect this increased tax from those who have the capacity to bear such a tax and totally wipe off the tax on essentials such as foodstuffs. You must get this increased tax from people owning the car and such other luxury commodities. If you are really not afraid of the rich you should do this.

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“Then, Sir, I would like to suggest that when there is a transaction or sale of a landed property or other immovable property, this sales tax should be levied in those cases also.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOFALA REDDI:—“It is not a sale of commodities.”

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Sir, it is also a sale. By selling a commodity to somebody else, they are doing business and Government should collect sales tax on such sales also. For instance, transactions such as selling a house or land should be subject to this sales tax and this sales tax should apply to such commodities also. I think, in the case of the sale of bullions and diamonds, this tax should be enhanced by two or three times. (At this stage, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.) Mr. Speaker, Sir, this would fetch much more revenue to the Government than the tax on the essentials of life. By exempting the tax on essentials of life, you will be helping the poor people. As I said previously, Sir, I hope the Hon. Minister will take into consideration the promise he has made to the Anantapur people when he visited that place and also the representations made to him when he visited Mangalore with regard to the levy of this sales tax and do the needful.

“Sir, as regards fish, fish is a perishable article and even if it is retained for the next day, it will not be fit for consumption. At least, vegetables can be kept for two or three days but fish cannot be kept even for the next day. Such being the case, I hope, Government will come forward and exempt all such perishable articles which are essential foodstuffs. These things must be given priority in the matter of exemption because meat, fish and such other things are essential for the life of the poor people. The majority of people are meat-eaters, and even those so-called orthodox persons have begun to eat fish in these days. It is only very few people that do not take fish. Therefore, Government should help the people by exempting perishable foodstuffs, such as fish and meat.

“Then, Sir, as regards appointments in the Sales Tax Department, Harijans are very poorly represented. Again, the question of merit is raised. We do not know what is the standard and how they measure merit and ability. After all, those officers who sit upon them are persons who are new to the department and who have joined this department recently and the members of the Scheduled classes have been working there for a long time and so, they are under a disability in the matter of promotions. Therefore, I request that members of the Scheduled classes must be given some preference. I know the Hon. Minister is interested in Scheduled classes and I take this opportunity of requesting him to see that so many Harijans who are working in this department are promoted at the earliest possible time.”

4-45 P.M. * SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that the *Kamadhenu*, as styled by the Hon.

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Finance Minister, will fetch Rs. 18 crores next year and the expenditure will be only about Rs. 44 lakhs, which works out at a little more than 2 per cent. I congratulate the Hon. Minister on that achievement. I am glad that he proposes to exempt dramatic performances from the Entertainment Tax Act, from the commencement of the coming year. So far so good, and I thank him. I wish, however, that he had extended it to the other fields of fine arts, such as scientific dancing and music, both Carnatic and North Indian. Classical music and dancing are very much deteriorating, and they must be encouraged. The income from the Entertainment Tax is mostly from the picture-houses and not from other performances. Even if all performances other than picture-houses are to be exempted, I am sure, the Government will lose only a very little amount. I therefore request the Hon. Minister to consider this aspect of the question. In Kakinada for instance, there is the Saraswathi Gana Sabha which has been working for more than four decades. It is now a registered body constituted with respectable and responsible ladies and gentlemen of the place and there are yearly and periodical performances held every year. The performances are conducted not with a profit motive. The object of the Sabha is to develop the cultural and educational aspects of these fine arts and also the accompaniments used during the performances. I request that at least such institutions must be exempted from the operation of the Act. I particularly request the Hon. Finance Minister that along with the dramatic performances which are to be exempted, he must consider these cases also.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, கனம் நிதி மந்திரி கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களின் sales-tax காமதேனுவால் தான் இந்த மதுவிலக்கை நம்மால் நடத்த முடிந்தது என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. அதில் அவருடைய உவனத்திற்கு ஒரு விஷயத்தைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு நான் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். (Bullion merchants) தங்க வியாபாரிகள் இந்த மடாணத்தில் ஒரு இடத்திலிருந்து பல பாகங்களுக்குப் போய் தங்கம் வாங்குகிறார்கள், விற்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எந்தந்த ஊர்களுக்குப் போகிறார்களோ அந்த ஊர்களிலெல்லாம் தங்கம் வாங்குவதாக இருந்தாலும் விற்பதாக இருந்தாலும் அங்கேயெல்லாம் லைசென்சு வாங்கிக்கொண்டுதான் வாங்கவும் விற்கவும் வேண்டும் என்று ஒரு விதி இருக்கிறது. இந்த விதி திரு. நெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிலும் அதேபோல ஜில்லாவிலும் மட்டும்தான் இருக்கிறது. இவ்விரண்டு இடங்களில்தான் அவர்களுக்கு இந்த விதமான நிர்ப்பந்தம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் வேறு எந்தப் பகுதியிலுமில்லாமல் இந்த இரண்டு பகுதிகளில் மட்டும் இந்த நிர்ப்பந்தம் இருக்கவேண்டியதவசியமில்லை. ஏற்கனவே இந்த புலியன் மர்சென்களுக்கு போதிய வரிகள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அது போன்று இந்த சேல்ஸ் டாக்சில் இரண்டு பங்கு போடுவதிலும் அவர்களுக்கு ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. ஆனால் ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் அவர்கள் லைசென்சு வாங்கி விற்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது மிகவும் நியாயம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஒரு பர்மிட் முறையை வைத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். குறிப்பான ஒரு தொகையை அதாவது ஐந்து ரூபாயோ, இரண்டு ரூபாயோ கொடுத்து லைசென்சு வாங்கிக்கொண்டால் அந்த லைசென்சை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எந்த ஊரில் வேண்டுமானாலும் போய் வாங்கவும் விற்கவும் செய்யலாமென்று இருக்கவேண்டும். அதன்பிறகு இந்த லைசென்சை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்களுக்கு சேல்ஸ் டாக்ஸ் போடுவதற்கும் ஹேதுவாக இருக்கும். இவ்விதம் இனிமேல் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று

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கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவ்விதம் 1950-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து இந்த வேசென்சு வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் செய்வதாக இருந்தாலும் அல்லது சர்க்கார் இந்த பர்மிட் சிஸ்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தாலும் திருநெல்வேலி, அதோனி, ஜில்லாக்களிலிருப்பவர்களுக்கு Retrospective effect கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு விலக்கு அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இது தவிர பொதுவாக சிறிய வியாபாரிகளை இந்த விற்பனை வரி உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அதிகமாக துன்பப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக 200, 300 என்று கட்டும் வியாபாரிகளை ரொம்பவும் துன்பப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஆவிரக்கணக்காகவும், லட்சக்கணக்காகவும் பணம் செலுத்தும் வியாபாரிகள் தாங்கள் கமிஷன் எஜண்டுகள் என்று பாவித்து இந்த விற்பனை வரி அதிகாரிகளை ஏமாற்றிவிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் இந்த விற்பனை வரி அதிகாரிகள் பெரிய வியாபாரிகளிடம் போவதில்லை. இன்னும் இந்த விற்பனை வரி அதிகாரிகள் ஏழை வியாபாரிகளிடம் அனுதாபம் காட்டுவ தில்லை. பணக்கார வியாபாரிகளுக்குத்தான் அனுதாபம் காட்டுகிறார்கள். சுமார் ரூ. 500 கூட பணம் கட்டமுடியாத வியாபாரிகளுக்கு அதிகம் தொந்தரவு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு மனுக்கொடுப்பதற்குக் கூட சக்தி இல்லை. பாமர ஏழை வியாபாரிகளை இவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப் படுத்துகிறார்கள். இதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கண்டிப்பாக கவனித்து அவர்களை கண்காணிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கனம் நாகப்பா அவர்கள் மீன்களுக்கும், விற்பனைவரி இல்லாமல் exemption கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அதை நான் பரி பூர்ணமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஒரு நாள் இருந்தாலும் மீன்கள் கெட்டுப் போகுமென்று அவர் சொன்னார். நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால் இரண்டு மணி நேரம் கழிந்தாலும் உபயோகப்படாது என்று. போய்விடும். ஆகவே அவைகளுக்கும் exemption கொடுக்கவேண்டியது மிக மிக அவசியம்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“அவர் மீன்களுக்குமட்டும் சொல்லவில்லை. Meat-க்கும் exemption கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்.”

SRI K. T. KOSALAM :—“அதோடு மீன்களுக்கும் அவசியம் exemption கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“மற்றும் காலேஜ்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது விற்பனை வரி போடப்பட்டிருப்பதாக ஒரு agitation இருந்து வருகிறது. இதற்குமுன் இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கும் இந்த வருஷத் தில் சேர்த்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். செய்ண்ட் ஜேவியர் காலேஜில் மாணவர்கள் சென்ற மூன்று வருஷமாக ஹாஸ்டல் வைத்து நடத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் படித்துவிட்டு இப்பொழுது வேறு ஊர்களில் உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களும் இந்த விற்பனை வரியை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது எவ்விதம் பொருந் தும் என்பதை யோசித்துப்பார்க்க வேண்டும். அதை நிர்ப்பந்திக்காமலும் அவர்களுக்கும் ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கும் விற்பனை வரி போடாமலும் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதற்கு கனம் மந்திரி அவர் கள் பதில் சொல்வார்கள் என்றே நம்புகிறேன்.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has become a fashion now for every Member on both the sides to get up and congratulate the Hon. Minister in charge on being able to get so much of revenue. I do not see any point in this. In 1937 when the tax was introduced for the first time, the rate was As. 4; then it went up to As. 8 and afterwards to Rs. 1-9-0; thank God, it has stopped there. It is easy for the people who sit behind him such as Mr. Brahmanandam Reddi, Mr. Rajaram

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Nayudu, Mr. Kosalam—and the other pillars of Government who think that if they do not vote with the Government, the Govern- ment would fall—to be ready to support any measure that is likely to be brought forward by the Minister. They do not care how he gets the revenue. I cannot understand what is the basic policy underlying this tax. There is no rationale behind the very system of this sales tax. Under it, every person is being taxed, and there is no system to tax the rich men only. This sales tax is essentially a tax on the poor people and this Govern- ment are incapable of appreciating the difficulties of the poor. When a request is made ‘Please exempt food articles and the essential articles from this Act’, we are told ‘no’. That is why I say there is no rationale behind this tax at all. The tax is levied at two points, both at the manufacturers’ and the consu- mers’ end. I charge this Government, Sir: ‘you are collecting less than what the merchant himself is collecting as tax’. When the Hon. Minister got up in connexion with his Transport busi- ness and said ‘I am raising the rate only by a pie for every mile of travel in a bua’, I said that while it is true that the increase is only a pie, the fact is that much more is being actually col- lected. In the same way here, in the name of sales tax, much more is being collected than what ought to be collected by the Government. I ask the Hon. Minister: has he thought over this question so far? The Hon. Minister is not tired of saying that his Kamadhenu brings him so many crores. Yes, and who is this Kamadhenu? The ordinary poor man in the country is the Kamadhenu for him and he can easily gloat over it now. But he must also remember, Sir, that when he faces the elections next time, this very Kamadhenu, this sales tax, is going to be the graveyard for the party in power; because, when the mem- bers of his party go to the public and address them at meetings, when under adult franchise they have to go to the students, the labourers and everybody in the streets and ask them to cast their votes for the party in power, will not those people ask: ‘Have you not taxed our food, have you not taxed essential commodities, have you not taxed this and that?’ In fact, I remember the other day during question hour there was a suggestion made— at any rate it was thought so by some hon. Members, and I am not able to repeat it exactly—‘why not we have sales tax on food articles also?’ Well, Sir, that seems to be the policy of this Government. I find from the cut motions given notice of by the hon. Gentleman Sri V. Raghavayya that there is a suggestion to have sales tax on mica that is produced in the Nellore district when crores of rupees are made out of this mica business in that district . . .”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“We get royalty from mica, and there is also sales tax.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“Thank you very much for the information. My point is that the sales tax should

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be on a rationale basis; it should be such that the rate is more on luxury articles and less on foodstuffs and essential commodities.

"I ask the Hon. Minister another question: Is it not a fact that there is no proper recruitment of officers for the collection of this tax? Last year, Sir, my Friend Mr. Anwar very rightly said that all sorts of people from the Police, the Excise, the Revenue and other departments and also Sub-Registrars and District Registrars, were taken in as officers in the Sales Tax department, people who did not know how to behave with the public. I know an authority that even to-day there are Excise Sub-Inspectors who are Commercial Tax Officers and they have to deal with the merchants who have to pay sales tax. I am prepared to give facts and figures to prove what I say. When the Excise department was closed, the Excise people were drafted into this department, and even to-day I say there is no particular system of recruitment. No doubt, the Hon. Minister may say there is a proposal to have a tribunal which will go into cases on appeal, but I submit under the rules, the personnel has not been announced yet. This Government have been despotic all these four years and in respect of this tribunal also, they continue to be despotic. I trust the Hon. Minister will be pleased in his own time to tell us, when he appoints these people, how much they will draw, what right the public have to approach the tribunal and such other things. In order that the people should not misunderstand and in his own interest, I would request the Minister to frame rules and publish them early, not to treat this matter as the Government have been treating the question of the Rajaji Hall in respect of which when we asked them to publish the rules, they said 'no rules'. Let him publish the rules early, let him leave the appointments to the Service Commission, and I request that in his own interest he must see there is no trouble at all."

* JANAB ABDUL KHADER JAMALI :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களால் கோரப்பட்ட இந்த மானியத்தை முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கக்கூடியவகையில் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லவிரும்புகிறேன். சென்ற பட்ஜெட் பொது விவாதத்தின்போது விற்பனை வரி வசூலிக்கப்படுவதிலிருக்கும் குறைகளைப் பலர் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். நானும் எடுத்துச் சொன்னேன். அப்பொழுது விற்பனை வரிக்கு tribunal ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் முறையிட்டோம். முறையிட்டதன்பேரில் சர்க்காரும் அதைக் கவனித்து tribunal-ஐ ஏற்படுத்திவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால், tribunal-இல் மூன்று பேர்களை சர்க்கார் நியமிக்கப்போகிறார்கள். ரிடையர் ஜட்ஜ் ஒருவரும், மற்றும் இரு மூவரில் இப்பொழுது விற்பனை வரி கொடுக்கக்கூடியவர்களின் பிரதிநிதி எனக்க இயலும். ஏனெனில், மூவரும் சர்க்காருடைய குறைகளைக் கவனிப்பதில், இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் அப்பீல்களெல்லாம் எப்படி தீர்க்கப்படுகிறதோ, அதேமுறையில்தான், இந்த tribunal-மூன்று பேர் தீர்க்கப்படும் அப்பீல்களும் தீர்க்கப்படுமென்று நான் அஞ்சுகிறேன்."

[22nd March 1951] [Janab Abdul Khader Jamali]

"கனம் நிதி கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் நிதி மந்திரியாயிருந்த இந்த நான்கு வருஷத்திற்குள், குறைந்தது 50 அல்லது 60 கோடி ரூபாய்வரையிலும் விற்பனை வரியிலிருந்து பெற்றிருப்பார்களென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஆனால், இந்த மிகுந்த தொகையைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு இனத்தாருக்கு சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது ஒரு வசதி செய்துகொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று யோசித்துப்பார்க்கப்போனால், இல்லையென்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டிய நிலையிலிருக்கிறது. இந்த 50, 60 கோடி ரூபாய் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய இவர்களை திருடர்களை விட மிகவும் மோசமான நிலைமையில் சர்க்கார் நடத்துகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் வியாபாரிகளை மிகவும் கீழ்த்தரமாக நடத்துகிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகின்றேன்."

"வியாபாரிகள் விற்பனை வரி ஆபீசுக்குச் சென்றால், அங்கு போய் உட்காருவதற்குக்கூட வேண்டிய வசதி இல்லையென்று சென்ற வருஷங்கூட புகார்கள் கூறப்பட்டன. ஆனால், அதை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து ஒருவிதமான விமோசனமும் செய்யவில்லை. இந்த மாகாண வருமானத்தின் நான்கில் ஒரு பங்கு வருமானத்தைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய இந்த இனத்தாருக்கு சாதாரணமான இந்த வசதிகூட சர்க்கார் செய்துதரவில்லை என்பது மிகவும் வருந்தக்கூடிய விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது."

"அத்துடன், முக்கியமாக விற்பனை வரி உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் வியாபாரிகளை ஒரு தேதி குறிப்பிட்டு அப்பீலுக்கு வரச்சொல்லியிருந்தால், அந்த அப்பீல் தினத்திற்கு மறுநாள்தான் அப்பீலுடைய 'ஸம்மன்' கிடைக்கிறது. உடனே, அப்பீலுக்கு வரவில்லையென்று கோர்ட்டில் ஒருமுகமாக தீர்ப்புக் கூறி, ஏழைகளுக்கு ஆயிரம், இரண்டாயிரம் ரூபாய் என்று அபராதம் போட்டு வசூலிக்கப்பட்டும் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் அதிகாரம் அவர்களுக்கு இருப்பதால் அவ்விதம் செய்யப்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது tribunal வந்திருப்பதனால் இதற்கு ஒரு விமோசனம் கிடைக்கும். சர்க்கார் மூன்று அதிகாரிகளையும் தாங்களே நியமித்துக்கொள்வார்களானால், வியாபாரிகளுக்கு ஒருவிதத்திலும் புயன் ஏற்படாது. வியாபாரிகளுடைய கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்களைத் தெரிந்த ஒருவரை அந்த மூவரில் ஒருவராக நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

"இன்னொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். கனம் நிதி கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களுக்கு நமது எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் supplementary demand-இன் போது ஆடு மாடுகளுக்கு விற்பனை வரி கூடாது என்று தெரிவித்தார். அதைக் கவனிப்பதாகவும் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது. அதையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

"திருச்சிராப்பள்ளியிலிருந்து வந்து நாங்கள் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் முறையிட்டிருக்கிறோம். கேளு கலையென்று தமிழில் சொல்வார்கள். அதாவது ஆட்டுத் தலை, குடல் இவைகளை விற்பவர்கள். அவர்களிடமிருந்து வரி வசூல் செய்யப்படுவதால் அவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதற்கும் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் விமோசனம் செய்துதரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். வியாபாரிகளுக்கு அதிக வசதி செய்துதருவதுடன், அவர்களை நேர்மையாக நடத்தும்படி தங்கள் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் உத்தரவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 24th March 1951.

[22nd March 1951]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 972 asked by Sri P. Venkatasubbiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd March 1951, page 148 supra.]

(a) Yes. The Collectors have been asked to adopt the register of looms compiled in 1945 as the basis and bring it up to date by making necessary additions or deletions, as the case may be, after verification by the Yarn Advisory Committee under the personal supervision of the local Textile Inspectors and the Textile Control Officers.

(b) Enumeration of looms has not been completed in all the districts. The information available is furnished below:—

Anantapur ..	16,511	Madras ..	8,736
Arcot, South ..	27,939	Madurai ..	30,860
Guntur ..	31,002	Krishna ..	11,537
Tanjore ..	10,293	Srikakulam ..	20,746
Visakhapatnam ..	15,541	Tiruchirappalli ..	23,949
Cuddapah ..	30,897	West Godavari ..	17,436
Bellary ..	18,177	South Kanara ..	8,003

(c) Actual allotments vary every month with the actual offers made by mills against running release orders. The number of bales allotted for the months of August, September and October 1950 to the districts in the State are furnished below:—

Quants.	August 1950.	September 1950.	October 1950.
Up to 6s ..	299	425	427
10s ..	16	55	123
11s to 17s ..	121	603½	648
18s to 24s ..	5,319½	5,038	4,080½
25s to 27s ..	5,194½	3,434½	2,565½
28s to 32s ..	1,910½	1,333½	1,144
36s to 40s ..	2,593½	1,947	1,246½
60s ..	1,666	1,332	593½
80s ..	544	750	482
100s ..	182	169	147
Folded ..	829	642½	783
Quantity offered by certain mills (countwar details not available).	..	581	..
Total ..	18,675	16,331	12,232

(d) It is not sufficient.

(e) The Government of India, who control the production and distribution of yarn in the Union, have been time and again urged to allot more quantities but they have not been able to allot increased supplies. The recent ban on exports is expected to improve the supplies available for internal distribution by April 1951 as announced by the Union Minister recently during his visit to this State.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 973 asked by Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai (on behalf of Sri N. R. M. Subbaraman) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd March 1951, page 153 supra.]

Statement showing the quantities of various foodgrains supplied to the people of the City of Madurai, from 1st October to 31st December 1950.

Week end.	Rice (in tons).	Wheat (in tons).	Maize (in tons).	Millets (in tons).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1950—				
7th October ..	292	90	18	10
14th October ..	378	289	15	40
21st October ..	390	135	15	15
28th October ..	388	65	14	3
4th November ..	386	200	16	..
11th November ..	385	164	..	3
18th November ..	386	194	15	6
25th November ..	378	37	14	4
2nd December ..	371	106	10	7
9th December ..	392	149	11	4
16th December ..	387	66	14	6
23rd December ..	371	153	17	6
30th December ..	389	73	18	3
Total ..	4,993	1,721	177	107

Supplies were made only in proportion to the stocks available.

Scale and composition of ration.

(c) *Rice eaters.*—8 oz. of rice, wheat, millets and/or semolina plus 2 oz. of semolina or wheat if semolina is not available plus 4 oz. of wheat, semolina, and/or millets according to availability.

Mixed diet eaters.—3 oz. of rice, wheat, millets and/or semolina plus 2 oz. of semolina or wheat, if semolina is not available plus 7 oz. of wheat, semolina and/or millets according to availability.

Millet eaters.—1 oz. of rice, wheat, millets and/or semolina plus 2 oz. of semolina or wheat if semolina is not available plus 9 oz. of wheat, semolina and/or millets according to availability.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, the 24th March 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Reform of Tamil script.

* 980 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI (on behalf of Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have come to any decision as regards the reformation of Tamil script;

(b) if so, what it is; and

(c) if not, when they will come to a decision?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a), (b) & (c) Last year the Government constituted a special committee to examine the question of the reform of Tamil script. The report of the Committee has been received and it has been sent to the Madras and the Annamalai Universities and the Tamil Academy, Madras, for their opinion in the matter of the reform of the script and for definite proposals, in case any reform was considered necessary.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any reply from the authorities they have consulted and if so, what it is?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“We have not yet got replies from the Madras and Annamalai Universities, but we have got a provisional reply from the Tamil Academy.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“Sir, in view of the large number of people interested in the subject, may I know whether the main proposals or the recommendations of the Committee will be made available to the public, so that they may be in a position to make suggestions on their recommendations?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“I do not think there is any objection to that at all. We shall place their recommendations on the table of the House.”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that the publishers, typewriter makers and lino-type makers are expecting the final recommendations of the Government, so that they may print the new scripts, if they are published very early, say, before the end of next month?”

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I do not think it is possible to pass any final orders on the question before the end of next month, because it is not a matter in which we can hurry through. In fact, there are very strong opinions expressed by certain people against any change at all and so we want to know the opinions of expert authorities in the matter."

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—" Sir, are the Government aware that already the 'Swadesa Mitran', one of the leading Tamil dailies of Madras, has accepted the Committee's recommendations and is printing its leaders in the special script? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" It is true that some of the leading papers have accepted the proposals, but still we have also consulted these expert bodies. In fact the Madras and Annamalai Universities have informed us that they have consulted their respective Boards of Studies in this matter and that they are examining the question. So, it is better that in such matters we get expert opinion."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, what is wrong with the existing formation of the Tamil script and what is the need for this reform? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" There is nothing wrong in the Tamil script at all. Reform does not mean that there is anything particularly wrong in it. But, certain experts in the matter thought that some reform of the script was necessary and they made certain suggestions and so the Government appointed a Committee, they have made certain suggestions in August 1950 and we have referred them to the respective authorities. As I have already said, we shall place the report on the table of the House when it is received."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Sir, in a matter like this which concerns the community at large, until the particular script is accepted by the public, why should the Government interfere and spend any money over such a controversial question? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" In a good matter in which we are convinced, or perhaps the House is convinced of the necessity, the House should create public opinion in its favour."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—" May I know, Sir, who are the members of this Committee and will the Government consider the desirability of placing their report on the table of the House? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I said, Sir, that the report of the Committee will be placed on the table of the House. The names of members of the Committee are : Sri T. S. Chockalingam, Editor, 'Dina Sari', Madras, Sri R. P. Sethu Pillai, Head of the Department of Tamil

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University of Madras, Sri S. Gopalan, All-India Radio, then Station Director, Madras, Sri T. N. Subramanyam, Sri K. Swaminathan, Principal, Government Arts College, Madras, Sri M. Varadarajan, Pachaiyappa's Colleg, and Sri T. P. Minakshisundaram Pillai, Chintadripet, Madras."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to place the views of the Tamil Academy on the table of the House? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The Tamil Academy sent two instalments of their views. In the first instance, the President of the Academy called a meeting of representative Tamil scholars and they came to tentative conclusions, which they forwarded to the Government. Subsequently when the report of the special committee was sent to them, they sent a provisional report on that. So, I must consult the Tamil Academy before I can publish their report."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, when it would be possible for the Government to place on the table of the House the recommendations of the Committee? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The question is it may take time to get it printed. As soon as it is printed, we shall place it on the table of the House."

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—" Sir, is it not a fact that public opinion is in favour of reducing a large number of scripts; is it not also necessary to reform Tamil both in the interests of mechanical efficiency and educational psychology and is it not a fact that the present number of scripts should be reduced to a considerable extent, say, to about 42? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" That is a very good answer to the question put to me by the hon. Member Mr. Kaleswara Rao about public opinion in the matter. In the meeting called by Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar of all the good Tamil scholars and journalists, the general public opinion was in favour of certain changes in the script, particularly in certain vowel sounds in conjunction with consonants, and public opinion seems to be in favour of the change."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—" Sir, is it a fact that in the name of reform, this is being used as an attempt to de-Sanskritise Tamil script? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I do not think it is right for us to read any such sinister motives into this matter."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Was the Dravida Kazhagam consulted on this point? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I have not known the Dravida Kazhagam as a cultural organization

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yet, but I find that one of the editors of the paper which represents Dravida Kazhagam was on the Committee appointed by Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar as President of the Tamil Academy, which was consulted in the matter."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Sir, are the Government aware that there is some opinion in the country that the Devanagari script should be introduced in all the South Indian languages and in some places the Roman script and whether the Government have taken any steps in either of these matters?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I am not aware of any serious public opinion in South India over it."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know, Sir, who represents the Dravida Kazhagam in the Committee appointed by Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"In the conference which he called, I find the Editor of *Viduthalai* and the editor of some other paper in Kancheepuram also, who are usually associated with the Dravida Kazhagam, among the persons who were invited for the conference."

Promotion of junior officers in Malabar Special Police.

* 981 Q.—JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Janab K. M. Seethi): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any of the junior officers in Malabar Special Police were put in charge of training officers in the Special Armed Police and whether they have been appointed as Assistant Commandants of that force; and

(b) whether such junior officers have been promoted to gazetted ranks; if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—" (a) & (b) A Subedar-Major or Subedar of the Malabar Special Police is in charge of the training of Officer Cadets of the Special Armed Police. Two of the Junior Officers of the Malabar Special Police who were in charge of the training have been promoted as Assistant Commandants. The fact that an officer is in charge of the training is not, however, one of the qualifications for promotion. It is a duty devolving on officers of the Malabar Special Police in turn."

Stockyards for iron and steel in Andhra districts.

* 982 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri B. S. Murthy): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state the number of stockyards for iron and steel in the Andhra districts except the Circars?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"The number of stockyards of iron and steel in the Andhra districts except the Circars is fourteen."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, what is the quantity of stock that is allotted to these stockyards and whether it is allotted on the basis of population, or on the basis of the area of the territory or on what other basis?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"A separate question may be put."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that for want of sufficient stocks, permits have been issued on stockholders either in Madras or Vijayavada, which causes great inconvenience to the people especially in the Ceded districts, and may I know, Sir, in view of such difficulty, whether the Government will consider the desirability of seeing that sufficient stock is made available in the stockyards of Rayalaseema?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"There is one stockholder in Kurnool who has got a stock of 480 tons and we are not going to increase it any more."

Transfer of junior officers of Malabar Special Police to District Armed Force.

* 983 Q.—JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID (on behalf of Janab K. M. Seethi): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the junior officers of the Malabar Special Police are transferred to the District Armed Force, and if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—"Junior Officers of the Malabar Special Police are not eligible for transfer to the District Armed Reserve as the nature of the duties of the Malabar Special Police and the District Armed Reserve and the training given to the officers in the two forces are different."

Parappalar Scheme.

* 984 Q.—SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY (on behalf of Sri S. C. Balakrishnan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investigation of Parappalar Scheme in Virupachi village, Palni taluk, is over;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the anicut, and the extent of the ayacut under the anicut; and

(c) when the work will be taken up for execution?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (a) No.
" (b) Does not arise.

" (c) The question of sanctioning the scheme will be considered after the investigation report is received. It cannot be said now whether, and if so, when the scheme can be taken up for execution."

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Status of junior officers of Malabar Special Police.

* 985 Q.—JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID (on behalf of Janab K. M. Seethi): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the grade of the junior officers in the Malabar Special Police is brought on a par with that of sergeants and Sergeant-Major of the Armed Reserve; if not, why not; and

(b) whether the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules are made applicable to the Malabar Special Police, and if not, why not?

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

Land colonization co-operative societies.

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

(a) the number of land colonization co-operative societies in the State;

(b) the number of such societies in the Andhra area; and

(c) the number in Rayalaseema, districtwar?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“A statement giving the particulars asked for is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Sir, from the statement laid on the table of the House, I find that out of a total number of 32 civilian co-operative land colonization societies, there is only one in Rayalaseema. So, in view of such a small number as that, will the Government consider the desirability of taking up land colonization societies which are under the consideration of the Government, especially in Kurnool, namely, Rawalcheruvu Colonization Society and the Siddapur Colonization Society this year?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“The matter will be considered.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“Sir, with reference to item (1) of the answer placed on the table of the House, namely, civilians co-operative land colonization societies in Visakhapatnam, may I know in which taluk of the district it is located and at what stage the matter is?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“A separate question may be put, Sir.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—“Sir, on going through the statement I do not find any colonization scheme for the Nilgiris. Is it not a fact that some societies have been already formed there and also share capital was collected? Will the Government examine the question and do what they can at a very early date?”

* Printed as Appendix I on page 319 infra.

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THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“There is a proposal before the Government and it is under consideration.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know, Sir, how many colonization societies are likely to be taken up this year and is it a fact that only six societies are going to be taken up and if that is the case, will the Government consider the desirability of including the two from Kurnool?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—“We cannot promise the exact number, Sir.”

Selection of Health Inspectors.

* 987 Q.—SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY (on behalf of Sri S. C. Balakrishnan): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Health Inspectors were selected in the year 1950;

(b) the number of seats that were reserved for the Harijans; and

(c) the number of Harijans who were actually selected?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) Forty Health Inspectors were selected in 1950.

“(b) Twenty-one.

“(c) No Harijan was selected as no applications were received from qualified Harijan candidates.”

Proposal to widen the existing bridge across the Vaigai.

* 988 Q.—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (on behalf of Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to widen the existing bridge across the Vaigai within the municipal limits of Madurai; and

(b) if so, when the work will be carried out?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) Representations have been received to widen the existing bridge across the Vaigai within the municipal limits of Madurai.

“(b) The estimates for the work have been called for from the Chief Engineer (Highways) and are awaited. The work will be started as soon as the estimates are sanctioned by the competent authority and funds are provided.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Sir, apart from widening the existing bridge across the Vaigai, may I know whether there is any proposal before the Government to have another bridge over the river within the municipal limits of Madurai or, are they going to stop with the widening of the existing bridge?”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ There is another proposal before the Government to have an alternate bridge across the river.”

Appointment of District Munsifs.

* 989 Q.—JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID (on behalf of Janab M. V. Hydross) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of District Munsifs in the Madras State who have been entertained as war service personnel;

(b) the number of District Munsifs who have been entertained as temporary hands during the last war;

(c) between these two categories of District Munsifs, who are given the seniority; and

(d) whether the same rule of seniority is observed in the case of the clerical staff in the Judicial and Revenue departments?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ (a) Twenty-six. (b) Forty-eight.

“ (c) Seniority is determined with reference to the date of first appointment in the service. Non-war service personnel who were appointed earlier were therefore given seniority over the war service candidates.

“ (d) The answer is in the affirmative.”

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

II.—PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE WITH THE DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARY'S NAME

11-15 a.m. SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Chair to the fact that in the statement placed on the table of the House day before yesterday, I see the statement is signed by one of the Secretaries to Government. Sir, when we put the question to the Ministers, it is the Ministers who should answer us. I do not know how the Secretary to the Government comes into the field. Sir, in answer to a question put to the Hon. Minister for Food, I find a statement is placed on the table of the House over the signature of Mr. Kuttalalingam Pillai. Sir, I do not know how the Secretary to the Food Department is competent to answer the question.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Is it a statement or paper placed on the table of the House? ”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ It is an answer to a question; it is a statement forming part of an answer put to the Hon. Food Minister. It is signed by Mr. M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai. It will do for us if that practice is discontinued.” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I think, Sir, your Secretariat and Government also will examine the question.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I hope this will satisfy the hon. Member.”

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III.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—cont.

(1) DEMAND VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES—cont.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Demand was discussed day before yesterday, when many hon. Members gave very valuable suggestions. I am particularly thankful to the hon. Member Sri N. S. Varadachari, who has specialised in this sales tax and who was also one of those who drafted the original Bill when it was drafted in 1939. He made two points in answer to the criticism offered by several hon. Members, and more so, with regard to the one criticism made by hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham, who walked into the goodwill trap willingly set by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ It is a remark which I protest against. I never walked into their parlour. In fact, they never came to me at all. I have studied this sales tax question on its merits. I have studied this subject as it obtains in France and Italy, and I thought we should take a good lesson from them. So, Sir, I never walked into the goodwill trap of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce.”

SRI P. NATESAN :—“ May I also point out, Sir, this remark is not justified. I protest on behalf of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce; they have never set any trap to draw in anybody. This Chamber exists on behalf of the people; it is an authority on trade and commerce; it has specially studied this sales tax, as it affects trade and commerce and as it is being levied by this Government, because they wanted to enforce Prohibition. Sir, other countries have a purchase tax, which is more beneficial to the consumer. I consider this Government only as a caretaker Government; because any suggestions we may make now, they are not going to give effect, for as the fresh elections are coming on early, they will only leave to the future Government to adopt any suggestions we may make now.”

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Sir, I also wish to echo the sentiments expressed by the two hon. Members who spoke just now. Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister is casting reflections on the activities of the Chambers of Commerce. The Hon. Minister himself knows how useful is the existence of these trade unions to the public, and particularly for the trade and commerce of this State.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, I do not know why three hon. Members have protested and protested vehemently. What is the remark I have made. I said the hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham had walked into the goodwill trap of the Chamber of Commerce.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ I never did any such thing.”

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Whatever it is, there is nothing which I have said, which needs any protest or withdrawal. Whatever it is, I know, of course the Chambers of Commerce are pleading for a single point tax. My hon. Friend Sri Varadachari has already explained that point. It may be, the Chambers of Commerce and my hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham have to say the same point, as both of them are thinking alike. Sir, this point was raised many a time before, we have examined it, and we have come to the conclusion that our system is the best. After all, whatever tax should come to the Government, it should come with the least harassment to the people. Whatever is due to us only, we want. After all, there are two points of view for every question. Of course, we know, in Bombay and Bengal, they have adopted the single point tax. We know what they are getting in Bombay. They are not getting as much as we do get here. So there must be something intrinsically wrong with their system. So I do not know why we should adopt their system here.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“Bombay has more of commission agency business.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“My hon. Friend Sri Varadachari has shown in his speech that by our system of sales tax we can trace the flow of goods when they change hands. This, in a single point tax, we cannot trace. Therefore we have done well in not adopting the system prevailing in Bombay. In Bombay, that Government appointed a committee of experts and economists. Dr. Hegde also was one of the members of that committee. They have all held the view that the Madras system is preferable.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“So they walked into the goodwill trap of the Madras Government!” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“I am glad Pakistan has walked into our goodwill system. Even in the Uttar Pradesh, where a large number of articles are taxed as a turnover tax, some of the articles are taxed at a single point. So, Uttar Pradesh tax is a combination of the single point tax and the turnover tax. There are certain articles which are taxed on their turnover sales; while some others are taxed only at a single point. On the whole what we get in our system seems to be above what we would get if a single point tax is levied. We are not anxious that we should get anything that is not due to us. We are only anxious that we should not lose any sum which is legitimately due to us. Hon. Members declared that in the collection of sales tax, we should not harass the people. I do not think the harassment will be the less, if at all there is harassment, if we adopt the single point tax. One hon. Member said that in our present system of tax, the last man the retail dealer is subject to heavy tax. But if it is a tax at a single point, it will be the first dealer who will have to pay the tax. But the hon. Member Mr. N. S. Varadachari has pointed

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out how it may be passed on to the next man, even if we adopt a single point tax. So there are advantages and disadvantages and whatever they may be, the balance of advantage is in favour of continuing our present system of sales tax. Under our system, as already pointed out, we can trace from which seller a certain article was purchased, and in this way we can trace the actual flow of trade. Sir, all the South Indian States, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and even the French Government at Pondicherry, are adopting our system of sales tax. So I feel we need not get back on our present structure of taxation.

“My hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham has raised the point that the cost of living index ought to be brought down, if necessary, even by reducing import duties. That is a very valuable suggestion. It is a matter pertaining to the Government of India. The Hon. Finance Minister of the Government of India and other experts there have already considered this point, and it is after mature consideration they are pursuing their present policy on imports. For, they feel, such a course will have a repercussion in the other spheres, and they will have to face a huge deficit budget; it will suppress actually nascent industries in the country, which are all dangers to be avoided. As I said, it is a suggestion to the Government of India and not to this Government.

“Another point that was raised by the hon. Member Mr. Hussain and several others was that essential articles must be tax-free. Then, of course it was said that the Government of India contemplate bringing in legislation declaring certain essential articles to be tax-free. Members feel no doubt that at least foodstuffs may be tax-free. I am really prepared to consider sympathetically the suggestion made by hon. Members, that at least rice and certain other important articles of food should be made tax-free. Perhaps hon. Members do not know what that would mean to us under loss of sales tax. It runs to a sum of six crores of rupees. That means, immediately, our spending capacity will be less to that extent, and that means we will have to curtail our expenditure on Education, Public Health, Medical and Police departments. Therefore it will have a serious repercussion on our State exchequer, and therefore we are unable to accept any suggestion which will make foodstuffs tax-free, because it means a loss of six crores of rupees to the State immediately. I am sure, as was pointed out by my hon. Friend Sri Varadachari, the Government of India will not do anything without proper consultation with the State Governments. For, it will have serious repercussions in several fields. Our State will lose six crores of rupees, and that again will affect the running of day to day administration and also our financial help which we may require on our capital works. I am sure, the Government of India will leave things as they are.

“My hon. Friend Sri Nagappa seems to be feeling that we are not levying any special tax on luxury articles. We are already imposing a luxury tax on motor cars. There is a separate tax, whereby we are levying four annas on every gallon of petrol sold. Then on motor cars a special tax of six pies in the rupee is levied

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at the stage of first sale in the State, besides the general sales tax of three pies in the rupee; and thereafter there is a general sales tax of three pies in the rupee at every subsequent stage. So this is indeed a luxury tax.

"Coming now to hides and skins, regarding the point raised by the hon. Member Mr. Anwar, we are now corresponding with hides and skins associations; after their replies are received we have to ask the opinion of the Board of Revenue. I do hope we will come to a decision which will be accepted by everybody. It is not as if we want to levy the tax at every point, which is not right. Even if it is done by mistake, there is a remedy open to the merchants. Sir, it is a somewhat ticklish point whether at all the points a sales tax should be levied; for ultimately the hides and skins are all exported outside. The Hides and Skins Association seems to think that since ninety per cent of the goods are being exported outside the Union, it must be tax-free at all points. But our legal advisers seem to think that only the last point or the penultimate and the last points may be exempt from sales tax. For when an article is purchased, it is not known whether it is intended to be consumed locally or for export. We are examining the matter; Travancore and Cochin Governments also are examining the point; in fact, the Minister of Travancore has suggested a conference of Ministers to examine the implications of Article 286 of the Constitution, for the wording of that Article is not happy. The Finance Minister of Travancore Mr. John, has suggested that the conference might be held in Travancore in regard to this matter so that all State Governments may adopt a uniform policy. The matter is being examined. We hope we will come to a happy decision in consultation with the Hides and Skins Association.

11-30 a.m. "Hon. Member Sri K. T. Kosalram spoke about the difficulties of bullion merchants. Last week I received a deputation from Adoni. The deputationists represented the difficulties experienced by the bullion merchants under the licensing system. They said that a dealer had to take a licence for doing business in a village, another licence for doing business in Adoni and yet another licence for doing business in Bellary. We are examining whether one licence could not be made to cover all the transactions in one taluk or district. We shall see what can be done.

"He also took objection to subjecting the hostels to sales tax. The case of the Young Women's Christian Association came to my notice. I saw some letters to the editor written by some persons in Tirunelveli complaining that the hostels run by them for the benefit of poor boys were subjected to sales tax. If a fixed amount is collected from the inmates, the presumption will be that the hostel is selling food. Hostels where the dividend system is in vogue, i.e., where the expenses are shared by the inmates, stand on a footing. I shall ask the Department concerned to see whether we cannot exempt from the operation of the Sales Tax Act hostels which are run for service and not for profit. The matter will be examined and I hope that we shall be able to take a decision soon."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Will the Government consider the exemption of social clubs like the Cosmopolitan Club in Madras? The Club has not made any profit or declared any dividend."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Some time ago the Cosmopolitan Club asked for exemption from the operation of the Sales Tax Act. The Club is selling coffee and tiffin to its members and their guests and the transaction comes under the definition of sale. It can collect sales tax from the consumers."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"The Club is making profit."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Here is a member of the Club who says that it is making profit."

"Whether an institution is a *bona fide* service institution and not an institution for making profit requires careful consideration. Now that the point has been brought to our notice, we shall certainly consider it sympathetically and pass orders very soon."

"Hon. Member Mr. Hussain said that, unless additional staff was sanctioned, there would be harassment to the assesses. We are anxious to get as much money as possible. If the staff is increased, there will be less of evasion. Wherever a case is made out for additional staff, we are sanctioning it. The Tirunelveli district has become a big one from the point of view of sales tax. There is only one Commercial Tax Officer for the whole district and his jurisdiction has become vast. Under Part II Scheme of this year, we are bifurcating the district and appointing one more Commercial Tax Officer. Proposals are coming up for increasing the number of Assistant or Deputy Commercial Tax Officers wherever there is need. We have got the yardstick of so many assesses for every Assistant or Deputy Commercial Tax Officer and we sanction additional staff on the basis of that yardstick."

"Hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham pleaded that benefit performances must be exempted from entertainments tax. I do not know whether he has realized the full implication of what he said. To the extent of exemption, the municipalities will lose their share of the tax. The benefit performances must be real benefit performances. In the guise of a benefit performance, the actors and the owner of the place of the performance should not be paid enormous amounts."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I did not suggest that all charity performances should be exempted from entertainments tax. I only suggested that the expenses might be allowed to be deducted from the collections. At present the expenses are not allowed to be deducted for assessing sales tax."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What exactly the approved expenditure is must be defined."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I have no objection to defining approved expenditure. Only let it be cut down from the collections."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have known of benefit performances in the City and the mufassal. The artist takes away Rs. 2,500 or 3,000. After deducting the rent for the hall and the other expenses, the balance is only about Rs. 1,000. What is the sacrifice that the artist is making? Just to escape the tax, a performance may be called a benefit performance, the actor paid about Rs. 2,500 and only the excess will go for the charitable purpose of opening a reading room or school. It is not desirable to lay down a general rule exempting all benefit performances from entertainments tax. The Government must get the tax where it is due. They have got the power to exempt any set of performances. The Government examine each application on its merits and grant exemption in deserving cases. The Deputy and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers also have got the power of exemption but that power is circumscribed by rigid rules.

"All matters of administrative detail are placed before the Sales Tax Advisory Committee. It has done some very good work. We do consult the Committee, it goes into every question thoroughly and makes a recommendation and then only we act. All the points raised by the hon. Members will certainly be considered by that Committee."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"The Hon. Minister said that the Government would consider the exemption of hostels in which the dividend system was in vogue. There is a boarding home run for the benefit of the poor boys in the St. Xavier's High School, Palayamkottai. The management of the hostel has submitted a petition to the Hon. Minister. It is now charging Rs. 25 for every boarder, and if the dividend system were introduced, the rate will work out to about Rs. 35 per head. The High School authorities are making some contribution to the hostel. Will the Government consider the exemption of such hostels also?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have already covered that point. I said that I was inclined to consider such cases sympathetically, that we were examining the question and that we would pass orders very soon.

"The Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, for constituting which there has been an agitation for a long time, will come into existence perhaps by the 1st June this year. Thereafter there will not be scope for levelling the complaints which have been levelled against the Board of Revenue so far. The Tribunal will go into every appeal and give relief wherever necessary. We do not want it to decide always in favour of the Government or in favour of the complainants. It must examine each appeal on its merits and pass orders. I am sure it will go a long way to mitigate the hardships of the assesseees and give them the psychological consolation that an independent tribunal has gone into their case and accepted or rejected their appeal.

"In this Demand we have taken credit for Rs. 25,00,000 under Betting Tax Act. No hon. Member referred to it and that means

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that the House has allowed us to take credit for Rs. 25,00,000. The hon. Members should know that we have allowed the continuance of races for another two years. On this point there was no criticism.

"I request hon. Member Mr. H. S. Hussain to withdraw the cut motion and allow the House to grant the Demand as it is."

* JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, before withdrawing my cut motion, I would request the Hon. Minister for Finance to let us know whether it is the firm intention of the Government not to yield either to the Centre or the Constitution on the question of exempting essential articles of food from sales tax."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not a question of defiance of any constitutional authority. If the Parliament in its wisdom were to pass a law exempting certain articles from sales tax, we are bound to obey it. But we shall take all possible steps to dissuade them from passing such a law. Exemption of essential articles means a loss of six crores of rupees to this State. I am not in a position to incur such a huge loss at present."

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN:—"Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,55,000 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND X—STATE LEGISLATURE.

* THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, 11.45
on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move— a.m.

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,48,800 under "Demand X—State Legislature".'

"This sum makes provision for the following items:—

	RS.
25. o. Legislative Assembly	8,37,500
25. p. State Legislature Secretariat	2,21,500
25. q. Legislative Council	1,57,400
25. r. Elections for Legislatures	22,16,800
25. z. Charges in England—cost of publications.	600
Total	34,33,800
25. y. Deduct—Contributions recoverable from the Government of India	(—) 10,85,000
Balance	23,48,800

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"The pay and allowances of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman are 'charged' expenditure and they have not, therefore, been included in these amounts. The total 'charged' expenditure comes to Rs. 48,200.

"We have served in this House for the last nearly five years and it has been our privilege to enact some very momentous pieces of legislation. We shall have to carry on till the first General Elections under our New Constitution to be held at the end of this year. I am sure it is our unanimous wish that we should express again our great appreciation of the admirable way in which you, Sir, have been conducting the deliberations of this House, carrying out your duties faithfully, without fear or favour, doing justice to all sections of the House equally.

"*Re-organization of the Legislature Secretariat.*—In accordance with the provisions of Article 187 of the Constitution, the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature has been constituted as an independent department and it has been divided into the Assembly Secretariat and the Council Secretariat, and, as a result, four English Reporters, one Tamil Reporter and one Telugu Reporter have been sanctioned for the Legislative Council. The scale of pay of the Reporters has been raised from Rs. 120—250 to Rs. 200—400 and it has also been decided to give an advance increment for every completed 4 years' of service to senior men in the cadre up to a maximum of 4 increments.

"*The New Assembly Hall.*—As, under the New Constitution, the Madras Legislative Assembly will consist of 375 members, the present buildings will not be sufficient to accommodate them. It has, therefore, been decided to provide a larger building for the purpose and accordingly a building is under construction in the Government Estate, Mount Road, close to the Rajaji Hall at a total cost of over Rs. 7 lakhs. Good progress has been made in the construction of the building and it can be expected that it will be completed long before the General Elections are over. It may be that even before we dissolve this Assembly, we may have one sitting in the new Assembly Hall. (Hon. Members: 'Hear, hear'.) It will be the temporary habitation of the new State Assembly till the permanent State Legislature buildings to house both the Chambers can be constructed.

"The major portion of the Demand, namely, Rs. 22,16,800 has been provided under "Elections for Legislatures" and it is intended to meet the expenditure on the conduct of the first General Elections under the New Constitution to the Union House of the People and the State Legislature during the course of the next financial year. The estimate is based on three times the actual expenditure incurred in 1945-46 when General Elections were held last to the State Legislature, as the new electorate is over three times that which elected members to this House.

"In this connection, I would like to give a brief summary of the steps taken for the preparation of the electoral rolls, and the conduct of elections under the New Constitution.

24th March 1951] [Sri B. Gopala Reddi]

"*Preparation of electoral rolls under the new Constitution.*—The draft electoral rolls for the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Union House of the People under adult suffrage were originally prepared on the basis of the enumeration of voters conducted in October, 1948 with reference to the instructions of the Constituent Assembly. Later, the 'Representation of the People Act, 1950' was enacted under which the qualifying date and qualifying period in respect of the electoral rolls first prepared under the Act is the 1st March 1950 and the period from the 1st April 1947 to the 31st December 1949, respectively. In view of this liberalisation of the qualifications, it became necessary to prepare supplementary electoral rolls. Accordingly, a supplementary enumeration of voters was carried out throughout the State in June 1950 and supplementary electoral rolls on the basis of that enumeration were prepared and printed. 15.38 lakhs voters were enumerated and included in the supplementary electoral rolls. The total number of voters in the original and supplementary electoral rolls, deducting the number of deceased voters, is 270.18 lakhs as against the estimated population of 542.9 lakhs as on 1st March 1950.

"The preliminary electoral rolls for the Madras Legislative Assembly and the House of the People were published throughout the State (except in the Laccadives and Minicoy and Amindivi islands) during the latter part of November 1950 and early in December 1950. Wide publicity was given to this publication through Press Notes and a series of advertisements in all newspapers and broadcast announcements. The last date for filing claims and objections was finally fixed as 16-1-1951 after two extensions, and the Revising Authorities were asked to complete their sittings by 15-2-1951. The preparation and printing of the final lists of amendments to the electoral rolls are proceeding and these lists together with the Preliminary rolls will be published as the final rolls. This final publication will be made after the constituencies are delimited, unless the Representation of the People Act, 1950, is amended so as to permit the final publication also by territorial areas as urged by this Government.

"The Election Commission, India, has since directed that the electoral rolls of Ichapur and Sompeta taluks of Srikakulam district should be published in Oriya also, as the Oriya population in those taluks is more than 20 per cent of the total population in those taluks. For a similar reason, the Election Commission has directed that the electoral rolls for Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary districts should be printed in Kannada also. The Collectors of these districts have been asked to implement this direction. In view of this, the last date for the filing of claims and objections in Ichapur and Sompeta taluks has been further extended up to 22-5-1951 and that in Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug taluks up to 22-6-1951."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—"On a point of information, Mr. Speaker I want to know whether the electoral rolls of other taluks are also published in Telugu."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ We have examined this. The criterion is that 20 per cent of the population should be Telugus. If 20 per cent of the population are Telugus in other taluks, certainly the electoral rolls would have been published in Telugu. But unfortunately in the other taluks of Bellary district, the percentage of the Telugus is less than 20.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ What about Bellary taluk? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Electoral rolls for Bellary are already in Telugu.

“ The rolls in respect of the West Coast Islands could not be published till now in view of transport difficulties. At last, the Government have succeeded in chartering a motor vessel from Messrs. Brunton and Company Engineers, Limited, Cochin for the purpose. The preliminary rolls relating to these islands, have been ordered to be published in the offices of the Electoral Registration Officers concerned (the Tahsildars, Kozhikode and Mangalore) on 19—3—1951 and the vessel would have started on its first onward voyage on 22—3—1951 for carrying the preliminary rolls and forms for claims and objections to the islands. After the expiry of the period of 21 days, the vessel will proceed on its second voyage and bring back the claims and objections.

“ The number of claims and objections received has not been very large, indicating that the registration of voters has been satisfactory. Complete reports have been received from all districts except Bellary. The total number according to the reports received so far is 68,292 claims and 8,086 objections.

“ The electoral rolls for the Madras Legislative Council have been prepared and printed, and they will be published as the preliminary rolls after the constituencies for that body have been delimited, unless the Representation of the People Act, 1950, is amended so as to permit the final publication also by territorial areas as urged by this Government. The number of voters in the draft rolls of the Local Authorities' Graduates' and Teachers' constituencies, are 8,218, 24,904 and 16,357 respectively.

“ A total sum of Rs. 56,72,907-13-5 has been spent on the preparation and printing of electoral rolls from August 1948 up to 30—11—1950 and an expenditure of Rs. 11,71,910-9-6 is estimated to be incurred from 1—12—1950 up to 31—3—1951 in connexion with the finalisation of the rolls.

“ The details of actual expenditure up to 30th November 1950 are :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of paper and stationery	14,14,703	5	11
Charges for printing	15,57,848	4	7
Cost of extra establishment including travelling and other allowances	21,51,217	13	9
Other charges—Contingencies	5,49,138	5	2
Total	56,72,907	13	5

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“ *Conduct of the first general elections under the new constitution—(i) Delimitation of Constituencies.*—The Parliamentary Delimitation Committee has forwarded its proposals to the Election Commission and the latter is now considering them.

“ (ii) *Ballot Boxes.*—The Government of India have decided that steel ballot boxes should be used for the elections under the New Constitution. The total requirements of this Government for ballot boxes for these elections are a little over 4 lakhs. This Government have already got about 1,40,000 wooden ballot boxes (50,000 in the custody of the Collectors being the boxes which were used in previous elections, and 86,414 recently manufactured in jails in this State). The Election Commission has been addressed for its concurrence to the use of the wooden ballot boxes. It is not agreed so far. Pending its reply, this Government have decided to place orders for the supply of 2,70,000 steel boxes.

“ (iii) *Polling Arrangements.*—All the Collectors have been asked to submit proposals for the location of polling stations in each taluk. According to these proposals there will be one polling station for each polling area. The villages included within the same panchayat and the villages within the jurisdiction of the same village officers (who have to identify the voters) will be included in the same polling area. Normally, 1,500 voters will be allotted to a polling station with 2 booths. As it is expected that there will be equal number of men and women voters, there will be one booth for men and another for women at each polling station. In areas where there are large numbers of gosha women voters, separate booths manned by women polling staff will, as far as possible, be provided. Villages with a small number of voters in each will be grouped together, subject to the condition that no voter should generally have to travel more than 3 miles to record his vote. In agency areas, however, where the population is sparse and scattered, the limit has been extended to 10 miles to secure a reasonable number of voters at each polling station. Each polling booth will have two voting compartments—one for the State Assembly and the other for the House of the People. Polling stations will not be located in places with religious significance such as temples, peerla chavadis, churches and mutts. According to the availability of buildings, the polling stations will be located in the following order of preference :—

- (1) Public buildings belonging to Government or local bodies other than rest-houses or Travellers' Bungalows or Choultries.
- (2) Private buildings like Aided Schools getting assistance from Government or local bodies.
- (3) Rest-houses, Travellers' Bungalows or Choultries.
- (4) Private buildings secured by amicable negotiation.
- (5) Private buildings requisitioned.
- (6) Temporary structures.

“ (iv) *Polling Programme.*—In view of the enlarged electorate as a result of the adult franchise and the limited Police and Polling

[Sri B. Gopala Reddi] [24th March 1951]

personnel available, it is not possible to adhere to one-day's simultaneous polling throughout the State, as in the past, for the forthcoming general elections in our State. The elections will be spread over a number of days and a programme has been tentatively drawn up, based on police parties (there will be 15 different parties) for completing the elections throughout the State within a period of 21 days. The elections in one House of the People constituency (and the component State Assembly constituencies) will be held on one day, and the Police party will then move to the next constituency for conducting the elections there after about two days allowed for the march. It is expected that the polling will be held from 1st to 21st December 1951 in this State. There will be no polling on Sundays and other holidays. The results of the election in each constituency will be declared as soon as possible after the polling therein.

“Legislation.—The new law relating to the conduct of elections, corrupt and illegal practices and the trial of election petitions will be enacted by Parliament during its present session on receipt of the report of the Select Committee to which the concerned Bill, viz., the Representation of the People (No. II) Bill, 1950 has been referred by it.

“Sharing of election expenditure.—It has been agreed that the expenditure on the preparation of electoral rolls should be shared equally by the Government of India and the State Government. Whenever, as proposed, elections to the State Legislative Assembly and the House of the People, are held simultaneously, the expenditure on the actual elections will be shared in the same way.

“Hon. Members are aware that the Election Commission did not approve of our old method of voting, namely, the coloured box system. The Election Commission insist that it must be by symbols, and symbols also will not be on a party basis but on the basis of individuals. One symbol might be given to a Congress candidate in one constituency and the same symbol might be given to a Socialist candidate in the neighbouring constituency. That is one important change that the Election Commission have made, and this is also found in the Representation of the People Act.

“With these words, Sir, I move that the Demand be granted.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“I want to know, Sir, whether elections to the State Assembly Constituencies and the House of People Constituencies will be held simultaneously. I also want to know whether in North Arcot, Chingleput and Bellary districts, the voters' lists are printed in two languages, namely, Tamil and Telugu and Telugu and Kannada.”

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—“Sir, while we agreed to the re-arrangement of the Demands and also to the allocation of time, we did not realise that elections would form part of this Demand. In view of the elaborate statement

24th March 1951] [Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] made by the Hon. the Leader of the House, who is the Minister for Elections, I would like to make a representation that the time of two hours allotted for discussion of this Demand will not be sufficient.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Four hours will be allotted for this Demand.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“With reference to the question of the hon. Member Mr. Kaleswara Rao, I may tell him that there is no taluk in North Arcot district where the electoral rolls are printed in Telugu. In Chingleput district, Satyavedu firka will have electoral lists printed in both Tamil and Telugu. There is no other taluk or firka in which the electoral rolls are printed in both the languages, because they do not satisfy the criterion of 20 per cent population. In Ichapur and Sompeta taluks of Srikakulam district, and in Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district, the electoral rolls have been printed in two languages, because those taluks satisfy the 20 per cent criterion.

“As regards the other question of the hon. Member Mr. Kaleswara Rao, I may inform him that elections to the House of People Constituencies and their component State Assembly Constituencies will be held on the same day.”

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—“As far as Madras City is concerned, in how many languages have the electoral rolls been prepared?” 12 noon

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“As far as I remember, they have been prepared in both Telugu and Tamil.”

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—“Why not in Malayalam?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“The criterion is that there should be 20 per cent of voters speaking that language. Malayalees do not satisfy this condition.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Motion moved—

‘That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,48,800 under Demand X—State Legislature.’”

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘That the allotment of Rs. 23,48,800 under Demand X—State Legislature be reduced by Rs. 100.’

“Sir, although opinions may differ, I think that one can speak on any subject he likes under this Demand.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“No, one can speak on State Legislature only.”

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—“It is my view, Sir. Others may not agree with me. I was

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cautious enough to say that 'opinions might differ.' It is these Hon. Members who pass all laws here relating to so many things. Therefore, I would like to suggest to them what their policy ought to be in passing such laws.

"While speaking on this Demand in previous years, several hon. Members made suggestions to send our Hon. Speaker to England or to America to witness the proceedings of the parliament there. I alone opposed then. I am not going to speak on that now, but I want to say that our Assembly happens to be a peculiar Assembly in the Indian Union. It is peculiar because there is unity in diversity. Among different political parties, though they differ from each other, there is unity and harmony. In other State Legislatures the Members speak in Hindi or in English. But here the hon. Members speak in English, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Urdu. It is a rare privilege and it is also to our credit that our hon. Members are able to speak in so many languages though many Members do not understand some languages. (Laughter.)

"Further in dress also we differ from each other. In northern India there may be one or two modes of dress. But here we see certain members in western style with uniform and neckties, some with khaddar caps, khaddar shirts and dhoties, and others with Turkish cap and long coat like my hon. Friend Janab Abdul Hameed Khan. Certain hon. Members come to the House even without 'a shirt on their body'. (Laughter.) These are the peculiar things we see here alone.

"I do not want that our hon. Speaker should be sent to any other place, but my honest opinion is that our Hon. Speaker is a 'living book of Parliamentary Rules'. I would suggest to you, Sir, to open a college to give training to Speakers so that they may be useful in future to the various Legislatures in India. You are competent enough to train Speakers and send them from our State to other States. (Laughter.) I am sure they will be the best Speakers if they undergo training under you.

"Excuse me, Sir, if I say that in spite of your amiable manners and adaptability, you are a very dangerous man also. (Laughter.) If you give a ruling, neither an angel nor a devil can defy it. (Laughter.) With much vehemence and power you do it, and your power is inversely proportionate to your pygmy stature. Even that I appreciate.

"Coming to the Deputy Speaker, I shall say she is the luckiest lady in the whole of India. Is there anywhere in the Indian Union a lady who is either Speaker or Deputy Speaker?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"There are cases of this sort in Orissa and Assam."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—"Then, I will say she is one of the lucky ladies in the Indian Union."

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"Sir, I want to be honest and outspoken. The Deputy Speaker is always like a machine and she is not practical but she is mechanical. She does not adjust herself to circumstances. When an hon. Member is speaking, she does not allow even one minute more than the allotted time. That is the whole trouble. But she is a clever lady. When she speaks, she somehow circumvents the rule to see that the Hon. Speaker gives her more time.

"Next I come to the hon. Members of international reputation. What are they and how they do things in this Assembly. Sir, personally I am a friend of every one of them. They are all very good people when they are outside this Assembly but when they get into the Assembly hall they are completely metamorphosed and become victims to their party rules sacrificing or mortgaging their conscience. When we speak on a particular subject, they support us but when the voting stage comes, they are against us. That is how things are going on here. Sir, we have been in this Assembly for the last about six years. All of us know that for one day's sitting we are spending at least Rs. 3,000 as daily allowance alone for the Members. In addition to this travelling allowance is paid to hon. Members. Further we draw a monthly salary of Rs. 150. On the whole we are paying to all the 215 Members 3 lakhs of rupees per year. But what is the opinion of the public about the work we are doing here? That can be summed up in the following two couplets of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Urdu:—

الہی کیسی مصیبتوں میں یہ ہند والے پڑے ہوئے ہیں
 قدم قدم پر انہیں کے خاطر مٹم کے جالے لگے ہوئے ہیں
 جو آئے خادم ہمارے بنکر وہ کر رہے ہیں مٹم ہمیں پر
 غضب ہے یا رب مکان کے باہر مکان والے پڑے

ہوئے ہیں

This is what the people outside feel about us. They send us here as their representatives and they expect certain good things from us. You, the representatives of the people, are doing some things as you think with the best of intentions. You think, you are kind to them, but they take your kindness as cruelty. Your friendship is like that of the bear in the story which I shall narrate. A man was having a bear and one day he had to go from one village to another village. The way lay through a jungle. He took the bear also with him. The bear loved the man above all things. They had nothing to eat in the jungle and were hungry. Then the man got a jack fruit plucked from a tree. Both of them partook of it. Soon after that, the man began to sleep. The bear was always very loyal to his master, and would not tolerate anybody disturbing his sleep even to the slightest extent. When the bear saw the flies gathering on the face of its master, it plucked a branch of a tree and simply fanned so that flies might go out. But still the flies were worrying. The bear got wild and wanted to kill them immediately. Therefore it took a big stone

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and put it on the face of the master with the object of killing the flies but it actually killed the master. (Laughter.) That is how your (Government's) kindness is to these people. You think you are doing good to the people by your taxation policy, prohibition policy, rationing, etc. But really you only trouble them."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Ministers' salary is not covered by this Demand. Only the salary of the hon. Members is covered by this Demand. Therefore, the hon. Gentleman cannot, under this Demand, criticise the policies of the Hon. Ministers."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—" I am not discussing the policy of the Hon. Ministers. I am discussing the taxation policy, prohibition policy, etc., as these members pass the laws which you carry out."

RAJA MUTHIA CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Referring to the point raised by the Hon. the Leader of the House, may I ask your view as to whether we are not right in discussing the policy of the Ministry with regard to their work in the Legislature? We are entitled to discuss the policy adopted towards legislative business. Suppose the Hon. Ministers rush through Bills. That is a matter of policy."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes. That can be discussed."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, all that can be raised under Demand IX and not under Demand X. Demand IX is 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff'. Points regarding how the Ministers behave in the Legislative Assembly, how they answer questions and rush through Bills can be raised under Demand IX and not under this Demand."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—" Sir I am only stating how the hon. Members of this House support these Hon. Ministers in adopting a policy which is detrimental to the interests of the public. Sir, because the hon. Members of this House are supporting these Hon. Ministers in what all they do, the Hon. Ministers go astray. That is my point."

" Sir, we, the hon. Members of this House, have got some responsibility. Everyone of us gets a monthly salary of Rs. 150 and T.A. and D.A. also Rs. 12-8-0. Have we come here to play? We come here on several occasions. What do we find? We find the Secretary is ringing the bell as there is no quorum. This is what is happening. Are we doing our duty? Are we not responsible people? What will the visitors and the people of this State think of us? So many hon. Members come here and after 5 or 10 minutes go away simply to get their Rs. 12-8-0 daily allowance. (Sri R. V. Swaminathan : 'As you are doing') Everybody is doing it. If the cap fits you wear it. I say, Sir, we have to be here when the Assembly goes on. Out of the 215 M..."

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how many are present here? Here I am reminded of a story. There was once a man in Bokhara. His only boy fell ill. He tried his level best with all doctors but he could not get him cured. Finally he took a vow that if the boy was cured, he would give thousand rupees to the eldest son of Iblees (the head Satan). The boy recovered from illness. Then this man became restless. He must pay the eldest son of the Head Satan thousand rupees. 12-15 But where could he find the eldest son of the Head Satan (Iblees), p.m. in this world? He was going in search of him from one town to another. At last he met an old man, a saint. He narrated to him his story and that saint said that he would solve the problem. The man was very glad and asked him for a way out of the difficulty. The saint said, 'You go to a big village or to a big town. Go to the place where the representatives of the people are gathered in an assemblage to discharge their duties or to a mosque when Friday prayer goes on. There you stand out. Before the meeting is dispersed by the president or soon after the Friday prayer is over whoever comes out of the hall first is the eldest son of the Head Satan. Hold this man firmly and give him the money that you want to give.' (Laughter.) That was the advice given to that man. Accordingly, this man went and luckily for him it was a Friday. After the Friday congregation prayer when he was standing out, a man came out first. Immediately the man gave the sum of Rs. 1,000 to him. The latter was perplexed and exclaimed 'Well, what is the meaning of your giving me this large amount?' The former replied 'I am so happy to have found out the son of Head Satan (Iblees) in you. As I have taken a vow that I will give this amount to the son of the Head Satan if my boy recovered from illness, I am giving you this amount.' On hearing this, the man who came out of the congregation prayer hall got wild and shouted. 'Do you mean to say that I am the son of Head Satan?' Thus goes the story. Sir, then what about our members who leave the Assembly before time? You may please infer."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is up. He has already taken 15 minutes."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—" There was some discussion in the middle of my speech. There were some questions and answers. I request you to give me at least ten more minutes."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, no. The hon. Member can take only two more minutes."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—" Had I known this I would not have wasted my time in telling the stories. (Laughter.)"

" Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is another thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the House regarding the Assembly

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Secretariat. There is a Tamil proverb. (ரொம்ப சாப்பிட்டவனுக்கு தான் ரொம்ப பசி, ரொம்ப உடுத்திவனுக்கு தான் ரொம்ப உடுப்பு ஆகை.) Those who have powers want still more. These Ministers want still more power. The Legislature Secretariat must be under the control of the Hon. Speaker. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 'It is'.) Again, in the case of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the Secretaries are allowed to serve the State till they are 60 years. I think the age limit of 55 years in the case of our Secretary is not just. When Ministers can work till they are 80 years, (laughter) why not our Secretaries continue in office till 60 years? Sir, there should be uniform law. When Ministers at the age of 80, can continue to be Ministers even when they do not attend the Assembly, why should not Secretaries who are hale and healthy be allowed to continue at least till the age of 60? What is the principle behind this limit of 55 years? Some people even at the age of 40 are not able to walk even a short distance. I have known people, who have brought forth children even at the age of 90. (Laughter.) Age should not be taken into consideration. The physical fitness of an individual should be considered. Therefore I stress that our Secretaries should be allowed to work till 60 years. (An hon. Member: "What is your age?") My age? I will tell you about that afterwards. (Laughter.)

"I want to say a few words about the elections. Whatever may be the views of the Government, whatever may be their policy and whatever may be their police bandobust, the elections are going to be a farce. (Laughter.) I tell them this upon my honour that any organization or any Legislature in which there is no representation for the Muslims and other minorities will be nothing but a sort of democratic dictatorship. Even the Lothian Committee of which Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar were Members . . . (Raja Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad: 'Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar was not a Member of that Committee.') Well, the Raja Saheb says that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar was not a member. Whatever it is Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar and Dr. Ambedkar were Members of this Committee, and Lord Lothian was the President of the Committee. They gave a unanimous opinion that there should be plural member constituencies. Because the Congress party are in power now, they want to adopt single member constituencies with single votes to ruin the State further. I am sure that at the time of elections, all these minorities, with a common cause, will join together and see that the Congress is defeated. If the results of the recent elections are analysed, it will be found that you have got 55 per cent votes and the non-Congressmen have secured 45 per cent of the votes."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let not the hon. Member use the expression 'You'."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—"I am sorry, Sir, I meant that the Congress party were able to secure 55 per cent votes. Anyhow, in my vehemence, I am unable to remember your instruction in this matter

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(Laughter.) Have the Congress party alone the right of ruling the country? I tell this House that everybody, including the minorities have got the right to take up the administration. Why then for the Council alone they have fixed multi-member constituencies? Whenever it suits them they have multi-member constituencies and whenever it does not suit them they have single-member constituencies."

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

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—"One more minute. Sir, they may do whatever they like now. The elections are fast approaching. They will see all the minorities joining together in a common cause. Then they will come to know about their blunder when it will be too late. With these words I close my speech."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—"

'That the allotment of Rs. 23,48,800 under Demand X—State Legislature be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"Hon. Member the Raja of Chettinad will now speak."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Demand under the head, 'State Legislature' has to be dealt with on this occasion from a very different angle. I am glad that the Hon. Leader of the House has given us some information, if not all, regarding elections. This Legislature is a democratic representative body representing the people of this State. It has been a matter for gratification that during the last 40 or 50 years our country has taken very rightly great interest in democratic life as exhibited in a Legislature. It has been freely said that of all countries in the World which have adopted the British parliamentary system, India is good and in India, Madras Legislature has had a unique measure of success and has been praised by persons connected with parliamentary life.

"Reference has been made to the great parliamentarian, Lord Lothian, who to a great extent helped us to have the enlarged franchise in the year 1931. As one who was associated with the Lothian Committee, I know the great interest that he took. Let me give only one instance of the keen interest that he showed with reference to franchise. Once I took him by surprise when I asked him to address the public through the Radio of the Corporation, and he readily agreed. Here, I should mention that in those days, the All-India Radio was not in existence and the Corporation had its own private system of radio. Again, when I went to take him to the radio station, he dictated a few notes in my presence. He finished it and took it with him and came to the radio station of the Corporation. The heading of the talk was 'Place of the radio with reference to the franchise'. I shall speak about radio a little later. I shall presently confine my remarks to the enlarged franchise to which he devoted some attention. He said that it would be well-nigh impossible

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for the candidates and much less for the Leaders of Parties to approach each village, each taluk and each voter personally. But it will be possible to approach and address everybody through the medium of radio. Now, we have made rapid strides since that time. We have half of the population on the rolls approximately. Therefore it is no small responsibility at the present time to conduct elections. No doubt, we have a fairly good idea of which party will come into power. Even though everybody knows which party will win in the elections, still it is the responsibility of those who are in charge of conducting the elections to see that the elections are properly conducted. If there are 50,000 voters in a particular constituency and if one candidate wins by the votes of 40,000 people, what does this mean? The fact that 10,000 people have voted against that man should be carefully taken note of. When he gets duly elected, he has got a responsibility towards the entire constituency. There are 10,000 people who are not prepared to vote for him. Therefore it will be up to him to satisfy the view points of the 10,000 people. These people should be given a chance to put forth their views also. In this connection I am not referring to the minority communities. I only want to stress that the party in power should try to measure the feelings in the country by ensuring proper elections. I know the best intentions of the Government in this matter.

"The Hon. Leader of the House has said that normally 1,500 voters will be allotted to a polling station with two booths and there will be one booth for men and another for women at each polling station. I am afraid that this will not work satisfactorily. In the earlier discussions, it was said that 1,000 voters will be allotted for a booth. Now 1,500 voters have been allotted. Suppose a candidate who is not likely to win in the elections brings 100 non-voters, please mark the words 'non-voters', to the booth and asks the Presiding Officer to verify if these people are *bona fide* voters. If the Presiding Officer is to verify whether all these people are voters, his time will be wasted and there may not be time for the 1,500 people—750 men and 750 women—to exercise their franchise. I am afraid that more than 500 people cannot be expected to exercise their franchise in one booth. I feel that the number 1,500 is large and I want that it should be below 1,000 if possible and in no case it should exceed 1,000. Let this be divided as 500 men and 500 women. Though people are expected to come to the booths from morning till evening, this does not happen always. For certain hours, there is no regular flow of voters. So I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to reduce the number of voters allotted to a particular booth to at least 1,000.

"In his proposals, the Hon. Leader of the House has mentioned that villages with a small number of voters in each will be grouped together, subject to the condition that no voter should generally have to travel more than three miles to record his vote. In these days, it is not possible to provide motor cars and buses and the voters are generally expected to walk up to the booths. It is very doubtful whether people will care to walk three miles and record their votes.

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I think they may not care to do so if the distance is more than a mile. It would be better that the booths are situated within half a mile from the residence of the voters.

"The Hon. Leader of the House has said that the elections will be spread over a number of days and a programme has been drawn up for completing the elections throughout the State within a period of 21 days. I am afraid that 21 days will be too long a period. The polling in each district will take some time and if it is to be 21 days, the number of voters may be limited to 1,000. I request the Government to take all things into consideration when they fix the number of days in this connection.

"While I am on this subject of elections and electoral rolls, I want to remind the Government of the great responsibility that they have taken in the matter of abolition of reservation to minorities even in the Act itself. This House cannot dissociate itself from the responsibility of having abolished that reservation. Representatives of the Government have had a say in the matter of abolishing the reservation to minority communities. Therefore it is all the more necessary that they must provide for the election of the minority communities, though not by legislation, at least by convention or by some other arrangement. Sir, I would have been very happy if the Hon. Leader of the House was in a position to-day to give us more details about the delimitation of constituencies and what the recommendations of the Government of Madras are with regard to the proposals for delimitation of constituencies."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Our proposals were placed before the House."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I think the Delimitation Committee reconsidered the original recommendations of the Government and there were some further revisions. We were not given any information with regard to the revised proposals of the Government."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, our responsibility in the matter ceased the moment we presented our proposals and recommendations to that Committee which were also placed before the House. Now, the Election Commissioner is looking into the matter."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Whatever it is, we do not know what the revised proposals of the Government are. This information was not placed on the table of the House."

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA:—"The hon. Member knows the proposals. Whatever information was available was placed before the House and there is nothing more."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I am told that there was some discussion between the Anantasayanam Ayyangar Committee and the Government of Madras. We have no information about this. I would have appreciated it very much

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if the Government had circulated some notes regarding the discussion that took place between them and the Anantasayanam Ayyangar Committee in this matter. The Hon. Leader of the House has given some details in his opening speech. I would have been very glad if he had given some details about the discussions that he had with that Committee. Some criticism has been levelled against the proposals made by the Madras Government with regard to certain constituencies. Particularly, the minorities feel that there would not be any possibility for their candidates being set up on account of the way in which the Government have made their proposals. Though the Congress party, which is a very good party in the country, will come into power again, I want to ask them a question. Do they not want to have in their big party representatives of all communities and all points of view?

12-30
p.m.

"If so, it will not be possible unless the majority party devises some convention by which all sections of the community can get representation in the Legislature. The business interests are no longer there. The zamindari interests are no longer there. The mirasdar interests are no longer there. It will be necessary to provide for the representation of these interests. (The Hon. Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja: 'We have nothing to do with the matter.') The Hon. the Chief Minister says that the Legislature cannot take cognizance of this matter. He knows pretty well that the Constituent Assembly was a steam-roller and there was no possibility of any amendments being accepted by that House. If anything could have been done, it must have been done by the forty-five members that this Legislature elected to the Constituent Assembly. The Government of Madras must have called them, had a talk with them and given a mandate to them to act in a particular manner. They have not done that and they say that the Constituent Assembly was the body that dealt with this question."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Can the Government of Madras give a mandate to the Members of Parliament?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"The electorate in this case was this House which has 214 Members. This House elected forty-five Members to the Constituent Assembly. As such this House must have been allowed to hold informal discussions with the forty-five members. I do not say that the Government alone should have done that. This House could have done it."

"Then, Sir, with regard to conduct of elections in December, I would like to point out that it will be difficult to have elections in December because the electoral rolls are not ready. The work relating to delimitation of constituencies is not over as yet. The constituencies have not yet been approved of by the Parliament. They may be approved of in the month of August or September by the Parliament. Sir, it is a well-known fact that the people in the villages will be busy during these months. I hope monsoons will not fail this year also and they will bring some rains. If this should happen, people with ten acres and twenty acres of land will

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be busy with cultivation in the months of November and December. They will not care for the election. During this period, people in deltaic areas which are fed by the monsoons, will be busy harvesting. As regards rain-fed areas, it is a question of cultivation. Therefore, Sir, the months of December, January and February are inconvenient months. To some extent, February may be all right but even then, there will be administrative difficulties. After all, Sir, the Prime Minister of India is anxious to see that there is no deliberate delay. He feels, and rightly so, that some politicians are manoeuvring—including Ministers of the Central Government, Ministers of the States and other legislators—to bring about a postponement of elections with a view to sticking to their seats and avoiding elections as long as possible. It is this feeling that is at the back of his mind when he says that the elections should come off in December subject of course to the international situation. But once he knows the *bona fides* of the State Governments, once he knows that they are making all arrangements to have elections in December, he will not grudge a few more months being taken by the State Governments for the conduct of elections. This matter involves no prestige. As a result of this debate, if our Government were to tell the Prime Minister of India that the elections can be had only in April, they will be well within their limits. That will enable us to hear the sweet voice of the Hon. the Minister for Finance at the next Budget session also. My suggestion is that the Budget for 1952-53 must also be passed by this House as it is constituted at present. It can be passed in January 1952 itself. It must be passed in January and the House must be dissolved thereafter. In February or March we can have our elections and the new Legislature can meet in the first week of April 1952 to finalise appropriations. Sir, a similar thing occurred in the year 1937 when the new reforms were introduced. The Governor then appointed an interim Ministry and he, in his discretion, framed a Budget for six months. When the Congress Ministry was formed in the year 1937 under the leadership of Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the first thing that he did was to bring in a modified Budget in September 1937. The same procedure can be copied now. The present Ministry which has been in office for nearly four years can have the Budget for 1952-53 passed by the Legislature in January 1952 and dissolve this Legislature thereafter. That will enable the Government to do some more Legislative work. By March, harvest will have been over. Harvest in the rain-fed areas also would be over by then. April will be suitable for holding the elections. Sir, I have a feeling—though I am not an astrologer—that elections will be put off till that date though it is said now that they will be held in December definitely. I know they will postpone it till April for reasons other than what I have mentioned. I can lay a wager also that elections will not be held before April 1952."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Sir, is it parliamentary to use the word 'wager'?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"It is, Sir. I lay a wager and it is up to the Government to accept it. If the Government lose, let me assure them, I shall not take punitive

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action against them. (Laughter.) If a Gallup-poll were held in this State to-day, I know it will be found that most of the people will not agree to an election earlier than April 1952. August and September are convenient for elections and they do not interfere with our normal work. These months also can be considered if elections can be further put off.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should be failing in my duty if I do not take this opportunity of paying my tribute to the great work that you have done for this State as Speaker. I cannot forget the judicious manner in which you have regulated the proceedings of this House and the generous way in which you persuaded the Ministers to get into the habit of answering questions clearly and properly from the very beginning. Sir, the question hour in this House is a nice one. I am really proud of the question hour in this House. In no other State, I am sure the question hour will be so interesting as it is here. Even in the Parliament, I am sure, it will not be so interesting as it is here, without meaning any disparagement to that august body. This is largely due to you, Sir. In a democratic Assembly led by the majority party, there can be no chance for the minorities to raise their voice and to get their motions passed. The only way in which we can express ourselves is by putting questions. We can thereby get the attention of the Government focussed on the subject we have in view. Sir, you have, therefore, done really good service by enabling us to put as many supplementaries as are necessary during the question hour to understand the Government's point of view, which would not otherwise be possible. We have also had a good number of half-hour debates in this House. I wish, Sir, this were not my final speech in this House on the Budget, for I am fondly hoping that there will be another session of this House for discussing the Budget for the next year. I hope then to speak about the work done by you this year.

"Sir, we are glad that the Legislature Secretariat has been separated. We have been asking for this for a long time. Let us await results. We will be happy, Sir, if a watch and ward system is established during your Speakership, as is done in the case of the Parliament. It is no use if a few Policemen are posted for the job here. The Watch and Ward must have a distinctive uniform and they must work under the administrative control of the Secretary to the Legislature and final control of the Speaker. It is not as if a Sub-Inspector or a police constable will not carry out your orders."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"What will happen when the Legislature is not in session?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"It does not matter. Let them be retained in service and given other duties. I have no objection. Let their services be spared to other departments whenever they are so required. All that I want is they must form a separate establishment and must work under the Speaker. Then there will be greater dignity and status attaching to the office.

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"With regard to the old cry, Sir, that the Speaker of this Assembly should be deputed to England and other Commonwealth countries, I shall only say that even now it is not too late for the Government to depute him to England. If the Hon. the Leader of the House really means what he has said in his speech, he should make immediate arrangements for the deputation. He must make provision in the Supplementary Demands for such deputation to enable the Speaker to visit the British Parliament and also the Parliaments of other Commonwealth countries, for, between April and August this House will not be in session. It will be presumptuous on my part to expect you to be the Speaker of the new Legislative Assembly, though I am sure you will be called upon to accept the position. Our feeling is that you must be the Speaker for another term and, therefore, we should not miss the opportunity of sending you to England . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Does not the hon. Member's suggestion come under the rule of anticipation?" (Laughter.)

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"I am only optimistic about another term for you, Sir. The Secretary of the Legislature, who has visited Europe many times, will be of great help to you during your tour.

"Then, Sir, regarding housing the new Legislative Assembly, I should like to warn the Government of Madras against locating it anywhere outside the Fort St. George. It is a matter for great regret that the new Assembly will be located near the Wallajah Road, almost in Triplicane. Even if it is for a brief period, I should think it should not be located there. There is the noise created by traffic nearby. There is the Paragon theatre opposite which adds its contribution to the noise. Sir, I am sure that when the permanent habitation is found, it will be within the precincts of the Fort St. George. If a building is constructed south of this building alongside the ramparts, it will be a beautiful edifice ever to be constructed in this historic place, Fort St. George. I know the inconvenience that will be caused to the Members of the House—Ministers as well as others—if the legislature is housed far away from the Secretariat. I know how the Members of Parliament are put to great inconvenience by reason of the fact that the Parliament House is at a distance from the Secretariat. Sir, in the year 1931 during the time of Sir Hopetoun Stokes I was appointed a member of a committee to go into the question of selecting a suitable site for the Legislature. Though, at first, I opposed the idea of the Legislature being located outside Fort St. George, ultimately I agreed as a compromise to its location on the northern bank of the Cooum. I agreed to this proposal to avoid the building being erected at an awful place. I hope the Government will not do anything to embarrass the new Government that may be formed. I know many of the present Ministers will be there also. All the same, I would request the Government to keep an open mind in the matter and not do anything that will embarrass the new Government.

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"Sir, the new party that may form the Government, should be really representative of the people. People of my persuasion and people who belong to the school of thought to which I belong feel that the Congress party can represent the people still. From what we see in the world, I think it will be to the benefit of the people if the Congress party with some years of experience of office is returned. Their good work will be appreciated by the people only if they manage by some convention to see that the new party is really representative of all sections of the community."

12-45
p.m.

* SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the previous speaker has already covered the two points on which I wanted to say something. I agree with his suggestion that your good self must be deputed to tour the whole of the continent, not only the continent but also America. I feel very proud on your having been elected as the Speaker of this House and during the past four or five years that you have been the Speaker of this House you have proved to be the fittest person to occupy this august post. Therefore our Government would do well if they send you to America and Europe and see that you are re-elected to the coming Legislature also as Speaker. You have been very kind to one and all of us irrespective of the party to which we belonged and you have been kind to the youngest and the oldest and you have not shown partiality to one against the other. When this Demand is being discussed, it is my duty to congratulate you and I do so.

"Sir, coming to the elections, it is not the democratic dictatorship that we are going to have as was said by the hon. Member on the other side. We are going to have elections, such big elections the like of which would never have been held by any nation in the history of the world. About 17 crores of voters, that is about half the number of the entire population is going to take part in the coming elections. Every voter is going to vote and enjoy the elections and feel that he is going to be part and parcel of the Government to come. In these circumstances it is no use crying that it is going to be a democratic dictatorship. Recently I was at Delhi. I know how our leader, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru feels about the elections. He wants that it should be conducted very impartially and he wants that the men who are to be elected should be the real representatives of the people, whether it be the State Assembly or the House of the People, he is anxious to have new blood in the Cabinet and he is also anxious that all communities and sections must be represented.

"Sir, if as the previous speaker suggested there are to be double-member constituencies instead of single-member constituencies it would become very difficult to conduct the elections on such a large scale. If double-member constituencies are introduced the communal elements would come in, the communal elements which have been whipped up during the British raj and which were responsible for all the troubles in this country, for all the miseries of the country after partition and before partition. Because there were separate electorates there were all these troubles. I am glad that this has been abolished and we are going to have elections on

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a very high level. And moreover as I have been telling often, communalism comes in only when it is a question of assuming powers, not when it is a question of sharing the wealth, not when it is a question of protecting the poor against the rich. Everyone is greedy, everyone is thirsting to become rich, these days by adopting the policy of 'get rich quick'. So, Sir, I am glad this bogey of communalism has been abolished and the electorate is going to enjoy non-communal non-sectarian elections. (Janab N. Muhammad Anwar: 'Non-sectarian?') Yes. I would have very much liked it if there had been only one parliament for the whole of India taking the situation as it obtains in India and the world today. Sir, I have toured all over the world. I have seen in Russia the elections being conducted by the raising of the hands. That was the practice that was in vogue prior to 1935. For over 17 years they had elections like that. We who are far away feel that it is a one man's dictatorship under Mr. Stalin. I say, Sir, it is not the dictatorship of one man. It is dictatorship of the proletariat. Unfortunately there we have totalitarianism which I do not like. Fortunately here in India, we had Gandhiji who showed us a new path who gave us a new weapon. Instead of the atom bomb he has shown us the method of satyagraha, the method of non-violent struggle, a method which the Gautama Buddha or Christ could not achieve. It is well he achieved our goal of Independence through those methods but he is gone. However he has given us the inheritance of sages and saints of the past. But I know too well that we have not been true to Gandhiji's ideals. Even Ministers and Congressmen, the so-called Congressmen, have forgotten these principles. They only take Gandhiji's name to get rich, to get privileges, to get power and sit on the Treasury Benches. They have forgotten the real principles underlying Gandhiji's teachings. After the experience of these four years can any one put his hand on his heart and say whether he has been true to his constituency. (Interruption.) There have been friends who have been tempted to go out of the way. For my part I have the satisfaction that I have done well. (Interruption.) I have done well because I have sacrificed for the last 30 years and that sacrifice stood me well in those days of temptation. (Interruption.) I have been a servant of the people and I would like to adhere to and maintain the spirit of service and sacrifice, to the very last. Those that have gone wrong, those that have committed mistakes, will realise one day, will realise very soon that they have not done the right thing. I hope, Sir, at least hereafter they will follow the better path shown to us by Gandhiji.

"To conduct the election in this big State with such a large number of voters will be a difficult thing. I can imagine how the money-bags, the communalists will pay to the voters and influence them. They are going to induce the voters, I know with all sorts of temptation. It is not disclosing a secret when I say that in the municipal elections, in the elections to the district boards, that were held sometime ago, votes were selling like hot cakes, each vote getting about 20, 30, 50, 100 and even 1,000 rupees. Such were the inducements extended to the voters. This could be done because the electorate was not educated. They are not educated

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even to-day, and we may not be able to avoid any inducement. To prevent malpractices in elections, I would like to advise the Hon. Members sitting on the Treasury Benches to immediately start a propaganda school and recruit to that school people who have sacrificed in the cause of the country or something like that. (Hon. Members: 'Where are they?') Bring them together, from all sections of the people, let there be a college and let us train some people to go into villages and tell the villagers what a vote means, the sacredness of it and why they should not sell it for a pittance of money or misuse it in any other way. Political education is lacking. That is why I say I would have been glad if Shri Jawaharlal Nehru were asked to nominate people and send them to the legislatures. I am confident that he would be able to steer the ship of State well quite in consonance with the principles of Gandhiji and keep up the name and prestige of India among the nations of the world. But these elections are going to be an experiment and that is why I ask my Hon. Friends to guard against the mistakes that may arise during the elections and that the malpractices should be curtailed as far as possible.

"I am also against nominations, which even this Constitution unfortunately provides for. There have been too many nominations in the past instead of direct elections. I do not know why Members to the Upper House should be nominated. I am not now willing to go into the controversy once the Constitution has been framed and adopted and it is going to be followed. But my personal view is that nominations are bad. Even now, if it is possible, the Central Government may be advised to avoid nominations."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Are you against the Second Chamber?"

* SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"I say that even second Chamber Members should be elected directly by the electorate and not from the Assembly and be nominated to the House."

"Sir, another matter which I would like to bring to your notice is that hon. Members of the House are not provided with sufficient conveniences. The allowance paid to them is very little. I know Members are expected to work whole-time; to be whole-time politicians. The other day, I was speaking to one Mr. Hill, a merchant from England. He was telling me that Members of Parliament are paid £1,000 a month (Hon. Members: 'It is for a year'.) I do not remember what exactly it is. It may be per year. Our people get only small allowances whereas Members of Parliament are paid well. Here we get about Rs. 12-8-0 per day which is not enough. And out of this the Government take away Rs. 3 per day for the accommodation they provide us. In New Delhi, in the Constitution House for the same Rs. 3, you have big rooms, hot and cold water throughout night and day, light and fan throughout night and day and everything else. Here in one room there are even four beds and we have to pay Rs. 8 per day per bed. I request that more amenities must be provided for Members. I am particularly sorry to say that no arrangements are made for Members to sit and have their lunch or to have a cup of

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tea and a chat with friends. The canteen provided here is like a public house or a beer house. I want these complaints to be looked into and the Government must make immediate arrangements to see that Members are provided with more conveniences."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Is the hon. Member entitled to compare the canteen with a public house?"

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Sir, I have nothing more to say."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, when 1 p.m. we are considering this very interesting and important Demand, one cannot but begin one's remarks without referring to the good work that has been done by the Hon. Speaker, the Hon. Deputy Speaker and the Secretariat staff. So far as the Hon. Speaker is concerned, our Leader has already stated that you have shown even justice to all sides of the House and that you have taken real pains to see that at no time opportunity is given to any Member to say that you have been partial to either side. Although you come from one party, you forget that when you occupy the Chair and you are very keenly impartial and you also feel that you are an independent Speaker who could deal out even justice to all sides of the House. So far as your ability and mastery of the working of the parliamentary practice are concerned, you have shown, not only to the Speakers of the other States in this country but to outside world also, that in Madras we could run parliamentary institutions with great success."

"So far as our very able and energetic Deputy Speaker is concerned, I must say that whenever you gave her an opportunity to preside, she also played her part very well. The only complaint we have, is that she is very, very punctilious in allotting time for Members to speak. I suppose that also would go a very long way to make her a future successful Speaker, if not in this State but elsewhere."

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

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Perhaps in the future Andhra province, she may become the Speaker of the Andhra Legislature and she has trained herself sufficiently well."

"Then, Sir, it is believed that the Legislature Secretariat has been made independent of the Government or has been handed over to the Speaker. It is far from truth because I know that in the actual working of the Secretariat, it has not yet become independent. It is still made to hang on to the Chief Secretary and this state of affairs does not redound to the credit of the Government of Madras. The Government of Madras have deluded the people into believing that the Legislature Secretariat is really independent, while as a matter of fact it is not independent. I am sure that an independent Secretariat will be more useful to the members of this House. Under the present circumstances, it cannot be useful to the members of the House when it is being asked for

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comments and orders by the Chief Secretary in season and out of season. I hope that the Leader of the House will set right things and not allow the present state of affairs to continue.

"So far as the Secretary is concerned, it is rightly said by some hon. Members that the Secretary to the Legislature is not like the Secretary to any other department. He must have good experience in the work of this House. The present Secretary has earned good experience and from the work that he has been doing for the last so many years, I feel that he should be continued to serve till at least his 60th year."

MR. SPEAKER :—"We are going to have a new Assembly."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Yes, Sir, that is another reason why we should continue to have him. In the new Assembly, there will be many Members and the experience of the present Secretary will be very necessary. Although he may be attaining his age of 55 very shortly, he is still young and I do not know why he should retire. I can understand a man who is unable to work and think, and who is not useful to the Legislature, getting out of office. But the present Secretary is very able and alert. I am sure that there are many places in the Government service, where this Government have got 60-year rule for retirement, i.e., in the High Court, Small Causes Courts, etc. There are many I.C.S. Officers who are continued beyond their 55th year. In fact the difference between the I.C.S. Officers and the Provincial officers is just like that between tweedledum and tweedledee. As one hon. Member said, when the Ministers and the Members of the Legislature have no age-limit, why should not an officer who is useful to the Legislature go up to at least his 60th year?"

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"Is he willing for extension?"

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"That is not our concern. We are anxious that his services should be retained for the new Legislature. It is in the interests of the Legislature that I am pleading that his services should be requisitioned. If we all join together and ask the Government to retain his services, probably he may be continued."

"So far as the actual working of the Legislature is concerned, I am sorry that the Leader of the House has not had opportunities to see things elsewhere in the world and in this country so that he could have brought his experience and knowledge to bear on the problems facing this House."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Sir, I have gone to Burma and Ceylon."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Sir, even that experience and knowledge he has of Burma and Ceylon, he has not utilized for improving things in this State. I do not mean that it is shameful or disgraceful, but it is very unfortunate that in the Legislature which has been in existence for the last 30 years we have allowed this state of affairs to continue."

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"Sir, even in regard to the canteen, the conditions are very bad. There is no space and we have to sit there huddled together. Whenever we make a complaint, the same reply that they have not got space is given. Sir, I once again say that, because you are not free to act as you like, such things are continuing. In regard to comforts and conveniences of Members also, the Legislature Secretariat is not free. Even though the premises belong to the Legislature, yet the Secretary to the Legislature is not in possession of it and he cannot do anything in the matter. He has to go to the Chief Secretary or to the Hon. the Chief Minister or to the Hon. the Leader of the House. So all these hurdles have got to be gone through if the Secretary wants to do anything in the matter."

"In the case of payments to the Members also, many objections are being raised by the Accountant-General. The payments are not made in time and the Members from mufassal in particular find it very difficult."

"Sir, our Leader has already referred to the need for a Watch and Ward section for the Legislature and I hope that, before we go to the new chamber, the Hon. Minister will be able to provide for a Watch and Ward section. Of course the police are conducting themselves very nicely and gently and are dealing with the Members very respectfully. Yet, I do not think that it is proper that we should allow the police to keep watch over the affairs of the Legislature."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"Sometimes they cannot recognize the Members."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Sir, so far as privileges are concerned, it is true that we have got a committee. But the Privileges Committee never meets."

AN HON. MEMBER :—"No necessity."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"I am very sorry that an hon. Member should say that there has been no necessity for calling a meeting of the Privileges Committee. But the necessity will be realized only when the Members meet and know what their work is."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Privileges Committee will meet only when there is a breach of privilege and only when it is referred to the committee by the Speaker. The Chairman of the Privileges Committee is the Deputy Speaker."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"But the Members can know that they are members of the Privileges Committee at least by meeting once and that has not been done. It is only when they meet that they will know what exactly the functions of the Privileges Committee are."

"Sir, in regard to question hour, my Leader has already said that the question hour has been very pleasant and that the Hon. Ministers have been answering very well. But some Hon. Ministers believe that certain hon. Members of either side by putting questions, are cross-examining them and they get annoyed."

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(Interruption.) I say that the Hon. Ministers should not get annoyed. Hon. Ministers occupy a very different position from that occupied by the Members of Opposition. The Opposition is so small that there is no opportunity for them except a half-hour debate. There are many hon. Members who gave notice of adjournment motions but there were not enough opportunities to move them because of want of support by the required number of members. So, Sir, the Hon. Ministers should think that, when the members of the Opposition put questions, it is only to get information and not to cross-examine them and the Hon. Ministers should not get annoyed. Of course, the time has gone when the communal question used to be a bugbear to them and when they used to talk and answer at random without rhyme or reason. But some Hon. Ministers are still harping upon or having that mania of communalism in their mind.

1-15 p.m. "Sir, the Leader of the House is a great offender, in that he has been taking away the non-official days every time. It is true that on the plea that there was not much non-official business many non-official days were taken away by the Government. Only if Members are assured of non-official days, they will bring in Bills or resolutions. If the few non-official days that are allotted are taken away by the Government, how can the Government expect the non-official Members to bring forward any motion or resolution? So, I submit, Sir, that this procedure of converting non-official days for official business should be avoided by the Hon. Minister.

"Then, Sir, as regards the constitution of the Select Committees, I am afraid that the representation given to the members of the various parties is certainly not satisfactory. Government should have given more representation to minorities and other parties in the Legislature. Instead of that, Government are trying to have a majority of members in the Select Committees from the party in power.

"Now, Sir, about the new Chamber, I want to say one word. It is very unfortunate that the new Chamber is being constructed in a place which has got many drawbacks. If the Chamber is to be constructed in a place different from where we are sitting, it will certainly be not proper. I do not know whether all the amenities which are necessary will be given in the new Chamber.

"Next, Sir, I wish to refer to the electoral rolls for the coming elections. Of course, information has been given to us by the Hon. Minister that the electoral rolls have been prepared only in two languages, namely, Tamil and Telugu. I understand that even Malayalam has not been recognized as a language for this purpose. As far as Madras City is concerned, the hon. Lady Member, Mrs. Madhava Menon, has pointed out that as many languages are spoken in the City of Madras, electoral rolls published only in Tamil and Telugu will not be very useful, especially to people whose mother-tongue is either Urdu or Malayalam. It is very wrong and it is unfortunate that the Government should have thought of printing these electoral

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rolls in languages which will not be known to vast numbers of people in the City and other parts of the State. Is it the idea of Government that a certain number of people should not be able to know what the names are or whether their names are found in the electoral rolls? Only if a citizen is able to know whether he has got a vote in a particular constituency or not, the electoral roll will be useful. He should be able to understand this readily. If the electoral roll is printed in a language which he does not know, then, he cannot know whether his name is found in the list or not. Or again, is it the idea of the Government that a particular class of people should not exercise the vote at all? If this is the idea, of course, we have no grievances and we will only think, it is their Government; it is their policy and that is how they are treating the citizens of this State. But, Sir, in treating the people like this, they are acting against the Constitution."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"There are Gujarathis also here."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Gujarathis also are citizens of this State and you should give them also an opportunity to know whether their names are found in the electoral rolls or not; even though they may be 40 per cent or 30 per cent, 20 per cent or even 10 per cent of the population, they should also know whether their names are in the electoral rolls so that they may exercise their franchise. As it is, if it is printed only in two languages, it is difficult for them to know."

"Now, Sir, I come to the question of constituencies. Sir, the minorities have got a good deal to say on this question. In the first instance, separate electorates are given up. Next, reservation has been given up. Having given up separate electorates and reservation of seats for particular communities, it is their duty to see that they act in a liberal manner and recognize the rights of minorities so far as their seats in the Legislature and other bodies are concerned. Of course, these assurances have been given in the Constitution but they are all in a closed book which is of no value whatsoever. Only in name, we are supposed to be equal citizens of this State but in real practice, they have deprived us of our rights. (Interruption.) We, Muslims, have not got the opportunity of exercising our right; the minorities will have no opportunity of exercising their rights and to get elected and occupy places in the Legislature. Sir, so far as the creation of constituencies is concerned, it is obvious that this Party and this Government have deliberately resorted to a policy of getting out the minorities by creating constituencies which were not previously single-member constituencies, thus deliberately preventing the minority communities from having their due share in the administration of the Government."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on an occasion like this, it would be appropriate to review the work done during the past five years. At the outset, Sir, I wish to state that the manner in which you have guided and presided over the deliberations in this House has given satisfaction to all sections. Despite

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the fact that you belong to the Party in power, you have been absolutely impartial to all sections in this House. Your rulings and your profound knowledge of parliamentary procedure have evoked the admiration not merely of the Members of this House but also of those outside who have read your rulings in the papers. Sir, I wish that a person of your competence should be allowed to visit the United Kingdom and even the United States of America."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Why not Russia also?"

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"I do not want the Hon. Speaker to go to Russia and learn dictatorial methods, because, it is a place where there is no Democracy. I want him to visit democratic countries. But, Sir, it is no use my pleading for this now in this House because, elections will soon be coming and we do not know whether you will be the Speaker again or you will become a Minister or occupy some other position, or whether you will become a High Commissioner or go as Ambassador. I wish to urge upon the present Ministers, if they are returned after the next elections—and if our Speaker is to be the Speaker again—to allow him even in the beginning of the session to visit the United Kingdom and the United States so that he may be a tower of strength in addition to his being a tower of knowledge as he has been in the past. This will do a considerable amount of good to the Members of this House."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Would it do good for the Government or for the Opposition?"

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"It would do good to everybody because he will know how things are being managed in other countries."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"The Leader of the House also should go."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"The Leader of the House must go at his own expense. Sir, there exists a Privileges Committee of this House. But, even after the advent of the New Constitution and the New Republic, the privileges of the Members of this House have not been defined, with the result that we have to depend on the House of Commons . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"A pamphlet has already been circulated."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"It has been stated in the Constitution Act that we have to follow the procedure in the House of Commons. Sir, it is time that the privileges of the Members of this House are defined. Otherwise, we will have only to follow the procedure in the House of Commons and I hope the privileges of Members of the State Legislature will be on the lines of the privileges of Members in the House of Commons."

MR. SPEAKER:—"About the definition of privileges of Members, they should be uniform throughout India."

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BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Of course, the Central Government can bring in a legislation in this regard. But, there is nothing to prevent the State Government bringing in a legislation in this matter. In regard to this question of privileges, I wish to state that the statement given by you the other day with reference to breach of privileges of the House has given rise to a lot of agitation in the Press, not only in Madras but throughout India."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Was it a ruling or a statement?"

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"It was a statement."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am going to make another statement in regard to this."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Sir, in this House, you have been championing the cause of freedom of speech and freedom of expression and you would be the last person to diminish the freedom of expression that is vouched to the Members. Therefore, Sir, I hope that you will soon explain the position and as there is some sort of misunderstanding in the minds of the people, I hope you will issue another statement soon so as to allay their apprehensions and their misunderstandings."

"Now, Sir, coming to the achievements of this House, as you know, Sir, there has been what is called, the steam-roller majority functioning time and again here, with the result that minority views and minority aspirations have not at all been heeded to and the Party in power has been able to carry through any form of legislation, despite all the opposition that a small section of minorities sitting on this side may put up. Sir, in the next elections also, I want the Congress to come back to power. But, one thing I should like to state and that is, that it does not do good to the country—whether it is the Muslim League Party or Congress Party or Socialist Party or the Democratic Party—to have any party come into power with overwhelming numbers because, it makes those who are in power indifferent to the needs, sufferings and privations of the people. We should have a party with sufficient majority, no doubt, but not with such preponderating and overwhelming majority. For, this will do considerable damage to the country. For instance, England has the best Party in power and that Party is always vigilant and keen on seeing that it does not give dissatisfaction to the people. Similarly, the other day, Australia had elections and again, it is having elections with the result that those who come into power cannot ride rough-shod over the sentiments of the people and cannot be indifferent to the sufferings of the people."

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

The House then rose for lunch.

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(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the House adjourned for lunch, I was referring to the next elections which are to be held shortly. It is a matter for regret that the Government did not accept the recommendations of my party that there should be at least some multi-member constituencies with cumulative voting so as to afford some chance for the minority interests also to get represented. This is indeed regrettable; for, the acid test of a successful democracy is the satisfaction of the minorities in the land. As things stand now, the position is that the minorities will not get adequate representation at the next elections. No doubt, there are some Members belonging to my party who, like myself, are indifferent as to whether they are in the Legislature or not. But they feel that membership of the Legislature offers a wide field for service, and as has been pointed out by the great writer and poet Milton: ‘ They also serve who only stand and wait ’.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ What is his opinion about women? ”

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—“ May I know whether it applies to women also, to keep them out of the Assembly? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Lady Member has taken 10 minutes this morning.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ I am being interrupted like this, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall see that the hon. Member is not disturbed.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Even among women there are many who do feel that it is not only through the Legislature that they can render service. There are many eminent women who are to-day doing this service. But it is the duty of the Government to see that they act in such a manner that the minorities also get adequate representation.

“ Sir, during the last five years innumerable Bills have been passed by this House. No doubt, some of them were very good ones; but quite a number of them were ill-conceived and ill-drafted and simply left in this House. The question-hour, as was pointed out by the hon. Member Raja of Chettinad, has been the only medium through which the minorities are able to express their views and join in the deliberations of the House. By means of supplementary questions we have been able to draw the attention of the Hon. Ministers to important aspects of the administration. But even in regard to questions, sometimes it has happened that, on account of delays for over six months in getting answers, they become antiquated.

“ Again, in respect of certain questions, the answers given are found to be evasive. The Ministers ask us not to cross-examine them. They forget that the reason for such examination

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is the habit of the Ministers of giving evasive and unconvincing answers. They do not give a straight answer to a straight question. I am glad, Sir, you have been giving wide scope for putting supplementaries. In this respect I wish to make one submission. I think it would be better, as in the House of Commons, to have more half-hour debates.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ In the question hour, they have very few supplementary questions in the House of Commons. I allow more supplementaries here than in the House of Commons.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ I want greater latitude, Sir.

“ One more point with regard to the coming elections, Sir. As was pointed by hon. Member Janab Abdul Hameed Khan, there are persons belonging to the minority communities who are not able to know whether their names are in the electoral rolls, in places like the Madras City. I understand from the papers that in Bombay the electoral rolls have been printed in English as well. In the City there are many languages spoken. The Government should have arranged to print the rolls at least in Urdu also for the benefit of the Muslim minorities or have them in English. As a matter of fact, we are not able to know whether our names find a place in the rolls or not.

“ Before I conclude my speech, I feel that I must pay a tribute to the Press in the gallery.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The Press does not come under this Demand.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Of course, that is so. But I wish to pay them a tribute, because they have been doing efficient work under very difficult conditions all these five years. Although we have been pleading with the Government to provide greater facilities for the Press to discharge their duties, they have not done so. In spite of that, the Press, particularly the three major newspapers of the City, viz., the *Mail*, the *Hindu* and the *Indian Express* have been doing their work in a most efficient manner. They have not given one occasion to complain why our speeches have not been correctly reported. But, sometimes, the reporting section here has not been able to reproduce what we have said. The Press have reported our speeches correctly. This has been occurring in the proceedings all these five years and I feel it my duty”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ May I say, Sir, although I have of course not been regularly reading the reports of our speeches by our own reporters, I have found my speeches reported correctly and very well? ”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ In point of comparison, I am speaking from my personal experience”

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the hon. Member say that our reporters have not reported her speeches properly?"

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Not reported properly. Even in the case of delimitation of constituencies, though I have asked for cumulative voting, they have reported it otherwise. We should have some corrections made in the reports, because they are also human and sometimes Members also do not speak clearly. I suggest that the Government should arrange that whenever we have not been reported correctly, we may send our corrections."

"I shall conclude, Sir, with one more observation. I am thankful to the Hon. the Leader of the House, Sri B. Gopala Reddi for having provided more amenities for the women Members. We all know that the Leader of the House is a gentleman. It is a characteristic to rebel against the inartistic condition of women."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"What about men?"

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Perhaps men have no need to be artistic. Therefore we are grateful to him for giving us more amenities."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to participate in this debate after nearly five years' Membership of this House under your leadership and under the leadership of the Leader of the House when we have tried our best to raise the prestige of this Legislature and make it a first-rate Legislature in India. Sir, my compliment to you is that you have always been lenient to the Members, even allowing half-hour debates on questions and have given us the benefit of quotations from Parliamentary rulings from the House of Commons. During these five years you have given rulings on many points raised about constitutional matters and the position and privileges of the Members. If these could be collected and printed separately and published they will be of value not only to this House but to the Legislatures of other States also. I hope the Leader of the House will consider this suggestion of mine."

"Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House also has contributed a great deal to raise this House to the position of a first-rate Legislature. Sir, whenever a question is put to him he has shown great readiness in answering it, even in matters which are not within his portfolio. In the debates also, he never offends anybody, whether the Member concerned is in the Opposition or on his side. In short, Sir, it is a delight to hear him replying to the debate. With his charming personality when he stands up and replies he raises the prestige of the House. Sir, I have attended the House of Commons on several occasions and, I may say, has distinguished himself in maintaining the dignity of the House, as the hon. Mr. Herbert Morrison does in the House of Commons. There is no exaggeration in what I say. Of course I have got my own grievances against him regarding the amenities provided

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for the Members the Press and the Hon. the Speaker. After all, we are on the eve of the general elections and there is not much use mentioning these things now. Still, I would like to know what allotment has been made for the House Committee. You may remember, Sir, when some points were raised in your Chamber some time ago, the Leader of the House agreed to provide a lunch room. That has not been arranged. In the House of Commons, there are several lobbies, smoking rooms, lunch rooms, a private restaurant and so on. There are two lunch rooms one for Members and the other for strangers or friends of Members coming as their guests."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"And for ladies?"

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"They get first priority in England. I also appeal to the Leader of the House to give a chance to himself to visit the continent and the United Kingdom to find out how the House of Commons is working and how the ladies in western countries have priority over men."

"With regard to amenities, Sir, I may say that in England, even state coaches are provided for the Speaker. Such coaches are provided for the King of England and for the Lord Mayor of London besides the Hon. Speaker of the House of Commons. I am not however asking for the provision of a state coach for you, Sir; I am sure you yourself may not ask for that. But I would submit that the Speaker may be provided at least with robes. I know the Hon. Leader of the House is a lover of art; he likes to do many interesting things, and I trust that he will look into this matter. After all, the Speaker's personality counts and even the robes count. Somehow he has not thought about it so far; I do not say he has not got imagination; I only suggest that if robes are provided for the Speaker, that would enhance the prestige of the Legislature."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"And what about wig?"

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Of course that should be there too."

"Then, Sir, they have not got a special committee for the kitchen and refreshment rooms. In other countries they are running separate kitchen and lunch rooms, whether they work on profit or even at a loss. When all these amenities are lacking, what is the fun of having a House Committee here? The other day the Hon. Leader of the House moved a motion for the constitution of a House Committee and when the hon. Gentleman Mr. Hameed Khan asked 'why not the Leader of the House withdraw that motion', I also supported him. If the real purpose of having amenities for Members is not served, then why should we have a committee at all?"

"Sir, we are nearing the next elections. It was stated that we are not going to have the colour box system, and that we are going to have symbols. I know something about this symbol

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system which now prevails in Ceylon. That system has created a lot of confusion there. Politicians of all parties, the communist party, the socialist party, the unionist party, etc., are not favouring that system, because it has created confusion among the politicians and candidates of different parties. I wish to appeal to the Hon. Leader of the House to make representations to the Central Government on this matter and urge them to allow us to revert to the old system of colour boxes, which is a very fine system and which has been effectively worked in this State. Again, I am told that in the next elections, no candidate can get the help of a friend's car. It will be a very dangerous system if it actually comes into force. I can have a friend who is prepared to help me with his car—of course I can put petrol myself and bear other expenses; but it looks as if even then the other candidates may raise an objection and create a lot of trouble. Therefore, Sir, I think a candidate must be allowed to use a friend's car. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to make representations to the Central Government on the suggestions I have made with regard to the next elections. I feel, Sir,—and I think I am also voicing the feelings of other Members—without praising you or praising myself or praising Members of the House—that we have done our best to raise the dignity of this House and that you have set an example for others to follow and created precedents for the other State Legislatures in this country to follow. With these words, Sir, I support the Demand.”

* JANAB MAHBOOB ALI BAIG :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I consider this Demand to be a very difficult Demand to speak upon because it involves introspection not only on the part of Members of the Opposition but also on the part of Members on the Treasury Benches including Members of the Cabinet. As far as you are concerned, Sir, I have no difficulty. It is no formal or customary expression if I express my gratitude to you for the impartial and efficient way in which you have conducted the proceedings of this House under very trying conditions. Sir, you do not belong to the party in power; it would have greatly handicapped us if you were not impartial and did not give us the chance to express our views. I have no hesitation in saying, Sir, that you have discharged your duties admirably. But what about us, the Members of the House including Members of Government, who represent the people? The question that we should ask ourselves is whether we have done our duty as we ought to have and as we are expected to do by the electorate who have sent us to this House to safeguard their rights and to make their life at least tolerable. The defect lies in the system of parliamentary democracy and in the lack of provision for a member who has been returned by a constituency to be recalled by the electorate if he is not serving the constituency well. There is also an additional defect, viz., that although the Government at the Centre terms its directions and orders to the State Government as ‘advice’, no Member of this Government, or for the matter of that, no member of the party in power, can afford to disobey the Centre’s ‘advice’. People are apt to forget that the system

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of democracy that is at present prevailing in the United Kingdom, i.e., parliamentary democracy, is conducive to the common good of the people; but the system also involves grave risks. For instance, the party returned on majority vote is called upon to form the Government, a leader is appointed and he in turn chooses the members of his Cabinet. For ought we know any one of the members so chosen by the leader may not have ten Members to support him; and yet such a man is put in charge of a portfolio, important though it may be. Thus, the hollowness of parliamentary democracy can easily be understood. It may so happen sometimes that the party that is called upon to form the Government may become reactionary and may conduct itself in a manner which is not conducive to the good of the people; yet, in order that it may keep on to office, the only thing it has got to do is to expand the majority and to see that the members of its party are kept on its side by hook or crook. All the time, however, the people may be thinking that the party in power which is running the Government on account of its majority, has become reactionary, although there is no remedy for them except to wait for the lapse of the five years’ period, because, as I said, no constituency can recall its member even if he has become reactionary.

“ Again, Sir, we have different spheres of activity in this country, in the State and in the Centre. I have heard the Hon. Leader of the House many a time expressing the view that we are not able to resist the influence of the Centre—which from the point of view of the people of this State, is very injurious. In the sphere of legislation for instance although it is entirely and exclusively the State’s sphere, the Centre has given certain directions which have proved to be injurious to our State, and yet, this Government which have a majority in this House, were bound to follow those directions. My purpose in stating these defects is only to emphasize the responsibility of the Members of this House. In these circumstances, the Members have a grave responsibility. Sir, either in regard to the food or yarn policy or in regard to some other activities which are entirely within the province of this State Legislature, the Government have felt helpless to do anything, and that is because the Centre has dictated certain policies.

“ Now, Sir, that is the reason why I said this is a Demand on 3 p.m. which anybody who wants to speak feels great difficulty. If only the Members of this House think over the matter, have a little introspection as to how far they have been able to do their duties without fear or favour, they will realise what I mean. That is important. When we entered this House we have given our pledge that we shall do our duties without fear or favour. Now, how many of us are doing like that? As I said, firstly, parliamentary system of democracy is responsible; secondly, want of provision for recalling a member if he is retrograde or reactionary and thirdly, we are bound by the directions from the Centre. Now, my purpose is not to criticize this Member or that Member, this Minister or that Minister, but only to expose the hollowness of the fact that

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the parliamentary democracy under which we are working and we have been working for the last four or five years, has not proved an unmitigated blessing to the people of this country."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Then what is the alternative? "

* JANAB MAHBOOB ALI BAIG :—" Sir, the hon. Gentleman, the Finance Minister, asks me what is the alternative. If I am competent to advise him, I would advise him this way. Democracy is not the majority rule. In a Democracy, it is only by deliberation, by trying to convert your opponent to your point of view by reasoning, by putting before him the good and the welfare of the State, and by convincing the minority, you can bring the other parties consent to any legislation you are going to make. It is that which is called real democracy and not passing legislation by mere majority. Cultivate that even under the present circumstances. But, we have no choice. The Constitution of India has laid down that parliamentary democracy shall be the system under which we should work and we have no other choice. Till that system is changed to a democracy of the kind that exists in Switzerland where people are elected to the House, which again elects the Ministers and when deliberations take place, members are not dictated to by their parties, nothing can be done. That should be the kind of democracy that I envisage. But till the Constitution changes, the only advice I can give is this. Let them not be content with merely passing legislation by majority. One method of doing that is, to have these things deliberated in committees where other members of other parties also may take part. I say, therefore, that even after five years of experience of this system, I am not satisfied and I am sorry to say that Members of the House, though they have been trying to do their best in the circumstances, I have mentioned, have not been able to do their best as they ought to."

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. Finance Minister, I would like to say something about the working of this Legislature. Sir, on this occasion, we take stock of the achievements of the Assembly. Fortunately, for us, the hon. Member Mr. Swaminathan, who had been a visitor to the House of Commons, has been telling us something of his experiences and even to-day he has said something about it. But, most of us have not had occasion to go to foreign countries and study what has been happening in those countries, but at least we have had our own experiences in our own Mother of Parliaments in New Delhi. I can say with authority what amenities are obtaining there for members and when compared to those, we get only less of amenities here. At the outset, I may say that for a representative body like our Legislative Assembly here, the conveniences that are given to Members are not enough. For instance, when you go to the dining hall, or even in the passages, great inconvenience is felt by the Members of the House here. In Delhi, there is a separate pathway for visitors and also separate entrance. Sir, it is not my

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object to blame anybody for it. For Members who come from outside and wish to have their tiffin here, the interval of about an hour, that is available in the midday, is short and we cannot find any convenience to reach the restaurant since the pathway is over-crowded and even in the tiffin room the Members do not always find place to eat. This has also been brought to the notice of the House Committee, but nothing has so far been done. Secondly, I may say that even in the matter of getting our letters, there is a pigeon-hole almirah kept at the door-way of the visitors' room and I do not know what is happening to the letters for Members. For instance, I had a bundle of letters given to me to-day by a clerk at the visitors' room, where I had been to see some visitors. Some of those letters were received here on the 9th March and to-day we are on the 24th March and you can very well understand the inconvenience. When asked about it, I was told that the practice was to keep letters in the pigeon-hole almirah for Members to pick them which has been continuing for several years and it could not be changed. As a matter of fact, the whole administration has been changed as a result of the new political reforms and we are not under British rule. And what is happening in the Indian Parliament is different. Cannot this Government keep a clerk to see that the letters addressed to Members are given each day to the Members concerned? Since the pigeon-hole is at the doorway, no Member knows whether he has got letters unless he is told that he has got some letters. In that bundle of letters, I found an invitation from my hon. Friend, Mr. Kosalram for his brother's marriage and it comes to me 20 days after the marriage. I may tell you, Sir, Members get very important communications from their respective constituencies and if no attention is paid to them in time, you know what will be the fate of those who send letters. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Minister concerned to see that better arrangements are made and that as far as mess arrangement and the delivery of letters are concerned, they are improved.

" Now, Sir, I come to a very important matter relating to elections. No doubt, it has been provided in the Constitution that the Harijans shall have reservation for ten years and adult franchise has been fortunately accepted. But, what is the position of the Harijans in the villages to-day? Sir, the other day, while we were discussing the Demands relating to Harijan Uplift and the Police, I brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister concerned and the Government, the fate of the Harijans in some of the districts. It is said in the Constitution that untouchability is a crime. But, has the Government done anything to see that untouchability is washed off completely? What will be the fate of Harijans if the polling booths are located where caste-Hindus are residing? Of course, fortunately for us, the Hon. Minister stated this morning that no religious places will be chosen for polling booths. But, what I would request of the Hon. Minister is to make bold to see that all the polling booths are located in Harijan cheris if really you want to remove untouchability."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"But, are they clean?"

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Whether they are clean or not is not the thing. I want them to be put in dirty places if it is your aim to get rid of untouchability and you want the Harijans to mix up with other people, so that within the next ten years all the people can get mixed up. I ask, if that is their aim, why not the Government make bold to see that they locate all the polling booths in the Harijan cheris? I hope the Hon. Finance Minister will reply to this point when he replies to the debate. (Interruption.) So far they have not done anything and so I am bringing it to the notice of the Hon. Minister.

"Sir, again, it was said that in the three taluks of the Chittoor district where the Tamil population is more than 20 per cent, the electoral rolls are printed in Telugu alone. I would request the Hon. Minister to see that in fairness to the three taluks of the Chittoor district where the Tamil population is more than 20 per cent the electoral rolls are printed in Tamil as well. Of course, Government may say they have some difficulty in this matter. I know, as a matter of fact the Government have conceded to the taluks bordering on Orissa the printing of electoral rolls in two languages. So also, in the interests of the Tamil population of these three taluks in Chittoor, I request the Hon. Minister to consider their case also."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"What about the Nilgiris?"

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"We can have the electoral rolls printed in Kanarese also besides Tamil, but I do not think the Kanarese population there is so predominant as to warrant printing in Kanarese as well.

"Sir, I would like to associate myself in the tribute paid to you, Sir, Mr. Speaker, by both the Hon. Leader of the House and the hon. Gentleman the Raja of Chettinad. In the earlier days of this Assembly, perhaps people might have had doubts as to whether this House was going to make a record, but as many hon. Members have already spoken, you have created a record in the important office you have come to occupy and I am sure the way in which you have been carrying on your work as Speaker and the way in which you have brought home to the Members of this Assembly what has been happening in the House of Commons, will certainly stand in good stead for the future Speakers. At the same time, I feel that your rulings, as far as the House and the Members are concerned, have been very impartial and have created a better atmosphere in the House."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think, I am in a position to add anything to what has been already said by other hon. Members about the brilliant manner in which you, Mr. Speaker, have conducted the proceedings of this House. Therefore, I do not want to add anything to it.

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Then, in regard to the question of certain amenities having been provided and not provided and the Speaker not being sent to England and things of that sort, I do not want to say anything, because they have become stale. I feel honestly that what the Hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Gopala Reddi, has failed to do in 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51, he will do in 1951-52. Anyway, when we are at the fag end of the term of this Assembly, we are singing the swan song, as this is going to be the last discussion on the Legislature Demand.

"Sir, several hon. Members have spoken on the Demand and have made valuable suggestions with regard to the coming elections. I know and I am sure the Hon. Finance Minister, being in charge of the coming elections, will fulfil the undertaking he has given, namely, that he will allow fair elections, whenever they come either in the earlier part of the coming year or whether they are going to be held at the fag end of this year. I know particularly the Congress Party may have a sweeping majority at the elections. But surely, Sir, it is to their advantage to have some other party, or even individuals to sit in the Opposition. That is how democracy should function. I am sure, therefore, the Government of Madras will do very well to see that fair elections are conducted and I have got every confidence in them. The hon. Gentleman, Mr. Swaminathan, noted for speciality of his own in making pronouncements here, paid a very deserving tribute to the Hon. Leader of the House and I endorse all that he has said regarding the Leader of the House, the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi.

"He may have his own shortcomings; he may have his own defects; but all the same he has really conducted himself as the Leader of the House in a very, very dignified way. What is more? Since the time he assumed that position he has sought to enlist the co-operation of all parties on every occasion. As Leader of the House he has really contributed not a little but has really laid the true foundation for the working of future democratic Assemblies. I think he deserves credit for it. 3-15 p.m.

"Sir, perhaps this is the last occasion when we shall be discussing this Demand. Many of us came here as Members of this Assembly with little or no experience of parliamentary practice and procedure. Whatever we have learnt, we have learnt only after coming here. Young men like the hon. Member Mr. Majid and myself, learnt only after coming here about parliamentary practice and procedure. We were till then only mob speakers or street orators, so to say. We have learnt here much about constitutional practice and we have contributed our mite to that procedure and practice. We too have our own shortcomings. Whatever we have said, we have said with the best of motives, with the best of the intentions according to our lights. No doubt, on certain occasions feelings might have run high and communal passions might have played some part in what we have said. But believe me, Sir, it was all said with the best of motives. And in all that we have conducted ourselves as Members of the Opposition ought to.

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"Now, Sir, coming to the Assembly, we do not know what will be the future Assembly. Nobody can say anything about it now. I am sure, those of the Members who may not be returned to the next Assembly would surely watch the proceedings of the coming Assembly with great interest. Hon. Member Mr. Hameed Khan made a reference to the way in which replies to questions were given. I am not prepared to make any sweeping charges. I feel most of the Ministers tried to give proper replies. Sometimes, whenever they did not want to give a definite reply, they were as evasive as possible. All the same, I should say, a good deal of information which otherwise would not have been brought out, has been made known to the public. Some Members of the Opposition remarked that some Ministers were very evasive in their replies, and particularly in the art of giving evasive replies, they tried to make us believe that we were in the wrong. And in that, none can excel the Hon. Minister Mr. Sitarama Reddi. (Laughter.) I wish every other Minister had learnt that art. I am not blaming the Hon. Sitarama Reddi when I say that. It is really in admiration I am saying this. It is really an art. Sometimes he made us really look pitiable by his evasive replies. It is a creditable thing; it is an achievement, no doubt, all the same. It is an art to be learnt.

"Then, Sir, the Hon. Minister for Finance in charge of the Elections made a reference to the population of the City of Madras. According to the recent census, the population of the City of Madras is 14½ lakhs or 15 lakhs. So, naturally the City should get more seats than is allotted to it in the delimitation proposals. I do feel, the Hon. Finance Minister, if rules permit, will see that the city gets adequate representation; for it has so many interests, and so according to population it should get adequate representation.

"Then, Sir, I wish to say a word about the future elections and the provision for minorities. I am very sorry I cannot agree with what hon. Member Mr. Hameed Khan said. I am in entire agreement with the Leader of the House, when he appealed to the party in power, that it would be in their interest to have adequate representation provided for minorities. For, if members of the minority communities repeat what they have been all along saying, that is, about their representation and that none but members of their own communities can represent them adequately, it is tantamount to begging the question. I have heard the hon. Member Mr. Hameed Khan. I do not feel happy for what he said. Because the Constitution has once for all settled the issue, namely, that the Constitution no longer recognizes the majority community or the minority community. It does not recognize any particular body or community. It recognizes everybody as a whole. It may be, what I say now may cause surprise to some. When once the Constitution has declared like that, there is no point in asking for separate representation for minority communities. It is not because I want to get the favour of the Congress Party I say this."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—"When are you joining the Congress?" (Laughter.)

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JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"I do not believe that a man's prestige is enhanced by his joining the Congress. People who join the Congress now neither serve themselves nor serve the party. My Muslim and Christian friends, if they feel they alone can adequately represent their interests, have no place in modern politics. Let the hon. Member Mr. Hameed Khan look back on the service he has so far rendered to his Muslim friends, let him look into his past records and see whether his people have faith in him; can the hon. Lady Member of our party, who is really championing the cause of women here, say that women alone can represent their cause here? We do not like the idea that women alone can represent their cause adequately."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Why?"

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"Because, the more she gets, the more we lose! (Laughter.) However, what I feel is, after once the principle is enunciated, (after having tried communalism, which we have practised, rightly or wrongly), that the Constitution does not recognize minority communities and majority communities, it does not fit in with the modern context of things to talk of this minority community or that minority community. I am not talking in this vein to praise the Congress party in power. In all probability, some of them may come to power after the next elections; surely they too will have their downfall. But this much I will say. I will always feel that it would be in the interests of the minority community that they should be represented by an honest and sincere member of the majority community rather than by a dishonest member of its own community. Supposing the hon. Member Mr. Gopalaswami or Mr. Linga Raju has got the confidence of the Muslim community, surely he will take up their cause. It is better to have such a representative than have one belonging to the Muslim community of doubtful sincerity. Therefore I felt it would be far better to have a real representative belonging to another party than a doubtful one of his own party.

"With regard to the elections, there are certain things which have to be brought to the notice of the Hon. Finance Minister. The hon. Lady Member belonging to my party brought to the notice of the Hon. Finance Minister that the electoral rolls of the City of Madras were published in Telugu and Tamil. I am very sorry I know neither Telugu nor Tamil properly. I know my mother tongue Urdu and I know English. I do not know whether at this stage anything can be done. If Government think they can do anything in the matter, to print it in English or Urdu, apart from the question of cost, it would be better. Sir, I have nothing more to say."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand. In doing so, I have only very few remarks to make. We all know how you, Sir, have been practically implementing some of the legislations passed by this House, especially, the Temple Entry Authorization Act, and the Civil Disabilities Removal Act. Sir, you have been going about the State mostly opening temples and securing the right of entry to Harijans into Hindu temples.

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Sir, you always take a big crowd of Harijans along with you whenever you enter temples. In this way, Sir, you have been rendering a good service. If Government were to implement the Temple Entry Authorization Act, they would require an army of officers."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"What will be the strength of that army?"

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—"It is being done now by one individual, the Speaker of this House. Because he is strong not only bodily but spiritually. But, Sir, whenever I invite you to my district you reply, 'I am sorry, it is far away, I am not allowed travelling allowance.' Sir, when I look into the budget, I find an item 'Speaker's salary and allowances.' May I know what the Hon. Leader of the House means by 'allowances'?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"House allowance and conveyance allowance."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—"I am told the Deputy Speaker is not given even that."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"You asked only for the Speaker."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—"The Deputy Speaker is as much important as the Speaker. During the absence of the Speaker she conducts the business of the House, and so there is no need to make a difference in the allowance. It would have been fair if the Leader of the House, who is also the Finance Minister, had given the same facilities to both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. When he provides for conveyance allowance to the Speaker, he should naturally provide him also with travelling allowance. So I fail to understand the reason why Government are not willing to give travelling allowance to the Speaker."

"Sir, at one time we thought of sending our Speaker to England to study Parliamentary practice and procedure in the Mother of Parliaments. I think now Speakers of foreign countries should come here and see the way in which we conduct our proceedings and copy us. We all know, Sir, how you have acquitted yourself as Speaker of this House. You have made a mark. Hereafter we need not say we should copy the Mother of Parliaments. Our legislature has become superior to other legislatures by your rulings."

"I turn now to another point; it is with reference to formation of committees. No doubt, they are constituted by the Leader of the House. When such committees are constituted, justice should be done to all communities by taking in one or two or more members from each community."

"Coming now to the elections, I have to say a word as to how the electoral rolls have been prepared. For instance, I would like to bring one instance to the notice of the House. While preparing the electoral rolls, a good deal of Harijan population has been left out. I do not know why it has been done so. The Leader of the House must know it better, as he is the Minister in charge

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of that portfolio. I have brought this to the notice of the Election Commissioner, and he too is at a loss to know how it has come about. He has promised to see whether it cannot be rectified. Sir, Pattikonda taluk in Kurnool district has a population of 51,000 Scheduled Class people. The other day, when I put a question as to how many in that place have been enrolled as electors, I was told that five thousand Harijans have been enrolled there as voters. Sir, I had a chance to meet the Election Commissioner afterwards and he told me that he himself could not see the reason for such a large omission. Sir, this means that 46,000 Harijans will have no franchise. Sir, 5,000 out of 51,000 is one-tenth. Can it be said that the remaining nine-tenths of the population is all children?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Quite possible!" (Laughter.)

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—"Perhaps it is possible for the Hon. Minister, who thinks he can produce children by magic. (Laughter.) I do not think in any place, out of a population of 51,000, five thousand will be adults and the remaining 46,000 will be all children. Whatever it is, Sir, the Harijans of that place have lost their franchise. It is for the Government to find out the reason why so many people have been left out of the electoral rolls. It may be, the Harijans of that locality were not available at the time the enumerators went there. Sir, as they are all workers, they could not understand, due to their ignorance, the value of a vote. They went to their work at sunrise and returned home after sunset. So the enumerators could not meet them when they went to their locality for enumeration. The enumerators ought to have gone there after sunset, when the labourers would have returned home. If this had been done, there would not have been such a huge omission. Even now, it is not too late to rectify the omission. If the Government want, they can find out the reason for this. I request the Hon. Minister to take some interest in these poor people and give them their right of vote. Now, Sir, the Election Commissioner is going to decide the constituencies on the strength of the voters. If that is to be done, it would be doing the greatest injustice to the Harijans of Pattikonda, because most of them, due to their ignorance, have not enrolled themselves as voters."

"If the carving out of constituencies is based on the strength of voters, it will be to the detriment of Scheduled Classes. I request the Government to impress upon the Central Government to allot seats only on the population basis. The Constitution says that the constituencies will be demarcated only on population basis. Nowhere it is said that it will be on the basis of the strength of voters. To proceed on the basis of voters is unconstitutional. Anybody can challenge the propriety of such a course in a court of law."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"The hon. Member himself can go to a court."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ I am not in a hurry to go to court. I will make representations and adopt other constitutional means open to me. If the Government are unreasonable and do not yield even then, court is the last resort to me as well as to others who feel that an unconstitutional act has been done. Once again I request this Government to impress upon the Government of India to take the whole Scheduled Class population into account. ”

“ The Hon. Minister said that 1,500 voters would be allotted to a polling station with two booths. For each booth, there will be 750 voters. If each voter takes one minute, it will take 12½ hours.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ There may not be cent per cent attendance.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ My Hon. Friend thinks that all the voters may not turn up. A new election is going to be held and the voters are conscious of their right of voting. If all the voters turn up, it will not be possible to make adjustments in the eleventh hour.

“ There is a librarian for the Legislature Library and a librarian for the Secretariat Library. The scale of pay is Rs. 190—10—240 for the former post and Rs. 200—20—300 for the latter post. The Legislature Librarian has to answer the demands of the Ministers, the Members of the Assembly and the Council and some others. He has been giving very useful information. The Legislature Library is under-staffed. Besides the Librarian, there is only one clerk and one attender, whereas in the Secretariat Library, which is made use of once in a blue moon for getting records, there are five clerks and five attenders in addition to the Librarian. I request the Hon. Minister to raise the Legislature Library to the level of the Secretariat Library both in respect of the pay of the Librarian and the strength of the staff.

“ The accommodation provided for the non-vegetarian restaurant in the Fort, which caters to the Members of the Legislature, is very inadequate. Therefore there are no adequate amenities. Especially between 1 and 2 p.m. there is such a rush that many of us do not get a seat at all. The corridor adjoining it is crowded by people. I raised this point before the House Committee when I was a member of that Committee. But nothing happened. I request the Hon. Minister to see that better arrangements are made.

“ The Government are constructing a building at a cost of over Rs. 7 lakhs in the Government House Estate, Mount Road, for locating the new State Assembly. The site chosen for the building is in a very busy locality and there is always the disturbance due to the noise produced by the running of buses and tram cars close by. It is also very near the road which leads to the Triplicane cremation or burial ground. So there is also the disturbance caused by the music accompanying funeral processions. The Government could have selected another site in the same Government House Estate which will be free from disturbance by the noise produced outside.

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“ I have already said that the Hon. Speaker need not go to foreign countries. You have established such a fine record of Parliamentary procedure that the Speakers of other Legislatures have to come here to learn.”

* JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Demand has great significance. It relates to the State Legislature from which emanate all authority and power for the governance of this State.

“ Let me first take the Secretariat of the State Legislature. I should say that it is the steel frame which enables the Legislature to function properly and efficiently. If this steel frame is not properly maintained, I do not think we shall be able to function efficiently and on proper lines. In the Legislature Secretariat we have got the Reporting Section, Bills Section, Questions Section, Cash Section, Notice and Enquiry Section and the Library. We were told by the Hon. Minister for Finance that the Secretariat had been constituted as an independent department. But I am sorry to say that it has not been made independent; it is still subordinate to the Public Department of the Government Secretariat. That is the present position of the Legislature Secretariat. Let us see what the neighbouring State of Orissa has done. There the independence of the Legislature Secretariat has been recognized by an Act of the Legislature. I do not know whether the Hon. Leader of the House has ascertained the arrangements made in Orissa. If this Government had done what the Orissa Government did, I would have congratulated the Government on doing the right thing. No such thing has been done here and we do not at all feel proud of the Secretariat of our Legislature.

“ The service conditions in the Legislature Secretariat must improve. Only the shadow of independence and not the substance has been given to the Secretariat. Under such circumstances how can we expect that service conditions could be improved at once? The Secretary, who is a very kind-hearted and very experienced gentleman, is in charge of this Secretariat and he is unable to do anything even if he has got a mind to do, because the Secretariat is controlled by somebody else. That is a very strange and anomalous position. The employees in the various sections do not at all feel happy, I should say, because they are not certain about the prospect of promotion, etc., and the service conditions are still different from those that are obtaining in the Government Secretariat here.

“ I want to refer to the location of the future enlarged Legislative Assembly of this State. The Chamber for the future Assembly is being built in the Government House Estate, Mount Road. From personal knowledge of the locality, I can say that the site is not at all suitable. It is in the neighbourhood of a very busy part of the City. I should say that it is a site which is more suitable for a cinema house. If the Hon. Leader of the House pitched upon the site after personal inspection, I feel that he has not chosen the correct site. I remember his having said some time ago that the Ministers and Members of this Legislature were the movies and the talkies of this State. If that is so. I should say that the site selected is a suitable one. For deliberating calmly and arriving at

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decisions in regard to the welfare of the people of the State, the site is not at all suitable. A more suitable site would have been the vacant plot lying between the Coom House and the Senate House. It has the additional advantage of proximity to the sea and the sea view. That is my view so far as the selection of the site for the future enlarged Legislative Assembly is concerned.

“ With regard to your going to England, this question has been raised year after year on the floor of this House. I think it is too late in the day to raise the same question now. Still I think that it is never too late to mend. Even at this late stage the Government can think of sending you to England for observing personally the practice in the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Government might have been thinking all along that it was no use sending the Speaker to England because there was no guarantee that he would be the Speaker of the future Legislative Assembly of this State. That might have been one of the reasons and perhaps the main reason why the Government did not pay serious attention to the suggestions made by Members from all sides of the House. The Government ought to have taken into consideration the other aspect of the question. You have done very well as Speaker. You have been an asset to us and I should say that you have proved yourself to be the best Speaker in the whole of the Indian Union. You have made a close study of the practice and procedure followed in the House of Commons, you have studied the Hansard and you have also set up new traditions and conventions in this House. When you have studied and acquired so much knowledge of Parliamentary matters, it is in the fitness of things that finishing touches should be given to your knowledge by sending you to England, so that after your return you could write an authoritative book on Parliamentary practice and procedure which will be a guide to the future Speakers in this and the other States of the Indian Union. Such a publication will be of lasting benefit to the country in the conduct of parliamentary affairs. An opportunity has been missed. I really feel very sorry that the Hon. Finance Minister and the Government as a whole have been rather miserly in grudging to spend Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 for sending you to England. I say that even now it is not too late to send you to England.

3-45 p.m. “ With regard to coming elections, it will be very inconvenient to have only two booths for every 1,500 voters. On the other hand, I should think that three booths should be provided in order to facilitate voting as quickly as possible. Even if the voting time is from sunrise to sunset, two booths will not be sufficient to record the votes of 1,500 voters. It is quite immaterial to ask how many voters will turn up. We have to provide for the voting by all the voters. We have to make arrangements for all. It is, therefore, better to provide three booths.”

* SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, everybody who rises to speak on this Demand cannot fail to pay a tribute to you for the excellent manner in which you have been conducting the proceedings of this House all these years. Specially the historic rulings you give, your earnestness to educate the Members of this

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House on parliamentary procedure by going through the proceedings of other legislatures, and your ready information about the points raised, deserve admiration from every quarter of this House. It may be too late for us to make any observations about the procedure in this House, for as everybody admits, our stay here is not long. However, I would like to make some observations about the question-hour. They are not about the way in which you conduct the question hour, but about the way in which some of our Hon. Ministers answer the questions. Firstly, the time they take in getting replies is abnormal. Very often we complained about this before you, Mr. Speaker, and we were told that this subject could be referred to at the time of discussing the Demand on Legislative Bodies. I take this opportunity to request the Hon. the Leader of the House to see that a time-limit is prescribed for eliciting answers. Even for very small questions, answers to which can be easily got from the Secretariat itself, they take two months and three months. Perhaps some inconvenience in answering the question, may be the reason for the delay. I do not attribute any motives, but when answers to simple questions are delayed, one is inclined to think that way.

“ On the Leader of the House, the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi, has fallen the burden of answering questions on behalf of so many Hon. Ministers and pertaining to so many portfolios with which he is not directly concerned. His answering questions some times looks more histrionic. His pauses assume greater significance than his words. There is nobody to excel my hon. Friend Mr. Sitarama Reddi in giving evasive replies. One cannot fail to take notice of his histrionic pose when he asks for ‘ notice ’. After all, the file is in his hands, and the information is available. But he always takes shelter under ‘ notice ’, and in the economy of words he uses in asking for notice, nobody can excel him. In the case of my hon. Friends Sri Shetty and Sri Roche Victoria, it is all one-way traffic. Some times, the questioner puts one question, and the answers come for a different question. I only request, Sir, that in future at least we may get the answers to questions we put.

“ I would like to make a reference to the hostel which is intended for the legislators. We cannot call it a hostel. It is perhaps a choultry combined with a hotel.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Multi-purpose.”

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“ I entirely endorse the remark of the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi that it is a multi-purpose organization. Because we have to carry on our deliberations in this House for at least six months or more, I would appeal to the Hon. the Leader of the House to give effect to the recommendations that have very often been made on the floor of this House. I have to complain that elementary comforts are not given to hon. Members. Above all, it is very difficult if four or five Members are to be huddled together in one hall. This is most inconvenient for any legislator if he really wants to discharge his duty. There is no possibility to study anything, because it is generally crowded. In this connection, I would like to make a reference to the new Legislature building that is being constructed. Several hon. Members have

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objected to the site. I also join them. I see even the construction does not seem to have the architectural exterior which it is expected to have. I am glad that the Government have stated that it is a temporary building. I hope very soon the Government will find some other use for this building in such a busy quarter, and have another decent Assembly building constructed somewhere in the Fort area with some sort of an aesthetic sense of architecture about it. It should stand as a monument for the democracy and freedom that we are supposed to give to the people of this country. I would like to make another suggestion that Members of the Legislature may be given some small houses, instead of rooms in the hostel where they can have their own arrangements for their comforts. (Interruption.) As my hon. Friend seems prone to remark, they may bring their families, make themselves comfortable and turn out some work. I am asking for a little comfort in elementary needs. (Interruption.) Delhi is much colder.

“Coming to the question of elections, I would like to make a reference to the printing of electoral rolls. I am sure in other matters both the Government of India and this Government will take all the necessary precautions for the fair conduct of elections. In the matter of printing of electoral rolls, I would plead, along with the hon. Member Mr. Muniswami Pillay, that if 20 per cent of the population of the area speak a different language, the electoral rolls should be printed in both the languages of the area. If parts of Chittoor should claim the printing of electoral rolls in Tamil, I earnestly appeal to the Hon. Minister that several places in Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks—where 40 per cent of the population speak Telugu language—and places in South Arcot and North Arcot also—should have this advantage of getting the electoral rolls printed in two languages. It is not impossible to give this facility to those places. I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to have the electoral rolls relating to these places printed in both the languages.”

*SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, சட்ட சபை மான்யத்தை நான் பரிபூரணமாக ஆதரிக்கும். தோரணியில் சில வார்த்தைகளைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். மேலும் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த இந்த நாட்டில் குடியரசு ஆட்சி நடைபெற்று வருகிற இந்த நாளில் ஜனநாயக முறையில் சட்டசபைத் தேர்தல்கள் நடைபெறப்போகின்றன என்ற செய்தியைக் கேட்டு நான் மட்டும் அல்ல இந்நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களையெல்லாம் சந்தோஷமடைவார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் வெகு தெளிவாக வரும் டிசம்பர் மாதத்திலேயே தேர்தல்களை நடத்த முடியும் என்று உறுதி கூறி இருப்பதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். இந்த உறுதியானது உண்மையாகவே இருக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் மக்கள் இந்தத் தேர்தலை வெகுவாக எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் நீண்ட நாளாக அடிமைப்பட்டிருக்கொண்டிருந்த இந்த தேசத்தில் சென்ற ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளாக ஜனநாயக தத்துவத்தின் பெயரால், காங்கிரஸினுடைய பெயரால் ஆட்சி நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்நாட்டிற்கு சேவை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு பெரிய கட்சி ஆட்சி நடத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிற காலத்தில் மக்களிடத்தில் எதிர்ப்பு இருக்கத்தான் செய்யும். அது எப்படி இருந்தாலும் சரி காங்கிரஸ் நல்ல ரீதியில் தேசத்திற்கு சேவை செய்துகொண்டிருப்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. காலாகாலத்தில் மழை பெய்யாத காரணத்தால் ஜனங்களிடத்தில் அதிருப்தி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ‘எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஜலம் ஆனால் குடிப்பதற்கு ஒரு சொட்டு ஜலம் கூட கிடையாது’ என்று தமிழில் ஒரு பழமொழி உண்டு. அந்த நிலைமையில் இப்பொழுது பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள்

[24th March 1951] [Sri A. Subramaniam]

இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் மாகாணத்தில் எங்குமிருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தும் என்ன பிரயோசனம்? இந்த பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் யாராவது இந்த சட்ட சபையிலாவது சட்டசபை காரியாலயத்திலாவது அல்லது அரசாங்க காரியாலயங்களிலாவது ஒரு பெரிய உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கிறார்களாவென்று பார்த்தால் கிடையவே கிடையாது. அல்லது அவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது சலுகைகள் காட்டி இருக்கிறார்களாவென்று பார்த்தால் அதுவும் கிடையாது. இதைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது நான் சொன்ன உதாரணம், அதாவது ‘எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஜலம் ஆனால் குடிப்பதற்கு ஒரு சொட்டு ஜலம் கூட கிடையாது’ என்பது நன்றாக பொருந்தும் படியாக இருக்கிறது. முற்பட்ட இன மக்களுக்கு எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் உத்தியோகம் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த பிற்போக்கினத்தவர்களுக்கு எங்கேயாவது ஒரு பெரிய உத்தியோகம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் வென்று பார்த்தால் எந்த இடத்திலும் கொடுக்கவில்லை என்பதை இந்த இடத்தில் நான் நிச்சயம் எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த பெரிய குறையை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் உடனடியாக கவனித்து இவர்களுக்கு கெல்லாம் ஒரு பரிகாரம் செய்தாக வேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் இந்த பிற்போக்கினத்தவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இத்தேசத்தில் உயர்வு அடைந்தால்தான் நாட்டின் மக்கள் சுபிட்சமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை உலக மக்கள் அனைவரும் கூறுவார்கள். ஒரு தேசத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் சுபிட்சமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் சுயராஜ்யம் என்ற மாளிகை நல்ல அஸ்திவாரத்தில் கட்டப்பட்டதாக இருக்கவேண்டும். தேசம் என்றால் சுயராஜ்ய மாளிகை. தேசத்தின் மக்கள் என்றால் மாளிகையின் தூண்கள். எனவே சுயராஜ்ய மாளிகையின் தூண்களெல்லாம் வஜ்ரம் பொருந்திய தூண்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் மக்கள் குறிப்பாக பிற்போக்கினத்தவர்கள் சுபிட்சமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று அர்த்தம். சுயராஜ்யம் என்ற மாளிகையின் தூண்கள் இந்த மக்கள்தான். அந்த தூண்களில் அதாவது வஜ்ரம் போன்ற தூண்களுக்கு மத்தியில் பிற்போக்கினத்தவர்களான உளுத்துப்போன தூண்கள் இருந்தால் இந்த சுயராஜ்யம் என்ற மாளிகை இடிந்துபோய் விழுந்து விடும் என்பதை நான் தெளிவுபடக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த சுயராஜ்ய மாளிகையின் தூண்கள் எல்லாம் வஜ்ரம் பொருந்திய தூண்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி இருந்தால்தான் இந்த சுயராஜ்ய மாளிகை என்றும் நிலைத்திருக்கும். அப்பொழுதுதான் எல்லா மக்களும் ஆதரிப்பார்கள் என்பதையும் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் தீர்மானித்தபடி தேர்தல்கள் கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் வரலாம். அப்பொழுது இந்த பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு ஒருக்கால் சலுகைகள் ஏற்படும் என்று நினைக்கலாம். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் delimitation of constituencies முறைப்படி தேர்தல்களை நடத்தப்போவதாக தெரியவருகிறது. இதற்கு முன்னிருந்த தொகுதி நிர்ணயப்படி இந்த பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்கள் அங்கங்கே சில தொகுதிகளில் வெற்றி யடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அதிகமாக வெற்றியடைவதற்கும் சந்தர்ப்பம் இருந்து வந்தது. ஆனால் சமீபத்தில் அந்த தொகுதிகளை மாற்றியமைத்திருப்பதாகக் தெரியவருகிறது. அவ்விதம் அமைந்திருக்கும் பொழுது சிற்சில இடங்களில் இந்த பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்கள் வெற்றி யடையாமலிருப்பதற்கு நேர்மாறாக தொகுதிகளை அமைத்திருப்பதாகவும் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். அவ்விதம் மாற்றியமைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால் அது ஒரு பெரிய அநீதியாகும். அவ்விதம் செய்வது பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு ஏற்கனவே ஏற்பட்ட புண்ணில் மேலும் மேலும் கோலை எடுத்துக் குத்துவது போலாகும். இவ்வித முறையற்ற காரியத்தை இந்த பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு செய்யக்கூடாது என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நீதியான முறையில் நேர்மையாக தொகுதிகளை பிரிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இம்மாதிரி இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையை அரசாங்கம் உண்டுபண்ணக்கூடாது என்பதையும் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடி ஒரு விஷயம். மிகவும் ஆபத்தான விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது. தற்போது அரசாங்கம் ‘ஸென்ஸஸ்’ கணிதம் எடுத்தபோது ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட

[Sri A. Subramaniam] [24th March 1951]

பெரும் தவறை இழைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது, 'கவுண்டர்கள்' என்று சொல்பவர்களை முற்பட்டவர்கள் இனத்தில் சேர்த்துவிடவேண்டுமென்பதாக அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய '3-ம் ந. ஸர்க்குலர்-1951-ம் ஆண்டு'யில் என்னை (ஜனத்தொகை கணக்கெடுப்பு) - என்ஜமரேட்டர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டிய விஷயங்கள் என்ற புத்தகத்தில் 63-ம் பக்கத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மேலும் அந்த புத்தகத்தில் இரண்டாவது பக்கத்தில் (a) நாஷனல், (b) மதம், (c) சமூகப் பிரிவினை என்று இருக்கிறது. மூன்றாவது பக்கத்தில் சமூகப் பிரிவினை என்பதைத் தெளிவாக விளக்கிக் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதிலே 'ஆங்கிலோ-இந்தியர்' என்பதற்கு "ஆ" என்று எழுதவும். எவராகிலும் தமக்கு ஜாதி கிடையாது என்றவது எந்த ஜாதியையேனும் வர்க்கத்தையேனும் தாம் சேர்ந்தவரல்லவென்றவது சொன்னால் "0" என்று எழுதவும். கணக்கெடுப்பவர் இந்தப் புத்தகத்தின் கடைசியில் அச்சிடப்பட்டிருக்கிற பிற்பட்டிராத வகுப்புகளில் ஒன்றைச் சேர்ந்தவரென்று உமக்குத் தெரியவந்தால் "1" என்று எழுதவும். மற்றவர்கள் இனத்தில் கணக்கெடுக்கப்படுபவருடைய ஜாதி அல்லது வர்க்கம் என்னவென்று அவரைக்கேட்டு அவர் சொல்லுகிற ஜவாப்பை அப்படியே எழுதிக்கொள்ளவும்" என்று இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், இதன்படி ஜனக் கணக்கு எடுப்பவர்கள் செய்வதில்லை. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களான வன்னிய குலக் கூத்திரிய கவுண்டர்களை முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஜாப்தாவில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது."

4 p.m. THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, the hon. Member is referring to census operations. The Government of India are in charge of them."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, it is a subject of the Government of India."

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM:—"அதாவது, நம்முடைய ஸ்டேட் கவர்ன்மெண்டின் ஸென்னைஸ் சூபரின்டென்டெண்டு அவர்கள் வெளியிட்டிருக்கும் ஸர்க்குலரைப் பற்றித்தான் படிக்கிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"நீங்கள் ஒட்டர்ஸ் ஜாபிதா சம்பந்தமாக இல்லாமல் ஸென்னைஸ் ஜாபிதாவைப்பற்றி பேசுகிறீர்கள். ஸென்னைஸ் எடுப்பு சம்பந்தமாக இந்தியா கவர்ன்மெண்டு தான் கவனித்து வருகிறார்கள். மாகாண அரசாங்கம் அல்ல."

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM:—"இருந்தாலும்கூட சில விஷயங்கள் அந்த புத்தகத்தில் விளக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த மாகாணத்தில் ஸென்னைஸ் கணக்கெடுப்பு நான் குறிப்பிட்ட புத்தகத்தில் கூறியுள்ளபடி அவ்வளவு சரியாக நடத்தப்படவில்லையென்று சொல்லுகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"அதை விட்டு விடுவோம். சில விஷயங்களை நம்முடைய சென்னை அரசாங்கம் செய்யும். சில விஷயங்களை கார்ப்பரேஷன் செய்யும். ஸென்னைஸ் சம்பந்தமாக மத்திய அரசாங்கம்தான் கவனித்து வருகிறது. அது டெல்லியில் போய் பேசவேண்டிய விஷயம்."

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! ஒரு விஷயத்தை விளக்கவேண்டும். நம்முடைய சாஜ்ய ஸென்னைஸ் சூபரின்டென்டெண்டு அவர்கள் இந்த மாகாண அரசாங்கத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவரா? அவருடைய வேலையைப்பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு இந்த சட்டசபைக்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்று தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"ஸென்னைஸ் சூபரின்டென்டெண்டு இந்தியா கவர்ன்மெண்டு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வேலைக்காரர். சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர் அல்ல."

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM:—"இந்தத் தவறை இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கூறவேண்டுமென்று நான் கூறுகிறேன். இந்த முறையில் யாராகிலும் ஜாதியைப்பற்றி குறிப்பிட்டால் அதை அப்படியே எழுதிக்கொள்ள

[24th March 1951] [Sri A. Subramaniam]

வேண்டும் என்பதாக அந்த ஸர்க்குலரில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதன் படி செய்யவில்லை யென்றுதான் கூறுகிறேன். ஏற்கனவே உள்ள முறையிலிருந்தால் வரும் தேர்தலில் பெருவாரியான பிற்பட்ட இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த மக்களுக்குச் சில சௌகரியங்கள் ஏற்படும். குறிப்பாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்பதாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் ஜாதியின் பெயரால் அல்ல. கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் இந்த ஜாதி பாகுபாடு தொலையவேண்டும். அது அவசியம் மறையவேண்டும். இந்த தேசத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் அனைவரும் ஒன்றாக வாழவேண்டும். மக்களுக்கு சமத்துவம் வந்துவிட்டது என்பதை மக்கள் உணரவேண்டும் என்ற தத்துவத்திற்காக இம்மாதிரி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் உணருகின்றேன். இருந்தாலும்கூட, சொற்ப வருஷங்களுக்காவது சகலத் துறைகளிலும் முன்னேற்றமில்லாதிருக்கும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு சில சலுகைகளை நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் வழங்கியே தீரவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஏதாகிலும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய முடியும். முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர் என்ற ஜாப்தாவில் கவுண்டர்கள் என்று சொல்லக் கூடியவர்களைச் சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் வேளாள இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த கவுண்டர்களாவார்கள். இதர இன கவுண்டர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள். இப்படி பிற்பட்ட இனத்தாராகிய பிற்பட்ட இனத்துக் கவுண்டர்களை முற்பட்ட இனத்தார் ஜாப்தாவில் சேர்ப்பதாயிருந்தால் அது ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய விஷயமல்ல. இம்மாதிரி கவுண்டர்கள் இம்மாகாணத்தில் சற்றேறக்குறைய 60 லக்ஷம் பேர்களுக்குமேல் இருக்கிறார்கள். வன்னிய குலக் கூத்திரியர்கள் என்று சொல்லக்கூடியவர்கள் ஒரு கோடி ஜனத்தொகை கொண்டவர்களாக இந்த மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். கவுண்டர்கள் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய 60 லக்ஷம் மக்களை முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுடன் சேர்த்துவிடக்கூடாது. அதை மாற்றி திருத்தியமைக்க வேண்டும். பிற்பட்ட இனத்து கவுண்டர்கள் கோயமுத்தூர், சேலம், வட ஆற்காடு, தென் ஆற்காடு, செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லாக்களிலும், சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த ஒரு பகுதியிலும், மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களிலும் நிறைய இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய பொருப்பும் கடமையும் ஆகுமென்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

"இந்த நிலைமையில் மற்றொரு விஷயத்தை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் உத்தியோக உயர்வுக்கும் கல்வி வசதிக்கும் இந்த சட்ட சபையில் இதுவரை நாம் என்ன செய்திருக்கிறோம்? அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்துக்கு நாம் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. இந்த ஐந்து வருஷ காலத்தில் ஏதோ கல்வி வசதிக்காக செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"சட்ட சபை சம்பந்தமாகவுள்ள இந்த மானியத்தில் நீங்கள் மற்ற விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பேசுகிறீர்களே!"

SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இந்த சட்ட சபையில் செய்யும்படியான விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது, இம்மாதிரி விஷயங்கள் தவறுதலாக, மறதியாக செய்யாமல் விட்டுவிடப்படுவதினால் தான் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அதை எடுத்துக்கூற விரும்புகிறேன்."

"சென்ற 5 வருஷகாலமாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவருக்கு கல்வி வசதிக்காகவும், உணவு விடுதிக்காகவும் 1 லக்ஷத்திலிருந்து, 5 லக்ஷமும், பிறகு 7½ லக்ஷமாகவும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை நான்கள் வரவேற்கிறோம். சந்தோஷப்படுகிறோம். ஆனால், 2½ கோடி பெருவாரியாக உள்ள ஒரு ஜனத்தொகை கொண்டவருக்கு அம்மாதிரி 7½ லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால் அது போதாது. சற்றேறக்குறைய ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய்களாவது அவர்களுடைய கல்வி வசதிக்கு ஒதுக்கப்படவேண்டும்."

"இன்னும் கம்யூனல் ஜி.ஒ. என்பதாக சட்டசபையில் . . ."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think it is too late for me to speak on a subject on which I have already spoken. It is my belief that if democratic institutions are to be

[Sri K. Koti Reddi] [24th March 1951]

worked satisfactorily in any civilised country, the Government of the country ought to guarantee freedom to vote. In countries where there is literacy to the extent of 80 or 90 per cent, no difficulty will arise. Unhappily in our country the number of voters who are literate is not more than 10 to 13 per cent and probably it will be so for a long time to come. Sir, after my experience of a few elections, I am not quite satisfied with the colour box system. But certainly the colour box system is much better than open voting. I understood from the Hon. the Finance Minister that the change in the box is that the candidate is to be represented not by the colour but by symbols. It is not much of an improvement. These symbols ought to be marked not on the boxes but on the ballot paper so that even the illiterate voter may vote for whom he is going to vote seeing the symbol on the ballot paper. I know from actual experience in some cases that when a voter went to the polling booth to put the ballot paper into the box of the candidate for whom he wanted to vote, he was definitely instructed by the person who had influence on him not to put the ballot paper into the box but to hand it over to somebody else so that he might go and put it into the ballot box he chose. That was the difficulty we found in the previous elections."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hitherto there were watchers, but hereafter there will be no watchers."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, my trouble is about the rural areas. Even to-day most of the voters have not the freedom to vote, being subject to powerful influences. Again for example, I may ask a voter who can be influenced by me, 'You take the ballot paper from the polling officer, go into the polling booth, but do not put the ballot paper into the box. I will take it. I shall give you Rs. 5 for the paper.' Then he puts it in my hands. Hereafter there will be no watcher. Even if there is a watcher, this attempt proved a failure. I have had actual experience of this too. That is why I have suggested many a time that there is no difficulty in asking even the illiterate voters to make their markings on the ballot papers. Let it be a zero or some other thing. This voting paper can be taken and put into a box kept before the polling officer. That is the only safety for the voters. I still believe that it is the only way in which the interests of even the illiterate voter can be safeguarded. Now it is not the difficulty of the illiterate voter alone. Even the literate voters are put to the same difficulty. Thus there is no freedom to vote. This difficulty will be there until all our people become literate, unless what I suggested is adopted."

"Sir, if anything has contributed to corruption in elections, the one thing which has contributed most is the arrangement that has hitherto been made with regard to locating the polling booths. If the voters are asked to go to a distance of four miles—it was even nine miles in one case some years ago—the natural consequence is the candidate standing for election ordinarily has to provide conveyances to the voters. Now motor cars have come, formerly bullock carts were used. The trouble again is when people have to go long distances either by walk or through conveyances, they have to start early in the morning and when they reach the polling booth,

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provision has to be made for their food also. Naturally that results in corruption in elections. The candidates are not expected to feed them or to provide them with conveyances. So, when the voters are provided with conveyances and food by me, the natural result will be that he votes for me. My feeling is that during elections generally people who come in my conveyance will vote for me. This is what happens in rural areas. There is therefore absolute need now to provide as many polling booths as possible and the distance from the residence of the voter should be as short as possible. I am not satisfied with even the provision of polling booths at a distance of three miles from the residence of the voter. Even in that case, conveyance and food have to be provided. Whatever legislation the Government of India may pass limiting the expenditure of a candidate at elections, I know very few people stick to that limit. Sir, the one thing that has contributed to make most of us liars along with the British Courts of Justice and probably the controls that have been introduced, is elections. The system has been such as to compel us to lie. I hope in the new elections the opportunity for lying will be minimised to the utmost extent. One of the means is to provide as many polling booths as possible and a polling booth should cover as small an area as possible. If a village contains a population of 500 voters, it should have a polling booth for itself so that they need not go outside that village. Therefore, I would plead that the polling booths should be in as large a number as possible."

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

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, 4-15 p.m. in making a few observations in respect of this Demand I wish to first join in the chorus of praise given by every hon. Member of this House without any exception to the great erudition, ability and impartiality displayed by the Hon. Speaker of this Assembly. He is a unique Speaker. He has given some historic rulings also which will serve as a model to the Speakers of other Legislatures in the Indian Union. For example, he has given a ruling that every Member has a fundamental right to move a Resolution in this House for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the maladministration of Ministers. It is a great privilege, because it is not a question of any individual Member or any individual Minister, but it is a permanent ruling. That ruling will be useful to all the Members of the Legislature in the whole of the Indian Union. Madam, I also join in the handsome compliments and thanks paid by every Member of this House to the Hon. Lady who is the Deputy Speaker of our House."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I think nobody did it!"

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—"The Deputy Speaker has exhibited ability, grace and firmness in conducting the proceedings of this Legislature. In this connexion I must also pay my compliments to the Hon. Leader of the House. He has of course had the handicap of being compelled to answer all questions. He has been a residuary legatee as it were. He has to answer

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questions raised on the floor of the House on behalf of so many Ministers. He has had to answer on behalf of certain permanent absentees and certain additional departments. On all those occasions, he has been answering with grace and pleasantness, and also with affable and amiable temper. Therefore he always elicits a sort of pleasant atmosphere in this House. Such a Leader of the House is really an asset to us. I also want to pay my compliments to the Gentleman who is the Leader of the Opposition, Janab Mohammad Ismail. He is a Gentleman to the core. The party behind him—whatever may be our difference of opinion with regard to political matters—is a splendid party in which there are able Members who can compare themselves with any Members of any House of Parliament. As I said, whatever our differences might have been in the past, I think those differences are vanishing after the attainment of independence. So I wish to pay my sincere compliments to the Leader of the Opposition and also the party that he is leading. Of course, we have got a very able Secretary and that is our good fortune. He is very helpful. We have also got a very amiable and helpful Assistant Secretary. In this way, we have very happy relationship in this Legislature. We have spent five years. We are going out. We do not know whether we will come again or not. We also do not know which of us will come here again and which of us will not come.

“Madam, no doubt we have passed certain revolutionary measures. For instance, we have passed the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act which has benefited scores of Harijans. Then there is the Temple Entry Act. I must thank this House for having supported the humble Bill that I had introduced for the uplift of women and for removing certain of their disabilities, i.e., for the prevention of bigamy and also the granting of the right to divorce in certain circumstances. There is the Zamindari Abolition Act which was also passed by this Assembly. I am one of those who believe that there are certain grave defects in that legislation which I pointed out even at the time when the Bill was passed. We have not yet satisfactorily settled the conditions of the ryots in all these zamindari areas. All the same, this House has been known to be very progressive in all spheres, whether political, economic or social. But I have to complain of two things against this Ministry. One of them is with regard to the appointment of Select Committees. They have been going on a group system and some of us were treated as untouchables and have not been included in the Select Committees. The second complaint is about the great delay in answering questions. There is a proverb, ‘Six months after the thieves left the House’ the dog barks’. Like that, after everything was over, after all the events had passed away and after the importance of our questions also did not exist, these Ministers will begin to answer the questions. Of course we have to look to the next Legislature and the next Ministry for remedying these defects and there is no use of complaining about these things at the fag end of this Legislature.

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“Madam, the Government are going to construct an Assembly House at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. They call it a temporary House. I am glad that they are constructing a temporary House. Because, sooner or later, the Andhra State will be formed and we have to take stock of the situation then, whether Madras will be the Capital of Tamilnad or whether it will be a separate State by itself as desired by some of us. Then alone, permanent buildings have to be constructed both for Tamilnad and Andhra Legislatures and possibly a separate Legislature House for Madras if Madras City is to be a State by itself. There are claims and counter-claims and there are questions and counter-questions in respect of this matter, which is highly controversial. The Government of India have to settle these questions some day or other and only then permanent arrangements have to be made. Otherwise, it will be a waste of money.

“Now in the present Assembly, we are speaking different languages. If we were to speak in our mother-tongue, most of the Members may not be in a position to understand. That is why we have to talk in English, probably in our own interest, in order to make ourselves heard and understood by our colleagues. We have no right and it is also not good to speak in English. We should talk in our own mother-tongue. This shows clearly the necessity for dividing Madras State into different linguistic States, like Andhra State, Tamil State, Kerala State and for removing the Kanarese districts and merging them with the Kanarese State which may also be formed.

“Coming to the elections, they seem to have made one change, viz., introduction of symbols instead of colours. The people were accustomed in the past to the colour system, viz., the yellow colour by which the Congress was represented. When symbols are introduced, we have to depend upon our individual strength, individual prestige, individual character and individual ability. Of course, this is in consonance with the great words uttered by our revered Prime Minister of the Indian Union who has said, ‘Hereafter, we are not going to care to whom the people should vote. Let the people exercise their franchise and elect a man in the best interests of the country’. Those are really great and valuable words. I do not know how far the candidates will be able to succeed on party lines. There is a lot of confusion. We had the first Congress Legislature in 1937 and after two years and three months we left office with great popularity, with unsullied history, and unsullied career. I am afraid we cannot say the same thing now. There is a lot of confusion, particularly in the Andhra parts. We do not know where we will be.

“There is some confusion even with regard to the minorities question. The Constitution has not provided separate representation for minorities. Separate representation in a bold way ought to have been provided for the minorities under Joint Electorates. At present, they have to depend upon the Congress party. It is likely that the minority community Members may be prevented by some of the majority community Members from

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seeking election. Thus, the minority problem will also add some confusion at the time of the next elections. Therefore, we do not know which of us will come and which of us will not come."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, it has always been my good fortune that whenever I speak on the floor of this House, you are presiding over the deliberations of this House. This has happened in such large number of cases, that the other day when the Hon. Speaker himself was presiding, I started addressing him as 'Madam' and the whole House burst into laughter. (Laughter.) To-day, Madam, Members after Members were vying with one another in paying a tribute to the way in which the Hon. Speaker of the House has been conducting the proceedings of this House. Madam, he has tried to maintain the dignity of this House, the rights and privileges of the Members of this House. They have also paid glowing tributes to the Hon. Leader of the House, Sri Gopala Reddi. But, except for the solitary voice of hon. Gentleman Sri Kaleswara Rao, nobody seems to have thought of the Hon. Deputy Speaker of this House. Let me not commit the same error, because I know very well how you have conducted the deliberations of this House and how you have controlled the 214 Members of this House with dignity and honour. Hon. Speaker is not present here now. Let me also add my own tribute to him, for he has actually gone down in history by trying to establish some of the privileges of this House in a manner which has evoked the envy and admiration of the people of this State. Let me also pay my tribute, though humble it may be, to the Hon. Leader of the House. With his height of imagination, nurtured in Santiniketan, with his depth of knowledge of human nature, with his breadth of vision, with his pleasant and pleasing manners and with his infectious cheerfulness, he has captured the imagination and hearts of the Members of this Honourable House. Of all the Members of the Treasury Benches, he is the one Minister who has always been at ease even at the time when we on this side of the House were trying to drive home some of our points. By the way in which he has conducted himself, he has made himself very dear to every one here. We are no doubt proud to have him as the Leader of the House."

"Madam, let me also refer to some of the drawbacks which I have observed in the conduct of this House, particularly, with reference to the selection of Members to the Select Committees. The Select Committees should always be represented by different shades of opinion."

4-30 p.m. "Even within the party in power, there are several groups and it would have been better if the Government had consulted the various view-points before deciding on a thing. That would have added to the strength of the various committees that the Government had appointed in the past. That would have enabled the Government to draft the several Bills we have passed here in the manner in which they ought to have been drafted

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for we find more often that several of them are questioned in Courts of Law and the Hon. the Minister concerned has to come up to the House again and again with amending legislation.

"With regard to the new House that is going to come into existence, many hon. Members have spoken. So far as I am concerned, I have got to say that I am not satisfied with the selection of the site for locating the new Legislative Assembly. It is really surprising that such a selection could have been made by a Cabinet in which we find the Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi! He is a man who always looks to the beauty of things."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is only a temporary habitation."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"It is only a shed."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The Minister said that it was only a temporary habitation."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"No, Madam. It is almost like a shed. In keeping with the dignity and prestige of this important State, the Government must have tried to put up an imposing, decent Parliament House here."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"It can be converted into a theatre."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Yes, it can be converted into a theatre so that the dramatic art in which our Leader of the House is so much interested may be developed."

(At this stage, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Madam"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will resume his seat. Hon. Member Sri L. N. Gopalaswami will speak."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Sir, a punishment, Sir, for addressing you as 'Madam'?" (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes." (Laughter.)

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I rise to speak to-day it is with a view to asking hon. Members to do a little introspection on themselves. Much has been said about the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, the Leader of the House and the Members of the Opposition. I would say, 'let us turn the light on ourselves' so that we, Members of this House, will know what we have done. Some of the hon. Members have expressed the view that we have not had enough of comforts. Others have said that the allowances given to them are meagre. I would request all of them to just think for themselves and see what they have done in this House. Sir, I for one, have been in this House for two years and more now. During this period, it has been physically impossible for me even to study the various papers supplied to us, not to think of expressing anything about the contents in this House. Even if

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I find enough time to go through the papers and possess the capacity necessary to express myself, there is absolutely no opportunity given to us to speak, because the time is rationed at all times. Only some five minutes or ten minutes are allotted."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should be thankful to me for giving him at least five minutes. There are other hon. Members who go even without that."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"While thanking you, Sir, I must express the fear that the situation will be worse when we move into the new House, where there will be almost double the number of Members we have here in this House. We may not perhaps get even this five minutes. As such, it is a huge waste of money to print so many papers and supply them to us especially when they serve no purpose. All these things can be saved and nothing need be printed if we are going to conduct the business of the Legislature in this manner. These papers are absolutely useless inasmuch as they cannot be gone through and spoken upon. When we cannot express ourselves in the House, where is the necessity to supply these papers? Then, Sir, once Members get into the House, everything is left to the will and pleasure of the executive who transact Government business. May I suggest in that we are summoned to meet only when the Government want to test their confidence or otherwise, let only those matters be brought to the House and we can take part in the discussion. Otherwise, I think it will not be possible to justify our existence in the House. It may be that I am somewhat cynical. There is no other view that I can take in the matter with all my experience in this House."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Why do not you resign then?"

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"I have absolutely no objection if that would serve the purpose."

"Finally, I would like to pay my compliments to the Opposition for the way in which they have adapted themselves to the Congress view-points. Members of Janab Raza Khan's way of thinking have come to feel that after all there is nothing wrong with the Congress. Let them understand that there is a Constitution which prohibits all communal activities. We are a secular State. I would request the hon. Gentleman, Janab Raza Khan, to join the Congress party so that he may come into the Assembly and prevent others from doing so. He would not only represent his community but the country as a whole. That would be the proper way."

* SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me first of all associate myself with the sentiments expressed by several hon. Members here about the excellent work done by the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and by you. Let me congratulate you, Sir, on the excellent way in which you have conducted the proceedings of this House. When the Leader of the House and the Speaker were first elected, there

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was a doubt in the minds of certain Members whether they would prove equal to their tasks. But now it can be seen that they have more than justified their selection. I remember, Sir, the first occasion when the suggestion was made that you should be sent to England to enable you to learn Parliamentary procedure. But from the next time onwards, Members began saying, 'He does not need to go there; Speakers from other States must come here and learn how to conduct the proceedings of a Legislature'. I think it would really be good if we invite some of the Speakers of other State Legislatures."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Hear, hear."

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"They do not know how we conduct our business here. They think that we have to learn everything from foreigners and that we have nothing to contribute. Sir, recently there was an International Conference of Engineers in New Delhi. Many of the Engineers from foreign countries were surprised at the way in which we have progressed. Tributes were paid to the efficiency of our engineers. Of course they are doing things in a different way in their countries and we do in another way. Perhaps they may do things in a more costly way with modern equipments. Our methods are very cheap. That is all the difference. There is not much difference between the two. Similarly, in Parliamentary practice, we have not much to learn from others. I have also made enquiries to find out whether at any time any Speaker of any State in India was sent abroad for learning Parliamentary procedure in the past. I find none was ever deputed. Perhaps it is due to their affection and love that hon. Members of this House have for our Speaker, that they suggest a trip for him to England. And the Government also have not treated the suggestion seriously. While I maintain, we have nothing much to learn from others, I do feel that the present Speaker can advantageously take a trip to England. After all, it may involve a few months' stay abroad and not a huge sum by way of travelling expenses. Leave alone the trip to England. We have not been given opportunities to visit other States within the Indian Union even. For my part, I had on many an occasion wanted to visit other Legislatures in India to see how the House Committees work, how the Deputy Speaker and the Deputy Chairman work and so on. But no trip would come off."

"Sir, some hon. Members paid glowing tributes to my work. I see no reason why they should compliment me. Perhaps they thought that it would not be nice if they left me out while paying tributes to the Speaker, the Leader of the House and others. There is nothing that I have done to deserve compliments from any quarters. As for the House Committee I could not do much in that respect. If I give details of the working of the House Committee you will understand my difficulties. We have no accommodation of our own. Our rooms have to be allotted by the Chief Secretary. For extra space, we cannot act independently. We have to depend upon the Chief Secretary."

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again. Even the menial staff that do our work are not ours. We have no separate staff for ourselves. Whenever I find anything unclean or not properly dusted, the Secretary to the Legislature tells me, 'we have not got any separate staff of our own; we have to depend upon the Chief Secretary'. We have no real control upon anything. The provision has to be made by somebody else. Accommodation has to be found by somebody else. As regards my Deputy Speakership, it has been my painful duty to conduct the proceedings of the House within the time stipulated by the Speaker. I know how angry an hon. Member feels when he is given no chance to speak or when his time is cut short. This is the reason why of late I have given up my right to speak so that other hon. Members may not resent taking part in the debates and cut short their time to that extent. Hon. Member Janab Sinna Kaziar said that I was a lucky person in being the Deputy Speaker and that I always took more time than others. Sir, this is the first time that I am speaking on the Demands this time. I would not have availed of this occasion to speak had it not been for a desire on my part to explain my position. I have never had any chance to look into the office papers. The Speaker and myself have been getting on very well because whenever he asks me to do a thing, I readily agree to do it, and that is all. This was not the case when Sri Sambamurthi was the Speaker and Srimathi Rukmani Lakshmi pathi was his Deputy."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They fought not openly."

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"It was open enough for hon. Members to understand. Though I have denied chance to hon. Members to speak, I hope I have not offended anybody. If they are denied a chance to speak, it is partly due to their fault also. Often they give a list of names and when the turn of an hon. Member comes, he is not to be found in his seat."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"You have never given us any offence."

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA:—"It is very good of the hon. Member to say so. We have to take into consideration the fact that there are hon. Members who speak in Tamil, Telugu and other languages also. They have to be called in the proper order lest it should be very difficult for the Reporters to report."

4-45 P.M. "Some hon. Members come and ask that they might be permitted to speak immediately as they had some urgent business to attend to. In some other cases when hon. Members are called they are not present in the House. And thus it happens that the order could not be maintained and some hon. Members lose their chance of speaking. I do not know how much more difficult it is going to be when the House will consist of 375 members. Compared to the Legislative Council we had, this House is bigger and we are finding some difficulty. I looked through some of the speeches delivered in the old Legislative Council. They run to several pages. Therefore I feel sorry that even people who can speak

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very well, and who would have made a study of the subject are not given a proper chance to say all that they have to say. It is a legitimate grievance of the Members and nobody can help it. I do not know, whether after the new Assembly comes into existence, the number of days allowed for the Budget discussion will be increased to enable all the Members to take part in the discussion.

"Sir, as for the Committee of Privileges, some hon. Members remarked that it never met. The hon. Member Janab Abdul Hameed Khan said that it never met and he did not know who the members of the Committee were and its functions. I wanted to convene a meeting of the Committee so that at least formally Members can exchange views and things like that. But whenever any question of privileges arose, the Speaker disposed of the question and there was no need for the Committee to meet at all. At least to justify the existence of the Committee we might meet before the end of this month or the beginning of the next month. Some hon. Members remarked that the letters received to their addresses do not reach them in time. I know this is happening. All the letters are put in the pigeon-holes and hon. Members do not always go in to see whether they have letters or not. Probably they are not mindful of these and want that the letters also should be delivered in the same way as other papers are distributed to them in their houses. But I would suggest that in the first instance they must find out whether they have received any letters or not and then come and make suggestions if they have complaints to make. This was never done by any hon. Member. Instead of suggesting impracticable things here they could have sent their suggestions to me so that the House Committee could have considered them and done what was possible.

"Sir, if I will not be misunderstood, now that we are coming to the end of the life of this Assembly I might make a few remarks about my position itself. It should not depend upon personality. Whoever it may be we must recognize the dignity and the status of the office and provide necessary amenities and also the pay and allowances. I am not pleading now for myself. I know I won't get any benefit by suggesting this now. It is for the benefit of the future Deputy Speaker, whether it is she or he, that I am making these suggestions. They simply doubled the salary of the previous Deputy Speaker and that is all that is done to the Deputy Speaker. There is no use indicating in the Budget Statement that so much of pay, allowances and so many things are provided for the Deputy Speaker. In fact there are no allowances at all, no house allowance, no car allowance. I am not complaining. I am alright some how. I happen to have a car. If the Deputy Speaker that is going to be or would have been has no car and has always to depend on somebody else or have to take a taxi I do not know whether her pay and allowances would be enough to maintain her status and dignity. I know at one stage the Government wanted to increase the salary of the Deputy Speaker from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 and a Bill was published to that effect. Later on the Government dropped it because of other considerations. I can emphatically say,

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that it was because I happened to be the Deputy Speaker it was not introduced and not because they could not afford to pay this salary to the Deputy Speaker. This should not be the case. In other States I have seen the allowances and things that are given are in addition to the Member's salary. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should not take more time than you would like to give. I can talk for a long time but I won't. So, Sir, it is really not fair to deny the convenience to one who is placed in such a responsible position. You must see that the status and the dignity of the office is maintained by attaching sufficient salary and allowances to the post.

"Sir, if I have not been able to do anything, it was because my position was hedged in by so many difficulties. As for the non-vegetarian section, I have been trying to get the accommodation extended. I sent for the Executive Engineer day before yesterday and considered the proposal to annex the adjacent portion of the Secretariat Canteen. I pleaded with the Deputy Secretary and made him agree to the suggestion that it could be given to us at least temporarily till we are shifted from here to the new building. In my own little way I have tried to do my best but I know that does not go far enough. Whenever I say this should be done or that should be done, I am told that this is only temporary, we are to shift to the other building and this could be looked into later. I believe if anything were to be wanting in the new House. I am sure I will be told that that is a temporary one and the matter could be looked into later on. (Laughter.) These are the difficulties and I want the hon. Members to understand them. I feel the difficulties more than the others because nothing could be done."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the salaries and allowances of hon. Members are covered by this Demand, hon. Members were inclined to take a rather introspective view of the Demand. During the discussion of other Demands, hon. Members are generally apt to raise complaints against the department concerned but when it is a question of this Demand, everybody is in a congratulatory mood and in an introspective mood also and this is occasionally good for everybody concerned. Of course very wide questions have been raised during the discussion of this Demand, namely, whether democracy could be successfully worked or not and what the role of Government Members and back-benchers of the Government party should be. All these questions have been raised apart from the questions about the future elections and how they should be conducted and what should be the polling system, what should be the language in which the electoral roll should be printed and all that. On the whole a good and wide range of subjects have been raised under this Demand."

"The hon. Member Janab Mahboob Ali Baig expressed the doubt whether the present democratic system has proved a success and when I asked him whether there was any alternative to this democratic system he simply said that the minorities should be persuaded to agree to the majority view or some such thing, that they should be responsive to the minority opinion and that they

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must carry the minorities with the majority. Sir, as far as this House is concerned whether it is due to the huge majority we have had or to any other matter, we rarely had divisions. I think to that extent it goes a long way to show the reasonableness of the Opposition and also the Government parties and things were more or less settled without the need for calling for a division. I am sure, Sir, the minorities opinion must be respected—minority opinion in the political sense. But the political majority party has to play its part. It must keep to the election pledges it has given and policies laid down for itself, as to how it is going to conduct the legislative and administrative programme. But the word 'minorities' is a very loose term. In India it is used in a different sense, in the sense of communal minorities, language minorities. This is not the usual meaning given by politicians of other countries in politics for the term 'minorities'. Minorities, I suppose, mean political minorities people who hold a different view from that of the Government and who are sitting in the Opposition benches. Here we are only looking forward to the day when democracy will work to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. Nobody should feel that because of sex, language or religion, he has been left behind and somebody else is forging ahead because of the initial advantages of his birth. In a way this is a very wide question. It all depends on how we are going to work the democracy. A big Constitution has been given to us with the best of intentions and it has created certain difficulties to the Governments and parties. Yet I am confident that the Constitution will be given a fair trial and it will be worked by the right people in the best interests of the people as a whole. The Constitution as such is not going to create happiness or frustration. It is the people who work the Constitution, that work the democracy that will ultimately impress their personality that will have a bearing on the administration, on the legislations and on the entire future of this democratic Constitution that is going to be worked. It is the men that matter, not merely the principles, the high sounding principles embodied in the Constitution. Even a bad Constitution could be worked to the good of all by the right type of men. (Interruption.) Whatever it is, it is not the provisions in the Constitution that matter but it is the men at the helm of affairs that matter and we are looking forward to the day when democracy would be a success.

"Sir, with regard to the point raised by my hon. Friend, Sri Gopalaswami, it is a very relevant point. He said: 'What is it we have done as Congress Members here in this House? When we look back what is it that we have done? We have had so much literature thrown at us. We had neither the time nor the energy to go through all the records. We were unable to make ourselves felt because the time is rationed, etc.' As far as I know, there are about 645 Members in the House of Commons."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think it is about 620."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Now it is 645. It used to be 615. Afterwards it was increased to 645. Whatever it is, I read somewhere that hardly hundred Members have ever spoken

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during the five years of the Common's period either from the Opposition or from the Government side. Nearly 520 Members did not open their mouth during this five-year period they were in the House of Commons. Government Members rarely get an opportunity to speak. If at all they want to impress their views on the Government, the Members do it on the Government Members in the party. The Opposition is given all the time possible in the House and the Government Members, meaning Ministers, must be able to meet the opposition attack or criticisms. So, Sir, judging from this we need not be in despair that we are going to have 375 Members in the new House. Naturally when you belong to the Government party you have to exercise a certain amount of self-restraint. You do not have the same amount of latitude which the Opposition Members have. Opposition Members have no responsibility at all. It is their duty to criticise to show the other side of the matter and such things as: 'You are not the right type of people who can deliver the goods. Give us a chance and we will deliver the goods.' That is the position of the Opposition Members and their attitude. They function in that manner. But the Government Members have a responsibility to maintain their Government. They have been returned by a majority of the electorate and the electorate has reposed confidence in them. The party people put their own leaders, their own colleagues put them in office and it is the duty of the Government Members to maintain the Government in office as long as it is possible till the Opposition has a chance to beat them and replace them on the Treasury Benches. So, naturally in every Parliament, Government Members have to exercise a little restraint because they have to deny themselves certain privileges which the Opposition have a legitimate right to demand and claim. Here, Sir, for whatever reason it is, I must say, during the last five years even Government Members have had ample opportunities of expressing themselves, sometimes very critically indeed and therefore nobody can complain that the Government Members did not get a chance to speak out about the legitimate grievances of their constituencies.

5 p.m. "So, Sir, every hon. Member is given an opportunity to speak either during the general discussion or voting of Demands. Nobody can have a legitimate grievance that he was never given an opportunity to speak. It is a great improvement upon what obtains even in the House of Commons where most of the members do not get an opportunity to speak."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Even the accommodation there is for about 300 Members only."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Therefore, it is too late in the day to speak about amenities, canteen, etc. I have not yet seen the temporary House we are constructing in Mount Road and I do not know whether all the amenities and lobbies we need for the comfort of Members, could be provided even there. In view of any impending political changes that might take place in this State, we did not go in for a permanent structure which would have cost about Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 lakhs. Therefore, we were

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content with having a temporary House for the present. Anyway it is better that we put up with some of the difficulties. There is no use of complaining and it is nobody's desire that Members should be put to inconveniences with things being what they are. I suppose that we will have to take a philosophical view of things and get along with our work for which we have been commissioned in this House.

"Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillay has raised a big question that in certain taluks of Chittoor district where the Tamilians form more than 20 per cent of the population, the electoral rolls should be printed in Tamil. My hon. Friend Mr. K. Linga Raju has again claimed that in Salem and North Arcot districts there are areas where Telugus are more than 30 per cent of the population and that therefore the electoral rolls should be printed in Telugu. Sir, a definite policy was being followed from 1920 onwards in regard to printing of electoral rolls either for the panchayat elections or for the district board elections. In Salem and North Arcot districts, the electoral rolls were always printed in Tamil in spite of Telugu being spoken in certain taluks or firkas. Likewise, in the entire Chittoor district, the electoral rolls were printed in Telugu. Therefore, we have taken the assumption that, if for 30 years that arrangement went on well, there was no reason why we should discover a new difficulty, and we tried to profit by our past experience. Only in Chingleput district we made a little change in favour of the Tamilians. In Sathiavedu firka, the electoral rolls were always in Telugu for many years. But this time, we have made an improvement and in Sathiavedu firka the electoral rolls will be printed, not only in Telugu, but in Tamil also. Except this change, we have not made any change which did not exist for the last 30 years.

"Sir, I may also tell the hon. Members that, on the definite ruling and recommendation of the Election Commissioner who is all-powerful in these matters, we had to print the electoral rolls in Oriya in two taluks of Srikakulam district and in Kannada in three more taluks of Bellary district. The Orissa Government also have reciprocated by printing the electoral rolls in Telugu in Berhampur and other areas where there is Telugu population. So, it is a matter of *quid pro quo*.

"Sir, hon. Members, the Raja of Chettinad and Mr. Koti Reddi, have expressed doubts whether the three-mile rule will work to the benefit of the entire electorate. If in a particular village there are enough number of voters for a booth, i.e., 750, we will provide a booth there. But, certain hamlets where the number of voters is less, say about 400, will be clubbed together and a separate booth will be provided for that area. So, in the case of hamlets alone, this three-mile rule will operate. In all places where the number of voters is 750 or more booths will be provided and there won't be any need for the voters to leave the village for recording their votes. Sir, even this arrangement has created a number of difficulties for the Government, in posting polling officers, in keeping police *bandobust*, etc. Every booth must be posted with

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two polling officers or otherwise anything might happen in the excitement of elections. Wherever we have a booth, we provide the necessary police *bandobust* also. Even the polling officers have to be requisitioned from the Government offices, local bodies, etc., and it is a huge caravan moving from place to place to conduct these elections and I hope that there won't be any need for the people to walk long distances."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" So, for every 750 voters there will be a separate booth? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Yes, for every 750 voters there will be a separate booth and there is no question of three-mile rule there. Only in areas where there is sparse population and where the number of voters is less than 750, this three-mile rule will operate. Even in such cases also, we will see that the voters need not have to walk more than 3 miles. But, in Ceded districts there are villages where there are not more than 200 voters and we have to necessarily club them with some other villages and have a booth in a central place."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Then, they may have to walk nearly 6 or 7 miles."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" They need not walk more than three miles. If necessary, we open separate booths for such villages."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" So, it is 'maximum of three miles'."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We shall see that people are not made to walk more than three miles. If the distance is more than three miles, even if the number of voters in a particular village is only 200 or 300 we will try to open a booth there."

" Then, Sir, the point has been raised whether 750 voters can record their franchise without inconvenience in one booth. As a matter of fact, the Election Commissioner has recommended that we could safely have a booth for every 1,000 voters. It was on that basis, I understand, that the 1937 and 1946 elections were held. That limit was fixed on an average that more than 60 or 65 per cent of voters only would turn up at the polls. So, Sir, 750 is not a large number; they can register their votes standing in a queue—each voter goes through the entrance door, records his vote and leaves through another door."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Let us have a demonstration."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There is no difficulty. We will certainly have a demonstration and I will act as the Polling Officer."

" Sir, with regard to the time of elections, the hon. Gentleman Raja of Chettinad has raised a pertinent point whether December

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would be a suitable month because agriculturists will be having agricultural operations during that month. That is a matter which has to be further considered. Even in Madras, December will be a monsoon season."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" Why not September? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, we were not given any option in this matter. We were asked to submit a timetable so as to finish the elections by the end of December. We thought that November would be the least objectionable month. But it was put forward that monsoons would set in during November and December in Madras and southern districts. So, we thought that December was safer and we recommended it. I know that even the 1937 and the 1946 elections could not be held in December but they were held in the months of February and March. But the months of February, March and April will be very hot in places like Guntur and Vijayavada. The Prime Minister is very anxious that elections must be concluded by the end of December 1951. So, we have no option but to have elections in December. If we are given a wider margin, perhaps we might have preferred February or March. So, let not the hon. Members be under any mistaken impression that the elections are likely to be postponed. As far as we are concerned, I can say that 99 per cent the elections are scheduled to take place in December and all the political parties must make their own preparations even from now. It is no use blaming the Government afterwards that elections are forced on them."

" There is no doubt that the Prime Minister, the Election Commissioner and everybody concerned will see that we have fair elections. The whole basis of democracy is fair elections and we do not want any defeated party or candidate to say that there was rampant corruption and *jabardasti*. We have seen in West Punjab Mr. Suhrawardy making a complaint against the Governor that the elections in West Punjab are all false and that the Muslim League has captured all the seats, etc. He also expressed the opinion that there were cases of impersonation by the ladies coming in *burkha*. I too experienced this difficulty in Tellichery and Cannanore when I was in charge of Local Administration. The Socialists are already saying, without anything happening, that they are afraid that fair elections will not be held and that the Congress will squeeze out all the Opposition parties and get its candidates only returned. Sir, it is open to any political party to work for its own candidates. It is no sin of any political party being popular with the masses and the Congress has every right to contest every seat and try to capture every seat. It cannot be said that the Congress has won because of unfair methods adopted. I can assure the hon. Members here and the people outside that we will certainly see that fair elections are held in this State and that no tyranny is exercised on the voters, illiterate and literate. We shall give ample opportunities to the people to exercise their legitimate right in favour of any party they like. We shall see

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that nothing untoward happens and that no room is given for anyone to say that the Congress party has conducted the elections in an unfair manner.

5-15 p.m. " Even if the World War comes, we can have the elections. In America, in the thick of World War No. 2, the Presidential election was held. They did not postpone their elections on that account. They went through the election even though they were fighting the war. So also, even though there is going to be war in the European theatre or in Korea, that will not prevent us from holding our elections. The Korean war might probably develop into a World war but it does not matter if only we have got the mind to go through the elections in spite of World War No. 3 or World War No. 4.

" Then, Sir, the point raised by hon. Member, Sri Koti Reddi, whether there should be marking on the ballot paper or whether there should be merely a symbol on the ballot box is really a serious matter. He also pointed out that some unscrupulous persons might also try to bring out the ballot papers and sell them, and that the ballot papers are thus likely to be misused. That is why, Sir, in the 1935 elections, we had the watcher system. The watchers were watching and seeing whether the ballot papers were deposited in the box or not. Even here, it depends upon the psychology of the man who votes, because, in some cases, the watchers also may be trying to influence the voter, by asking the voter to put the ballot paper in the yellow box or red box and so on, and so the illiterate people will be confused and they cannot vote according to their wishes. Then, there is also the fear complex. As the watcher is seeing through the slit, there is no secrecy and it will be known to whom a particular voter has voted, and so the voter has to act according to the dictates of a local dictator or some local tyrant. Therefore, it has also got its disadvantages.

" Then, Sir, the question of marking with a pencil was also raised. Now, as there are a large number of illiterate voters, it will be very difficult for them to mark with a pencil, and if it is only a symbol on the ballot box, it will be very easy for such illiterate people to follow. The ballot paper will perhaps contain some symbol to identify it with a particular party. For instance, it may contain the symbol of a cycle or a plantain-tree or a coconut tree or some other tree. There also, symbols of obnoxious animals such as pigs, should not be used. Again, religious symbols should not be used. The Bill is wide enough to prevent such things. Again, political symbols, such as Mahatma Gandhi's portrait should not be used in favour of some particular candidates.

" Then, Sir, there is one very good point which my hon. Friend Sri Kosalram has made out. He said that under this system, some people may bring out the ballot papers and misuse them. After all, Sir, it will be a small negligible minority. It may not even be 1 per cent; it will probably be .05 per cent. It may be some 20 individuals in an electorate of 75,000 voters. In a constituency consisting of 75,000 voters, even if 100 people, here and there, misuse the ballot paper, it is not likely to influence the

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decision of the ballot box in any way. Therefore, Sir, we have to choose the lesser of the two evils and that system which will obviate the difficulty of making a pencil mark on the ballot paper is easily more desirable in view of the very large number of illiterate voters. Again, Sir, we have thought it necessary to have the colour system for the ballot boxes. But, in spite of our best efforts, the Election Commissioners did not accept the usual coloured boxes. In Madras, at the Election Commissioners' Conference, we did fight for the *status quo*, because our electorate has been accustomed to that system in the last District Board elections and also in the Assembly elections. The hon. Gentleman Raja of Chettinad also was objecting to this sort of party and colour basis, and there were also some other people who were objecting to this system. We did fight for the retention of the *status quo* of the colour-box system, but other Government representatives from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal, somehow or other, were objecting to this system. For instance, in the 1937 elections, the Congress was assigned the yellow box and the hon. Gentleman Raja of Chettinad and other people were objecting because one party, namely the Congress, was getting the yellow box throughout the length and breadth of the State. I do not know why the other Government representatives also objected. So, the Election Commissioners have finally decided that it should not be a coloured box hereafter. This is also incorporated in the Bill. Again, the symbol also may not be same at every election. It must be taken by lots. In one constituency, the cycle may be the Congress symbol and in another constituency, the cycle may be the Socialist symbol. You cannot go on asking people on the road, 'Please vote for the Yellow Box (மஞ்சள் பெட்டி)'. You have to know what is the symbol of a particular candidate in a particular constituency. People will have to know in a particular constituency whether they have to vote for the plantain tree, or coconut tree and so on."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" What about the identification of the individual voters? Are you going to take their thumb-impressions? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It is all provided in the Bill. We want to prevent wholesale and large-scale impersonation which really takes place in some of our elections. Therefore, the Election Commissioners are very anxious to adopt some methods by which we can prevent the voters coming for a second time. (Interruption.) Of course, the suggestion of the hon. Member, Sri Sathyanarayana Raju, will be effective. It is the system of putting a mark with indelible ink on the thumb of a voter who has voted, so as to prevent him from coming and participating in the election for the second time. After all, we do not think there will be impersonation to such a large extent as to use this method of putting this indelible ink on the thumb of each voter. Moreover, it is a costly affair. Again, if you put such a mark, you cannot remove it easily and you will have to carry a beauty spot on your fingers." (Laughter.)

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Can a cow be used as a symbol for a whole party or can a cow be used as a symbol in individual cases? "

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The cow, being a sacred animal, will not be allowed to be used as a symbol. "

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA :—" Why not the Congress candidates have the coconut tree or some other symbol throughout the country? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It is open to a Congress candidate to choose coconut tree as his symbol, but if a Socialist candidate also chooses a coconut tree as symbol, then, the Election Commissioner will have to draw lots. First, the Congress Party may be having coconut tree as their symbol, but if the Socialist Party also want to have coconut tree as their symbol, then, the Election Officer will be obliged to draw lots. So, Sir, as far as elections are concerned, I think, I have covered all the points raised by hon. Members. With regard to other matters, I do not know whether I should go into those matters because they are matters of detail, for instance, criticism was levelled that some persons were not given representation in the Select Committees and so on. After all, such things are always there. I know their grievances in regard to this matter and they are not new. But, Sir, the Deputy Speaker has raised some constitutional point."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" Have you finalized the boxes? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Yes, we have called for tenders, and the cheapest will be costing about Rs. 4-12-0 or Rs. 4-8-0. Whatever it is, it will be a steel box and it has a very interesting mechanism. It will be fool-proof and knave-proof.

" Sir, with regard to the point that the Deputy Speaker's status must be recognized, it is all true, Sir, and nobody can dispute that aspect of the question. Whether the Deputy Speaker should be given allowances or not and what her position is, all these are things which must be recognized by any Government. But, Sir, there is a limit. Sir, the Deputy Speaker also like the Speaker must have some restraint placed on herself. It is a reciprocal thing. The Deputy Speaker cannot claim all the privileges which any private Member is enjoying and also claim the same special allowances of the Speaker. Either the Deputy Speaker must be on a par with the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker must be on a par with the Members. The Deputy Speaker has to choose whether she or he would like to have the privileges of an ordinary Member or . . . "

* SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA :—" The question whether the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker must be above Party has been discussed at the Speakers' Conference and because opinion was divided, they could not come to any conclusion."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I do not know what happened at the Speakers' Conference. As far as we are concerned, the Deputy Speaker must either be on a par with Members or on a par with the Speaker. If the Deputy Speaker wants to be on a par with the Speaker, then the Deputy Speaker must have some restraint as the Speaker, instead of openly doing things and thus putting the Government in an embarrassing position. The Deputy

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Speaker, when she is in the Chair, must exercise tact and act with dignity. Otherwise, she can be an ordinary Member enjoying the privileges and the liberty of ordinary Members, she can take the allowances of ordinary Members and cannot claim parity treatment with the Speaker. You must choose either way. You cannot have the latitude of a private Member and also all the allowances of the Speaker. Personally speaking, that point also is a delicate one that has to be decided very carefully. After all, Sir, we do know when we elect a Member as Deputy Speaker, she or he must be given the necessary allowances."

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA :—" I am not pleading for myself but I am pleading for the future."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Of course, she is not pleading for herself. After all, we are now going to have elections and therefore, she is pleading for the future Deputy Speaker. Sir, I am not speaking of the present Deputy Speaker, but I say that the future Deputy Speaker, whoever it is, she or he must decide whether she or he should have the liberty of a private member or should have the allowances of the Speaker. Perhaps, it is a matter which has to be settled at the Speakers' Conference and I hope a happy conclusion will be arrived at there. But, just now, it is in a fluid condition. The Deputy Speaker does not know what her position is, and we do not know what respect or respectability is to be given to the Deputy Speaker as such. Of course, when she is in the Chair, not only she, but any member of the Panel of Chairmen, must be shown all the decorum and dignity of that office. I do not know what is the position of the Deputy Speaker in the House of Commons. I have not made a study of it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There, the Deputy Speaker can take part in politics and in the deliberations of the House. The Deputy Speaker there can dabble in politics."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" If they dabble in politics, then they must be treated on a par with Members. I mean to say that the Deputy Speaker cannot try to put the Government in the wrong. She can attack the Government and Government also will try to bear with patience. But, she cannot claim the special salary and special allowances given to the Speaker. Because she occasionally occupies the Chair, it does not mean that she should get all the allowances. Other members of the Panel of Chairmen also occupy the Chair and they do not get any special concessions. So, it is for the Deputy Speaker to choose either way, whether she wishes to have the liberty of an ordinary member or wants to claim parity with the Speaker. (Interruption.) I am thinking of the future Deputy Speaker. Of course, as I said, our Deputy Speaker is not pleading for herself and she also knows that nothing will be done in the next three or four months."

SRI A. KALIESWARA RAO :—" If the Deputy Speaker does not dabble in politics, then, the Government, as a prize, would give her much more salary and allowances. Is that the way of

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doing things? She has her privileges. It is unfair on the part of the Government to say: 'because she has attacked me, I do not want to give her anything'."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—I am thinking of the future Deputy Speaker. I am not speaking of the present Deputy Speaker. The question of her salary is a side issue. We do recognize the dignity which must be attached to the Deputy Speaker. But, what should be the attitude of the Deputy Speaker? After all, we know what the attitude of the Chairman and the Speaker is. They have some restraint. They do not attend party meetings once they are elected as Chairman and Speaker."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Mr. Tandon, the present President of the Congress, took part in party politics as Speaker in his State Assembly."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not want our Speaker to follow the example of Mr. Tandon. He may be the President of the Indian National Congress. But, I do not want our Speaker to follow him."

"Therefore, Sir, there is nothing personal here. About the other things, that there was some attack and all that, I do not want to answer them; I leave it to hon. Members to draw their own inferences."

5-30 P.M. "With reference to the Secretary, some hon. Members said something, 'why not he continue up to 60'; again, some raised the question of the salary of the Librarian and some others said something else; but these, Sir, are all administrative matters which we can certainly silently decide."

"As regards the Speaker going to England, Sir, I do not know whether the question was ever put to us seriously. Casually, whenever this Demand was moved at the Budget time . . ."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"We repeat it seriously to-day once again."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Anyhow, I may say we did not take it seriously. It was only put in a casual manner. In the first year, it was put with a little force but later on hon. Members said that our Speaker need not go. As a matter of fact, there are two opposite views; there are some people who say he must be sent to foreign countries and there are others who say 'no'. The best thing is for that Speaker to remain there and for our Speaker to remain here. I think this is a very honourable compromise. Anyway, I may say that we are sending so many scholars for study in other countries, and it was certainly not a question of finance, I may assure you. If only the suggestion was ever put to us seriously, a sum of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000 spent for the Speaker to go to the House of Commons, is nothing at all, and it could have been easily spent. We all know that post-graduates, young boys, doctors, engineers and several others are being sent to the United States, the United Kingdom and other places for

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training, etc. As I said, there would have been no difficulty at all in regard to the Speaker on the ground of finance or even on any other ground. The Deputy Speaker herself said that she cannot recall whether any Speaker in India was sent abroad recently."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I know Sir Abdur Rahim went to England during his term of office as President of the Central Assembly."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"At his expense or at Government expense?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I do not know."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Perhaps he went at his own expense. Whatever it is, we all know that the Hon. Mr. Mavalankar went recently to England as a Member of the Parliamentary Delegation."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"In connexion with the opening of the new Chamber of the House of Commons."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"And Mr. Tirumala Rao followed Mr. Mavalankar. In New Zealand also the same thing happened; some Delegation went and six members of Parliament were sent. Anyway, Sir, I do think it is a matter to be raised in the Speakers' Conference—whether to these international parliamentary conferences, members of Parliament alone should go or whether members of the State Legislatures also should be sent; I think that is a matter which you can easily take up with the Hon. Mr. Mavalankar."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let not the Hon. Minister misunderstand; the House wants that the Speaker should be sent to England for study."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have already dealt with that subject, Sir, and I am on the next subject now. As I said, in the first year that suggestion was put very forcibly and afterwards it was put on casually; and it is too late now. (Laughter.) Nothing could be done this year and nothing need be done this year. As a compromise, I think this Speaker will remain here and the Speakers of other places will remain in their places."

"As regards the other matter I was referring to, the question was raised whether at these International parliamentary conferences, Members of Parliament should alone be represented and whether Members of the State Legislature also could be sent there, and I said, Sir, that it was a matter for you to raise at the Speakers' Conference or with the Hon. Mr. Mavalankar. Anyway, Sir, let me hope better times are ahead. The elections are not very far off. We do hope that the elections will be conducted in a fair manner and after the elections, there will be occasions for your honourable self to be selected either by this Government or by any

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other Government in the country to go not only to the United Kingdom but perhaps to other countries as well. I think we need not despair about it; after all, we are not old people, I think you were born only in 1901, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—* The Hon. Leader of the House knows my date of birth also! "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" Therefore, Sir, I submit there will be ample opportunities for you in the future; your ability has been recognized on all sides, not only by Congress Members; the Opposition Members have paid ample tribute to your work and so, this question can certainly be taken up by any future Government, and I am quite sure they will see what can be done.

" I now move, Sir, that the Demand be passed. I request the hon. Gentleman Mr. Sinna Kaziar to withdraw his cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Regarding that point which was in doubt, I may say that the present strength of the House of Commons is 625 and not 645, as stated. The Mover of the cut motion is not in his seat. The cut motion is therefore deemed to have been withdrawn. I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That under Demand X—State Legislature the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,48,000. ' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 986 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th March 1941, page 236 supra.]

District.	Number of land colonization co-operative societies in the State.	Number of such societies in the Andhra area.	Number in Rayala-seema.
<i>I. Civilians co-operative land colonization societies.</i>			
1 North Arcot	2	..	..
2 Tanjore	4	..	..
3 Coimbatore .. .	3	..	..
4 Salem .. .	4	..	..
5 Chingleput	6	..	..
6 Tiruchirappalli	1	..	..
7 West Godavari	4	4	..
8 Krishna	5	5	..
9 Guntur	1	1	..
10 Visakhapatnam	1	1	..
11 Kurnool	1	1	1
Total .. .	32	12	1

<i>II. Ex-servicemen co-operative land colonization societies.</i>			
1 Tiruchirappalli	1	..	..
2 Tanjore	1	..	..
3 Salem	1	..	..
4 Chingleput	1	..	..
5 Coimbatore	1	..	..
6 East Godavari	1	1	..
7 Krishna	2	2	..
8 West Godavari	1	1	..
9 Guntur	1	1	..
10 Kurnool	1	1	1
Total .. .	11	6	1

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 26th 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.

Basic salary for language pandits.

* 990 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether in view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister on the floor of the House on 12th August 1950 to question No. 55, any basic salary has been fixed for the language pandits; and

(b) if so, whether the Regional language pandits and Hindi pandits get the same salary as other professors; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) No; but the Government have decided that the pandits who have the same qualifications as those prescribed for Assistant Lecturers or Assistant Professors should be given the scale of pay fixed for Assistant Lecturers or Assistant Professors.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“May I know, Sir, whether the salaries of some of the Hindi Pandits have been reduced on the ground that the periods have been reduced and as a result they are not having sufficient work in the schools? If so, whether the Government have any proposal to redress their grievances?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“This question relates to Professors and Lecturers and so, it refers to Colleges and not to schools. It may be possible that particular number of hours of work are stipulated for pandits to receive their full salary. Anyhow, I shall look into the matter.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are not actively considering the question of increasing the number of hours for teaching of Hindi in colleges and schools?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“I submit it does not arise out of this question.”

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Grant from the Central Government for basic education.

* 991 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Central Government are giving any financial aid for basic education to this State, and if so, what it is?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“The Central Government are not giving any financial aid for basic education to this State at present.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“May I know, Sir, whether the State Government have made any representations to the Central Government regarding the aid to be given by them?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“The original proposal to give aid to the State Governments for basic education was as part of the Post-war Development Scheme. Now, the Central Government have stopped giving subsidy for post-war development. So, there is no need for any particular request by this Government to give any subsidy for basic education alone.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Central Government are giving any grants for adult education as well as for basic education to this State Government and if so, how much?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Adult education has nothing to do with this question.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“Both for adult and basic education combined, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“As I said previously, for basic education we are not receiving any grant. But for adult education, we are receiving grants on condition that we contribute an equal amount of the grant, that is to say, we have received as much as Rs. 6 lakhs and we have contributed an equal amount.”

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—“Sir, as basic education is being treated on an all-India basis, will the Government of Madras, in view of their financial difficulty, urge upon the Central Government to make allocations for expanding the scheme of basic education?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“Education is a State subject and not a Central subject. In the matter of basic education, the Central Government on the advice of the Central Advisory Board of Education, asked this Government to follow basic education. So, we have to meet the cost and we shall certainly see what we can get from the Central Government.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“May I know, Sir, what is the Education Department in the Central Government doing in the matter of giving grants to State Governments?”

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MR. SPEAKER:—“That question should be put there.”

Reduction in the rates of land revenue in Banganapalle sub-taluk.

* 992 Q.—SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed orders reducing the rates of land revenue in Banganapalle sub-taluk; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of it would be laid on the table of the House?

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

“(b) The orders passed by the Government on the subject matter are only executive instructions issued to the Board of Revenue. So it is not possible to place a copy of the Government order on the table of the House.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“May I know, Sir, whether these concessional rates apply to inam lands and if they do not, whether the rates which are proposed to be fixed will be on the same proportion as the new rates, since the rates originally fixed were higher?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“In the case of inams, where the existing quit rent is higher than the rates of assessment on similar ayan lands, the quit rent may also be reduced to the level of the rate of assessment on similar ayan lands. From the papers I have with me, these concessions have been extended to inam lands also.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“Arising out of the Hon. Minister's answer, may I enquire, if the rate is to be of the same proportion or merely of the same level as the reduced rate?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I do not think it will be of the same proportion but the idea was, to see that the anomalies, if any, were removed as far as possible. That is what I see from the papers with me. But this, as I said in answer to a previous question, is only an interim measure. It is proposed to finalise these measures of reduction after a final settlement is made.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“May I know from the Hon. Minister the exact amount of reduction that has been effected, including reduction on inam lands?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“I can only give a rough figure. I find the financial effect of this proposal is roughly this. The extent of assessment prior to merger was Rs. 1,59,388-1-0 and the probable future assessment will be roughly Rs. 1,22,488-1-0.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“If the orders of the Government could not be placed on the table of the House, may I at least ask whether a gist of the orders could be made available to the public by means of a Press communique?”

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know, Sir, whether these reduced rates will come into effect only from the date on which the order was passed or from the date of merger? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It will come into effect from fasli 1360."

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—" May I know whether the lands in Banganapalle Estate are surveyed, or Government propose to survey them by appointing a special staff? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I cannot give an off-hand answer. I believe some sort of survey was made previously but it is proposed to have a final survey and settle all the villages in that area; and so, as an interim measure, the Government propose this reduction."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" May I know, Sir, whether these revised rates will apply to all villages and if not what happens to the remaining villages? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" From the instructions that have been issued, I see it applies to about sixty villages."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" May I know whether in 1949, some reduction was made in regard to ten villages of group I and whether any further reduction has been made in regard to those villages because, even the reduced rate was much higher than the rate prevailing in the adjoining villages of the Indian Union? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I would like to have notice."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know why some of the villages have been omitted from the proposed reduction because the Hon. Minister said that it did not apply to all the villages? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Most probably it was felt that there was no need for any such interim measure in regard to these villages."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are proceeding on any principle, namely, of applying the Rent Reduction Act to Banganapalle, Sandur and also to the villages we have taken over from the Hyderabad State or are they merely going on in a piecemeal manner in regard to each village? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The question under reference relates to Banganapalle. From the papers I have with me, so far as that State is concerned, an attempt is being made to bring down the assessment to the level of the assessment in the neighbouring areas."

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SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister stated that these orders apply to this fasli also. Now that collections are practically over, may I ask whether any further orders would be issued to refund the amounts paid in excess and also whether the Local Fund cess, that is, cess due to the District Board, will also be refunded, if collected in excess? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The hon. Member himself brought it to my notice a few days ago and I remember orders have been telegraphically issued to stop further collection. So far as the other suggestion is concerned, I shall have it examined."

Inadequate accommodation in the higher elementary and High Schools.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the higher elementary schools and high schools in this State especially those in the South Arcot District have inadequate accommodation; and

(b) how the Government propose to solve the question of accommodation in the schools of this State?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" (a) It is true that a good many of the higher elementary schools and high schools in the State including those in the South Arcot District have inadequate accommodation.

" (b) The managements are meeting the difficulty by putting up temporary structures wherever necessary. If schemes for the construction of new or additional buildings are put forth, they are examined with reference to the needs of the schools and admitted to aid. In some cases, philanthropic assistance comes to the rescue of managements, both private and local body, to construct or improve secondary school buildings."

SRI S. A. DEVANAYAGA IYAH :—" May I know, Sir, 11-15
whether it is not a fact that the St. Anne's Girls High School, a.m.
Cuddalore, wanted to purchase a building for its own accommodation from one Sri Subbaraya Chettiar, and may I know at what stage it is? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" It is true they wanted the acquisition of that house for their own purpose. But my recollection is Government have not agreed to the acquisition."

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of giving permission to panchayat boards for the utilization of their funds for the construction of school buildings wherever panchayat boards desire to do it? "

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ If the panchayat boards resolve like that and if they require Government sanction and if they apply for sanction, surely, my Hon. Colleague, the Minister for Local Administration will consider their case sympathetically.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“ May I know, Sir, where the district boards have failed to provide adequate accommodation for higher elementary schools more especially in South Arcot, and whether Government would consider the giving of a grant at least for providing more accommodation? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ If they put up additional buildings and if they are thereby entitled to grant under the rules they will certainly be given grants.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know whether this Government have got any plan or scheme to rectify the want of accommodation in secondary schools? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Out of the 1,300 high schools we have, I think, more than 80 per cent, or a little more than that, are run by private agencies or local boards, so that there is no necessity or need for Government to increase accommodation. If the other bodies apply, grants will be given to them according to rules.”

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—“ Where extra accommodation is impossible for very many reasons, will Government seriously consider the proposal to introduce the shift system? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Sir, by following the shift system in some schools, the managements are now managing the situation. But there are very strong divergent views about the shift system.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ In view of the fact that the local boards have not done justice by elementary education, may I suggest that the Government should themselves take up the responsibility of elementary education in this State? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ The suggestion may be made when the Education Demand is taken up; I shall answer the point then, because it is a matter of policy, which, in an answer to an interpellation it is not possible to state.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ May I know what steps the Government propose to take to provide more accommodation to the Government Muslim Girls High School at George Town, which is hopelessly congested? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ That is the case in some of the Government schools in all urban areas. We shall try our best to get additional accommodation wherever it is possible.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ Arising out of the answer to a supplementary question, may I know why Government

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should not issue something like a Press Communiqué (after preparing a scheme) and ask the private agencies, and other institutions to follow the programme and thus provide against the want of accommodation in high schools and elementary schools? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I am unable to follow the question, and I do not know what scheme the Government should lay down for the private agencies to carry out. There has been a sudden rise in admission to schools and the managements find it difficult to find adequate accommodation for them. Government have given much latitude to the managements in the matter of admission of students and it is open to the managements to have additional accommodation in the best way they can, and Government will aid them in that if such aid is within rules.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ Sir, is it not a fact that admissions are controlled by Educational Rules, and while latitude to admit more boys is given by Government to the managements even when accommodation is not available, why should not Government insist upon the managements providing accommodation previously and giving aid to that, so that there may not be congestion in schools? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Sir, the Madras Educational Rules have prescribed the maximum number of pupils who can be admitted into each class to be 40. We have now as a special case been admitting boys up to 45; and it is open to the managements to increase their accommodation and ask for aid.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister was kind enough to tell the House that according to rules if the managements apply for aid, they will get aid. May I know from Government whether they will consider the giving of loan to such district boards who wish to increase accommodation? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ That will certainly be considered on merits. District boards are applying and after examination loans are being given.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ In view of the difficulty experienced by Harijan students in getting admission, will the Government increase their percentage from ten to twelve? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ What has this to do with the present question? ” (Laughter.)

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ Sir, may I know how many of these schools are directly run by Government including Harijan schools, and whether accommodation in those schools is adequate? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I have not got with me now the figures showing the number of schools run by Government. There are very few elementary schools run by Government except those attached to training institutions.

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So also there are very few high schools directly run by Government except those attached to training institutions. There are very few high schools directly run by Government. Almost the whole field of secondary education is in charge of the local bodies or the aided agencies. I have only on hand the total number of schools in the province. I do not think there is any separate high school run by Government for Harijans."

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—" May I know what the Government have done to relieve the congestion in the Girls' High School, Chidambaram, about which the Hon. Minister for Education was impressed when he visited that institution last? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" To serve the need of female education, four or five years back, five or six girls' high schools were opened in the State in Chidambaram, Salem and elsewhere; in all urban areas, we find accommodation is highly inadequate and we are trying to find out how it can be provided."

SRI ROKKAM RAMAMURTHI:—" Sir, is there any scheme in contemplation by Government to give aid to private managements if they construct buildings? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" There is no particular scheme contemplated by Government. Government have put up a certain type design for school buildings; any building proposed to be constructed by the management has to be approved by the Government and the Consulting Architect, and then grant will be given."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—" May I know what arrangements have Government made to remove the congestion in the Girls' High School, Salem, which was personally seen by the Hon. Minister himself? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" I have seen not only the congestion in the Salem Girls' High School, but in Chidambaram and in a number of other places also. In fact, all the Girls' High Schools are very much congested."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—" Sir, may I know in the case of district boards, which have a large accumulation of railway cess fund—and Kurnool District Board has a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs under Railway Cess Fund—will Government permit the diversion or divert a portion of that fund for the construction of high school and elementary school buildings, and will Government give any grant or loan for any sum that may be needed over and above that? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" That question may be put to the Hon. Minister for Local Administration."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—" Sir, I am glad the Hon. Minister has admitted that he has seen all these girls' high

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schools and the difficulty in regard to accommodation there. My question was what arrangement Government have made for removing this difficulty? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" It is not a thing which can be immediately solved. Due to a sudden increase in the number of admissions to schools this accommodation difficulty has arisen. We shall try to give accommodation in the neighbourhood of those schools."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—" Sir, out of the very many schools where this difficulty is felt, may I know, how many of them are under Government management, how many of them situated in zamindari areas in South Arcot are given aid from zamindari funds? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" Notice."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—" May I know, Sir, whether there is any truth in the allegation that several of the applications made by managements of schools for aid for further construction of buildings have not yet been looked into by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—" It would have been much better if the hon. Member had himself verified the correctness of the allegation instead of putting a hypothetical question to the Minister and asking him whether there is any truth in it."

Removal of the portrait of Nehru from the Nehru Market at Big Kancheepuram.

* 994 Q.—SRI M. KANNIAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the portrait of Jawaharlal Nehru hung in the portico of "The Nehru Market" in Big Kancheepuram, was removed by some miscreants in the first week of October 1950, and the words "Nehru Market" erased;

(b) if so, whether the Police have taken suitable steps to trace the culprits; and

(c) if not, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—" (a) The portrait was defaced and the word "Nehru" in the portico of the market was erased. This happened on 11th October 1950.

" (b) & (c) Yes. The Police have traced and arrested the culprit on 12th October 1950 and charged him before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Kancheepuram. The case is pending trial."

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Minimum marks for passing Hindi in High School classes.

* 995 Q.—SRI S. C. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have prescribed any minimum marks for passing in Hindi in High School classes; and

(b) if so, what it is?

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

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—“May I know, Sir, what proficiency a student will attain if he has not to secure a minimum number of marks, and whether there will be any incentive for him to study Hindi?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“I wish, my hon. Friend reads the Madras Educational Rules, wherein he will see that the attainment of proficiency in any subject by a student and the fixing of the minimum number of marks in any subject is all the work of the headmaster. Government have nothing to do with it.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—“May I know whether the Government have given any general directions at least with regard to the holding of examinations, etc., and if so, what is the percentage of marks that has been fixed for a pass in that examination?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“Government cannot do it. It is for the headmaster to decide, in classes other than the School Final Class, the minimum number of marks for each subject that is taught.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“May I know whether the Government are aware that since there is no minimum number of marks fixed for Hindi, students are not taking any interest in the study of Hindi, and if so, may I know what the Government propose to do to make them study Hindi?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“We shall certainly try to impress upon headmasters the need to keep up a standard in Hindi to the extent possible.”

11-30 a.m. SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“May I know whether the students have to pass an examination in Hindi as in any other subject or whether it is enough if they simply study it?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I think the hon. Member's question is whether Hindi is a compulsory subject.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“I have already said that it is not a compulsory subject.”

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH:—“Since no examination is held in the Hindi subject for promotion in the high schools of this State and Hindi is practically neglected, are not the Government Educational Rules the cause of this neglect?”

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“I do not think the Government Rules are the cause. If my hon. Friend thinks that they are the cause, I shall see how far the rules can be changed to see that the proper standard is maintained.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“Is the Hon. Minister aware of the feeling in the minds of Hindi lovers that the non-insistence upon securing minimum marks in Hindi in the high school course shows that the Government are not very keen about the acquisition of knowledge of Hindi by South Indians?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“It is the wrong and false feeling created by the so-called Hindi lovers that has been the cause of all the trouble.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Is it not the policy of the Government to keep Hindi only as an optional and not a compulsory subject? I think the Government only want that they and the other Hindi lovers should do propaganda for the study of Hindi by the people.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“The policy of the Government is that as far as possible all the students should learn Hindi. But we have not made Hindi a compulsory subject.”

SRI S. PARAMANANDA RAYAR:—“Are the Government aware that most of the high schools in South Arcot district have not appointed Hindi pandits and, if so, what steps the Government propose to take?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“Every high school is bound to appoint a Hindi pandit. I shall call for information and see that Hindi teachers are appointed in every school.”

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—“Now that the political feelings against Hindi have subsided for some time past, will the Government make Hindi a compulsory subject, so that we can popularise the language and not place the countrymen of our parts at a disadvantage compared with those in the rest of India?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“I do not concede that political opinion was against Hindi. In fact, the political opinion was definitely in favour of Hindi. Some people, who cannot understand things correctly, might have been opposed to it. I shall certainly consider the suggestion to further popularise Hindi.”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO:—“May I know whether Hindi students have to attend the Hindi classes compulsorily or whether they can abstain from attending and wander about?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“The students have to attend Hindi classes as compulsorily as they attend the classes in the compulsory subjects.”

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SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" In answer to my question, the Hon. Minister said that the fixation of minimum marks was left to the respective schools. May I ask whether the fixation of minimum mark alone is left to the school or whether the choice of holding or not holding the examination also is left to the discretion of the school? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Under the Madras Educational Rules, it is for the Headmaster to decide, in respect of all classes other than the School Final Class, the subjects in which there should be and the subjects in which there need not be examinations."

Distribution of power drills to various districts.

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

(a) how many power drills are available with the Government at present;

(b) how many have been allotted to North Arcot district during the current year; and

(c) to what districts the rest are proposed to be allotted?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" (a) Twenty-nine.

" (b) One power drill has been working in the North Arcot district since 1949. No additional drill is allotted to this district in the current year.

" (c) A statement * showing the districts where the remaining drills are working is placed on the table of the House."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" The statement laid on the table shows that only 3 drills are working in Kurnool district. In view of the water scarcity and the rocky nature of the soil there, will the Government consider the desirability of providing at least one drill for each taluk? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" There is only one application from Kurnool."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" In view of the avowed intention of the Government to increase the number of wells, will the Government order for more power drills and, if an order has been placed already, what is the number of power drills ordered for? Since most of the districts have got only one power drill—very few districts have got more than one—does the Hon. Minister realize that the supply is hopelessly inadequate? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" We have placed an indent for 12 power drills. We are expecting them shortly."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that with the aid of power drills in the Palar Basin

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in North Arcot district, a large extent of land could be irrigated and, if so, what steps do the Government propose to intensify their well-boring operations in the area? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" The question is only about power drills. There are 4 hand-power drills working in North Arcot district."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Only 12 power drills have been ordered for. Will the Government consider the desirability of ordering for some more? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" We will consider."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" Since the statement does not give information about the Cuddapah district, may I know the number of power drills allotted to that district? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" There is no application from Cuddapah "

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Do the Government think that the number of power drills, with the addition of the 12 ordered for, will be enough to meet the needs of this State or have they ordered for 12 power drills only as a first instalment? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" As a first instalment only we have ordered for 12 power drills."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—" Will it not be possible for the Government to provide at least one power drill for every district? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" In the statement only 13 districts are referred to. There are no applications from many districts. Only when we get applications, we distribute."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know whether the application has to be made by the Agricultural Department or the individual persons? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" The local people must apply to the concerned department."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" Are these power drills useful for boring tube wells for drinking water purposes? If so, does the Hon. Minister realize the need to allot more power drills to areas like the Ceded districts where the soil is rocky? "

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" Three drills are placed at the disposal of Kurnool—two for rural water-supply purposes and one for agricultural purposes."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" It is said that the practice is to supply power drills only after applications are made. Since there are a large number of villages in Kurnool district where there is no adequate water, will the Hon. Minister make enquiries from the Collector and see that more power drills are supplied to that district? "

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THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"I have already said that there is only one application from the Kurnool district pending disposal."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware that a large number of power drills are on the sick list and that some out of those in working order are of an obsolete type and very inefficient? I would also like to know whether it is not a fact that a number of applicants from North Arcot are waiting for months on end to get a loan of power drills."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"Twenty-nine power drills are in working order and their distribution is shown in the statement placed on the table. Twelve applications are pending and we are unable to supply to every applicant. As soon as more power drills become available, we will supply."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"In view of the heavy expenses involved, will the Government consider the desirability of meeting the expenses themselves and reducing the hire charges so that even small ryots could be enabled to make use of power drills?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"A separate question may be put."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—"North Arcot has produced our Minister for Industries. If he could allot only one power drill when there are applications for twelve, of what use is he to that district?" (Laughter.)

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I ask why the application of the Agricultural Co-operative Society in Tiruchirappalli has not been complied with, when a vast acreage of land is placed at its disposal?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"I cannot answer it on this question. A separate question may be put."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Since a large extent of South Arcot is rocky, will the Government be pleased to allot more power drills to that district?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"There are already 5 drills in South Arcot. It is not possible to increase the number, because we have not got adequate number of power drills."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Will the Government be pleased to allot at least one or two more power drills to the Salem district, as the rains have failed and water scarcity has commenced there even now?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"There are no applications from Salem district."

SRI ROKKAM RAMAMURTHI:—"As Srikakulam is a dry district and the cultivators there are depending entirely upon well water, will the Hon. Minister be kind enough to give at least one or two more power drills to that district?"

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THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"At present there are no applications. If applications are received, we will consider."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"As Visakhapatnam is an absolutely scarcity district and there are no major irrigation schemes as in Srikakulam district, may I ask the Hon. Minister to give an assurance that he will allot at least two power drills to the Visakhapatnam district at the earliest possible opportunity, one to the Firka Development area and the other to the rest of the district?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"We will consider if there are applications."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"With apologies for boring the Hon. Minister, may I ask him to provide more power drills for Kurnool and the other Ceded districts in view of the fact that practically 80 per cent of the villages in them have no wells and the soil is of rocky nature?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"Generally the allotment is made on the basis of the number of applications pending, having due regard to the urgency of the work. That being the system adopted, I cannot say anything about the Ceded districts. If applications come, I shall consider."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Is it not a waste of public funds to allow a large number of power drills to remain unrepaired for a long time?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"No, Sir. We are taking steps to repair them as soon as possible."

SRI ROKKAM RAMAMURTHI:—"In reply to my question, the Hon. Minister said that no applications were received from Srikakulam. Is not my request an application?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"Applications must come from the people there."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"As there is no scope for irrigation facilities in Ramanathapuram district, will the Government be pleased to allot more power drills to that district and also give them on hire to poor ryots who want them without collecting any extra charges?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"It will be considered as soon as drills become available."

Rural colleges.

* 997 Q.—**SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY** (on behalf of Sri S. C. Balakrishnan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of students studying in Rural colleges in the State; and

(b) whether facilities are provided for educating field workers and shop workers; and if so, what they are?

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) Men 229; women 57.

“(b) Those who have had education up to a certain standard and who are anxious to improve their knowledge will be eligible for admission into these colleges. The course will consist of lectures, demonstration and discussions for a continuous period of two years. The syllabi of study will include subjects like Literature, Politics, History, Economics, Co-operation, Sociology and some Science subjects. The colleges may also provide courses in a variety of subjects both of academic and of practical value, e.g., Agriculture and Engineering, etc. They can also provide courses of study which are of special interest to women.”

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a.m.

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—“May I know whether rural colleges in the Andhra University area are under the control of the Andhra University?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“Rural colleges are not under the control of the University. We have one college in Masulipatnam under private management, another college in Pentapadu under Government management, and a third one in Udayagiri in Nellore district under private management. For women, we have one college in Waltair under Government management.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“May I know, Sir, what stipends are given to students undergoing training in these rural colleges, and may I also know whether any grant is being given to these colleges?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“No stipends are given to these students. It is not a training college. The colleges are only for ordinary courses which I have already mentioned. No stipend is given to students for attending these colleges. Most of them are Government colleges. In other cases, aid is given according to the number of students.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“Sir, are these rural colleges regular colleges coming within the pale of the University Act?”

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

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“May I ask, Sir, how many such colleges have been established in this State, and whether the students are entitled to get certificates on passing any examinations in these colleges?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“As I said, the course is for two years. It is one year since the colleges were started. No examinations have yet been conducted. Regarding the grant of certificates or diploma, I require notice.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“May I know how many such rural colleges are in Tamil Nad and where they

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are situated? Who is the agency that is running the colleges? How many are under private management and how many under Government? At the end of the two years, what are the openings for the boys who come out of these colleges?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“There are ten rural colleges, seven for men and three for women. Of these six are Government institutions and the rest are under private management :—

Men—

Arcot, Pentapadu, Badagara (under Government management); Perianaickenpalayam, Udayagiri, Aruppakottai and Masulipatnam (under private management).

Women—

Waltair, Tanjore, Kozhikode (under Government management).”

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“May I ask, Sir, whether the Government are giving aids to such rural colleges which get aids also from the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“I think they get aid under certain conditions. I do not know exactly whether they get aid from the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. I cannot give any further information in the matter now.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“I understand that the idea with which these colleges have been started was that the students who come out of them should become social workers. If that be the case, I do not know why there should be men's colleges and women's colleges separately even in rural areas.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“It is not merely with the idea of getting people for social work that these colleges have been started, but it is with a view to give further education to people who have discontinued it for various reasons and who now want to continue their studies and improve their knowledge. There are separate men's rural colleges and women's rural colleges just as we have separate men's colleges and women's colleges in urban areas.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that these rural colleges form part of the adult education scheme?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“It does not exactly form part of the adult education scheme. It is a separate scheme by itself.”

SRI P. NATESAN :—“May I know why co-education should not be given in these rural colleges? What is the difficulty?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“Where there is no separate women's rural college, there is no objection to women attending the men's college.”

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JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—“ Sir, to avoid confusion, will the Government give up this high-sounding misnomer of calling these adult education centres rural colleges? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ The confusion is not with the Government, Sir. ” (More laughter.)

SRI K. LINGARAJU :—“ Is it the idea of the Government to give any diploma at the end of the course, and make the students eligible for public service also? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Notice, Sir. ”

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the students passing out of these rural colleges will have any chance of service either in Government departments or elsewhere? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Comparatively, most of the people who join the rural colleges are adults who have passed the age of entering Government service. But if they qualify themselves, and are otherwise fit according to other rules, certainly it will be an advantage to them. ”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether, as we have got a number of rural colleges, the Government have any proposal to start rural Universities? ”

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

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, under whose control these rural colleges are, and whether placing them under the control of the university will not improve their efficiency? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ They are under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. ”

SRI ROKKAM RAMAMURTHI :—“ Is there any proposal to open more colleges this year? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I think, Sir, provision is made in the budget for increasing the number of rural colleges. ”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ Sir, as the trainees in the rural college for women located at Waltair are expected to work in the villages, after their training is over, may I ask whether the Government will consider the desirability of locating the colleges in the rural centres, say, firka development centres? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I am afraid, Sir, the point has not been understood. In towns most of these people who attend these rural colleges, particularly women's colleges, are people who are married and living with their husbands in those places. It is not exactly the idea to send them for rural work, as it were. ”

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the women's colleges give education in cottage industries, domestic science, household medicine, and such other subjects as are particularly useful to housewives? ”

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I am sorry my hon. Friend has not followed my answer. I have said—

“ The syllabi of study will include subjects like Literature, Politics, History, Economics, Co-operation, Sociology and some Science subjects. The colleges may also provide courses in a variety of subjects both of academic and of practical value, e.g., Agriculture and Engineering, etc. They can also provide courses of study which are of special interest to women. ”

Complaints against the Tahsildar of Udayagiri.

* 998 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 has been obstructing the directions of the Executive Engineer, Nellore, in the middle of January 1951;

(b) whether the Executive Engineer complained against the officer;

(c) whether the Collector of Nellore has directed the Tahsildar to give up his obstruction;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar flouted the orders of the Collector passed in the first week of February 1951 and set up the parties to obstruct;

(e) whether the Tahsildar made a trip to the Secretariat on 8th February 1951 along with the party obstructing the Collector's orders, without leave; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against the Tahsildar?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) to (d) On a representation from the ryots of Ramapaidupalli that the Nandavaram ryots have been cross-bunding the water in the supply channel to Ramanaidupalli tank and that paddy crop in an extent of 150 acres was withering for want of water, the Collector of Nellore issued necessary orders to the Tahsildar regarding the regulation of water-supply to the ryots of both the places. The Executive Engineer reported that the Tahsildar of Udayagiri failed to implement the Collector's orders. At the instance of the Executive Engineer, the Police were directed to go to the Anicut site to avert any breach of peace. At the same time, the Collector issued telegraphic instructions to the Tahsildar to meet the Executive Engineer. While apprising the Collector that his orders were implemented, the Tahsildar reported that the ragi crop in Nandavaram village was withering due to water scarcity. After consulting the Executive Engineer and the Tahsildar, the Collector passed revised orders regulating the distribution of water from the supply channel in question. ”

(e) The Tahsildar entered on four days casual leave from 7th February 1951 for going to Nellore for some medical treatment. The Government have no information how he utilized his casual leave.

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" (f) In view of the answer to clauses (a) to (d), the question of taking action against the Tahsildar by the Government does not arise."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I ask, Sir, for disobeying the orders of the Collector what disciplinary action was taken against the Tahsildar? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" There is no disobedience of any orders "

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I ask, Sir, where was the necessity for the Tahsildar to interfere with the supply of water against the wishes of the Public Works Department Engineer? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The Tahsildar represented that another crop in 150 acres in another place was withering. He is the local man, and he must have seen what was happening. The Collector, the Executive Engineer and the Tahsildar sat together, and revised their orders. I do not see anything wrong about it."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" May I know the name of the Tahsildar, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It is not necessary."

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. THE SPEAKER RE

(1) ELECTION TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House that the following candidates were nominated for election to the House Committee :—

1. Srimathi Sithamahalakshmmamma.
2. Sri P. Kandaswami Pillai.
3. „ P. Venkatasubbiah.
4. „ M. A. Easwaran.
5. Janab Abdul Khadar, Jamali.
6. „ Mohamed Abdul Salam.
7. „ Mahin Schamnad.

Janab Mahin Schamnad has since withdrawn his candidature.

" As the remaining number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., six, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the House Committee.

" In addition to the above, under rule 157 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I nominate the following two members to be members of the said Committee :—

1. Sri V. I. Muniswami Pillay.
2. Mr. W. J. Fernandez."

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(2) ELECTION TO THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to inform the House that the following candidates were nominated for election of nine members to the Committee on Public Accounts :—

1. Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman.
2. „ N. S. Varadachari.
3. „ P. Natesan.
4. Janab M. Muhammad Ismail (Leader of the Opposition).
5. „ N. Muhammad Anwar.
6. Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
7. „ V. I. Muniswami Pillay.
8. „ B. Venkataratnam.
9. „ T. K. T. N. R. Tatachari.
10. Janab Mahin Schamnad.

Janab Mahin Schamnad has since withdrawn his candidature.

" As the remaining number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., nine, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Public Accounts Committee."

(3) ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to inform the House that the following candidates were nominated for election of nine members to the Committee of Privileges :—

1. Janab Abdul Hameed Khan.
2. „ M. S. Abdul Majid.
3. „ Muhammad Raza Khan.
4. Sri C. K. Govindan Nayar.
5. „ K. Rajaram.
6. „ V. S. Sankarasubramania Mudaliyar.
7. „ T. S. Pattabhiraman.
8. „ G. Venkata Reddi.
9. „ M. Bapineedu.

" As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., nine, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee of Privileges."

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III.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*cont.*

12
noon.

(1) DEMAND XXXIV—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LANDHOLDERS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM.

* 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. 1,20,00,000 under Demand XXXIV—Payment of Compensation to Landholders on the Abolition of the Zamindari System.’

“ Sir, in respect of every estate notified under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, the Government have to deposit in the office of the Tribunal compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act. This compensation is the capitalized value of what is called the basic annual sum determined with reference to the gross annual ryotwari demand in respect of all lands in the estate and also to the net average annual income derived from all sources in the estate. This compensation cannot be determined until the survey and settlement operations in respect of the estate are completed. These operations will take some years. The Government, therefore, considered it desirable that provision should be made for the payment of some portion of the compensation in advance without waiting for the completion of those operations. Accordingly, the Abolition Act was amended and new section 54-A was inserted. Under this section, a rough estimate will be made of the compensation payable in respect of each estate as soon as it is notified and one-half of the amount so estimated will be deposited as advance payment in the office of the Tribunal within six months of the notified date. In addition to this advance payment towards compensation, the Government have to deposit every year after the notified date and before compensation has been finally determined and paid, interim payments to the principal landholder and other persons interested in the estate. In September 1949, the Government took over one batch of estates with the under-tenure estates pertaining to them. In respect of these estates the advance compensation and the interim payment for fasli 1359 have already been deposited. The Tribunals are examining the claims in respect of these amounts. They have made payments to the claimants in some cases. On 7th September 1950, the Government took over a second batch of estates. In respect of these estates the advance compensation has been deposited in the beginning of this month. The interim payment in regard to these estates for fasli 1360 will be deposited during 1951-52. In January of this year the Government took over two batches of estates, one on 3rd January 1951 and the other on 12th January 1951. The advance compensation in respect of the two batches will have to be deposited by the 12th of July 1951. Provision has been accordingly made for Rs. 1 crore for advance compensation payable in respect of the estates taken over in January this

DEMAND XXXIV—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LANDHOLDERS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM

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year and also estates that will be taken over during this year and for Rs. 20,00,000 for the interim payments payable in respect of estates till now taken over.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 under Demand XXXIV—Payment of Compensation to Landholders on the Abolition of the Zamindari System.’

“ I fix two hours for this Demand.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘ That the sum of Rs. 1,20,00,000 under Demand XXXIV—Payment of Compensation to Landholders on the Abolition of the Zamindari System be reduced by Rs. 100.’

“ Sir, it would have been in the fitness of things if the hon. Member the Raja of Venkatagiri had moved this cut motion. But unfortunately he did not give notice of any cut motion and rules do not permit him to move this cut motion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Even without moving the cut motion, he can speak on the motion.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ He can speak afterwards, Sir. Now I would like to say a few words and you will be very anxious to hear the speech of the hon. Member the Raja of Venkatagiri to be followed by another Raja, the Raja of Chettinad. My difficulty with regard to this Demand is the same as the one I expressed the other day. We have to make several points and get a reply from no less a person than the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue, Sri Sitarama Reddi. The other day we paid a good deal of compliments and tributes to him regarding the way and the manner in which he replied to questions. Our difficulties are the same with regard to reply to debate. Being a very careful lawyer-cum-businessman, he always makes it a point to avoid all points which are very difficult for the Government or points which are controversial, and takes only two or three points and replies in his own way, trying to leave the impression that he has given a very satisfactory reply. It is all right in the matter of a debate but if we want to see the realities of the situation, conditions are quite different.

“ Sir, I may say at the very outset that according to the Act and according to the Government estimate, a sum of Rs. 121 crores has to be paid to the various zamindars by way of compensation. This year they have provided Rs. 1 crore and 50 lakhs or so with also a proviso that future deposits will be made in the course of the current year or the coming year. Now the point is not one of deposits. The question at present is whether the zamindars whose estates have been taken over will ever be in a position to get something out of the compensation amount. I think the Hon. Minister in his opening remarks has said that a few zamindars were able to get something. If it is a question of

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a few thousands, it is not going to serve the purpose. If the Hon. Minister could give us the actual number of zamindars and the amount of compensation that has so far been disbursed, that would really show whether any progress has been made. As far as the Act is concerned with its various provisions, even on a modest estimate, one feels that it will take four or five years for these zamindars to get anything by way of even half their compensation. They are placed in a very difficult position.

"I cannot go into the various details of the provisions of the Zamindari Abolition Act, because it is now too late to do so. Whatever it is, the Act is there as passed by the Legislative Assembly. I can tell the Hon. Minister that hundreds of people who are in a very bad financial condition have been hit tremendously by this very Act. People whose income might have been Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month, widows and orphans, have got nothing by way of compensation. Incidentally I may say, apart from the compensation which nobody could be sure when they will be getting, with regard to the rent collected to which zamindars are entitled as per the provisions of the Act, they have not got anything so far. I have enquired of certain zamindars with whom myself or my relations may be connected or zamindars in the district of Chittoor which I represent, and the one thing I have heard is, that they have not so far received a single pie. This brings misery to these people because they have been depending on the income from the zamins and have been accustomed to a certain way of living and now they have been deprived of it because they are not getting any compensation or the rent collected. I do not know the actual collections which ought to have been made but I was told, subject to correction, that it would come to Rs. 2 or 3 crores a year. So far as I know—of course, it is for the Hon. Minister to contradict it or give a true statement of facts—the Government have not been able to collect even 20 per cent of the usual amount. I do not know the reason for such slow progress. It is either because the Government have no mind to collect or because the circumstances are so difficult that these people are not prepared to pay or because they feel that the Government have become the virtual owners of these zamindaris and that they are under no obligation to pay. Therefore, the zamindars are placed in a most disadvantageous position.

"I have made two points, Sir. One is that there seems to be no hope of these people getting anything by way of compensation in the near future. The second point is that they have been deprived of the usual income which they were getting all along and on which they were mainly depending for their livelihood. If the Hon. Minister is in possession of facts, it would be very well if he takes the House into confidence and says, 'Every year so much ought to be collected, we were able to collect so much and we have disbursed so much.'

"Sir, even now I feel that this State has never before passed a legislation of this kind so devoid of justice, fairplay or equity.

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Surely, because there had been some sort of propaganda against the zamindars, the Government were able to get the sanction of this House for the Bill. But the after-effects of the passing of this legislation have really not been helpful even from the Governmental point of view. As far as our estates are concerned, I have heard that about 400 applications are pending before the courts and it is for the courts to come to a decision on this matter. But so far as we can visualise it, and people who have some knowledge of the subject have said—the Bihar Act was an improvement on the Madras Act. You may know, Sir, that the Bihar Act was proved to be *ultra vires* of the Constitution and the Government of Bihar seem to be in a difficult position now. It may not be fair on the part of a small man like myself, a Member of this Assembly, to say anything; but the other day our great Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru made a speech in which he said that if really the decision of the courts was against the passing of the Zamindari Abolition Act, as it was passed by the Bihar Government, it would be very easy for the Central Government to amend the Constitution. Sir, it may be unbecoming for a small man like me to say anything by way of reply to or to comment on what has been said by the Prime Minister of India, but if the courts point out that certain things done by either the Central Government or the State Governments go against the provisions of the Constitution, and if the Central Government, just to help the State Governments, would think of convening a Constituent Assembly again and amending the Constitution, it would set a very bad example for future Governments. To-day the Congress Government are in power; even after the next elections they may be in power; but after five years we cannot visualise which Government will be in power. So, if this Government set an example, it would be a precedent for any succeeding Government to follow. But what would be its effect on the life of the country? If the Constitution is to be amended simply because the Government feel that so much amount should not be given to the zamindars who are entitled to it, I am sure the whole industrial development and progress will be at a standstill and nobody will come forward to invest any money on the industries. Therefore, I feel it would be a very wrong procedure to think of amending the Constitution simply because the decision of the courts went against this Act.

"As I have said in the earlier part of my speech, I would leave the entire field to be covered by the hon. Member Raja of Venkatagiri who seems to be very anxious to speak because he is personally affected and represents a group of people who are affected by this Act. Of course, I do not come under that category. Sir, it seems to be the opinion of the House that the Hon. Sri Sitarama Reddi is a very reasonable gentleman and one who has had experience for a good number of years at the Bellary Bar and he is also a businessman. I would ask him whether he satisfied himself, when he took charge of the Revenue portfolio, that

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p.m. this Act really did justice to the parties affected in the matter of calculation and payment of compensation. As far as I know, the very object of the Government was to see that there was always the timelag in the matter of payment. If left to the then Revenue Minister, he would have got the time extended to 12 years and seen whether they should pay anything. The second aspect of the question was that it was the anxiety of the Government to pay as low an amount as possible and for that they even produced very convenient reasons or arguments. Sir, I know even in the earliest days people felt that the zamindar was a very big man. But I am sure even if a Committee is appointed to go into the financial condition of the zamindars, it will be found that they are in a very bad position.

"I am not speaking on behalf of the big zamindars, whose number also may not be large. But there are thousands and thousands of small zamindars. These people are hit very hard by the present legislative measures of the Government. Is it fair on the part of the Government to deprive these people of their holdings without paying them sufficient compensation? These people have got every right to enjoy the benefits that other people enjoy in the State. It is not too late even now for the Government to reconsider the whole question *de novo* and find out a method of payment which will be satisfactory and equitable so far as these small zamindars are concerned. I am not saying that the compensation should be straightway increased or anything like that, because, I know the Hon. Finance Minister is always anxious to see that these people are paid as little as possible. But the question of rent to which these people are entitled is to be considered carefully. The Revenue Minister may well say, 'If we are to change the present provisions, we may have to amend the existing Act itself and we may have to come before the Legislature again'. Sir, I would like to tell him that on so many occasions, the Government themselves, in respect of many matters, have brought forward amending Bills whenever they found out lacunae in the working of the Bills. Even in respect of this Zamindari Abolition Act, they brought forward an amending Bill previously. I think another amending Bill in respect of the same Act is pending. If the Hon. Minister really feels that these people who are entirely depending upon the income from their lands are to be given adequate compensation, let him move in the matter and bring forward an amending legislation so that these small zamindars can get their compensation in a limited period, say two or three years.

"I should say that the Act has been drafted on wrong assumptions. Supposing these zamindars are able to get compensation ranging from Rs. 12 to 13 crores, they are not simply going to keep the money in the banks and be satisfied with half or one per cent interest, nor are they going to purchase security bonds. Surely, they will try to invest their capital in some productive industrial and commercial concerns. To that extent, it will be

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beneficial to the State. There is always the law of economics according to which when some one gets some huge amounts, he will try to invest them in industries which will be beneficial to the State as a whole. In conclusion, I would like to request the Hon. Minister to reconsider the matter and just find a way out, as I am sure that the after-effects of the present measure will not be conducive to the prosperity and welfare of the State."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the allotment of Rs. 1,20,00,000 under Demand XXXIV—Payment of Compensation to landholders on the abolition of zamindari system be reduced by Rs. 100 '."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are glad that the Government have deposited the money, but it is no consolation to anybody. They should see that the Tribunal disburses the money expeditiously without delay."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" But there are counter-claims."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" There may be counter-claims. What we expected and what we imagined have come true. What was feared in the Select Committee and the Assembly on previous occasions has happened. We said that all this suggestion of payment to zamindars will be illusory as they will thereby be throwing open the flood-gates of various claims and all that. The Government must find out some method by which the Tribunal can be asked to make some interim payment. The Government may roughly take an indemnity bond from the persons concerned regarding the rest of the moneys. There is no use saying, 'petitions galore, lawyers galore' and all that. Practically, this has become a lawyers' enactment and not a Government enactment or a zamindar enactment. It is also no use for the Government to say now, 'Well, we have given the money. You people are quarrelling among yourselves. So, what can we do?' These are not proper answers to the present difficulties. The Government should see that the courts must be given a time-limit by which they should be asked to dispose of the cases. The Government should ask them to submit periodical returns as to the number of cases disposed of by them and the number of cases still pending. I also want the Hon. Minister to issue a Press Communiqué from time to time showing the number of cases disposed of by the Tribunal and how much of the compensation amounts has been paid and giving such other information as may be of help to the zamindars.

"As far as I am aware, there is no interim payment. Though the Hon. Minister may give a satisfactory answer to the best of his ability, he should not rest content with that. We would like to know from the Hon. Minister how many cases have

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been filed in the Madras High Court and in how many of them interim injunctions have been obtained by the parties concerned. I learn that the High Court has automatically passed injunction orders in many of the cases relating to rent reduction. How many cases have been filed in the High Court? I am glad that the High Court has passed interim injunction orders."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"What is the hon. Gentleman's point?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I want to impress upon the Hon. Minister that there has been indiscriminate inclusion of some villages as inams, which are not in fact inams. In such cases where the High Court was convinced that *prima facie* the inclusion of certain villages as inams was wrong, they have passed injunction orders. This has happened in respect of not one or two, or five or ten cases, but in thousands of cases. One can very well imagine the huge waste of money by the wrong inclusion of these villages as inams. I think there is something wrong somewhere in the administration. The Hon. Minister should take up this matter in all earnestness and ask an Officer of the Revenue Department to go into this matter and rectify the defects, and thus settle matters in an amicable manner to the best satisfaction of everybody. Is it a pleasure to simply watch the huge waste of money in this process? Is it not necessary that some effective steps should be taken to check this? I think in some of these places, people do not pay anything. The Government may be aware that in some of these places, the production of foodgrains has gone down. As a result of all these, the revenue of the Government may also incidentally go down. I therefore request the Hon. Minister to go into this question immediately and see that matters are set right and the Revenue Department do not take things lightly and easily and add on thousands and thousands of the villages which are not in fact inams under this Act. It is for the Government to come and tell us their record of work in this matter. They should also inform us from time to time about the progress that they have been making."

* RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever I rise to speak on this question, I can assure the House that it is not either with an anxiety to speak or with any pleasure. It adds to my grief and also to the poignant distress to which the zamindars have been subjected. On various occasions, I have dealt with the very meagre quantum of compensation and other points, viz., that there are several items of property for which no compensation has been given. We have warned the Ministry even in the formative stages, that several clauses would make the legislation unworkable, illegal and unwarrantedly complicated. In spite of these suggestions, the Bill was passed into an Act.

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

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"Even after the Bill was passed into an Act, we have taken every opportunity to suggest various modifications. Evidently, they were advised that the legal portion of this legislation is quite sound. Madam, all our fears expressed on previous occasions both in regard to the illegality of the measure, its unworkability and the unwarranted suffering it would inflict on the zamindars without effecting any improvement in the economic position of the tenants have come to be true. Recently, in Bihar the legislation was held to be invalid. I may tell the House, Madam, with your permission that the Bihar legislation which is milder from the zamindars' point of view has been held to be invalid. I cannot deal with our State legislation."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Madam, this is a matter that is now pending before the court. I would like to know whether it would be proper for us to consider the legality or otherwise of the Madras Act. If the hon. Gentleman is allowed to refer to this matter, I would be compelled to answer. I do not think it would be right either for the hon. Gentleman or myself to go into the merits of the Madras Act as the whole matter is *sub judice*. I would like the hon. Gentleman to consider that aspect of the question."

* RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI:—"Madam, I was about to state precisely what the Hon. Sri Sitarama Reddi has said. I was dealing with the decision of a court elsewhere. I am not going to deal with the legal position of the Madras Act. It is now stated that the Constitution itself would be amended to deal with and set right the defects in the Bihar legislation. The Legislature has got certain inherent sovereign powers and after the advent of Independence it is not surprising that the Legislature should think of setting right any defects in the Constitution. But I would submit to this House and to those people concerned with the changing of the Constitution that if they change the Constitution simply for the purpose of rectifying certain mistakes which they have committed, it would not improve the economic position of the country in any way. On the other hand, it would retard the economic growth by the loss of sense of security in private property. This aspect has to be seriously considered. As pointed out by the Hon. Minister, it is not proper on my part to deal with the Madras legislation, but it does not, however, prevent me from dealing with the Articles of the Constitution in general. As far as the Bihar legislation is concerned, since a decision has already been given, I may state that short of removing that Article of the Constitution which safeguards the sanctity of private property and also Article which compels the provision of compensation when property is acquired, the legislation cannot be made valid. This has been our advice and unfortunately—I say unfortunately—the advice that we have been giving on every occasion has proved to be correct. We pleaded with the Government firstly to allow us to retain the estates on a

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basis which would be equitable both to the landlords and to the tenants. Secondly, if they have to implement the election pledge which they have given to the country, viz., that they will abolish the zamindaris, they should observe the other pledge, viz., that they will give equitable compensation. Surely, granting 1/10th or 1/8th of the value of the property cannot be considered by any means to be compensation. Even in our Constitution which was not drafted under the evil partisan influence of the British party, but which was drafted by our own representatives, there is an Article which gives protection to the people to own private property.

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p.m.

"We want the Government only to implement the provisions of that Article. The Government have now abolished several of the zamindaris. Even now, we plead that the Government should see that proper compensation is given to the zamindars and given quickly without giving room to legal complications. It has been pointed out that there are thousands of applications and it will be a very long time before we receive any compensation that has been deposited. Madam, I have had innumerable occasions during the formative stages of the legislation to point out the hardships that might be caused to the zamindars and the inordinate delay that this procedure would result in. Even now, I hold that it is not impossible to remedy these defects. It is possible for the Government to pay the compensation—a very major portion of the compensation that has been promised—now by bringing in the necessary amendment to the Act. Madam, courage lies not in persisting in and continuing an injustice to which our class has been subjected. Courage is that which enables the Government to recognise any mistake that they have committed and do justice quickly. I am sure that the Hon. Sri Sitarama Reddi, in whose sense of justice I have great confidence, will rise to the occasion and help the zamindars who have been hard hit. I do not expect him to give any assurances in his reply to the debate because I do realise that the mistakes committed by the Government are so huge that they all require very careful consideration before the Minister commits himself. I may assure him that we, zamindars, will not be wanting in trying to come to an understanding." We are certainly anxious to retain the estates by approximating the conditions in our estates to those that are obtaining in the ryotwari areas. But if that is not possible, then we plead that compensation should be fair and that a substantial portion of it should be given immediately by making the necessary modifications in the Act. I cannot deal with the details of how it can be done within the limited time at my disposal. Further it may not be quite useful also at this stage since the Hon. the Minister for Revenue has not bestowed sufficient thought on the proposals. In conclusion, I would submit that it is only just and it would be in consonance with the spirit of the Congress, viz., Dharma, that we are treated properly. We are not anxious to cause any inconvenience or obstruction to the

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Government. On the other hand, most of the zamindars feel that still it is the Congress, which is running the Government today, that alone will enable the country to reach its cherished goal of economic plenitude."

* **SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR** :—"கனம் உப தலைவி அவர்களே, இந்த விஷயத்தில் நான் தமிழில் பேச ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் கஷ்டத்திலும்-நஷ்டத்திலும், சந்தோஷத்திலும்-லாபத்திலும் சொந்த தாய் பாஷையில் பேசினால் தான் எண்ணத்திலுள்ள கருத்துக்களை சரியாக எடுத்துத் தெரிவிக்க முடியும். இந்த ஜமீந்தாரி ஒழிப்புச் சட்டத்தினால் நஷ்டப்பட்டதில் பெரும் நஷ்டப்பட்டவர்களில் நானும் ஒருவன் (ஸ்ரீ ஆர். வி. சுவாமிநாதன்.—ஐயோ! பாவம்!!) 'ஐயோ பாவம்', என்று சொல்லும் நண்பர்கள் அனுபவித்து இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். சுமமா ஒன்றிலுமே அடிபட்டவர்கள் 'ஐயோ பாவம்', என்று சொல்வது சலபமாகத்தான் இருக்கும். எல்லா விஷயங்களிலும் ஜவாப்தாரியாக இருந்து, எல்லா கஷ்டங்களுக்கும் ஈடு கொடுத்து, தங்கள் வாழ்நாள் வரைக் கூட அதை வைத்துக் காப்பாற்றமுடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கும் எங்களைப் போன்றவர்களுக்கு அந்த விஷயம் எப்படி இருக்கும் என்று யாராலும் சொல்லமுடியாது. அந்தக் கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவிக்கின்ற எங்களால்தான் அந்தச் சொல்ல ஐடியும். என்னுடைய பெரிய சங்கடமான நிலைமை இப்போது என்னவென்று கேட்டால் என் கையை விட்டு ஜமீன் நிலங்கள் போனதைப்பற்றிக்கூட வருத்தம் இல்லை. என்னை அண்டி உள்ளவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் பிழைப்பு அளித்து, எனக்கும் பிழைப்பு அளித்துவந்த நிலைமை மாறி என் வாழ்நாளையே இருள் சூழ்ந்ததாகவும், என் பிழைப்புக்கே தண்டாட்டமாகவும் ஆக்கிவிட்ட நிலைமையைப் பற்றித்தான் நான் மனம் குன்றியிருக்கிறேன். அதனால் என்னுடைய நிலைமையே அதிகமாகப் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுப் போனதின் காரணமாக நான் அடிக்கடி விசனத்திற்கு உள்ளாகிறேன்.

"இப்போது கனம் வெங்கடகிரி ராஜா அவர்கள் சொன்னார், "சட்ட சம்பந்தமாக சர்க்கார் ஜமீன்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதில் எங்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான ஆசைப்படும் கிடையாது. ஆனால் தகுந்தவிதமாக எங்களுக்கு நீங்கள் காம்பென்சேஷன் தொகையை சீக்கிரமாக கொடுத்து நாங்களும் வேறு எந்த வழியிலாவது எங்கள் பிழைப்பை நடத்தவும்; எங்களுடைய வாழ்நாள் நடத்தவும், எங்கள் புதுத்தொழிலை நடத்தவும் வசதிகளை கால தாமதமின்றி உடனே செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று." இந்த விஷயத்தில் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் மிகவும் கருணையாக இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். முதலில் 1948-ம் வருஷத்திலே 26-வது சட்டத்தில் கணபடி "சர்வே செட்டில்மெண்டு", ஆப்ரேஷன் முடிந்த பிற்பாடுதான் ஜமீன்தாரர்களுக்கு காம்பென்சேஷன் முடிவாக ஒதுக்க முடியுமென்று குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தார்கள். அடுத்தபடியாக நம் அரசாங்கமும், ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களும் ஜமீன்தாரர்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தைப் பார்த்து அதற்குத் தகுந்த அவர்களும் ஜமீன்தாரர்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தைப் பார்த்து அதற்குத் தகுந்த மாதிரியாக சர்வேயும், செட்டில்மெண்டும், ரெவின்யூ வசூலும் முடிவாக அதிக நாள் ஆகும் என்பதை உத்தேசித்தும் ஒரு திருத்தப் பிரேரணையை அந்தச் சட்டத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்து 1950-ம் வருஷத்தில் நிறைவேற்றினார்கள். அந்தச் சட்டத்தில் சொன்னமாதிரியாக காரியங்கள் நடந்து கொண்டுவருகிறதாயென்பதை இந்த அரசாங்கமும், இந்தச் சபை சகாக் கொண்டு வருகிறதாயென்பதை மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். அந்தச் சட்டத்தில் ஜமீன்தாரர்களுக்கு அந்த ஜமீன் நிலங்களின் 'சர்வேயும், செட்டில்மெண்டும்' முடிந்தபின்தான் காம்பென்சேஷன் தொகை கொடுக்கப்படும் என்றிருப்பதினால் எவ்வளவோ ஜமீன்தாரர்கள் தங்கள் வாழ்நாளை மறுபடியும் பென்சேஷன் தொகையில் நூற்றுக்கு 50 வீதம் அட்வான்ஸ் காம்பென்சேஷன் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானித்தார்கள். அந்தப்படி இப்போது கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறதா என்று பார்ப்பீர்களேயானால் அதுதான்

[Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar] [26th March 1951]

இல்லை. சட்டத்தில் ஏதோ சில தகராறுகள் வந்துவிட்டது என்றுதான் நான் நம்புகிறேன். 1948-ம் வருஷம், 26 ஆவது சட்டத்தின்படி ரெவின்யூ ரயத்வாரியில் இருக்கப்பட்ட வசூலின் பேரில்தான் சமாராக நிர்ணயிப்பது என்று தீர்மானம் செய்தார்கள். இப்போது இந்தத் திருத்தச் சட்டத்திலே ரயத்வாரி முறையில் இருக்கிற ரேட்டுப்பிரகாரம்தான் நிர்ணயிக்கவேண்டுமென்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டவில்லை. சமாராக போட்டுக்கொள்ளலாமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அதனால் என்ன ஆயிற்று என்று கேட்பீர்களேயானால் கடைசியாக ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு 12½ கோடி ரூபாய் காம்பென்சேஷன் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற நிலைமை மாறி, இப்போது வந்துள்ள ‘ரென்ட் ரிடெக்ஷன்’, சட்டத்தின் பிரகாரம் நிலவரி வசூலாகும் ரெவின்யூ தொகையின் பேரிலேயே ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு இப்போது சமாராக 3, 3½ கோடி ரூபாய் கொடுக்கவருகிறார்கள். அதுமாதிரியாக அந்த திருத்தத்தின் பேரிலேயே நாளது வருஷம், நாளது பட்ஜெட்டில் 1951-52-ம் வருஷத்திற்காக இந்த வருஷத்தில் இதுவரை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் ஜமீன் நிலங்களின், அட்வான்ஸ் காம்பென்சேஷனாக ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயும், இவ் வருஷத்தில் இனிமேல் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்போகும் நிலங்களுக்காக 20 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும் ஆக ஒரு கோடியே இருப்பது லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் இப்போது டிமாண்டில் கோரியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கணக்கிட்டிருப்பது ரொம்பவும் தப்பானது என்பதை நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கும், அரசாங்க கவனத்திற்கும், சபையின் கவனத்திற்கும் கொண்டு வரவிரும்புகின்றேன். முதலில் ஏற்படுத்திய 1948-ம் வருஷத்திய 26-வது சட்டத்தின்படி ரயத்வாரி முறைப்படி காம்பென்சேஷன் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமெய்யாயிற்று, 1950-ம் வருஷத்திய திருத்தச்சட்டம் கிளாஸ் 64 (a) படி சமாராக போட்டுக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று இருந்தும் ‘ரென்ட் ரிடெக்ஷன்’, சட்டத்தின்படி வரும் ரெவின்யூ வசூலைக் கணக்கு எடுத்து ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு காம்பென்சேஷன் தொகை நிர்ணயம் செய்யக்கூடாது. அந்தப் பழைய ரயத்வாரி ஏற்பாட்டின்படித்தான் செய்யவேண்டும். இல்லாதபடி ரென்ட் ரிடெக்ஷன் சட்டத்தின்படி காம்பென்சேஷன் தொகையை நிர்ணயம் செய்தால் அது சட்டத்திற்கே விரோதமானது என்பதை நான் உங்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன், சபையில் உள்ளவர்களுக்கும் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதில் சந்தேகம் ஒன்றும் வேண்டியதில்லை. முன்பு கணக்கு எடுத்த பிரகாரம் ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு கொடுக்க வேண்டிய 12½ கோடி ரூபாயில், அட்வான்ஸ் காம்பென்சேஷனாக அதில் பாதியான 6½ கோடி ரூபாயை இப்போது அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு பாக்கிப் பணத்தை ஏன் நீங்கள் அப்புறம் கொடுப்பதாக வைத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? அப்படிச் செய்தால் அது சட்ட விரோதமாகவும் ஆகாது. ஜமீன்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்போது அவர்களுக்கு காம்பென்சேஷன் ரயத்வாரி முறையில் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், ஜமீந்தார்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தைக் குறைக்க தாற்காலிகமாகக் கொடுக்கப்படும் ‘அட்வான்ஸ் காம்பென்சேஷன்’, கணக்கு ஒரு புதுமாதிரியான முறையிலும் கணக்கு எடுப்பதானது சரியல்ல. முன்னுக்குப் பின் விரோதமாக உள்ளது. ரயத்வாரி முறையைத் தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் அங்கே கிடையாது. அந்த முறைப்படி அவர்களுக்குக் காம்பென்சேஷனாக இப்பொழுது 12½ கோடி ரூபாயில், 6½ கோடி ரூபாய் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமெய்யாயிற்று, புதிய ரென்ட் ரிடெக்ஷன் சட்டத்தின்படி அவர்கள் காம்பென்சேஷன் 3 கோடி, 3½ கோடி என்று கணக்குப் போட்டு ஒரு கோடியே 20 லக்ஷ ரூபாய்கள் கோருவது சரியல்ல. இந்த 6½ கோடி ரூபாயாவது அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தால் தான் அவர்கள் சிதைவுற்றுப்போன தங்கள் வாழ்வை புனரமைத்துக்கொள்ளவும், தங்கள் வாழ்நாளுக்காக புதுத் தொழிலை ஆரம்பிக்கவும் சாதகமாக இருக்கும், என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஜமீந்தாரி ஒழிப்புச் சட்டம் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு முன்னால் அநேக ஜமீந்தார்கள் கடன் படாதவர்களாக இருந்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால் இப்போது பார்ப்பீர்களேயானால், சென்ற நான்கு வருஷங்களுக்குள் ஜமீந்தார்களில் அநேகர் பலவிதமான தொல்லைகளுக்கு உள்ளாகி, கஷ்டங்

[26th March 1951] [Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar]

களுக்கு இலக்காகி, கடன்காரர்களாகி இன்று கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லுவேன். அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகக் கேவலமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது என்பதையும் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன். இவ்விஷயத்தில் எந்த ஜமீந்தாரோ, நிலச்சுவாந்தாரோ ஸ்டேட் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஜமீன், அபாலிஷனை எதிர்க்கமாட்டார்கள். சட்ட சம்பந்தமாகவும் அதற்கு எதிர்ப்பு இருப்பதாகச் சொல்ல முடியாது. பெருவாரியான மக்களின் நன்மையை உத்தேசித்து, நல்ல முறையில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஜமீந்தாரிச் சட்டத்தை சட்ட சம்பந்தமாகவோ, சொந்த முறையிலோ ஜமீந்தார்கள் எதிர்க்க மாட்டார்கள். ஜமீன்களையே நியாய விலை கொடுத்து வாங்குகிறது சகஜம்தான். இந்த விஷயத்தில் ஜமீந்தார்கள் அரசாங்கத்துடன் ஒத்துழைப்பார்கள். ஆனால் மற்ற மாகாணங்களைப்போல் இல்லாமல், அதாவது ஜமீந்தாரி பில் சட்ட விரோதமானது என்று நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும் முறையில் இல்லாமல், மதராஸ் மாகாணம் தனது உரித்தாக புகழுக்கு ஏற்றவகையில், தனது யோக்கியதைக்கும், பெருமைக்கும், புகழுக்கும் தகுதியாக இந்தச் சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றுதான் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. சர்க்கார் நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களுக்கு வருஷாவருஷம் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டிய வருமானத்தொகையே இது வரையில் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்க வேயில்லை. அதோடு இந்தத் தொகை எப்படி நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்படுகிறது என்பதில் எனக்கு அதிகமான சந்தேகம் இருக்கிறது. என்னவென்று கேட்பீர்களேயானால் ஜமீந்தாரி ரென்ட் ரிடெக்ஷன் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் வசூலிக்கப்படும் இவ்வருஷத்தில் உத்தேசித்திருக்கும் தொகை 77 லக்ஷத்து 92 ஆயிரத்து 900 ரூபாய்கள். இதில் நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதாகக் குறித்தது 26 லக்ஷத்து 51 ஆயிரத்து 100 ரூபாய்கள். மற்ற 51 லக்ஷத்து 41 ஆயிரத்து 800 ரூபாய் என்ன ஆகிறது என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களை விளக்கமாகச் சொல்லும்படியாகக் கேட்கிறேன். இந்தத் தொகை கொடுப்பது ரயத்வாரி முறையின்படி கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதா? தொகை கொடுப்பது சட்டத்தின் 3 (4)வது செக்ஷன் பிரகாரம் அல்லது நிலவரி குறைப்பு சட்டத்தின் 3 (4)வது செக்ஷன் பிரகாரம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? தவிரவும் 1948 வருஷத்திய 26-வது சட்டத்தின் கீழ், 55-வது செக்ஷன் படி 1951-52-ம் வருஷம் உத்தேசமாக வசூலாகும் தொகை பட்ஜெட்டில் சொல்லும் தொகை ரூபாய் 35 லக்ஷத்து 53 ஆயிரத்தில் ஏன் ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு 9½ லக்ஷம் மட்டும் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதாக குறிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களை தயவு செய்து விளக்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ உங்கள் நேரம் ஆகிவிட்டது.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ அம்மா ! தயவு செய்து கொஞ்சம் அதிக நேரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த ஒரு விஷயத்தில் மட்டும் அதிக நேரம் பேசவேண்டியிருந்ததால்தான் நான் அதிகமாக மற்ற விஷயங்களிலேயே பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அதன் காரணமாக எனக்குக் கொஞ்சம் அதிக நேரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ ஜமீந்தார்கள் விஷயத்தை ஜமீந்தார்களேதான் பேசவேண்டுமென்று அதாவது அர்த்தமா? மற்ற பேர்களும் ஜமீந்தார்களைப்பற்றி பேசமாட்டார்களா? ”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ தலைவி அவர்களே ! அது அப்படியில்லை. “தாய்க்குத் தெரியும் கன்றினுடைய கஷ்டம்”, என்பதைப்போல ஜமீந்தார்கள் படும் கஷ்டம், துன்பங்கள் எல்லாம் அது விஷயத்தில் அனுபவம் உள்ள எனக்குத்தான் தெரியும். இப்போது நீங்கள் பார்க்கலாம்: தங்கள் தங்கள் விஷயங்களை அந்தந்த வர்க்கத்தவரே சொல்லிக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த ஜமீந்தாரி அபாலிஷன் பில்லால் அதிகபாதகமடைந்து கஷ்டத்திற்கு உள்ளாகியிருக்க

[Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar]

[26th March 1951]

கும் என்னைக் காட்டிலும் அந்த அனுபவம் இல்லாதவர்கள் வேறு யாரும் அதிகமாக இருக்க முடியாது. நான் பெரிய ஜமீந்தார் அல்லதான். இருந்தாலும் இந்தச் சட்டத்தால் அதிகமாகப் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவன் நான். அதன் காரணமாகத்தான் நான் சர்க்காரிடம் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய விஷயங்கள் அநேகம் இருப்பதால் எனக்கு தயவுசெய்து இன்னும் 5 நிமிஷ நேரங்கள் அதிகம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்னும் compensation கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் அநேகம் தாமதங்கள் ஏற்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இது விஷயமாக ஒரு Tribunal Court ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் கேட்டதை இப்பொழுது உங்களுக்கு ஞாபக மூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த Tribunal களிடமில்லாமல் சாதாரணமாக ஜில்லா கோர்ட்டுகளில் இந்த compensation தொகையை டிபாசிட் செய்தால் அதிலிருந்து அநேகம் வியாஜ்ஜியங்களும் வழக்குகளும் வந்து அவைகளை பட்டுவாடா செய்வதில் அநேகம் காலதாமதமும் ஏற்படும். இதை உத்தேசித்து சர்க்கார் நேராக Tribunal களை ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்கள் சீக்கிரமாகக் கேசுகளை விசாரித்து பைசல் செய்துவிட வேண்டுமென்ற கருத்துடன் இந்த Tribunal ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது. அந்த உத்தேசத்தின்படி Tribunal வேலை செய்யவில்லையென்றால் அதற்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டாரும் ஜவாப்தாரிதான். நடவடிக்கைகளில் வேறு எந்த விதமான தாமதம் ஏற்பட்டிருந்தாலும், தாமதம் ஏற்படக்கூடிய காரியங்கள் நடந்து வந்தாலும், அவர்கள் ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு compensation தொகையைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு அதிக சீக்கிரமான ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்வதற்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டு தான் ஜவாப்தாரி என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அநேக மற்ற விவகாரங்களில் objection கள் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், அதனால்தான் தாமதமாக நடவடிக்கைகள் நடந்துகொண்டுவருகின்றன என்ற காரணத்தைச் சொல்லி “நாங்கள் என்ன செய்வோம்” என்று சொல்வதும் பொறுப்புள்ளதாக ஆகாது என்பதையும் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“தவிரவும் நீங்கள் இதுவரையிலும் rent reduction சட்டத்தில் வசூல் செய்யப்பட்ட தொகையை ஜமீந்தார்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதே இல்லை. இது மிகவும் தப்பு. தவிர ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு Interim compensation payment க்கு வேண்டி 20 லட்சம் ரூபாய் மட்டும் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுதுள்ள கணக்குப்படி பார்த்தால் 73 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. பாக்கி 50 லட்சம் ரூபாய் வேண்டியதை ஏன் பட்ஜெட்டில் சேர்க்கவில்லை. அநேகமாக தப்புக் கணக்குகளைப்போட்டு 73 லட்சம் ரூபாய் வேண்டியிருக்க, 20 லட்சம் ரூபாய் மட்டும் கேட்பது சரியல்ல என்று சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“நிற்க இந்த ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு compensation கொடுக்கும் விஷயமாகவும், மத்யகால வரும்படி வசூலிக்கும் விஷயமாகவும் சிப்பந்திகள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது போதாததாக இருக்கிறது. இவர்களுடைய தாமதமும் இன்னும் survey and settlement விஷயமாக உள்ள ”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member's time is over. Hon. Member Janab Mahboob Ali Baig will now speak.”

JANAB MAHBOOB ALI BAIG :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I was one of those who thought even during the stage when the Zamindari Abolition Bill was referred to the Select Committee and also during the discussion stage in this House whether it was not wrong on the part of the Government on principle to take over the zamins or the properties which the Government wanted to acquire, before determining the amount of compensation to be paid and actually paying it. I anticipated all these difficulties and delays that are occurring now in the payment of the compensation. It is only fair that if Government wanted to acquire a thing

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they should not deprive the owner of the properties and the income derived by him therefrom or take over its management before they pay the compensation. Pay the compensation and then manage it or acquire it. That is the fairest thing that could be done. I state this only to bring out the fact that delays in payment of compensation are inherent in the provisions of the Act as passed by the Legislature. There is no use of saying that the Government are delaying the payment of compensation or the interim payments. It could not be otherwise under the enactment. The estate has to be surveyed and settled and then only compensation can be arrived at. Till then payment is offered to be made to some extent, and this payment has necessarily to be made into the Court. And necessarily there are delays in getting payment from the courts. There are claims and counter-claims and so on and so on. Having done one wrong thing, that is taking over the estates without paying compensation, now you are confronted with delays and difficulties. They are becoming clear now. This is only to the detriment and injury of the owners thereof. Therefore it is only fair that the Hon. Revenue Minister who is himself a lawyer and a responsible member of the Cabinet should bring forward certain amendments to certain other provisions of the enactment which might lessen the injury done to the zamindars and might expedite the payment of compensation. The working of these enactments—the Rent Reduction enactment as well as the Zamindari Abolition Act—have brought to light very many difficulties. I do not want to go into the history of these enactments. To remove all these difficulties I would request the Hon. Revenue Minister to bring forward amendments to these Acts if necessary as he has done in other cases.

“Then, Madam, there are these inams, called the 1936 inams. I do not want to go into the history of the exclusion of these 1936 inams. It came by the sidwindow, by the back-door as it were. There is no reason why these 1936 inams should have been excluded. All these so-called 1936 inamdars who own inams, the fact that they own these inams is not written on their face. This has to be determined. For this they must go to a court, that is, the tribunal. Earlier, that is even before going to the tribunal they have to go before an officer, called the special officer. This necessarily means that litigation will have to take place. That is why I said there is no reason to exclude the 1936 inams. Under one of the sections of the Act these could have been included whether they were 1936 inams or prior inams. The aggrieved parties might file a petition before the Tribunal. The Rent Reduction Act applies to all the inams whether they are 1936 inams or prior inams. What is the result? The result is, in some cases as far as I know, in the enactment of 1936 there is a provision that rent prevailing in 1936 shall be considered to be the fair and equitable rent. That did not harm the 1936 inamdars because at that time they were leasing out the lands on a competitive rent only they could not eject the tenant who was paying the competitive rents prevailing in 1936. What is going

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to happen now? These are going to be reduced to ryotwari rates. There is no question of competitive rent or rent prevailing in 1936 which was fair and equitable.

1 p.m. "So, the 1936 inams are not acquired and no compensation is paid to them. Under the Rent Reduction Act, the inamdars will get only one-tenth of what they were receiving prior to 1936. I have some discussions with some inamdars and they are in a sad predicament. It would have been better if these 1936 inams also had been acquired. Most of these inams are owned by groups of persons, of 20 or 30 or 100 persons and they will get a very fractional amount of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 or Rs. 30 if they are going to get only one-tenth of what they were receiving prior to 1936. That is the position. As I said, on principle it is wrong that they should be excluded and from actual experience it is found that they stand in no better position. Madam, the then Revenue Minister made a promise, and I think that was binding upon this Government and I hope the Hon. Sri H. Sitarama Reddi would answer me in his reply, that in course of time these 1936 inams also would be acquired. I do not know how far the Government have progressed in the matter. Not only the tenants of these inam lands, but the inamdars also will welcome the day when the inams are going to be acquired, of course not on the basis of zamindari acquisition because the Government are committed to certain courses in that matter. So, I wish to ask the present Revenue Minister how far the Government have moved in the matter of abolishing these 1936 inams and whether any legislation is going to be brought forward which would set at rest many disputes. I know as a matter of fact that hundreds of cases are filed by the tenants of these 1936 inams in the civil courts. There again the question is whether they are 1936 inams or prior inams and it involves lot of discussion and documentary evidence to be placed before the courts and litigation may go up to High Court or Supreme Court. So it does not bar the litigants from going to court. Anyway it is a different matter. But, if the tribunal has decided that they are not 1936 inams, no courts will interfere in the matter if the decision of the tribunal or any forum prescribed under the Act is final. But if the tribunal has decided that they are 1936 inams, it is open to the parties to go to civil courts and agitate the matter whether the tenants have got the occupancy rights, etc., and the question of reduction of rents of course will be treated under the 1947 Rent Reduction Act. These are some of the points that have come to light after the working of the enactment for the last two years. There is also a complaint that the compensation is not reaching the zamindars. Even the 1936 inamdars also are in no better position, because the rents are fixed under the 1947 Rent Reduction Act. Therefore, I would request that early steps may be taken by the Government to amend the existing enactment or bring forward suitable legislation for the abolition of 1936 inams."

* SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, already hon. Members who spoke before me have dealt with various aspects

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of the problem and I do not want to deal with those aspects again. As you are aware, Madam, the compensation has been deposited with the tribunal and according to the Act the responsibility of the Government ceases with the payment of compensation before the tribunal. But, I submit that the Government should also see that the compensation reaches actually the zamindars as soon as possible. For this purpose, I suggest that two tribunals may be appointed, if necessary, for the Andhra districts because one tribunal is not able to cope with the work. Their headquarters, I think, is Vizianagaram and they are touring the districts one after another. They are able to sit for one or two days and when they are not able to finish their work, they are going back again to the headquarters. So, the zamindars are compelled to go from one place to another. They have to appoint many lawyers to argue their cases and they are put to many difficulties. I therefore suggest that the Government may find out some way of simplifying this process. I also suggest that the survey and settlement work should be expedited. The survey staff have been appointed in some places and they have yet to be appointed in many places. Unless this work is completed, I am afraid the survey and settlement work itself may take about 8 or 10 years. If the survey and settlement work is expedited, the compensation also will reach the hands of the zamindars soon.

"Then, Madam, I think that about Rs. 3.0 crores has been deposited with the tribunal. The Government say that this amount represents nearly 50 per cent while according to the Act the Government have promised to pay about Rs. 12.5 crores. So, 50 per cent of the compensation should be Rs. 6.25 crores and not Rs. 3.0 crores. I therefore suggest that either Rs. 6.25 crores should be paid or the future annual interim payments may be calculated on the basis of 75 per cent and not 50 per cent. As a matter of fact, it is not necessary to keep 50 per cent until the survey and settlement work is over. The Government can pay about Rs. 9.0 or Rs. 10.0 crores immediately to the zamindars and keep the balance till the survey and settlement work is over or till the final adjustments are made. But if the Government find it difficult to raise the money, they can pay Rs. 4.0 crores in cash and the balance Rs. 4.0 or Rs. 5.0 crores in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government bonds so that the zamindars can get some interest annually for their maintenance.

"Then, Madam, there are some anomalies in the Act and I also pointed them out to the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue who promised to kindly consider them. I want to place them once again before this House. Under the Act, *agraharams* have not been taken over and the zamindars are asked to collect the rents in the *agraharams* also. As you are aware, Madam, the zamindars have no staff and they have no machinery to collect the rents. I therefore suggest that the collections in *agraharams* may be made by the Government. Even in the case of under-tenure-holders also, the Government say that they have no responsibility and that the zamindars will have to collect rents themselves direct. The zamindars must go to civil courts and it is impossible to collect the rents from

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the under-tenure-holders who are many. So, I suggest that the Government may collect the rents due to the zamindars from these under-tenure-holders and the *agraharamdars*.

"Then, Madam, some villages were sold by the zamindars five or six years back and no *peishkush* has been separately fixed for the estates in which the villages were sold. According to the Act, unless *peishkush* is separately fixed in the name of the purchaser, the compensation will have to be paid only to the zamindar. There are some applications pending before the Collectors and the Government may pay the compensation to the purchaser of the estate. Then for the purpose of determining the basic amount, the Government have not implemented the provisions of the Act because they are holding a different view and the wording in the Act is, "That ryotwari assessment may be taken into consideration." Ryotwari assessment includes cesses also. If cesses are not included, nearly 25 per cent will be lost to the zamindars. So, I suggest that for the purposes of arriving at the basic amount, these cesses also should be included as income to the zamindars.

"As regards irrigation charges, it is said that 3½ per cent may be deducted towards repair charges. In some places in Krishna district there are canal fed areas and the zamindars have no obligation to repair the canals because the water rate is being collected by the Government and even in regard to tanks in wet areas the zamindars have no obligation to repair. But the zamindars have the obligation to repair the tanks in dry areas where they are maintaining the tanks. So the Government should not take the estate as a whole. They should examine each village and deduct 3½ per cent where the zamindars have the obligation to repair the tanks and they should not take the whole estate as one unit.

1-15
p.m.

"Also, Madam, in most of the Zamindari areas, there are big buildings. I do not know why Government have not located some of their offices in these buildings when the Zamindars are willing to give them. For instance, in Vizianagaram and Nuzvid, there are very big buildings and when Government are suffering for want of accommodation, they can shift some of the offices from Madras. If you take the Provincial Forest Office, it is located in the Old Bosotto buildings. I do not know why it should be located there. That building could be used for more useful purposes. I do not think Government should have any objection to locate the Provincial Forest Office in Vizianagaram or Nuzvid. This will solve the accommodation problem, especially as we are not able to build new buildings. Therefore, I request the Government to consider whether they should not decentralise and locate some of these offices in places where there are buildings outside the City. Madam, I am sure that the Hon. the Revenue Minister will consider all the points raised by me and give a suitable reply when replying to the debate."

SRI ROKKAM RAMA MURTY :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, జమీందారీ రద్దు చట్టమును అమలుపరచే సందర్భంలో ప్రతిపాదించబడిన ఈ grant ను నేను బలపరచుచు కొన్ని విషయములను మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. జమీందారీలను రద్దు

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చేసిన తరువాత ముఖ్యంగా చిన్న చిన్న జమీందారీ భూస్వాములు వడుచున్న ఇబ్బందులు తెప్పించు కష్టముగా నున్నది. ఈ చట్టంబలన లక్షలాది ఎకరములన్న జమీందారీల కాకుండా, వేలాది, వందలాది అఖిరుకు పడి, అయిదు ఎకరముల విస్తీర్ణముగల జమీందారీలు కూడా రద్దు చేయబడినవి. ఒక గ్రామంగల జమీందారులు, గ్రామంలో ఆయిదు మందికి, పదిమందికి చెందిన జమీందారులు అనేకులు ఉన్న విషయం ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలిసియుంటుంటే, ఈ చిన్న చిన్న రాజడి కొన్ని వందలు మాత్రమేనే విషయంకూడా వారు ఎరిగియుంటుంటే, ఈ ఎస్టేట్లకు వారసులు విభజించుకొనే (partiable) హక్కు కలిగియుండిన కారణంచేత, అది చేతులమీదికి ఈనాడు ఎస్టేటుదారుల అస్తి, ఆదాయం, చాలా పంపిణీయబడుతున్నది. ఇటువంటి వేద జమీందారులు మన మదరాసు రాష్ట్రంలో అనేకమంది ఉన్నారు. ఈ చిన్న జమీందారుల ఎస్టేట్లకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు స్వాధీనము చేసుకొని ఒకటి రెండు సంవత్సరములు అయిపుట్టికే ఇంతవరకు వారికి రావలసిన నష్టపరిహారము compensation ఇవ్వబడలేదు. దీనివల్ల వారు చాలా యిబ్బందుల పాలు గావలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. Compensation యిచ్చే సందర్భములో కొన్ని లోట్లు తీసుకొని, భూములను survey చేసి, settlement జరిపి, తరువాత basic rent నిర్ధారించి, దానిని ఆధారంగా తీసుకొని compensation ను నిర్ణయించవలసిన సందర్భం ఉట్టములలో ఉన్నది. ఈ పనులన్ని జరుగుటకు ఆలశ్యము ఆశ్రయించి, అంతేకాకుండా ఒక గ్రామంలో ఉన్న జమీందారీలందరికీ వారి భూ వసతినిబట్టి కాకుండా, అందరికీ కలిపి యంత మొత్తమని compensation ను నిర్ణయించడంవలన, ఏ జమీందారుకు ఎంత వస్తుందో నిర్ణయించుకోవడం చాలా కష్టమైన విషయము. కాబట్టి ఆయా జమీందారులకు తప్ప నూరో, పడో, అయిదో, లేక రెండో ఎకరాల భూవసతిని బట్టి ఎవరికి ఎంత compensation వస్తుందో ప్రత్యేకంగా నిర్ణయించే విధానము చేయబడుతున్నది. యిటువంటి హక్కు చేయుటకు ఆవసరమైతే చట్టానికి ఒక amendment అయినను తీసుకొని రాగోర్తాను లేని యెడల ఈ చిన్న జమీందారుల ఎవరికి ఎంత compensation వస్తుందో, తమలో కామని నిర్ణయించుకోలేక Court లకు పోవలసివస్తుంది. దీనివల్ల litigation ఎక్కువ అవుతుంది. అంతేకాకుండా compensation ను నిర్ణయించడం విషయంలో కూడా చాలా ఆలశ్యము ఆశ్రయించి, ఇప్పుడు తీసుకొని Tribunal కు పని ఎక్కువగా తీసుకుంటున్నది. కాబట్టి జిల్లాకు ఒక్కొక్క Tribunal ను వేసి వసులు తొందరగా జరిగేట్లుగా చూడగోర్తాను. ప్రస్తుతము interim compensation గా సగము మొత్తమును Tribunals కు యిచ్చియున్నారు. మొత్తాన్ని కూడా సరిగా వివిధ జమీందారులకు ఎంతెంత వస్తుందో నిర్ణయించే విధానము చేయబడుతున్నది. ఎవరికి భూమి ఎంతో నిర్ణయించి తదనుగుణంగా ప్రత్యేకంగా వారి వాటి compensation యిచ్చేట్లు చూడవలసివలసిన మరల ప్రభుత్వము వారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇంతవరకు interim compensation యివ్వబడడంవలన చిన్న చిన్న జమీందారులు చాలా బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. లక్షలాది వేలాది రూపాయల రాబడివచ్చే పెద్ద జమీందారులను చూచినట్లే చిన్న జమీందారులను చూడగూడదు. పెద్ద జమీందారులకు వేలాది ఎకరముల private property లు ఉన్నాయి. కాని ఈ చిన్న జమీందారులకు ఇతర ఆధారం లేదు. ఈ రెండు మూడు సంవత్సరములలో వారికి వివిధమైన ఆదాయం లేక పోవడంవలన యిదివరకు తీసుకొని వచ్చిన మాత్రమే ఆదాయం కావలసివచ్చును. అనేక సందర్భములలో యిట్లుకూడా అప్పుకున్న వాళ్లను నేను ఎరుగుదును. ఇట్లు వాళ్లకు ఆదాయం లేక ఈనాడు ఈ చిన్న జమీందారులు తివరంగా ఆస్తిని తీసికొని యిబ్బందులు

[Sri B. Venkatanarayana Reddi] [26th March 1951]

కర్రముగా నున్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా జమీందారీ గ్రామాలలోని శిస్తును తగ్గించే సందర్భంలో శిస్తును ఆ జిల్లాలోని ప్రాంత హద్దు మాగాణి రేటుకు తగ్గించవలసిన ప్రశ్న ఉన్నది. ఇది కూడా చాలా అన్యాయము. శిస్తును యిరుగు పొరుగు ప్రాంతాల శిస్తుల రేటుకు తగ్గించడం మనయొక్క అభిప్రాయము. ఈ అభిప్రాయంతోనే ప్రభుత్వమువారు జమీందారీలను రద్దు చేసినారు. కాని ఈ అత్యధిక శిస్తు (highest wet rate in the district) అని అంటే చాలా అన్యాయమని మరల మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. యిప్పటివరకే పీసీసీ ట్టుతనంగాను లోరితనంగాను హెచ్చు శిస్తును భాగ్యపు శిస్తు గ్రామాలలోని రైతులవద్దనుంచి వసూలు చేయడంవల్ల యితర జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలోని రైతులవద్ద కూడా పనిచేయడంవల్ల కూడా చూపవలసిన మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఎట్టేటు జమీందారులకు ఇచ్చినప్పటినుంచి పుట్టిన సనదులు యితర రిసైడ్లు (Estate Land Act) లు యితర రిసైడ్లు, పరిశీలించి చూచినట్లయితే అదిలో నిర్ణయించిన శిస్తులకు ఎంతమాత్రము హెచ్చుచేసే హక్కు జమీందారీలకు లేనట్లు స్పష్టమవుతుంది. అయితప్పటికీ రైత వారైన వారులేని జమీందారీ రైతులవద్ద నుంచి జమీందారులు ఆనేక సంవత్సరాలనుంచి హెచ్చు శిస్తును వసూలు చేస్తూ వాటిని పీసీసీ చేసినారు. ఆకారణంచేతనే ప్రభుత్వమువారు జమీందారీలను రద్దుచేసి శిస్తులను ఒక కోటి అరువది లక్షల వరకు తగ్గించినారు. ఈ ఉదారతను భాగ్యపు శిస్తు గ్రామాలలోని రైతులకు కూడా చూపవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని ప్రార్థించుచున్నాను.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch. We will now rise and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Venkatanarayana Reddi will continue his speech."

SRI B. VENKATANARAYANA REDDI:—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ భద్రాయం నేను భాగ్యపు శిస్తు గ్రామాలలోని రైతులు వడుదన్న ఇబ్బందుల గురించి వాటి నివారణనుగురించి మనవిచేసి పుంటిని. ఇక ప్రభుత్వమువారు స్వాధీనముచేసుకొనిన జమీందారులలోని రైతుల ఇబ్బందులను గురించి వసూలుచేస్తున్నాను. ఇదివరలో local board సెస్సులలో సగము జమీందారులవద్దనుంచి సగము రైతులవద్దనుంచి వసూలు చేస్తుండేవారు. కాని ఇప్పుడు జమీందారీలు రద్దుచేయబడినవి గనుక జమీందారుల వంతుసూదా రైతులే చెల్లించవలసిన ఉత్తరువులు చేసినారు. దీనివల్ల రైతులకు కష్టంగా వున్నది. ఇదివరలో రైతులు గూహాయలో రెండు ఆణాలు మాత్రమే local board సెస్సులు ఇస్తుండేవారు కాని ఇప్పుడు గూహాయలో నాలుగు ఆణాలు రైతులు చెల్లించవలసివస్తోంది. ఈవిషయాన్ని రివిన్యూ మంత్రిగారికి విన్నవించే Survey settlement లు అయిన తరువాత శిస్తు నిర్ధారణ అయిన తరువాత సగముసేన సెస్సులు నిర్ణయించబడతాయని చెప్పినారు. అంతవరకు రైతులవద్దనుంచి హెచ్చు సెస్సులను వసూలు చేయడం భగ్గులు కాదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

"బకాయాలను వసూలుచేసే సందర్భములలోకూడా రైతులకు చాలా అన్యాయం జరిగినది. జమీందారులకు రైతులు ఇవ్వడేలిన బకాయాలను గవర్నమెంటువారే వసూలుచేసి జమీందారులకు ఇవ్వవలసినదని చట్టములో వున్నది. బకాయాలు వసూలు

[26th March 1951] [Sri B. Venkatanarayana Reddi]

చేసేముందు ఎంచుకొన రైతులు బకాయి పెట్టారు అనే విషయమే ఆలోచించవలసి యున్నది. అది వృష్టి వల్ల అన్నా వృష్టి వల్ల వంటలు పాడైనప్పుడే రైతులు బకాయి పెట్టారు. ముఖ్యంగా 1857 వ ఫస్ట్ లో రైల్వే ప్రాంతాలలో కూడా వంటలు పాడైపోయిన కారణంచేత అనేకమంది రైతులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు రెమిడీ ఇచ్చియున్నారు. ఈ విషయము ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలియనటుండకపోదు. అంతేకాకుండా ఈ మధ్య వెంటిగిరి ఎట్టేటులోని ఒక గ్రామంలోని రైతులు శిస్తు రెమిడీకు హోదా లో దానాచేసినారు. అదానాను విచారణచేసి కోర్టువారు 1857 వ ఫస్ట్ లో వంటలు పాడైనట్లు గమనించి రెమిడీను ఇవ్వవలసినదని తీర్పు ఇచ్చియున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఈ తీర్పులను దృష్టి యందుంచుకొని వంటలు పోయిన రైతులకు రెమిడీ ఇచ్చి బకాయాలను రద్దుచేయించవలసినదని చెప్పి నేను ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"ఇంతవరకు ముందు మాట్లాడిన కొందరు గౌరవసభ్యులు, జమీందారులు ఈ శాసనం వల్ల జమీందారులను అన్యాయము జరిగినదని, ఈ శాసనము చేయటం మరద్యవృత్తి కరమైన సంగతి అని చెప్పియున్నారు. వీరివాదనలలో యదార్థము లేదు. ఈ శాసనం వలన జమీందారులకు ఎటువంటి అన్యాయము జరుగడంలేదు.

"వార్షిక రాజాగారు ప్రధాన మంత్రిగా వుండినప్పుడే."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. The hon. Member Mr. Murthi will now speak."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion of the hon. Member, Mr. Raza Khan, I have to state a few facts. Sir, I think the whole attitude of the Government in trying to abolish the zamindaris and then trying to pay the zamindars compensation is going in a reverse gear because, we knew, Sir, that the zamindars have never been helpful to the masses and they never contributed anything for the social development of the dumb millions. On the other hand, wherever we went, in the zamindari areas, there was *zoolum* and there were atrocities committed by some of them. No doubt, here and there, a few exceptions were there. Some zamindars were interesting themselves in games, some in literature and some in art. But, all the sins committed by them can never be wiped out by a few acts of magnanimity by a few zamindars. Therefore, from the beginning, I was opposed to the compensation theory formulated by this Ministry because we have to pay this huge sum of 12½ crores of rupees. Where does this money come from? We have to get this from the poor ryots and then pay the zamindars, who are still not able to forget that they were once zamindars. I am telling only the truth. The Czar and the Czarina are today motor-drivers in New York. After all, Sir, every pie that we spend is national wealth. Whatever be the money we spend on whatever purpose, it must be for the national uplift and national welfare. I am sure that this 12½ crores of rupees which the Government are giving as a magnanimous gift to these anti-social elements, the zamindars, will never be spent on good purpose. Sir, even today, we see the zamindars indulging in purchasing a number of cars, purchasing a number of horses and purchasing a number of dogs. We see the

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zamindars entering and competing in the Dog Shows. Therefore, I wish that the Government would postpone the payment of compensation because the State is not in a position to pay that amount today. Not only that. Government have no business to mortgage the future for alleviating the so-called grievances of the Zamindars.

“Another point, Sir. Government, I thought, after taking over the zamindaris, would introduce the new system of land tenures. This thing they have been promising for a long time but they do not seem to be able to summon courage and take up this very important problem. They say every now and then that there is the Communist trouble, the Socialist trouble and Communalist trouble and so on. But, Sir, all these troubles are due to the lop-sided land tenures in our country because the land seems to be the only property from where all sorts of social evils spring up. Therefore, Sir, it is for the Congress Government to take courage in both the hands go deep into the matter and see that the tiller of the soil is benefited. I am not pleading that there must be expropriation or that there must be first-class communism. I am only anxious that the tiller of the soil must be benefited. The sweat of the tiller of the soil must not be allowed to flow to bring more paddy and more money to the rich landlords. As it is, you are taking away the vast areas of land from the zamindars and distributing them to other people. Having abolished the zamindaris, if you create another set of zamindars, it will be much more dangerous to society than the so-called zamindars. You are taking away a few lakhs of acres from the big zamindars and you are distributing hundreds of acres to these petty zamindars. Sir, I say, this is not also in the interests of the tiller of the soil and in the interests of society. Therefore, I wish the Government would bring out a plan for this purpose. I am not here trying to criticise the zamindars as zamindars but it is a fact that the zamindars have not been helpful to the poor people or the agricultural labourers. Even today, they are not worried about them. So, I am doubtful whether they would make the best use of the money that would be given to them at the expense of the rate-payers. They will not do it because they have not given up their old habits, and they are still anxious to pass off as heaven-born rulers of the masses. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. the Minister in charge that he should not be merely satisfied with tinkering of the problem of land tenures but should take up the question in right earnest and see that once for all the problem of the Haves and the Have-nots is solved.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I am going to fix five minutes for each speaker hereafter. Hon. Member Mr. Kosalram will now speak.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, இன்று விரல் விட்டு எண்ணக்கூடிய ஒன்றிரண்டு அங்கத்தினர்களைத் தவிர மற்ற அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரும் இந்த ஜமீந்தாரர்களுக்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஏதோ கொடுமைசெய்துவிட்டமாதிரி காங்கிரஸ் ஜமீந்தாரர்களும், காங்கிரஸ் அல்லாத ஜமீந்தாரர்களும் இன்று பேசினார்கள். அதாவது

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காங்கிரஸிலுள்ள ஜமீந்தாரர்களும் காங்கிரசாக இல்லாமலிருக்கக்கூடிய ஜமீந்தாரர்களும் பேசினார்கள். உண்மையில் கனம் நண்பர் மூர்த்தி அவர்கள் பேசும்பொழுது இந்த ஜமீன், இனம் குடிகளின் நிலைமை எவ்விதம் இருக்கிறது என்றும் அவர்களுக்கு compensation கொடுப்பதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டாமென்றும் சொன்னார். ஜமீந்தார் என்று ஒரு மனிதர் இருந்தால் அங்கே ஆயிரக்கணக்கான, லட்சக்கணக்கான ஏழை மக்களும், ஹரிஜனங்களும் இருக்கின்றார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான ஏழை மக்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதை மக்கள் பிரதிநிதி என்ற முறையில் சொல்லக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நான் சொல்லுகிறேன், உண்மையில் நாம் அவர்களுக்கு compensation கொடுக்க வேண்டுமாவென்று கேட்கிறேன். நாம் இந்த இனம், ஜமீன் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்ததால் அந்தந்த கிராமங்களிலுள்ள இனம் குடிகளை இந்த இனத்தார்களும், ஜமீந்தாரர்களும் எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டப்படுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் கொடுமை செய்யப்படும் இனத்தார்களையும், ஜமீந்தார்களையும் நாம் என்ன செய்யப்போகிறோம். இதற்கு முன்னால் வெள்ளைக்கார ஜஜ்கள் இருந்தபொழுது யார் பண்ணை நிலத்தை, உழுது பயிரிடுகிறார்களோ அவனுக்குத்தான் அந்த பண்ணை நிலம் இருக்க முடியும் என்று ஹைகோர்ட்டு ஒரு ஜட்ஜமெண்டு கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் பிற்காலத்தில் இந்நாட்டில் ஒரு மிதவாத கூட்டத்திற்கு ஒத்துழைக்கக்கூடிய ஜட்ஜ்கள் ஹைகோர்ட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை anti socialist elements என்று கூட சொல்லலாம். அவர்கள் நாட்டின் நலத்திற்கு விரோதமாகவும் ஹை கோர்ட்டு ஜட்ஜமெண்டு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இனம் குடிகளுக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு உண்மையான பாத்திரத்தை எடுத்துவிட்டு ஏற்கனவே பண்ணை நிலம் என்றால் என்ன வென்று இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு ஜட்ஜமெண்டிற்கு நேர்விரோதமாக ஒரு ஜட்ஜமெண்டைக் கொடுத்து அதனால் குடிகளுக்கு ஒரு பிரதி பிரயோசனமும் இல்லாத ஒரு நிலைமையை உண்டாக்கிவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் இந்த 36-ம் வருஷத்திய இனம் குடிகள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் நாங்குனேரி தாலுகாவில் சுமார் 17, 18 கிராமங்களிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளெல்லாம் 1936-ம் வருஷத்திய இனம் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள். இவ்விதம் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான குடிகள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களில் அநேகம் பேர்கள் ஹரிஜன ஏழை மக்கள். அவர்களில் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் ஒரு ஏக்கர் அல்லது இரண்டு ஏக்கர்களுக்குமேல் நிலமிருக்காது. சுமார் நூறு வருஷங்களாக சாகுபடிசெய்து பயிரிட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்களை “வெனியே போ” என்று சொல்லும் இனத்தார்களுக்கும், ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கும் compensation கொடுக்க வேண்டுமாவென்று கேட்கிறேன். நண்பர் கனம் நடேசன் செட்டியார் அவர்கள் இன்னும் compensation கொடுக்கவில்லை என்று அரசாங்கத்தின்மீது குற்றம் சாட்டுகிறார். அதோடு ஹை கோர்ட்டும் நம் முடைய சட்டங்களை யெல்லாம் திருத்தவேண்டும் என்றும், அரசாங்கம் எந்த சட்டத்தைப் போட்டாலும் அவைகளை திருத்தவேண்டுமென்றும் அவர்கள் நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களை விட மக்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளாக, சம்பளம் வாங்கக்கூடிய ஹை கோர்ட்டு ஜட்ஜ்கள் தாங்கள் கடவுளுக்கு இரண்டாவது என்றும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் தெருவில் போகக்கூடியவர்கள் என்றும் அவர்களுக்கு தலைமை வகிக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஹை கோர்ட்டு ஜட்ஜ்கள் மக்களுக்கு விரோதமாகவும், பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு விரோதமாகவும் சட்டங்களை திருத்தவேண்டுமென்றும் கூறுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே உண்மையில் பண்ணை நிலம் என்றால் என்ன என்று ஹை கோர்ட்டு கொடுத்திருக்கும் ஒரு தீர்ப்பை சரியான முறையில் திருத்தியமைக்க ஒரு amendment ஐக் கொண்டு வந்து பண்ணைநிலம் என்றால் உண்மையில் என்னவென்று சரியாக clarify பண்ணவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டி உடனடியாக ஒரு amendment-ஐ கொண்டுவந்தாலொழிய வேலைமக்களின் மத்தியில் நாம் பேச முடியாது. இவ்விதம் amend செய்யாத நிலைமையில் நாம் இனம்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [26th March 1951]

கிராமங்களுக்குப்போனால் உண்மையில் நம்மை கல்லால்தான் அடிப்பார்கள். ஏன்? இன்று அவர்கள் ஆப்புறப்படுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். நான் நேரடியாக சென்று ஒன்பது கிராமங்களைப் பார்த்தேன். இந்த இனாம்தார்களும், ஜமீந்தார்களும், கோவிலின் பெயராலும், ஆண்டவனின் பெயராலும் ஏழை இனம் மக்களையும், ஹரிஜனங்களையும் அப்படிப்படுத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்களுக்கு compensation கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அது நியாயமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். இந்த ஹரிஜன மக்கள்தான் விவசாயம் செய்து நமக்கு உணவு பொருள்களை தேடிக்கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர்களும் கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஜமீந்தார்களோ காரில் சென்னையில் சுகமாக சுற்றிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாம் இந்த சபையில் பேசுகிறோம். இது ஜமீந்தார்களின் சட்ட சபையாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையை இந்த அரசாங்கம் நன்கு கவனிக்கவேண்டும். 1936-ம் வருஷ இனாம்களுக்கு ஒரு amendment சட்டத்தை உடனடியாகக் கொண்டு வந்து இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் சட்டத்தை திருத்தியமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find that some ten hon. Members have taken part in this debate and we have had views quite violently, opposed to one another. For instance, the last speaker was complaining about the hardships particularly in the 1936 inam villages and was describing how the tenants were suffering; he spoke about the urgent need for reform and also the need for a clarification of the position of those that were cultivating pannai land. Similarly, my friend Mr. Murthy, though he did not specify any particular case, was making a general statement about the need for reform and was saying that it was quite unnecessary to pay any compensation at all, because he felt that the class of people, called the zamindars, had behaved in a way that did not warrant their getting any compensation. I believe he sincerely felt so, because I could see from the way in which he was expressing himself, that he felt what he was saying. So, that is one set of people who have strong views in the matter. I know there is another set of people, like the Raja Sahib of Venkatagiri who feel that this Government have let them down very badly, that this Rs. 12½ crores is very ungenerous, that they ought to get much more, and also that they should have it here and now and that there should not be much delay in giving it. So, that is another point of view. Sir, I want to remind this House that this legislation was passed after deep deliberations by several hon. Members of this House, both in the Select Committee and in this House and in the other House and after considering every aspect of the matter. Every hon. Member has got a right to hold his own views; but when once legislation has been passed, it reflects the collective view of the people, because we are all representatives of the people. We as a Legislature have felt that it is proper to pass such a legislation. Then again, apart from the fundamental need or otherwise for payment of compensation or the adequacy of compensation, another important point that has been pressed is that there is considerable delay in the payment of compensation. That is one complaint if I may say so. Another complaint made was, ‘Although you

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promise to pay ultimately Rs. 12½ crores, in the amending Bill you only say 50 per cent., which means Rs. 6½ crores; and even there you have deposited only about Rs. 1.32 crores; so arithmetically, it is not correct. Yet another complaint was made by Mr. Murthy; he asked ‘What have you done to improve the condition of the tillers of the soil; you are only creating another set of zamindars’. For that, Sir, my reply is this: I should like to remind hon. Members that there is a committee now sitting—called the Land Reforms Committee—which is going into this question. As I said sometime ago, it is not proper or fair that we should anticipate the decisions of certain important members of the public, whom we have asked to go into this question and to give us a report. I expect that report to be comprehensive. I propose to circulate copies of that report as early as possible and I would like to take an early opportunity to have that report discussed by this House, and have the views of all the hon. Members, because it will be a really important piece of legislation that will have to be brought forward in the light of that report. It may be that several hon. Members will have something to say either in agreement or disagreement with that report, and it is the duty of the Government to assess and gauge public opinion in the matter and then bring forward legislation which will be consistent with progressive public opinion in the country.

“ The hon. Gentlemen Mr. Raza Khan and the Raja Sahib of Venkatagiri referred to the views expressed by the Prime Minister of India, and they also expressed their own views in the matter. Sir, I do not think there is anything wrong in amending the Constitution if it is found that the Constitution has stood in the way of implementation of the will of the people. If the will of the people as expressed by a Legislature is found by a competent court to be inconsistent with certain provisions of the Constitution, the Constitution will have to be amended. After all the Constitution of India has been framed by the representatives of the people, and when we see that a particular opinion expressed by the will of the people is not consistent with the Constitution, I do not think there can be anything wrong for the same people, responsible for the framing of the Constitution, to examine it once again and to amend it, if necessary.”

* RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI:—“ श्री राजा साहिब Sir, on a matter of personal explanation. All that I said was this: I did not say that the Constitution should not be amended if anything is found to be fundamentally defective there. All that I said was that when the Constitution has to be amended, and that so soon, it should be done with great care and it must be seen to it that it does not lead to further defects and that it secures the expected good without causing any serious economic consequences by loss of sense of security. Whether I was explicit or not, that was my idea, and that is why I have taken this opportunity to explain myself.”

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* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, I did not go into details myself; I was only saying that there was nothing wrong in amending ‘the Constitution’ to conform to the will of the people since the Legislators are representatives of the people, and that if the Constitution framed by the people is to be amended to bring it into conformity with the expressed will of the people, I say and I claim that there is nothing wrong in doing so. That is all that I wanted to say. I know this is not the occasion here for me either to defend or to define the principles, because the Prime Minister knows how to defend himself. I did not want to enter into a controversy with my hon. friends just now, but because they raised the question, I thought it was my duty to reply to it briefly, as briefly as they themselves referred to it.”

“ There was also another question raised, viz., that many of the so-called zamindars are really poor people and hundreds and thousands of them are undergoing hardships, and some of those hardships were described to us. In addition to that, my friend Mr. Natesa Chettiyar, although he is not worried about himself, described in great detail the hardships of those who are dependent on the zamindars—he was very much worried about those whom he and his class of people supported. He may or may not have sympathy for others, but the Government have sympathy both for the zamindars and for the tenants, because all of them are citizens of the State and we want to see that everybody’s rights are protected as much as the rights of others; and there is no question of treating anybody differently from the others. As I said, it is the will of the people that has expressed itself in the Legislature in the form of a certain legislation, and it is the duty of the Government to implement what has been passed by the Legislature. In the course of the working of that legislation, certain difficulties we have come across, and we have been trying by issuing executive instructions—if that is permissible—to see that the difficulties are got over; if however it is found that an amending legislation is necessary, the Government will not hesitate to bring forward such a legislation. Let me take this occasion to assure hon. Members of the House that if the Government feel that amendments to the Act are necessary to achieve the objects of the Act as already passed they will certainly bring forward such amendments in the shape of an amending Bill. I hear my hon. Friend from Tinnevely saying that it is absolutely necessary. Let me tell him at once that if it is absolutely necessary, it will be brought forward as expeditiously as possible. But at the same time, I may tell this House that in regard to bringing forward legislation, a certain procedure has to be followed. For instance, my hon. Friend Mr. Venkatanarayana Reddi—a great champion of the kisans—I know the work he has done in the cause of the zamin ryots—has been very impatient that the Government are delaying the bringing in of legislation about grain rent and he stated that the people in that area were feeling very much over it. I may say, Sir, that similar representations have been received from tenants’ represen-

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tatives from Chittoor and some other districts also. I may remind hon. Members that in the course of my reply on another Demand, I said that we were bringing forward the necessary legislation. We do propose to bring up legislation as early as possible, after observing certain formalities that have to be gone through.

“ Sir, the hon. Member from Bezwada raised the question, 3 p.m. ‘What about the 1936 inams; when are you bringing the legislation; are you bringing the legislation at all?’ Sir, he is aware that under sections 9 and 10 of the Zamindari Abolition Act we are conducting an inquiry; after that inquiry is over, which we hope will be over by the end of this month, we shall take up that question. So, Sir, Government do intend to bring in legislation in respect of 1936 inams. But, meanwhile, it is true that rents have been reduced, and we hear that some of the inamdars are experiencing certain difficulties. The hon. Member from Tinnevely said that due to delay in the legislation, so many tenants are experiencing difficulties. So, Sir, it is not a question of inamdars alone undergoing difficulties; it is a case of the tenants also experiencing difficulties. So, Sir, in the interests of the tenants and inamdars, legislation in respect of 1936 inams is necessary, so that the future of these inams may be settled finally. Let me assure the hon. Member that Government are anxious to see that this matter is settled as early as possible.

“ Then, Sir, Mr. Natesa Chettiyar wanted to know why the amount of interim compensation deposited is less by three lakhs. He said that we have to pay about 23 lakhs as interim compensation; but, actually, we have deposited only 20 lakhs. He wanted to know why there is a shortage of three lakhs. Let me tell him that it has been worked out how much money would be required for this purpose, and it has been found that this sum of twenty lakhs would be sufficient. But if in the course of the year, it is found that this amount is not adequate, then, surely, further provision will be made. The present provision has been made on the basis of calculation of the estates we have taken over and the amount that will be needed to pay interim compensation.

“ Then, Sir, it was asked how only a sum less than 6½ crores has been provided, when the full amount needed to pay as compensation is Rs. 12½ crores. This question was raised by the Rajah of Venkatagiri even when the amending legislation was brought forward. At that time, I replied to the hon. Member, that the Rs. 12½ crores will be required only after the survey and settlement operations were over. Even then, at that stage, the exact amount will have to be ascertained, and then it may be necessary to increase or decrease the amount of compensation required for each estate taken over. So, we have begun as a rough calculation with this Rs. 6½ crores. If, on the other hand, we are to make detailed calculations even from now, there will be considerable delay even in the matter of deposit of advance compensation. Perhaps it may not be possible for years to make any advance compensation if we begin from now to work out in detail the sum required. Another

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suggestion is that we have made only rough calculations in arriving at this Rs. 6½ crores. It is true we have made only rough calculations. For, it would not be possible to make quite an accurate calculation. But, even in this rough calculation, we have been liberal, and it is on that basis we have fixed this Rs. 6½ crores."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know on what basis compensation is calculated? Is it on the reduced rent collections? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I did not catch the hon. Member."

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—" ஸார், இப்பொழுது டிபாசிட் செய்யப்படும் compensation தொகை எந்த மூலத்தையேரில் டிபாசிட் செய்யப்படுகிறது? இப்பொழுது நிலவரி குறைப்பு சட்டத்தின் கீழ் வசூலிக்கப்படும் தொகையில் மூன்றில் இரண்டு பங்கு பேஷ்கஷாக தீர்மானித்து வசூலாகும் தொகையில் கழித்தும் 8-1/3 per cent செலவு தொகையாக கழித்தும் பாக்கி இருக்கிற தொகையின்பேரில்தான் இப்பொழுது compensation amount-ல் பாதி பணம் டிபாசிட் செய்யப்படுகிறதா என்பதைத் தெரிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Sir, the hon. Member is aware that the basis of calculations is a rough-and-ready calculation. For, if we go into the details, it will take a long time and perhaps it will have to lie over till the survey and settlement operations are over. So after due examination it was felt that the method to be adopted is the method mentioned in the Act, and nothing more and nothing less.

" Sir, I should like to say that a total amount of Rs. 217 lakhs has so far been deposited in the offices of the Tribunals. Of this sum, a sum of Rs. 175 lakhs has been deposited in the office of the Tribunal at Vizianagaram and a sum of Rs. 41 lakhs with the Madurai Tribunal. Out of these sums, a sum of Rs. 41,000 has been paid by the Madurai Tribunal up to the end of December 1950. The Vizianagaram Tribunal has not paid anything up to that month. I may, however, say that after the advance compensation is deposited in the office of the tribunal, the tribunal has to wait for six months and more to receive claims from the various persons interested in the estates. Thereafter they have to enquire into the claims, determine the persons who are entitled to a share of the compensation, apportion the amounts due to them and then only make the payment to the parties. This naturally takes time and I am sorry that the tribunals will not be able to make immediate payment as the landholders would like to have. But I might say that the Government are quite conscious of the difficulties which the landholders are put to and will do their best to quicken the process of payment of the advance compensation.

" Another complaint which has been made, and that was made by the hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan, is that the interim payments deposited in the offices of the tribunals have not also reached the landholders. Sir, a certain amount of time will be

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spent by the tribunals in making enquiries as to the claims of the parties to the amounts deposited and this cannot be avoided. The interim payments are made only towards the end of each fasli year. We have actually deposited interim payments under section 50 of the Act only in respect of the estates taken over in the first batch in September 1949. For the estates taken over in the subsequent batches we are yet to make deposits. Sir, from the reports received I find that a total sum of Rs. 9,49,860 has actually been deposited in the offices of the Tribunals at Vizianagaram and Madurai, i.e., Rs. 6,37,916 with the Vizianagaram Tribunal and a sum of Rs. 3,11,944 with the Madurai Tribunal. I find that out of these amounts the Vizianagaram Tribunal has paid up to the end of December 1950 a sum of Rs. 1,81,257 and the Madurai Tribunal has paid a sum of Rs. 46,684. This is what I can collect from the papers we have got with us.

" Sir, the hon. Member from Salem, Mr. Natesa Chettiyar made the complaint that the arrears of rent collected in the estates under section 3 (4) of the Rent Recovery Act and section 55 of the Abolition Act have not been paid to the landholders. I may state for the information of the Hon. Members that the Government have taken all possible steps to see that the amounts due to the landholders out of the collections made in their estates are paid to them immediately without any avoidable delay. They have been getting monthly progress reports in this direction and have stressed the need for speedy payment to the landholders. They have asked the Collectors of districts to pay personal attention to the matter and see that such complaints are avoided. The progress made in the collections are reviewed by Government at monthly conferences held in my room at which the reviews made by the Board of Revenue of the demand, collection and balance statements are scrutinized and necessary instructions are issued. Sir, up to the end of January, the total arrears of rent collected under section 55 in all the estates taken over is Rs. 46,24,862. Out of this, Sir, a total sum of Rs. 17,94,977 has been paid to the landholders after deducting the collection charges and the amounts due by the landholders to the Government by way of peishkush, cess, etc.

" Sir, a suggestion was made that it would be useful if the Government published once a quarter or once a month a statement about the arrears of rent collected, about the amount paid to the landholders, about the amounts deposited with the various tribunals and the amounts disbursed to the various landholders, so that it would enable the public to know about the progress made, and it will also serve as an incentive to those responsible to dispose of their work as quickly as possible. It is a very good suggestion. We have been reviewing the position at the Government level. Every month a conference is held in my room to discuss the position and it is attended by me, the Revenue Secretary, the Board Member in charge of zamindari abolition and the Director of Settlements. Thus I do keep in

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touch with the progress of the work. The suggestion that the progress made may be published occasionally for the information of the public will be considered and I shall see what I can do in the matter.

"A suggestion was made to increase the number of tribunals to expedite the work. I may say, Sir, that I myself felt whether increasing the number of tribunals would not help speedy disposal of the work. I made a suggestion and got it examined by the Board of Revenue. The Board said that, if there was delay, it was due not to the inadequacy of the number of tribunals but to other causes and advised that increasing their number at the present stage would not lead to quick disposal. If the Government are convinced that it will lead to expeditious disposal of work, they will certainly increase the number of tribunals and the other authorities concerned."

"I request the hon. Member to withdraw his cut motion."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether one agrees with the Hon. Minister or not, his speech has been very satisfactory from the Government's point of view. One or two remarks made by us has moved him to give an exhaustive reply and he has done his best to meet the various points, though in one instance he tried to play one point of view against the other. The several difficulties which we mentioned deserve consideration and I hope he will consider them. I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 under Demand XXXIV—Payment of compensation to landholders on the abolition of the zamindari system.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XXXIII—ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES—WORKING
EXPENSES.

* 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. 90,58,300 lakhs under Demand XXXIII Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses'.

"The capital expenditure on State Transport and the extension of the Nationalization Scheme to the mufassal are covered by Demand XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes. The present demand is concerned only with the working expenses of the State Transport Department, viz., Government Bus Service, Government Automobile Workshop and the Government Coach Building Factory at Chromepet. As in the case of irrigation

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works and electricity schemes, the working expenses of Road Transport Schemes are adjusted in reduction of the gross receipts with effect from 1949–50.

"While moving this demand, I would like to explain a few salient points in the working of the three units referred to.

"Government Bus Service.—The total strength of the fleet continued to be 322 and the scheduled number of vehicles utilized for daily service was 245. Consequent on improved maintenance the Department has been increasing the number of buses on the road and also the number of miles performed by each bus, with the result that during the year 1950, the Department operated over 121 lakhs of vehicle miles as against 112 lakhs of vehicle miles in 1949. It may be stated that this has been achieved without any increase in the strength of the fleet or in the technical staff, with the result that we have been putting our capital to better use by nearly 10 per cent. The increased mileage has resulted in increased earnings also.

"Several new routes, extensions and diversions were provided during the year.

"Apart from the increased services provided, the service was subject to lesser number of interruptions. Most of the buses are more than three years old and though they are due to be written off from the accounts, they are in good condition and they can be used for a few more years, showing thereby that maintenance has outstripped deterioration due to wear and tear.

"An experiment of replacing the Italian engines by Ford Petrol engines was carried out and the results proved gratifying and 14 such vehicles are in operation. Four Ford vehicles were converted to diesel engines and these have given good service and the conversion proved an economic proposition.

"There was a considerable fall in the number of accidents the total number being 377 as against 511 last year.

"The fitment of petrol tanks and route boards to vehicles was standardized, tanks of larger capacity were fitted to all vehicles, thus reducing breakdowns for want of petrol to the minimum. Standardized wooden frame route boards with M.S. sheet panels and two lights for each were fitted to all vehicles.

"A fresh innovation was the creation of ticket issuing points for the conductors. The conductor is expected to complete issue of tickets prior to leaving each such point. This method of checking covers practically all possible loop-holes through which pilferage can creep in and provides a double check on the movements of the conductors and the checking officials as well.

"The mufassal and suburban routes yield about 20 per cent of the income. A comparatively large income is lost to Government by the diversion of some of the City traffic to mufassal buses which come into the City. Steps to prevent it are being considered. A satisfactory solution to solve the peak hour traffic has not been found anywhere in the world. The City is unsuited for

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the introduction of double deckers at present. The only possible way to solve this problem to the extent possible is to use buses of greater capacity. 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. The employment of a Labour Welfare Officer has also been sanctioned for liaison work between the workers and the department. He is expected to take over the functions of the Public Relations Officer also if his duties permit.

"The Three-Man Committee constituted for the Government Bus Service made certain recommendations calculated to improve the working of the Government Bus Service and the recommendations have been implemented wherever feasible.

"*Government Automobile Workshop.*—Considerable improvement has been effected in the Automobile Workshop which has repaired and overhauled not less than 415 buses of the Government Bus Service and 560 vehicles of other Government departments. The Workshop is being used as a medium for auctioning condemned vehicles of Government departments after reconditioning them, if necessary, so as to fetch a higher price in auction. This is a new service in addition to the purchase of suitable vehicles for Government departments from suppliers at advantageous terms.

"During the year under reference the workshop was faced with an acute shortage of many motor spare parts. It overcame this difficulty to an appreciable extent. Old vehicles were obtained from military surplus stores and spare parts utilised to advantage. Several old parts have been retrieved and used. Many important parts have also been manufactured in the Workshop.

"*Government Coach Building Factory at Chromepet.*—The Factory continues to render valuable service in the matter of building bodies to various Governmental and other institutions in the State. It is expected to be fully engaged in the execution of orders from the Industries and Supplies Department of the Government of India, from the Government of Mysore and from the Police, Fisheries and Public Health Departments of this Government, in all estimated to cost about six lakhs of rupees.

"In addition to the work of construction of bodies for the various Government departments a large number of works of a miscellaneous character have also been carried out during the year for Government Bus Service and other departments. The factory has been recognised as a Steel Processing Factory by the Director-General of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi. A remarkable item of work is fabrication of hospital equipments like food vans, trollies, cradles, screens and hundreds of bedside lockers and bedsteads, etc., for the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for distribution to the various Government hospitals in the State. A large number of such orders from various hospitals are pending execution in the Factory.

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"For the department as a whole, the net earnings for 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 3.6 lakhs. Owing however to judicious and economic control and better planned regulation of the traffic in the current year it is now possible to forecast a better result. The net earnings for the year 1950-51 for the department may be expected to be over Rs. 6 lakhs after allowing liberally for depreciation of all assets and vehicles."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,58,300 lakhs under Demand XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish that the Hon. Minister had given us a more elaborate account than what he did to-day. On the last occasion, when he moved this Demand, he made a very lengthy speech and gave us more facts and figures than what he gave to-day."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Last time I did not move this Demand. I moved the Motor Vehicles Demand. But the present Demand relates to the City Bus Service."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"I am referring only to the Motor Vehicles Demand.

"We find from the speech of the Hon. Minister that the strength of the Government bus fleet has not increased. As a matter of fact it has remained static during the past year despite the fact that the public are suffering inordinately in regard to this matter. The reason for this seems to be that the Government have not got the necessary finance and the requisite personnel. We know also that they have not got the requisite business acumen. A combination of all these factors has been responsible for continuing the position as it was a year ago. The public have been suffering considerably, particularly in the matter of peak hour traffic. Peak hour traffic has been a source of great annoyance and hardship to the people. When the Government have nationalised the City Bus Service, it is their duty to provide adequate number of buses. I am glad that the Hon. Finance Minister announced the other day that the Government had deferred for the present the nationalization of motor transport on mufassal routes. I wish he had specifically stated that, if the present Government would come back to power—I am sure that the present Government and the present Finance Minister would come back to power—they would not venture on the nationalization of motor transport in the mufassal at least for the next five years. I am glad that at least in one matter the Government have accepted the recommendation of the Three-Man Committee and that is the non-extension of nationalization to the mufassal. As I said, the Government have neither the personnel nor the business acumen to embark on such an endeavour. Therefore I hope they will concentrate all their attention on the bus transport in the City and make it more conducive to the wellbeing of the public.

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"I think I am in order in referring to what the Hon. Minister said in moving the Motor Vehicles Demand last year. He adumbrated the very sound policy that the Government would put an end to monopoly in bus trade and that route permits would be given to bus owners who own a fleet of at least three buses. That remark has been misinterpreted to imply that no one who has got more than three buses will be given a route permit by the Government. The Hon. Minister's intention was that no one should have less than three buses to become eligible for getting permit. In these hard days, the operators are finding it very difficult to carry on with a minimum of three buses.

3-30
p.m.

"I should like the Hon. Minister to make the point explicit and say that by 'three' he does not mean the maximum of fleet but only the minimum. The number should be increased to five at least, because the Hon. Minister, having experience of the motor transport in the City, is aware of the difficulties of bus operators. In these hard days when taxation has gone up considerably and when the price of petrol and spare parts has mounted up so heavily, it is desirable to make bus transport worthwhile on the part of the bus operators who run a fleet of buses. I would request the Hon. Minister, now that he has the occasion, to make that point clear so that the fleet owners may not be under a misapprehension in regard to this matter.

"The Hon. Minister has knowledge of the fact that the motor vehicle taxation in this State happens to be the highest not only in India but in the whole world. I see the Hon. Minister is smiling. As a matter of fact, on the last occasion he said—'What does it matter if Madras is the highest; I take credit for Madras being the highest'. But let the Hon. Minister, Sir, take credit for something good. Why should he take credit for placing such a burden on the people? After all it is no credit to say that the Government are imposing a heavy burden on the people which is beyond their capacity to endure. It is the duty of the Government to come forward and reduce the taxation on motor vehicles.

"Another point that I should like to mention is that while the Hon. Minister and the Government had laid it down as their policy that monopolist trade in bus transport should cease to exist and that there should be nobody owning a fleet of 20 or 25 buses as was the case during the Advisers' regime, even to-day we find that big fleet owners are able to get permits. If they do not succeed with the R.T.A. they go to the C.R.T.B. If they do not succeed with the C.R.T.B., they go to the Government and get the permits. There have been cases of big fleet owners even to-day getting permits. I wish to know how, in spite of the democratic policy so wisely adumbrated by the Hon. Minister on the last occasion, such a state of things exists?

"One other point I should like to mention is that there is much talk in the country regarding the factors that prevail in regard to the grant of permits. Political considerations and considerations other than those of merit of the individual operator should not at all prevail in regard to the grant of permits."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"What is meant by the merit of the individual operator?"

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"I am speaking of the general talk outside. Even in this matter there is merit as between one person and another. It is the talk throughout the length and breadth of this State."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has not given notice of a cut motion."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"The hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan gave it to you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"No, the hon. lady Member has not given notice of a cut motion."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"I will finish my speech now even otherwise, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member is only making a speech, and not moving a cut motion."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"Yes, Sir, I am making a speech."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"If the hon. Member is not moving a cut motion, there will be no need for me to request the hon. Member to withdraw the cut motion."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"The Hon. Minister need not request me to withdraw the cut motion, but let him listen to my speech. There is a cry throughout the length and breadth of this State about the factors that are prevalent with reference to the grant of these permits. I think it is very desirable that the Government should come forward and put a stop to all the current talk by adopting a very strict attitude in regard to such matters. They must make it a rule that any one who comes for a permit before the R.T.A. or the C.R.T.B., or the Government, should not be allowed to interview any of the authorities. This rule must be observed strictly. This should be followed by the Government and adhered to. Only the party's advocate and no one else should be allowed to approach the authorities who are vested with powers. With reference to the Public Service Commission, we know that candidates are not allowed to approach the Members of the Public Service Commission to get appointments."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Not publicly."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"As a matter of fact, the Hon. Minister is aware that there is a rule in the notifications of the Public Service Commission that if any candidate approaches any Member of the Public Service Commission he will be debarred. Likewise, the Government should make it a rule that any bus operator who wants a permit, if he approaches either any member of the R.T.A., official or non-official, or any member of the

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C.R.T.B. or the Government, should be debarred. That must be a very strict rule. When the Government have so much powers, they must become unapproachable like the judiciary. Otherwise, it is no use discharging such a duty. I am mentioning this now because this is a very important matter. There is a cry current throughout the country that the Government are not very strong in this matter. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Minister that in his own interests he should have a rule like the one the Public Service Commission have. Let the Government come forward with such a rule which will save the Hon. Minister himself from a lot of bother and annoyance which he has to face."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Sir, you told the hon. lady Member that she had not given notice of a cut motion. But I suppose it is open to an hon. Member who has given notice of a cut motion to move it at any time during the discussion of the Demand."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes; it is not necessary that an hon. Member should move a cut motion. Any hon. Member can speak on the Demand."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Sir, the question is whether it is not open to an hon. Member, who has given notice of a cut motion, to move it at any time during the discussion of the Demand."

MR. SPEAKER :—" He is at liberty to do so."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Even if it is at the tag end of the debate? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" If he wants to move the cut motion at the tag end of the debate, he may."

* SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not in favour of nationalization of motor transport generally. The Government nationalized the motor transport in the City and I understand they are working it well. This is a great help to the general public. (The Deputy Speaker occupied the chair at this stage). But the body building work and the manufacture of certain parts in the Chromepet factory are not as good as those of foreign factories. The Hon. Minister must pay more attention to improve the condition of the factory. Regarding the rates, formerly there were particular rates of charges for passengers. The rates have now been increased. For a small distance an excess of six pies is being collected. This is a great burden on the poor people. The Government may reintroduce the old rate of charging from end to end in a particular route.

" Then, Madam, regarding conductors, I wish to state that women conductors are more able and more polite to the passengers than men conductors. (Hear, hear). I would request the Hon. Minister to increase, as far as possible, the number of women conductors. (Interruption). Elderly ladies need not come. Let them remain in their own places. Women conductors may be appointed

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in preference to men conductors. That is my idea. If we get women drivers capable of running the buses, surely the Government should appoint women drivers also. They are not barred from becoming drivers of buses. In Russia women are taking guns and fighting in the battle field. If we get capable women, who are willing to work as drivers, we must provide for them also. Several times the hon. lady Member Begum Amiruddin has been pressing on the floor of this House that women should be taken in the police force also. She has put interpellations also in this behalf. Therefore, Madam, wherever women are available, their services must be utilised.

" Last year during the budget session I spoke a few words about the bus transport in the mufassal. Only fleet owners are getting permits. When there is a definite rule that fleet owners should not be encouraged, some of the fleet owners somehow circumvent that rule, and they get permits by a miracle, as it were. The fact remains that they get permits finally when the matter goes to the Central Road Traffic Board. In every district there is the Road Transport Committee. Very responsible people are on the committee. The District Collector is there; the District Superintendent of Police is there, and there is also one nominee of the Government. The District Board President also is there. All these people consider the pros and cons of each applicant, his capacity, his honesty, etc. They grant a particular route. But some of the fleet owners brush aside the decision of the local committee by going over to Madras and manoeuvring. Because they have amassed wealth by running a large number of buses, they can afford to spend money lavishly on lawyers. They come here, stay here, manoeuvre in so many ways and finally succeed in their attempts. The ordinary man, who is sincere and who wants to run one or two buses to help the public in that route, is disappointed. This must be taken note of by the Government. When Government nominate members, they must consult the local people about the previous history of the person. There are people on these committees whose past history is not at all satisfactory. I would request Government to pay attention to this aspect of the question. Members must not be afraid of the fleet owners. They must have the courage to arrive at their own conclusions.

" Salem is a big place. But there are not even a few taxis. Because all taxis are run as private cars. When people apply for licences to run taxis, licences are refused. I do not know why. When the bus problem is solved in the State, we can overcome so many other problems. The food problem, the servant problem, the medicine problem, etc., will all be solved if the transport problem is solved satisfactorily. For, even if a person is away from the city, if transport is cheap and efficient, he can come to the town to get medicine and other requirements and go back to his place. Next to food problem comes transport. Transport plays an important role in the life of a nation."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There is the cloth problem."

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SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—“ Of course, the cloth problem is there. Food and cloth come under the same category. But next to them comes transport.

3-45 p.m. “ Transport facilities should be extended as far as possible if a man is to lead a decent life. The Central Road Traffic Board now takes a very narrow view and does not sanction whatever is recommended by Local Committees. For instance, in Salem district the Local Committees have approved and sanctioned several routes but the Central Road Traffic Board has not approved them. On account of this sort of delay, the work of the Local Committees is not at all appreciated by the general public. I request the Central Traffic Board may be asked to sanction all the routes recommended by the Local Committees, unless there is any serious difficulty in the way of sanctioning them.

“ In conclusion, I would request the Government to pay more attention to the manufacturing side of buses. At one time when we were coming in the Government bus from the Government House Estate at Mount Road, we noticed bricks, stones and all that by the side of the driver. Another Member also saw that and said, “ This is how the Government transport affair is managed.” This only indicates want of supervision. The bus ought to have been sent to the factory and repaired immediately. Of course, I do not want the Hon. Minister to attend to all these things. But the authorities in charge of the affair must take care to look to these repairs. Madam, national consciousness has not been roused yet. The officers do not feel that Government property is their own property so far as protection of that property is concerned. (Interruption). For appropriation, anybody may think that it is his property. But I say for the protection and maintenance of that property, every individual must think that it is his property. That mentality has not yet come. Our national character must be improved.

“ Madam, I request the Government to pay more attention to the bus traffic in the mufassal also. No doubt they have nationalized bus transport in the city. Similarly they must nationalize bus transport in every municipal town. Wherever town buses are plying, they must be nationalized. There are only a limited number of buses so running and the area covered from the point of view of control is also small. Therefore, that transport also can be nationalized. With these words, I support the Demand.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Madam, I think I can move my cut motion now.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member wants to move the cut motion without having given notice of it? ”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ No, Madam, he wants to speak on the Demand.”

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Madam, I am really sorry that the Hon. the Minister in charge of Motor Vehicle's Adminis-

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tration has not suggested any relief in the matter of motor vehicle taxation as he has done with regard to sales tax. He is aware that we are having the highest rate of tax in this State particularly with reference to motor vehicles. How far this high taxation is going to tilt the cost of living index in the State the Hon. Minister himself knows. In spite of knowing all those facts, he has not come forward with any proposal to reduce the heavy burden of taxation. I would suggest a reduction of Customs and Excise Duties on motor vehicles which can be easily done; and also the taxation should be the same in all the States of the Indian Union, whether it is in Madras or in Bombay or in some other State. I also find that considerable double taxation is taking place with regard to motor vehicle taxation. I wish the Hon. Minister looks into this question.

“ The second point to which I would like to refer is the question of mode of payment of fees for applications under the Motor Vehicles Act. Considerable difficulty is felt by the people in this regard. The present procedure is that one has got to pay the money into the Treasury, get a chalan, attach it to the application and send it on. But this entails considerable difficulty. Therefore, I would suggest that cash payment should also be received by these offices who are in charge of motor vehicles taxation. It may be asked whether large sums of money could be collected by officials other than the Treasury officials. But as such a procedure is being adopted in the case of other controlled commodities, I feel that in order to mitigate the difficulties and hardships of the applicants, the mode of payment could be easily changed.

“ Coming to the question of Motor Vehicle Inspectors, I have got to make a few observations. The other day there was an interpellation on this particular matter. The interpellation and the several supplementaries put on that have indicated to the hon. Members of this House how much we are dissatisfied with the strength of the existing motor vehicle inspectors. At present in the districts we find the Inspectors more often in the Courts attending to cases and at places of accidents without attending to the work for which they have been appointed. I would suggest to the Hon. Minister to increase the strength of Motor Vehicle Inspectors so that people need not wait at the office of the Inspector just to have the brake tested or to see to the other defects of the vehicle. In this manner considerable time is being wasted by the people concerned. Therefore, I would urge on the Hon. Minister to immediately increase the strength of Motor Vehicle Inspectors.

“ While speaking on the same Demand last year, I raised a point with regard to bus stands. I have often referred the Hon. Minister to the bus stand very near the Burma Shell Company which is one of the biggest bus stands in the City of Madras. Bus stand fee is being collected by all the local bodies. But I know the local bodies are not utilizing these fees for improving the amenities that are required for the bus-owners and the passengers. If you go to the districts, you will find that these buses are merely allowed to stand in open places exposed to the sun and rain and thousands of passengers who travel in the buses are also exposed to the sun

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and rain. The Government which have allowed the local bodies to collect fees are not seeing whether these local bodies are utilizing this amount for putting up decent, nice and civilized bus stands in all these centres. Therefore, the Hon. Minister must see that these local bodies act properly. I would suggest that it is better for the Government to centralize these fees. The Government can themselves collect the fees and start a chain of bus stands throughout Madras. The other day when I was at Coimbatore along with the Hon. Minister himself, attending a meeting of the Transport Advisory Committee, we saw the beautiful bus stand put up by that great industrialist Mr. G. D. Naidu. How beautiful and clean it was! What an amount of convenience and amenities are provided to the passengers coming there! But I put it to the Hon. Minister whether he can find such bus stands throughout the State. Even for the Government buses which are plying here, has he put up similar bus stands? He has not done it. I would, therefore, suggest that the collection of fees may be centralized. In the matter of the library cess, we have permitted the local bodies to collect it but we are not starting any libraries. Amounts are only accumulating. Here we have permitted the local bodies to collect fees. They collect them but the moneys are lying idle. I feel that this Government must realize their responsibilities and see that more amenities are provided for the passengers.

"I come to the question of the Motor Vehicle Taxation Enquiry Committee Report. I am really sorry that the Members of this hon. House have not been provided with a copy of that report so that they could have more opportunities of giving their own views in the matter. I know that that Committee's Report contains valuable suggestions and I am sure the hon. Members would have gone through them."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Some time back it was laid on the table of the House."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"Is it the Three Man Committee Report? We have got it."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—"Madam, so many things are laid on the table of the House. The Service Commission Rules were also placed on the table of the House."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"It is for the hon. Members to go through them."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—"The Government did not do it for the purpose of discussion. They are not anxious to know what more they can do to improve the service they are rendering to the people. With these observations, I close, Madam."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member Sri Kaleswara Rao . . ."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—"I want to move my cut motion, Madam."

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DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"Nobody need move it."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—"I want to move it."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"Mr. Speaker has already given a ruling on the matter. Perhaps the hon. Member was not present then."

SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Madam, this transport business is the worst scandal in the administration of Government. Other hon. Members have talked generally and I shall also make a few general observations."

"I am extremely glad that the Government have nationalized bus transport at least in the capital City of the State and it has proved a success. They are deriving profits from their enterprise. Of course, there are many difficulties experienced by the public. Those grievances will all be redressed gradually. There will be some grievance or other in every field. I do not want to exaggerate any of these things. I agree with the hon. Members who advocate that more women conductors might be appointed in the bus transport of the City. If there are women who are competent to drive the buses without feeling any nervousness, they should be appointed as drivers also."

"Madam, I have heard that a number of girl students of the Queen Mary's College are standing in the hot sun without getting the bus at the proper time. I want the Government to see whether they can provide better bus convenience for the girl students of the Queen Mary's College."

"Coming to the general Transport Department, I should say 4 p.m. that it is now an anarchy. For two routes on a particular road, there are as many as 176 applications, in the first instance to the District Traffic Board. This Board has to decide who should get the two routes. By some method and by some change or other, some people will be given the permits. When the Provincial Board meets, there will be at least hundred appeals against these two persons. The Provincial Board will reverse the decision taken by the District Board with regard to these two persons. That is what is happening generally. As soon as a decision is taken in favour of particular persons in the first instance in the District Board, persons who got the routes are compelled to purchase the buses and they put the buses on the routes. When the decision is reversed by the Provincial Board, these persons are not allowed to ply their buses. Those people who get licences from the Provincial Board are asked to put in their buses. Again appeals go to the Government. The Government do not know what to do. As the Hon. Minister has observed, they do not know to whom the permits are to be given and on what basis and merit the permits are to be given. Nobody knows the basis to be adopted in this regard. It is therefore purely a matter of chance and consequently anarchy is noticed."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"What is the alternative?"

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SRI A. KALESWARA RAO :—“ The only alternative is nationalization. Let the District Boards be allowed to run their buses. After all the so-called patronage is also a thankless job. If the Government give the permit to one man, they may have to displease hundred others. The atmosphere is generally not good. I am sorry to state that non-official corruption has increased more than official corruption. If the Government do not have enough funds to nationalize all the bus routes in the State, they must at least allow the District Boards and Municipalities to nationalize bus services in their own areas. I am glad that our Vijayavada Municipality has applied to the Government to allow them to run their own buses in the new routes sanctioned for the city traffic. I hope the Government will allow it. Our Municipality was one of those which municipalized electricity. After all it has been taken over by the Government. They can do it as it is only a matter of adjustment between the Municipality and the Government. The municipalities are only part of the Government. They may complain of inadequate grant and they may want more grants from the Government. The Government may also give some grants. Whatever it is, it is no loss to the public. Nationalization will be an escape from anarchy. Of course, the Government cannot escape from the thankless task and embarrassment to which they may be put. I, however, agree with my hon. Friend Sri Kandaswami Pillai that till conditions settle down, the whole matter may be allowed to be finally decided by the District Traffic Board itself. Unless there is any technical point, the Government should not interfere. That is a better idea. There is the District Superintendent of Police, there is the Collector and there is also the District Board President who will look into the matter carefully. It is better if the Government leave the whole matter to the men on the spot. They know how to do things.

“ I also want to refer to another matter, viz., some people alone getting a large number of buses. Some of them get a fleet of buses, say 20 to 30 buses. This practice should stop. There need not also be a fixed rule that a person should possess at least three buses. This rule also need not be enforced. Generally, a person will, on his own accord, have at least two or three buses, as otherwise it will not be profitable to him. This is a matter which should entirely be his own concern. I know that the Government are not insisting on this rule strictly even now and are granting permits even to those who own one or two buses. I only want to insist that the Government should effect quick and complete nationalization. If they cannot do it, they must allow the Municipalities and District Boards to take up the buses in their areas and get profits. The Government are at present getting good profits from their transport service in the City of Madras. Consequent on the introduction of Prohibition throughout the State, the Government have introduced the sales-tax, which like a Kamadhenu is giving quite a lot of money and thus helping the State in all its difficulties. In the same manner, the nationalization of the bus transport also will be very helpful to the Government and it will improve the financial position of the State. Our neighbour the ex-Nizam introduced the State

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bus service throughout his State of Hyderabad. There are no private buses and all the buses belong to that State. The Government of that State have also taken over the Railway, and so they thought that the bus service may be serving as complementary to it and there may not be any competition. That is why they introduced their own buses. That should really be the policy of any Government. Our Government have nationalized all the Railways. So they must also nationalize the bus services. This is very urgent. I do not agree with those Friends who have said that nationalization should be stopped or postponed. I do not know why they are saying like that. In England, there has always been a conflict of opinion between the Labour Party and Conservative Party. The Conservative Party would not go forward even an inch in the direction of nationalization and the Labour Party always wants to nationalize. That is the fight that is going on there. We correspond to the Labour Party of England and therefore we believe in nationalization. Hence, nationalization must come sooner than later. With these few words, Madam, I support the Demand.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Hon. Member Janab Raza Khan

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ இந்த cut motionஐ move பண்ணுவதற்குள் மற்ற மெம்பர்கள் பேசலாம். Cut motionஐ கொடுத்தவர் move பண்ண வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. அதற்குமுன் யாரும் பேசலாமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது இந்த demand-ல் cut motionஐ யாரும் move பண்ணவில்லை. நான் cut motion கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். கொடுத்திருந்தும் கூட அதை move பண்ணுவதற்கு நீங்கள் என்னை அனுமதிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கும் போது நீங்கள் அனுமதிக்க முடியாது என்று சொன்னால் அது இந்த சபையின் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் உரிமைகளை பறிக்கப்படுவதாகும். அவ்விதம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் உரிமைகள் பறிக்கப்படாமலிருப்பதற்கு உங்கள் ruling வேண்டும்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Cut motionஐ move பண்ணக்கூடாது என்று நான் சொன்னதாக உங்களுக்குப் புரிந்ததா? உங்களுக்கு chance வந்தபோது நீங்கள் move பண்ணலாம் என்று நான் சொன்னேன்.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ Nobody has moved the cut motion till now. I want to move my cut motion, Madam.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ The practice is that even if a Member has not given notice of a cut motion, he has been allowed to speak; but, if in the course of the debate a Member who has given notice of a cut motion rises to move his cut motion, he should be given priority.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ He may move it at any time.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ If nobody has moved the cut motion, and if he rises to speak, he must be given the first chance. I think there is some confusion.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ There is no confusion. I want to abide by the ruling given by the Speaker previously. I am not trying to prevent the hon. Member from speaking. If he

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has given notice of a cut motion, he can move it at any time before the debate is over, and I think that is the ruling of the Speaker."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"On a point of order, Madam."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member listen to me. The Speaker will come back now. I do not want his ruling to be discussed in his absence."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"So, Madam, you do not want to give a ruling on this point then?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"No, I do not want to give a ruling on the Speaker's ruling. Hon. Member Janab Raza Khan may speak now."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I know that the Hon. Minister for Transport feels very happy and jubilant on the days when he moves the Demand either for nationalization of bus transport or the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. I even find that he is in a better mood when he moves these Demands than when he presented the Budget in this House. I do not know the reason for this. (Laughter.) All the same, the Hon. Finance Minister who is incidentally the Minister for Transport also feels that he has done his job by reading six or seven pages of some typewritten matter, and mentioning that there are so many buses, so many workshops in Chromepet or some other place have been started and several orders from hospitals are pending and so on. By all these, he can only satisfy himself; the public cannot at all be satisfied. If the thousands of men and women of the City who have to travel in the buses and tram cars see and read the statement of the Hon. Minister, they will certainly be disappointed. Because, at present they are put to great inconvenience by the way in which the buses and tram cars are running in the City of Madras. Even at the outset I want to say that if I had the capacity and power, I will immediately charge the Minister for Transport for his illegal act. For, he has taken over all the buses which were formerly run by private management in the City. At the same time, he has failed to put the requisite number of buses that will be necessary to cater to the needs of the travelling public. I have mentioned even on previous occasions that it is an illegal act on the part of the Hon. Minister. I maintain it even now. When I put a question some time ago about this matter, as I anticipated, he said, 'If my action was illegal, let somebody go to the court'. I may tell him that for going to the court, nobody seeks his advice or help. At some future date, somebody will go to the court and get a decision on this issue, whether the Government of Madras or the Minister of Transport is doing the right thing when saying, 'Well, we will put only 200 buses and will take the entire income. It does not matter whether the public are inconvenienced or whether there is no proper bus-stand. It also

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does not matter if people will have to travel all the while standing from Mylapore to Broadway or even longer distance. I may reiterate that somebody will get a decision and the Hon. Minister will get the result.

"Madam, I am sorry to state that the Hon. Minister for Transport seems to be carried away by some conception. His conception is that everything is perfect. When he starts from his house and goes in his car in Broadway or some other place, he sees hundreds of his buses going this way and that way with full quota of passengers and forms an impression that everything is all right. He should take pains to ascertain the feelings of the men who have to get into these buses and how disgusting it is for them. Let the Hon. Minister examine the question very carefully and see whether he has put sufficient number of buses on the road which would cope up with the daily increasing traffic. After all, the scope of the tram cars is limited and the people depend upon these buses to a large extent. In all earnestness I request the Hon. Minister to go into the matter instead of simply saying that everything is perfect. If one watches the reaction of the public, he will find that they feel that everything is very imperfect. In this connection, I should say that the population of the City of Madras, according to the census figures given by the Hon. Minister, has increased by 100 per cent."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have nothing to do with it. The Government of India are concerned with that matter."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Whatever it is, the Hon. Minister is the Government of India's agent here and so I took it that he was in charge of the census figures."

"Madam, people are put to a good deal of difficulty and it is for the Hon. Minister to come to their aid. Moreover, the mentality of the people is also changing. Even if we ask our servant to go half or three-fourths of a mile and get a thing, he gets into a bus or a tram for he has been accustomed to such travel only. Therefore, it is not fair on the part of the Hon. Minister to state only such facts as are convenient to him and ignore others which are inconvenient. He said that between the two hundred and two hundred and fifty buses were plying. (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi: 245.) The number was the same in the year 1938 also. What will this number serve? Perhaps his only idea seems to be to get as much money as possible by whatever means to make up for the heavy loss through Prohibition. According to his own figures, he is getting some five or six lakhs of rupees and nothing more. Madam, if an enquiry committee is appointed to-day to go into the working of the City Transport, it will definitely give a verdict that it is a failure inasmuch as the establishment is top-heavy. If only the Hon. Minister compares his figures with those of any of the private fleet owners, he will learn the huge disparity between the two figures."

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So, it is not good for a popular Government to say, 'We will have the monopoly of all routes: we will not put more buses as we have already put the requisite number of buses on the various routes and so on'. Such being the case, I only sympathize with hon. Members like Sri Kaleswara Rao who insist on extension of nationalization of transport. If the Government extend nationalization to the districts, woe unto those districts. I am glad that the Government have had the bitter experience of such policy so far as the City Transport is concerned and have decided not to extend the principle to the mufassal.

"Then, Madam, people are making various suggestions for the improvement of the City Transport. As a Member of this House, I cannot give expression to all my ideas here for the obvious reason I have not much time at my disposal. There are suggestions like 'Have a route here, have one there, put some more buses on the Mylapore route, and so on'. To deal with suggestions, the Hon. Minister was pleased to appoint a City Transport Advisory Committee on which I have had the misfortune of serving. He nominated different kinds of people to the committee, teachers, students, clerks and others. I said I had had the misfortune of being nominated to it. I say so because I could not do much there. Of course I took up the job hoping that I could do something. That committee has been there for more than a year and no new committee has taken its place. One or two members who have the courage to speak out give some suggestions but they are not accepted. I do not want to make a charge against our officials. I would not make a charge unless I am sure of my ground. Suggestions are made in all earnestness but the reply is that rules and regulations do not permit; the Constitution does not permit; and the Hon. Minister for Finance will not agree. The result is nothing has been done. We ourselves have got disgusted at the working of the committee. The committee did some work but it would not be appreciated. It is good that the Government have not reconstituted it this year. Why should it be reconstituted when its suggestions are not accepted? The officials are anxious to show more dividend and more profits to the Minister. Then, the figure of four lakhs of rupees given by the Hon. Minister cannot be final. He has not taken into account the petrol tax, the income-tax and other taxes which a private operator may have to pay. If these factors are taken into consideration, then the nationalization scheme will show a big zero, besides having done great hardship to the people. I do not say that the service is not efficient. It is efficient and the timings are quite all right. But taking an overall picture of the case, I feel it is a failure since the Government have not managed it well, as well as a private owner would do. Last year, the Hon. Minister said that he would call a conference of all those who had participated in the debate on City Transport either in his room in the Secretariat or at his residence and discuss methods of improvement. That conference is yet to come off!"

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"No date was suitable to all the hon. Members who participated in the debate."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"I cannot accept that reason. He takes shelter under something which is not true."

"Then comes the question of grant of routes to bus operators. This has come in handy for the Hon. Minister to distribute favours to his people as he likes. Last year, I suggested that in the interests of the finances of our State as well as transport, the Hon. the Minister for Finance should have no control over the wretched 'transport'. This gives room to a lot of heart-burning among operators of routes. Bus permits are issued only to their own men. There has been so much of issuing, cancelling and regranting of permits, that there is a genuine feeling among the people that there is something wrong with this department. I am only reflecting the public opinion here when I say this. I would like to draw your attention to Section 47 of the Motor Vehicles Act which deals with the grant of permits. I would like to ask the Minister whether he has ever satisfied himself as to the requirements of this Section while issuing permits for routes. I dare say he has never bothered himself about this provision. There has always been interference either at the Secretariat level or at the Ministerial level. Political influence has always been at play in this matter. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the public and I only appeal to the Minister to consider this very, very seriously."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Why should I take it very, very seriously?"

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"If he does not want to take it very seriously, let him take it seriously at least (laughter), instead of allowing things to drift which neither brings him credit nor benefits the people."

*SRI P. R. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER :—"உப அக்ராசனாதி பதி அவர்களை! Transport Minister ஸ்ரீ கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களால் சபையில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட மானியத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். அவர் இந்த நிர்வாகத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டது முதல் திறம்பட நடத்தி வந்திருக்கிறார். கவர்ன்மெண்டு சிட்டி பஸ் ஸர்வீசம், பாடி கார்டு லைனிலுள்ள ஆட்டோமோ பைல் ஓர்க்காப்பும், கோச் பில்டிங் ஓர்க்காப்பும் நல்லமுறையில் நடத்தப்பட்டுவருகின்றன."

"மேலும், அடுத்த வருஷத்திற்கு 'பாடி கார்டு லைனில்' ஒரு 'டிஸ் பென்ஸரி' வைப்பதற்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டார் 'சாங்ஷன்' செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதைக் கேட்க ரொம்பவும் திருப்தி. அங்கு வேலை செய்கின்ற தொழிலாளி களிடமிருந்து சிறிய வியாதி அல்லது காயம் ஏற்படும்போது பெரிய ஆஷ்பத்திரியில் போய் சிகிச்சை செய்து கொள்வது சிரமம் சாத்தியப் படாத காரியமுமாகும். இதை அரசாங்கம் உணர்ந்து தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு இந்த செளகரியத்தைச் செய்ய முன்வந்ததற்காக அரசாங்கத்தை நான் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். மேலும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு உள்ள குறைகளையும், கஷ்டங்களையும் உடனுக்குடன் கவனித்து நிவர்த்திக்கவும், தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும், மாணேஜ்மெண்டிற்கும் உறவை வளர்க்க வேபர் ஆபீசரைப்போட முன்வந்ததைப்பற்றி நான் அரசாங்கத்தை பாராட்டக் கடமைப்பட்டுள்ளேன்."

"சபையில் 'நாஷனலைசேஷன்' ஐப்பற்றி பல அபிப்பிராயங்கள் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. அரசாங்கம் இந்தக் கொள்கையை 1946-ம் வருஷ

[Sri P. R. Kandasami Gounder] [26th March 1951]

ஷத்திலேயே முடிவு செய்தது. அதாவது, மாகாணத்திலுள்ள பஸ்களையெல்லாம் அரசாங்கத்தின் உடமையாக்குவதென்று முடிவு செய்தது. காரணம் வருமானம் மட்டுமல்ல. பொது ஜனங்களுடைய செளகரியத்தை உத்தேசித்து, குறிப்பிட்ட நேரத்தில் புறப்படுவது, குறிப்பிட்ட நேரத்தில் போய்ச் சேருவது, உட்கார்க்கூடிய அளவு, பிரயாணிகளுக்கு செளகரியமான இட வசதி, நல்லபாதுகாப்பு பஸ் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு ஞாயமான சம்பளம், லீவு வசதி, வீடு வசதி, இதுபோன்ற செளகரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டித் தான் அரசாங்கம் பஸ்களை உடைமைப்படுத்தவேண்டியது முடிவுக்கு வந்தது. ஆனால், இந்த 'ஸ்கீம்' ஐ சென்ற 5 வருஷகாலமாக சரியான உறுதியோடும் திட்டமின் கொள்கையுடனும் நடத்திவைக்கவில்லை யென்பது தெளிவானது. 1946-ம் வருஷம் ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் மந்திரி சபை இருந்த காலத்தில் 'நாஷனலைசேஷன்' கொள்கையை அங்கீகாரம் செய்தது. பின்னால் ஸ்ரீ ஓமந்தூர் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் மந்திரி சபையில் காலஞ்சென்ற ஸ்ரீ டானியல் தாமஸ் அவர்கள் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் பஸ்களை ஐந்து வருஷ காலத்தில் தேசிய மயமாக்குவதென்று ஒரு திட்டம் வெளியிட்டார். அந்தத் திட்டப்படியும் அரசாங்கம் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. கடைசியாக சென்ற டிசம்பர் மாதத்தில் நெல்லூர், சித்தூர், தென்னாற்காடு வடாற்காடு முதலிய ஜில்லாக்களில், அதாவது சென்னைக்கு சமீபத்திலுள்ள ஜில்லாக்களில், பஸ்களை சர்க்கார் எடுத்து நடத்துவதென்று அறிவித்தது. அதன் பிரகாரமும் அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. காரணம் இப்போதுள்ள நிலைமையில் chassis, tyre, petrol, spare parts முதலியவைகளின் விலை பலமடங்கு அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது. பொருளாதாரத்துறையில் கூட இம்மாதிரியான தொழில்களை எடுத்துச் செய்யக்கூடிய செளகரியம் இல்லையென்ற காரணத்தினாலும், அரசாங்கம் மேலெகண்ட முடிவுக்கு வந்துள்ளது. ஆனால், வெளியூர்களில் என்ன நடந்திருக்கிறது? பஸ் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டவர்கள் இந்தத் தொழிலில் எவ்வளவு காலம் தாங்கள் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கலாமென்ற நம்பிக்கையோ அல்லது உறுதியோ இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் பஸ் தொழிலை தேசிய மயமாக்குவதையாரும் ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. அப்படி ஆட்சேபிப்பதிலும் ஒரு வித பிரயோஜனமும் இல்லையென்பதும், தெரியாததல்ல. எப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் பஸ்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்போகிறது என்று அவர்களுக்கு தெளிவாக தெரிவிக்க வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையும் பொறுப்புமாகும். இதன்மூலம் அவர்கள் பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு சாத்தியமான செளகரியங்களைக் கூடச் செய்யாமல் காலம் தள்ளலாம் என்ற மனோபாவத்தையும் மாற்றலாம் என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தெரியாததல்ல.

“மோட்டார் வரியானது மிகவும் அதிகமென்பதை எனக்கு முன்பாகப் பேசிய நண்பர்கள் தெரிவித்தார்கள். திருச்சியில் இந்தத் தொழிலை நடத்தக்கூடியவர்களுடைய கூட்டத்தில் கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் பேசும்போது, குறைந்தது 25 seaters உள்ள பஸ்களுக்காவது ஓரளவு வரி நிவாரணம் செய்யக்கூடிய அபிப்பிராயம் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அது உண்மையா இல்லையா என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தான் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும். பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு மிக மிக அவசியமான செளகரியத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டுமானால் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டவர்களுக்கு குறைந்தது 5 வருஷ காலம் வரையாவது இதில் இருக்கலாமென்ற நம்பிக்கை இருக்கவேண்டும். பெரிய பட்டணங்களில் கோவை, மதுரை, சேலம், திருச்சி, போன்ற முனிசிபல் நகரங்களில் ஓடக்கூடிய பஸ்களை தேசியமயமாக்க வேண்டுமென்பது முதல் திட்டமாகவும், அதற்குப் பின்னால் மாகாணம் பூராவும் தேசியமயமாக்குவதை யேர்ச்சிக்கலாமென்றும் நான் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கின்றேன்.

“வருஷம் சுமார் 3½ கோடி ரூபாய் பஸ், லாரி, டாக்ஸி கொற்றவைகளின் வரி மூலம் வருமானம் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இது பெரிய வருமானம் தான். இது நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தின் மொத்த வருமானத்தில் 6 பெர்சன்டுக்குக் குறையாமல் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதைத் தணிக்கை செய்வதற்கோ அல்லது இதை வருவிப்பதற்கோ பிரமாதமாக செலவு

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ஆவிடவில்லை. இதற்குச் சுமார் 8 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் தான் செலவாகிறது. இதை அரசாங்கம் அவசியம் கவனித்து தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டவர்கள் பாதிக்கப் படாமல் காப்பாற்றவேண்டிய கடமை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இல்லாமலில்லை.

“இப்பொழுது மூன்று பஸ் உள்ளவர்களைப்பற்றி எனக்கு முன்பாகப் பேசிய இரண்டொரு நண்பர்கள் தெரிவித்தார்கள். இப்பொழுதுள்ள விலை வாசிகள் அதிக ஏற்றமாக இருப்பதன் காரணமாக குறைந்தது 6 பஸ் உள்ளவர்கள் நிலைமைதான் சிறிது தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்ட ஐக்கத்தி கொடுக்கும். மூன்று பஸ் உள்ளவர்கள் இப்பொழுது பெருவாரியாக நஷ்டம் அடைந்துதான் வருகிறார்களேயொழிய அவர்களுக்கு இந்தத் தொழிலில் எவ்விதமான ஊதியமும் இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

“District authority களுக்கு எல்லா அதிகாரமும் கொடுத்துவிட வேண்டும். கவர்ன்மெண்டு, அதாவது மந்திரி போன்றவர்கள், அதில் பிரவேசிப்பதில் பல தப்பு அபிப்பிராயங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. சபையில் ஸ்ரீ காளேசுவர ராவ் தெரிவித்தார். இந்த டிபார்ட்மென்டை நிர்வகிப்பது மிகவும் சிரமமென்றும் தெரிவித்தார். இந்தப் பெரியார், டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் அத்தாரிட்டிகளுக்குப் பஸ் பெர்மிட்டில் கொடுக்க முழு அதிகாரம் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் அவர்கள் மிகவும் யோக்கிய பொறுப்புடனும், எந்தவிதமான அபவாத மில்லாமலும் நடந்துகொள்வார்கள் என்று கனவு காண்கிறார். ஸ்ரீராகவ மேனன் இந்த டிபார்ட்மென்டை நிர்வகித்து வந்தபோது ஏற்பட்ட அபவாதத்தையும் ஊழலையும் அதற்குள் மறந்துவிட்டார்போலும். ஞாயமான முறையில் District Authorities Central Road Traffic Board அதற்கு மேல் அரசாங்கம் நடந்திருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டுமேயொழிய தனிப்பட்ட காரணங்களை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு அரசாங்கத்தையும் மந்திரியையும் தாக்கிப் பேசுவது கண்ணியமல்லவென்று ஸ்ரீ காளேசுவர ராவுக்கு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ஆகவே, ஸ்ரீ கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களால் சபையில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட மானியத்தை மறுமுறையும் ஆதரித்து, இவ்வளவு நேரம் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்த உப அக்ராசுத்தியாகிய உங்களுக்கும் எனது வந்தனத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Was the hon. Member Sri Kosalram in his seat when the hon. Member Begum Amiruddin was called by the Speaker? ”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ Yes, Madam, I was in my seat.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ First of all if any hon. Member has given notice of a cut motion or question, he must be present when the cut motion or the question is called by the Speaker or when the hon. Member wants to put the question or move the cut motion. The hon. Member Begum Mir Amiruddin was first called by the Speaker and then the hon. Member Sri Kandaswami Pillai was called. Afterwards I heard the hon. Member Sri Kosalram saying something but not anything by way of raising a point of order or anything of that kind. If the hon. Member had come late he should have come to me and explained to me that he came late or his name in the list of speakers was lost sight of or something like that and asked me to allow him to speak. He did not even raise the point of order when the hon. Member Sri Kandaswami Pillai was speaking. Therefore I said the hon. Member will have his chance afterwards.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ கனம் தலைவி அவர்களே! நான் உங்களுக்கு தமிழில் விளக்கிச் சொல்லுகின்றேன். முதன் முதலில் பீசம் அமிருதின் அவர்கள் பேச ஆரம்பித்தபோது அவர்கள் cut motion move

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p.m.

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

[26th March 1951]

பண்ணப் போகிறார்கள் என்று எண்ணினேன். அதன் பிறகு ஸ்ரீ கந்தசாமி அவர்கள் பேச ஆரம்பித்தவுடன் கூட அவர்களும் cut motion move பண்ணப்போகிறார்கள் என்று எண்ணித்தான் நான் பேசாதிருந்தேன். அவர்கள் cut motion move பண்ணாது பேச ஆரம்பித்தவுடன்தான் நான் அவர்கள் பேச்சின் நடுவிலேயே point of order raise பண்ணினேன். அந்த நிலைமையிலே நான் அந்த இடத்தில் இல்லாமலேயோ, அல்லது cut motion move பண்ண வேண்டுமென்று எண்ணம் இல்லாமலேயோ இருந்ததாக சொல்வது தவறாகும். ஸ்ரீ கந்தசாமி அவர்கள் பேசும் போதே அவர்கள் cut motion-ஐ move பண்ணவில்லையென்றவுடன் நான் point of order raise பண்ணிவிட்டேன். Cut motion-ஐ ஒருவர் move பண்ணவேண்டுமென்றும், அதை ஆதரித்தோ எதிர்த்தோ மற்றவர்கள் பேச வேண்டுமென்றும் தான் மெம்பர்களுக்கு உரிமையிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருக்கையில் இது வரையிலும் ஒருவரும் cut motion move பண்ணாததால் கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களும் ruling படியே எனக்கு என் cut motion-ஐ move பண்ண உரிமை இருக்கிறது. இந்த மெம்பர்களுடைய உரிமையைக் காப்பது இப்போது கனம் உப தலைவி அவர்கள்கையில்தான் இருக்கிறது. நான் என் cut motion-ஐ move பண்ணக்கூடாதென்று என்னுடைய, அதாவது ஒரு மெம்பருடைய உரிமை கனம் சபாநாயகி அவர்கள் பறித்து விட்டார்களா என்றுதான் நான் நினைக்கின்றேன்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member started arguing. He did not move any cut motion or raise a point of order. I did not like the way the hon. Member started arguing with the Chair after the Chair had asked some other hon. Member to speak.

“Now the hon. Member can move his cut motion.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“கனம் தலைவி அவர்களே! நான் என்னுடைய பெயரிலுள்ள cut motion-ஐ move பண்ணி பேசுகிறேன், இப்போது நமது நிதி மந்திரி கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்கள்”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“On a point of order, Madam. We do not know what the cut motion is.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member will move it at the end of his speech.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“இப்போது கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் இந்த மானியத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இச்சமயம் ஒன்றிரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய பேச்சில் இந்தச் சபையில் ஒரு முறை சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member may read to the House what his cut motion is. That would be better as the hon. Members can follow the speech.

“Then another thing. If the hon. Member was so anxious to speak there is a particular method to adopt. The hon. Members who want to speak give their names to the Speaker. The name of the hon. Member was not there. Then again the hon. Member did not raise a point of order when the hon. Member Sri Kandāswami Pillai was speaking.

“The hon. Member Sri Kosalram could have then stood up and raised the point of order. He did not do it.”

[26th March 1951]

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“தலைவி அவர்களே; தாங்கள் இந்த முறையிலாவது சபையின் மெம்பர்களுக்கு ஆதரவாகப் பேசி, என்னை cut motion move பண்ணச் செய்து கூடையாக சபையின் மெம்பர்களின் உரிமையை அனுமதித்ததற்காக நான் தங்களுக்கு நன்றி செலுத்துகிறேன். (பலத்த சிரிப்பு.)

I move—

“that the allotment of Rs. 90,58,300 under Demand XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.”

“தலைவி அவர்களே, கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் மோட்டர்களுக்குப் போடப்பட்டிருக்கும் வரியானது உலகத்தை விட இந்த மாகாணத்தில் தான் மிகவும் அதிகம் என்று ஒப்புக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் உலகத்திலேயே சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் தான் மோட்டர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக வரி போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப்போலவே இப்போது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலே ஒரு கோபால் அதாவது ஸ்ரீ கோபால்சாமி அய்யங்கார் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு ரயில் போக்குவரத்தில் அதிக செலகரியம் பெய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமானால் ரயில் டிக்கட் கட்டணத்தை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி உயர்த்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது கோபாலர்களுமாகச் சேர்ந்துகொண்டு இப்படி மக்கள் தலையில் அதிகமாக வரிப்பணத்தை உயர்த்திக் கொண்டே போனால் சூடவுள் கோபாலன்தான் நம்மைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டுமென்று நான் வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன், (சில மெம்பர்கள்:—அச்சா! அச்சா! கடவுள்தான் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும்). இந்த அளவிலே வரிகளை உயர்த்திக் கொண்டே போகும் குணத்தை நமது நிதி மந்திரி கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் மாற்றிக் கொண்டு அந்த வழக்கத்திற்கு ஒரு முடிவு கட்டி வைத்துவிடவேண்டும்.”

“இரண்டாவதாக பல நண்பர்கள் தேசிய மயமாக்குவது என்பதைப் பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். மற்றும் இரண்டொரு ஜில்லாக்களிலும் பஸ் போக்குவரத்தை தேசிய மயமாக்குவது என்பதைப்பற்றி நமது நிதி மந்திரி கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டியார் அவர்களே தாங்கள் அந்த ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு எல்லாம் பஸ் தேசிய மயமாக்கும் கொள்கையை விஸ்தரிக்கப் போவதாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் என்ன காரணத்தினாலோ தெரியவில்லை. அவர்கள் சொன்ன வார்த்தைகளானது இன்று வரை நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கப்படவில்லை. அவர்கள் சொன்ன வார்த்தைகள் கண்டிப்பாக நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கப்படுமென்று நான் நம்புகின்றேன்.

“அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக சென்னை நகரத்தில் இப்போது இருக்கும் டிராம்களைப் பற்றி ஒரு குரல் அழாதவர்களே கிடையாது. அந்தப் பழங்கால ஓட்டை டிராம்களை ரிப்பேர் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கூட கருதாமல் அந்த டிராம் கம்பெனி காரியங்களை கவனித்து வருகிறது. “ஹோ” வென்றும் “டொக-டொக”வென்றும் அது சப்தம் செய்துகொண்டு போவதைப் பார்த்தால் அது ஒரு குரல் அழுது கொண்டே தான் போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். அந்த லக்ஷணத்தில் இன்று டிராம்கள் இருக்கின்றன. சர்க்கார் அதை தேசிய மயமாக்கப் போகிறோம் அதற்காக யோசித்து வருகிறோம் என்று சொன்னால் உடனடியாக அதை தேசிய மயமாக்க வேண்டும். இல்லையென்றால் சென்னை கார்ப்பரேஷனாவது அந்த டிராம்வேக்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு தேசிய மயமாக்கச் சொல்லவேண்டும். சர்க்காரும் அதை தேசிய மயமாக்காது, அதை நாங்கள் தேசிய மயமாக்குகிறோம் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய கார்ப்பரேஷனையும் அதை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள அனுமதிக்காது இரண்டுங் கெட்டான் நிலையில் அந்த விஷயத்தை என் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? இந்திய சர்க்கார் இப்போது அது மாதிரி டிராம் கம்பெனிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அதற்குத்தகுந்த கம்பென்சேஷன் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிர்ணயித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். நம்முடைய பிரதிநிதிகளை நாம் அங்கே அனுப்புகிறோம். அவர்கள் அங்கே போய் முதலாளிகளின் பிரதிநிதிகளாக அனனிய நாட்டுக் கம்பெனிகள் நம்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [26th March 1954]

நாட்டை விட்டுப் போக வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அதற்குத் தகுந்த கம்பென்சேஷன் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று விதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். (மூ) கரையாளர் :— 'அந்தச் சபையில் மினிஸ்டர் அவர்களும் இருந்திருந்தார்கள்.') ஸ்ரீமான் கரையாளர் அவர்கள் அந்தச் சபையில் மந்திரி அவர்களும் தான் இருந்தார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஆம். அங்கே யுள்ளவர்கள் முதலாளிகளின் பிரதிநிதிகளைப்போல அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று விதித்துவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாகப் போகாமல் இந்த டிராமாவே கம்பெனிகளுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈட்டுத் தொகையை உடனடியாகக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு அவைகளை தேசிய மயமாக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தனது வாளத்தில் செல்லும் அந்த டிராமாக்களைப் பார்த்தால் முன்னும் பின்னும் ஜனங்கள் தொங்கிக்கொண்டு கம்பிகளைப் பிடித்த வண்ணம் நாற்புற மும் நிற்பது தெரியும். அந்த டிராமாக்களுக்குள்ளோ கேட்க வேண்டாம். ஆடு மாடுகளை பட்டியில் அடைப்பதைப்போல ஜனங்களை உள்மே அடைத்து மூச்சு கூட விடமுடியாத நிலைமையில் திணித்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த டிராமா கம்பெனிகளை அந்த டிராமாக்களையெல்லாம் சரிப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று ஏன் கட்டுப்படுத்தக்கூடாது? ஆனால் நம் அரசாங்கத்தார்தான் அதை தேசிய மயமாக்கப் போகிறோம் என்பதால் அந்தக் கம்பெனியார் அந்த டிராமாக்களை சரிவர ரிப்பேர்கூட செய்யாமல் லயனில் ஓடவிட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்று பொது மக்கள் அரசாங்கத்தைப் பற்றி என்ன பேசிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் "அரசாங்கத்திற்கு டிராமாக்களை தேசிய மயமாக்கச் கூடிய சக்தியிருந்தால் உடனே அவைகளை தேசிய மயமாக்கட்டும். சக்தியில்லையென்றால் நாங்கள் தேசிய மயமாக்கப்போகிறோம் என்று வாய் வீராப்புப் பேசுமலா வது இருக்கட்டும். பரவாயில்லை. இவர்கள் தேசிய மயமாக்கப் போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லித் தொலைக்கின்ற காரணத்தினாலேயேதான் அந்தக் கம்பெனியார்கள் கூட கொஞ்ச நஞ்சம் ரிப்பேர் செய்யும் ஆவ லையும் விட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தில் இருக் கும் கோபாலராக இருந்தாலும் சரி மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் இருக்கிற கோபாலராக இருந்தாலும் சரி நீங்கள் போரும் அதிக வரிப்பணத்தைக் கொடுத்து விடுகிறோம். வரியையும் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு எங்களை தெருவில் நின்று கஷ்டப்படாமல் இருக்கும்படியாக உங்களாலான செளகர்யங்களைச் செய்துகொடுங்கள்", என்றுதான் அவர்கள் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் இப்போதே நீங்கள் டிராமாக்களை தேசிய மயமாக்கப் போகிறோம் என்றால் உடனடியாக தேசிய மயமாக்கவேண்டும். இல்லையெல் நாங்கள் இப்போதைக்கு டிராமாக்களை தேசிய மயமாக்கப் போவதில்லையென்று பகிரங்கமாகக் கூறிவிடவேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் பொது மக்களுக்கு நம் மீது திட நம்பிக்கை இருக்குமென்று நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுவேன். தவிர காரியத்தில் ஒன்றும் செய்யமாட்டார்கள்" என்ற எண்ணமானது வளராதது இருக்கும்.

“இன்னும் பல நண்பர்கள் ‘சொன்னார்கள்’ ‘பெரிய பெரிய முதலாளிகளுக்குத் தான் அதாவது 300, 400 பஸ்களை சொந்தமாக உடைய முதலாளிகளுக்குத்தான் ஆர்.டி.ஓ. களும் சி.ஆர்.டி.பி.களும் பஸ்கள் விட்டு ரூட் கொடுத்து பர்மிட்டுகள் வழங்குகிறார்கள்” என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? சர்க்காருடைய கொள்கைதான் என்ன? தனிப்பட்ட நான் பெரிய பணக்கார முதலாளியே மேலும் மேலும் பணக்காரனாக ஆக வேண்டுமென்று எண்ணமா? எல்லாப் பணமும் அவனிடமே குவியலாகச் செல்லவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணமா? அல்லது தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் இன்றி எல்லோரும் பணக்காரர்கள் ஆக வேண்டுமென்று எண்ணமா? பணம் குவியலாக அல்லாமல் பரவலான முறையில் எல்லோரிடமும் போக வேண்டுமென்று எண்ணமா? பரவலான முறையில் பணத்தை எல்லோரிடமும் விநியோகிக்க வேண்டுமென்று எண்ணமிருந்தால் ஏன் பர்மிட்டுகள் வழங்கும் போது ஒன்றிரண்டு பஸ்களை உடையவர்களுக்கும் பர்மிட்டு வழங்கக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்?

26th March 1951] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

“குறிப்பாக திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிற்கு மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களைவிட பாராக்கூம் காட்டப் படுகிறது என்று நான் குற்றம்சாட்ட விரும்புகின்றேன். நீங்கள் மதுரை ஜில்லாவிற்கு 500 லாரிகளையும் ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா விற்கு 400 லாரிகளையும் ஆறு மதித்திருக்கிறீர்கள். ஆனால் ஏன் திரு நெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிற்கு 250 லாரிகள் மாத்திரம்தான் என்று நான் கேட்க ஆத்திரமுள்ளவனாக இருக்கிறேன்? திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிலுள்ளவர்கள் எல்லாம் பயித்தியக்காரர்களா? ஏமாந்தவர்களா? திருநெல்வேலியில் உள்ளவர்கள் எல்லாம் பயித்தியக்காரர்களுமல்ல. ஏமாந்தவர்களுமல்ல என்பதை நீங்கள் உணர்ந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களைப் போலவே நீங்கள் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிற்கும் 400, 500 லாரிகளைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ I am not responsible for it.”

SRI K. T. KOSAERAM:—"I am appealing to the Hon. Minister through you, Madam."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"It does not convey that meaning." 4-45
p.m.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“நான் தங்கள் மூல்யமாக அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தான் சொல்லுகின்றேன். ‘நீங்கள்’ என்று சொன்னபோதெல்லாம் நான் அரசாங்க மந்திரிமாலைத்தான் குறிப்பிட்டேன். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒரு திட்டமான கொள்கையை இந்த விஷயத்தில் வகுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். 40, 50 பஸ்களுக்கு மேல் இருக்கும் நபர்களுக்கு புது ரூட் சாங்களைச் செய்யாமல் பணம் பரவலாக எல்லோரிடமும் சேருவதற்கு வழி செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும், மற்றொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் வித்தியாசம் இல்லாமல் லாரிகளையும் சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டும். இப்போது குறிப்பாக திருவனந்தபுரம் ஸ்டேட்டிலிருந்து நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்கு ஏராளமான லாரிகள் வருகின்றன. ஆயிரக் கணக்கான லாரிகள் அன்றாடம் வந்து கொண்டிருப்பதால் ஏராளமான பணம் அந்த ஸ்டேட்டிற்குச் செல்லுகிறது. அதை அதிகமாக அனுமதிக்கக் கூடாது. அவர்களுடைய லாரிகளை நமது மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் வரநிறுத்தி விடவேண்டும். இந்த மாகாணத்திலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு லாரி பெருமிட கொடுக்காமல் அன்னிய ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து இங்கே லாரிகளை வரும்படி அனுமதிப்பது இந்த மாகாண மக்களின் எண்ணத்திற்கு முற்றிலும் மாறாக இருக்கிறது. மோட்டார் போக்குவரத்து விஷயத்தில் முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் இருக்கும் இடத்திலெல்லாம் அவர்களே ஏற்று நடத்தும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். அதனால் நல்ல வருமானம் இருக்கிறது. உடனடியாக அந்த பஸ்களை தேசிய மயமாக்க அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து தான் தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த விஷயங்களெல்லாம் சரியாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய out motion-ஐ move பண்ணுகிறேன்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘That the allotment of Rs. 90,58,300 under Demand XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100.’”

[illegible]

[Sri S. K. Govindaraju Nayagar] [26th March 1951]

விமானத்திலிருக்கப் போகிறோம் என்று நினைத்தார்கள். ஆனால் இன்றைக்கு பஸ்ஸை நடத்தும் உத்யோகஸ்தர்களும் மந்திரியவர்களும் இந்த மோட்டார் வசதியை கவனிப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. நமது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூட அதில் பிரயாணம் செய்யும் பிரயாணிகளுடைய வசதியை கவனிக்கிறாரா வென்று கேட்டால் அவர் சொல்லுகிற பதிலையும் அவர் நடந்துகொள்வதையும் பார்த்தால் வெகு வேடிக்கையாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த பஸ்களில் ஒருவர் மாம்பலத்தில் ஏறி இங்கு கோட்டைக்கு வந்தால் அவர் கோட்டைக்கு வந்தவுடன் உடனே அவருக்கு தலைவலி வந்துவிடுகிறது. நண்பர் கோசல்ராம் சொன்னார், இந்த tram transport அழுதுகொண்டு போகிறது என்று. ஆனால் நம்முடைய பஸ்கள் அதைவிட மோசமாக “லொட, லொட” வென்று ரொம்பவும் சப்தம் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. இதைக்கூறித்து அதன் ஆபீசர்கள் கவனிக்கின்றார்களாவென்றால் அந்த இதுவரையிலும் கவனித்ததாகவே தெரியவில்லை. இந்த மாதிரி விஷயங்களில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சற்று சிரமம் எடுத்து கவனிக்கவேண்டும். பதில் சொல்லும்பொழுது நண்பர் காளேஸ்வர ராவுக்கு “குடை வைத்துக் கொண்டு” நிற்கலாமே” என்று சொன்னார். அல்லிதமிழ்லாமல் பஸ்ஸைக் காக காத்திருப்பவர்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் டீர்திருத்தம் செய்து கொடுத்து நம்முடைய நன் மதிப்பை மக்களிடத்தில் நாம் பெறவேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது ‘பீச்’ வழியாகப் போகிற பஸ் இருக்கிறது. இங்குள்ள உத்யோகஸ்தர்கள் எல்லோரும் ‘க்யூ’ வரிசையில் நின்றுகொண்டு இந்த பஸ்களை பிடிப்பதற்கு அவர்கள் அல்லோலப்படுவதைப் பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் பரிதாபமாக இருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் உத்யோகஸ்தர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுவதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களும் கவனித்திருப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கின்றேன்.

“இங்கிருக்கும் கமிஷனர் அவர்கள் இந்த பஸ்களுக்கு தலைவராக இருக்கிறார். அவர்களால் இந்த மக்கள் படுகிற பாட்டையும், உத்யோகஸ்தர்கள் படுகிற பாட்டையும் பார்க்க முடியவில்லை. இன்னும் இதில் ரொம்பவும் அனுபவசாலிகளாக இருக்கின்றவர்களைத்தான் இந்த உத்யோகத்தில் போடவேண்டும். இதையும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிப்பார் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது பஸ்களின் பரிபாலனத்தை இங்கு மெம்பர்கள் பேசுகிற வழியிலிருந்து தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். சில உத்யோகஸ்தர்கள் இன்றைக்கு பஸ் route போக்குவரத்தை கவனிக்கிறார்களா என்று நம் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அவர்களைக் கவனிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதோடு இன்றைக்கு 19-ம் நம்பர் பஸ் இருக்கிறது. இந்த route-இல் இருக்கிற கண்டக்டர்கள், டிரைவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் நன்றாக தெரியும். ஜனங்கள் சாராயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அந்த பஸ்ஸில் வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் சில போஸ்டல்காரர்கள்கூட சாராயத்தைக் குடித்துவிட்டு அதில் வருகிறார்கள். இந்த விஷயங்களை யெல்லாம் கண்டக்டர்களும், டிரைவர்களும் அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் இதே மாதிரி பல private bus-களிலும் வருகிறது. இவைகளை யெல்லாம் நன்கு கவனிக்குமாறு உத்யோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு கட்டளையிடவேண்டும்.

“இதோடு கண்டக்டர்களெல்லாம் படித்தவர்களாகவயிருக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் பஸ்களில் போகும் உத்யோகஸ்தர்களையெல்லாம் டிரைவர்கள் நடந்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இந்த பஸ் கண்டக்டர்களெல்லாம் தங்கள் அரசாங்கத்தின் உத்யோகஸ்தர்களில் ஒருவர் என்று நினைத்து அந்த முறையில் நடந்துகொண்டு பொது ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மதிப்பைப் பெறவேண்டும். அதோடு நம்முடைய கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களும் இந்த விஷயங்களில் சற்று சிரமம் எடுத்து காரியங்களை கவனித்து வரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கமிஷனர்கள் எல்லோரும் I.C.S. படித்தவர்களாகத்தானிருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதில்லை. மதுரையில் மோட்டார் Transport-ஐ நடத்தும் சுந்திரம் அய்யங்கார் and Sons ம், கோயம்புத்தூர் G. D. நாயுடு Transport-ம் எவ்வளவு அழகாக நடக்கின்றனவென்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இங்குள்ள உத்யோகஸ்தர்களை யெல்லாம் அங்கு அனுப்பி இவர்கள் அவைகளைப்

[26th March 1951] [Sri S. K. Govindaraju Nayagar]

பார்த்துவரும்படியாகச் செய்தால் நல்ல முறையில் நம்முடைய Transport-ம் நடக்கும். இன்று பஸ்களில் பிரயாணம் செய்யும்பொழுது நம்முடைய சர்க்காரைப்பற்றியும் நம்மைப்பற்றியும் நம்முடைய நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களைப் பற்றியும் பிரயாணிகள் என்ன பேசிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்பதை தெரிந்து கொண்டால் நம்முடைய Transport எவ்விதம் நடக்கிறது என்பது நன்கு தெரியும்.

“Private bus நடந்த காலத்தில் இந்த டிக்கட்டுகளின் கட்டணம் குறைந்த ரேட்டாக இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது கவர்ன்மென்ட் கட்டணத்தை உயர்த்தியும் கூட வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்யவில்லை. உட்கார்ந்திருப்பவர்கள் 25 பேர்கள் என்றால் நின்று கொண்டிருப்பவர்களும் 25 பேர்களிருக்கின்றார்கள். இங்கிருந்து ஒரு பஸ் புறப்பட்டு மாம்பலம், அடையார் முதலிய இடங்களுக்குப் போகும்பொழுது பிரயாணிகள் வெளவாலையோல் தொங்கிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். (At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.) பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்வதற்குத்தான் நாம் பஸ் route-களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டோம். ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மையைச் செய்வதற்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டோம் யொழிய, ‘கோழுட்டி வியாபாரம்’ என்று சொல்லுவார்களே அதைப்போல இந்த அரசாங்கம் வரும்படியை எதிர்பார்த்து எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது நடப்பதை பார்த்தால் வரும்படியை எதிர்பார்த்து எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகத்தான் தோன்றுகிறது. பிரயாணிகளின் நன்மையைக் கருதிதான் இந்த அரசாங்கம் இந்த பஸ்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டது. ஆகவே, அரசாங்கம் பொது மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகளை யெல்லாம் செய்து கொடுத்து மக்களுக்கு நன்மை யைச் செய்யுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நம் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த மானியத்தை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

SRI V. JAGGARAJU :—“Sir, I expected good treatment and behaviour from the motor transport owners as this portfolio is under the control of the rising star of India, the Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi. (Laughter.) He has got the inspiration from the late Rabindranath Tagore; late C. R. Reddi and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah. (Interruption.) The Hon. Minister has got a stiff neck but a kind heart. I think the motor transport owners exploit his softness of heart. I would request the Hon. Minister to reverse the order, that is, to show the soft corner of his heart to the travelling public and turn the stiff neck towards the motor transport owners.

“Sir, everywhere we feel there is congestion in transport and especially in motor transport. Everywhere there is overloading in buses and lot of inconvenience is caused to the travelling public. There is also lot of ill-treatment of the passengers and other things. It is a regular feature to see children, women and men standing on the roadside waiting for buses.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Order, order. I am not able to hear the hon. Member.”

SRI V. JAGGARAJU :—“A number of people wait on the roadside for want of accommodation in the few buses that are run. I would therefore request the Government to see that more buses are put on the roads to relieve this congestion.

“Sir, regarding the nationalization of transport, I am in favour of nationalization. Some of the hon. Members who spoke to-day opposed nationalization of transport.”

JANAB MUHAMMED RAZA KHAN :—“You are for ruination. Nationalization or ruination?”

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SRI V. JAGGARAJU :—“ If the Government nationalize all the bus routes, they will get a good income and the public will be benefited by the transport provided by the State. As regards nationalization of motor transport, I should say the credit goes to hon. Members Sri Prakasam and Sri Raghava Menon. It is they who first started the nationalization of bus transport. Take the case of Amalapur. There are as many as 26 routes and the owners are making not less than 5 to 6 lakhs of rupees every year. So also is the case in respect of routes from Mettupalayam to Coimbatore and Mettupalayam to Ooty. The owners there are also making enormous amounts of money every year. The Hon. the Finance Minister, I think, once said in reply to an interpellation or in his Budget speech that the scheme of nationalization of transport was a productive one. So far as the transport industry is concerned, I say it is a productive scheme and if the Government nationalize the transport, it will be to the good of the people and it will also bring large revenues to the State. Previously the Government were saying that they were going to nationalize transport throughout the State. But now I understand it is not to be. Unless the Government nationalize the transport, the Government cannot do any good to the public, especially the travelling public, who feel lot of difficulties now. So, I request the Government to pursue their policy of nationalization of transport.

“ Sir, in respect of ‘Kona Seema’ Transport, I understand several petitions have been submitted to the Government stating that that Transport is being patronized by the Government. I would request the Hon. Minister to look into these complaints and see that bus routes and other concessions are given to others also.

“ Sir, in this connection I have to state that the Harijans are not still allowed to travel in buses. They are being ill-treated. I have received several complaints to that effect and I believe Government would also have received similar complaints. These complaints may be looked into. The other day when I was speaking on the Harijan Uplift Demand, I requested the Government to grant these Harijans permits for two or three bus routes so that they could be helped. If this is done, the Government could boast that they have done something to the Harijans regarding transport.

“ There is another complaint with regard to the delta area which I want to bring to the notice of the Government. They are taxing one anna extra for each ticket which comes to about 30 thousand rupees a year and the money is utilized for purposes which I need not detail here. I understand that complaints were submitted to the Transport Minister also. I would request the Hon. Minister to look into this also.

5 p.m. “ Hon. Lady Member Begum Amiruddin has said that bus routes should be given to people who have more number of buses. But I submit that people who have less number of buses and political sufferers also should be encouraged. People are saying that the Hon. Ministers are boasting that they are doing . . .

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member's time is up. Hon. Member Mr. R. V. Swaminathan has requested me to allow him to speak on the Demand for five minutes, and I am allowing him.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance who is in charge of Road Transport deserves congratulations from this House for the way in which he is managing this portfolio. At a time when no Minister came forward to take up this portfolio, the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi agreed to take up this portfolio in addition to Finance.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ What is the authority? ”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ The hon. Member should take it from me that I speak with authority.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Order, order.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Sir, many hon. Members have spoken about nationalization and I am one of those who support nationalization. But before deciding on further nationalization, we have to consider whether we have been able to run the Madras City Transport efficiently after nationalization. We have done something, but we have not been able to run it efficiently and to the entire satisfaction of the people. Even from the financial point of view, it is not a big success. Therefore the Government should consider how best they could serve the people and at the same time get more revenue out of nationalization of road transport. Sir, I have seen the Bombay Transport system and also the London Transport during my recent visit to the United Kingdom. The London Road Transport system is being run on most efficient lines and the drivers and conductors are very courteous to the passengers. When they issue tickets and take money from the passengers, they say, “Thank you, Sir”. They treat the passengers very respectfully. Sir, I do not know whether you have the experience of travelling in our city buses. It is enough if we do not get any kicks from the drivers and the conductors. We always talk of the Police and how the Police officers should be taught to behave well with the people. But, I would like to ask the hon. Members and the Government to teach these drivers and conductors first how they should behave with the people.

“ Then, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister to what extent the Government were able to implement the suggestions given by the Three-Man Committee which was appointed by the Government to go into the question of road transport. I understand that the Three-Man Committee have given some very valuable suggestions and I hope that the Hon. Minister will see that they are implemented. With these few words, Sir, I support the Demand.”

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, 27th March 1951.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 996 asked by Sri S. Nagappa (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on the 26th March 1951, page 332 supra.]

Statement showing the districts where the drills are working.

District.	Number of drills in the district.
South Arcot	5
Kurnool	3
Bellary	2
West Godavari	1
Krishna	1
Chingleput	1
Coimbatore	5
Chittoor	2
Ramanathapuram	1
North Arcot	1
Madurai	2
Anantapur	1
Madras	4
Total	29

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 27th March 1951.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Towns where formal rationing is in force.

* 999 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the number of towns or urban areas where formal rationing is in force;

(b) the number of municipalities and townships that requested the Government to remove formal rationing; and

(c) the effects of the change?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“(a) Statutory rationing is in force in 74 towns including Madras City with its suburbs.

“(b) Representations for the removal of statutory rationing were not received from any of the 74 towns referred to in the answer to clause (a) above. But I may state that from certain municipal towns in surplus districts where it had been proposed to introduce statutory rationing, representations for dropping the proposal were received. The Government after carefully examining these representations, have decided to introduce informal rationing *instead* of statutory rationing in these towns.

“(c) The question does not arise as no such request was received from towns where statutory rationing was in force.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—“May I know, Sir, the difference between formal and informal rationing?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“I think the hon. Member wants to know the difference between statutory rationing and informal rationing. While supplies, the quality of supplies, the ratio between the different supplies, are the same both in the statutory rationed areas and in the informal rationed areas, there is this difference; in the statutory rationed areas, there are very strict rules with regard to enforcement in respect of card-holders and also it is necessary in these areas to see that the card-holder gets only his share and nothing more. Again, there is no distinction in the statutory rationed areas between producer and non-producer. All are equally treated. But, in the informal rationed areas, the producers can use their own grains and they are given

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cards only when they exhaust their supplies. Generally, the ration cards, rules, accounts and forms to be kept in the statutory rationed areas as well as in the informal rationed areas are the same. The only difference is that they are more strictly enforced in the statutory rationed areas than in the informal rationed areas."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I ask, Sir, whether by the introduction of statutory rationing, the Government have not taken the entire responsibility of supplying the fixed quota to the inhabitants of these statutory rationed areas? If so, is it not a fact that Government have not been able to give either rice or millet to the extent of the limit prescribed in some of these areas and what proposals Government have got, to redress the grievances of the people in these areas? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The responsibility is there both in the statutory rationed areas and in the informal rationed areas. Only occasionally, due to shortage of some supplies, some complaints might have been made. But generally speaking, complaints from the statutory rationed areas are very few and they are treated in a special way. There is not much complaint from statutory rationed areas."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" In view of the fact that the abolition of informal rationing has minimised the difficulties of the people, may I request the Hon. Minister to do away with rationing altogether and to open fair price shops and to keep foodgrains in sufficient quantities in those shops? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is a request to the Government."

JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that partial de-rationing will not bring good to the people and that only complete de-rationing will bring good to the people? "

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" While answering the question, the Hon. Minister said that statutory rationing is in force in 74 towns including Madras City. May I know, Sir, what is the total off-take per week in the whole of the State and may I know how many weeks' or months' rations we have to-day on hand? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" May I ask the Hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that even in the urban area of Chodavaram, the ration has been reduced to two ounces and may I know whether his attention has been drawn to the fact by means of a telegram sent by the President of a Major Panchayat of Visakhapatnam? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" It cannot be a statutory rationed area; it may be an informal rationed area. According to the arrangements now made, the major panchayats now receive preference over other areas. If a representation is made, it will be looked into."

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JANAB M. S. ATAULLAH :—" Even after informal rationing has been removed, for fair price shops, they have issued some cards to Government servants and other people with the result that really deserving people suffer a hardship. Will the Government do away with this system? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" It is true that even in informal rationed areas where we have de-rationed, we have to take care of some class of people such as persons belonging to the essential service and so on. That does not mean that all other people will not get anything if supplies are available. This arrangement is for Government servants and people living in industrial areas like labourers. They must be given some preference in these matters."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Will the Hon. Minister assure the House that in these 74 towns where statutory rationing is in force, stocks are supplied in advance so that ration card-holders are not put to trouble in getting the proper rations in proper time? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir. Supplies to these areas are ensured. Except for occasional complaints here and there, there is general satisfaction in these towns."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" May I know what are the reasons that prompted the Government to give up their proposal to introduce statutory rationing in some of the towns in the Northern Circars and to introduce instead informal rationing? May I know what are the benefits the people stand to gain thereby? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" It was only to ensure that everyone gets his proper supply even in surplus districts, Government thought of introducing statutory rationing. Not only that. By having this statutory rationing in particular places, it will help the Government also to watch the movement of foodgrains and enable them to check blackmarketing. That was the reason why they wanted to introduce statutory rationing in surplus districts also. But, later on, they found that it was not necessary. On representations made and also on a reconsideration of the matter, it was thought that it was not necessary to have regular statutory rationing system there. So, instead of that, we have now informal rationing system which serves the purpose in those areas."

SRI S. A. DEVANAYAGA IYAH :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of opening ration shops in the Panchayat Board areas also? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It has nothing to do with this question."

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—" Since every municipality is a rationed area and since there are several panchayat board towns

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with a population of over 10,000 will the Government consider the desirability of making all towns with a population of 10,000 and over statutory rationed areas?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" It is not possible but generally we take the major panchayats first. In those places, relief shops must be opened as early as possible. So, it is not possible to recognize all places with a population of over 10,000 as statutory rationed areas at present."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Arising out of the Hon. Minister's answer to my previous supplementary question, may I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that most of the students of the hostels are suffering? Can I pass on the telegram which is with me?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member put a separate question."

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I can assure the hon. Member that the students in hostels and so on, are also given the necessary supplies directly from Government stocks. If any representation is made, it is immediately attended to. This is the first instance where the hon. Member says that he has got a definite complaint to make. If a representation is made, I am sure, the matter will be immediately attended to."

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL :—" Will the Government consider whether even in the deficit districts, informal rationing can be introduced in the municipal areas?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" No, I do not think it is possible."

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH :—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that relief shops are being opened in the major panchayat board areas also, may I know if the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that in Chinnalapatti which is a major panchayat situated in a dry area and where a relief shop has been opened the people and handloom weavers there have been consistently and deliberately denied supply of grains by the District Supply Officer and that many representations have been made to the Government? May I know whether the Hon. Minister is taking urgent action in the matter?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question, because it relates to a particular town. We now pass on to the next question."

*Lecturer in Mercantile Law in Government College,
Mangalore.*

* 1000 Q.—SRI K. ISHWARA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the present Lecturer in Mercantile Law for B.Com. in the Government College, Mangalore, possesses the necessary qualification laid down by the University of Madras;

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(b) whether it is a fact that the University of Madras has raised objections to the appointment of this lecturer; and

(c) the reasons for appointing the present incumbent?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" (a) The present lecturer had the requisite qualifications at the time of his selection. The University has not laid down any definite qualifications for the post.

(b) No.

(c) He was considered to be more suitable for the post than others."

Bridge over the Krishna river.

* 1001 Q.—SRI M. R. APPA RAO (on behalf of Sri A. Kaleswara Rao) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to combine a road bridge with the railway bridge on the Krishna river near Vijayawada?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

" However, as already stated in answer to a supplementary question arising out of starred question No. 1249, an estimate amounting to Rs. 76 lakhs for a road bridge across the river was forwarded to the Government of India for their technical approval and financial sanction, but they deferred financial sanction for the estimate stating that the M. & S.M. Railway were considering a proposal to convert the existing railway line over the Krishna railway bridge into a double track, that it might involve the construction of a new railway bridge near the existing site and that, therefore, the feasibility of constructing a new bridge at a different site and converting the existing railway bridge into a road bridge, should be examined before deciding to construct a separate road bridge. They have accordingly referred the matter to the Railway Board."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" May I know whether the Government of India have put any time-limit for shifting the present railway bridge?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" No, Sir."

Attendance of teachers at training centres.

* 1002 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether attendance at the training centre classes by teachers of elementary schools is compulsory;

(b) whether any travelling allowance is allowed to them for such attendance;

(c) whether it is a fact that disciplinary action is being taken on non-attending teachers by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools; and

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(d) whether the trained teachers also should attend the classes?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) It is presumed that the ‘training centre classes’ referred to by the hon. Member are the same as the ‘monthly meetings of the Teachers’ Associations’. Attendance of teachers at the meetings is compulsory in the same way as their attendance at their schools is.

“(b) The Government have permitted the payment of charges to and fro not exceeding annas twelve each to the teachers of Harijan Welfare Elementary Schools for attending the monthly meetings of the Teachers’ Associations when such meetings are held outside a radius of five miles from the schools. The question whether this concession should be extended to Aided Elementary School teachers also is under consideration.

“(c) When a teacher is unable to attend a particular meeting of the Association, he is required to obtain leave from the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned, who is the ex-officio president and controlling authority of the Centre’s Teachers’ Association. When a teacher absents himself from a meeting without leave, the Deputy Inspector of Schools calls for his explanation and takes suitable action on it. Disciplinary action is taken only when teachers frequently or habitually absent themselves from the meetings, without satisfactory reasons.

“(d) The attendance at the meetings is compulsory for all teachers, trained as well as untrained.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that so far as travelling allowance to teachers working in Harijan Welfare Department is concerned, if they have to travel more than five miles, they will be paid the allowance. May I know whether the Government will be pleased to take a decision as early as possible in order to relieve these people from distress so far as the other teachers are concerned.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“I take it that the hon. Member refers to teachers other than teachers in the Harijan Welfare schools; if so, the matter is under consideration.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“May I ask if this allowance of As. 12 is restricted only to the Harijan teachers in Harijan schools or whether it is extended to Harijan teachers in the other schools also?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“It is restricted to teachers in the Harijan Welfare Elementary Schools; it means labour schools, Sir.”

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SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“May I know what is the main purpose in holding the Centre Classes and whether that purpose has been fulfilled by holding these Centre Classes for a long time now?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“The purpose of this meeting is for the teachers to compare notes and to receive instructions from the Deputy Inspector and also to understand each other and discuss each other’s difficulties in academic matters.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“Sir, arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister, if it is a principle to give allowances to Harijans wherever they are, may I know why the concession is being restricted to Harijans only in the labour schools and not extended to places wherever they are?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“Labour schools are generally situated in places which are not so easily accessible as other schools. That is one reason why it is specially given to Harijan Welfare Schools.”

Supply of rice to the Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Society, Sriperumbudur taluk.

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

* 1003 Q.—SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether uniform bags containing the same quality of raw and boiled rice were delivered by the Government godowns at Grass Farm, Gopalapuram and Chromepet, to the wholesale dealers and to the Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Society, Sriperumbudur taluk, as per allotment made by the Collector, Chingleput, on 1st May 1950?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“The quotas allotted to the Sriperumbudur Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Society and the other private wholesalers of Sriperumbudur taluk by the Collector of Chingleput, on 1st May 1950, were taken delivery of by the quota-holders themselves from the Government godowns at Grass Farm, Gopalapuram and Chromepet. The presumption is that the bags would be of uniform size in view of the fact that the retailers have got the right to challenge the contents of any bags, which they consider slack and if they are found to be really slack, the quantity will be made up. As the above consignments of rice have already been disposed of and consumed, it is not now possible to say whether bags containing the same quality of raw and boiled rice were delivered by the Government godowns. But the records show that the boiled and raw rice were both of the first sort.”

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Starvation deaths of handloom weavers.

* 1004 Q.—SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri G. Latchanna): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any reports regarding the starvation deaths of handloom weavers which occurred recently in Pedapa, Krishna district; and

(b) what the report of the Collector of the said district in the matter is?

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

“(b) The Collector of Krishna reported that the enquiry showed that two persons died of starvation caused by unemployment resulting from the yarn shortage, and urged the need for immediate relief by grant of cash doles to deserving families.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“May I know, Sir, what is the amount of cash dole that is granted by Government in this case?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“Re. 1 per family per day.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—“Sir, now that the Government have admitted that there have been two deaths by starvation, may I know whether the Government are serious in devising some means to see that no such misery befalls any other community also?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“Yes. Sir.”

Supply of yarn for fishing nets.

* 1005 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received any representation from the fishermen of Adirampattinam, Point Calimere, Vedaraniyam, regarding the short supply of yarn which is used for fishing nets, during his visit to these places;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter; and

(c) whether the Government have made any provision in yarn control for the regular supply of yarn for the fishing industry?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The Assistant Director of Fisheries, Tanjore, deputed the Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies working under him to ensure regular supplies of yarn to these fishermen and also to organize fishermen co-operative societies to facilitate continuity of supplies.

“(c) Yes. The demands of the fishermen are being met in preference to supplies to other consumers on the basis of indents received from the Director of Fisheries and the Collectors

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concerned. Subsidized supply of yarn to fishermen is also being arranged through the depots of the Fisheries Department opened for the purpose.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“May I know how much yarn is allotted to fishermen in this district and on what basis the yarn is distributed to each of them?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“I have no details, Sir; but it is on the indents made by the concerned societies that the supplies are made to these depots.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—“Arising from the answer to clause (c), may I know what is the rate of the subsidy, what is the ratio or proportion?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“It is given on half-rate concession.”

Selection of members for First and Second Class Bench Courts.

* 1006 Q.—JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any committee in each taluk of the district to select members for the First and Second Class Bench Courts;

(b) whether the selection made by them is final;

(c) whether the District Magistrate or the Government can overrule the decision of the Selection Committee and appoint members directly without consulting the Committee;

(d) whether there is a President and a Vice-President in a Bench Court and whether they hold their sittings on two different days, and whether the members can have their own choice to sit in one of these sittings, or whether they are bound to yield to the choice made by the President;

(e) whether the members are subordinate to the President and whether the President can insist on them to attend a particular sitting;

(f) whether the Government are aware that the Kasaragod First Class Bench at sittings presided over by the President was not functioning properly as the President could not secure a quorum and that innumerable cases had been adjourned continuously;

(g) whether it is a fact that members refuse to attend at sittings presided over by the President in spite of attempts made by the officials; and

(h) whether a brother-in-law of the President has been appointed by the Government as an Honorary Magistrate to work with the President, without consulting the Selection Committee; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“(a) There is a Selection Committee for each Revenue division in the district for the selection of members to the First, Second and Third Class Bench Courts.

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"(b) & (c) The selection made by them is not final. The District Magistrate can recommend any persons whose names do not appear in the list selected by the Selection Committee but are within his own knowledge, suitable. The Government also may, if considered necessary, make appointments directly without consulting the Selection Committee. Generally the recommendation of the Selection Committee and the District Magistrate are accepted."

"(d) There are generally a President and Vice-President in a Bench Court. In Courts where there are no panels, the President, Vice-President and the members sit together. In Bench Courts which have a large number of members, there are two or more panels, the President's panel and the Vice-President's panel. These hold their sittings on different days. The members allotted to each panel should attend only the sittings of that panel."

"(e) For purposes of administration, e.g., maintenance of discipline and dignity of the Bench Court, the members will have to abide by the instructions of the President. A member of the Court should normally attend the Court on the dates of sitting fixed by the President except on days when for special reasons he is unable to attend."

"(f) & (g) The answer is in the affirmative."

"(h) The answer is in the affirmative. The Government considered it necessary to appoint one more member in the President's panel to enable him to secure the required quorum, as three out of the four members of the President's panel refused to co-operate with the President and attend the sittings regularly."

JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD:—"May I know, when the members do not like the ways and the attitude of the President, can the President insist on them to sit at a particular sitting; can the President draw up a programme without consulting the members and getting their approval; and if he does so, are the members bound to stick to that programme?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Yes, Sir; the President can and ought to draw up the programme and the members are bound to sit on the days he holds the Court."

JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD:—"May I know whether a brother-in-law of the President has been appointed by the Government to attend the sittings of the Court presided over by the President as otherwise the members of the President's Court by not attending regularly there was no quorum at the sittings?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is making a speech."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, it was only subsequently known that one of the members who were appointed was a relation of the President, but there is nothing wrong at all in it."

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JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it not obvious in this case that everybody else refused to sit with the President and the Government had therefore necessarily to appoint a man who is the brother-in-law of the President, so that he may always support the President?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The inference is absolutely wrong, Sir; it is true that two or three members refused to sit with him and the Government have withdrawn their powers as honorary magistrates; the District Magistrate recommended another person who, it later on came to be known, was a relation of the President; but as I said, there is nothing wrong in it."

SRI P. KANDASWAMY PILLAI:—"In view of the reply given by the Hon. Minister that the Collector also can recommend persons in addition to the recommendations of the Selection Committee, may I know what is the object of giving the power to the Collector to override the recommendations of the Selection Committee?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Selection Committee is an advisory body to help the Collector, Sir."

SRI K. RAJARAM NAYUDU:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that this brother-in-law relationship exists even among High Court Judges, and if so, what is the harm in appointing a brother-in-law of the President as a member of the Bench court?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It is true; but nobody can have any reason to say that administration of justice has suffered because of that."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Arising out of the reply to clause (e), may I ask whether the President can insist that a member should attend any particular sitting?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"If the President has any reason to doubt the genuineness of the reasons for absence, I do not know if he can insist on the attendance of a member or not; but I may say this: if proper reasons are given by the member for absenting himself, then it may be all right, but if a member deliberately absents himself, then I must say he is unfit to be a member of the court."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Is it not a fact that the present system of recruitment to and working of these courts is more satisfactory than it was a few years back?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"That has been my experience, Sir."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Arising out of the answer that the President can and ought to draw up a programme which must be complied with by the other members, may I know whether the President is also bound to consult the convenience of his colleagues?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"No, Sir."

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JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—" There is an oriental proverb that of all relations, a brother-in-law is enough to ruin the ends of justice; is it therefore desirable to keep two brothers-in-law there who might otherwise turn a court into courtship?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member will please repeat his question."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—" There is an oriental proverb which the Hon. Minister Sri Gopala Reddi will best understand—

ساری جہاں ایک طرف
جورو کا بھائی ایک طرف *

All the world on one side. And the wife's brother on one side. It means 'Two brothers-in-law in their mutual attachment will defeat all the ends of justice'. When such is the case, as acknowledged by our ancestors, is it desirable for the Government to allow two brothers-in-law to sit in a court who will otherwise reduce the court into courtship?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" That has been exploded by experience now " (Laughter.)

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" When panchayat courts become matters of family affair, will there be proper administration of justice?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" As I said, Sir, a particular person being a relation of another in a Bench Magistrate's Court does not affect the administration of justice; nor has it come to the notice of Government so far; and when it comes to the notice of the Government, Government will do the needful."

JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD :—" May I know whether Government are aware that out of eleven members, only three members including the President were in one court—which is the minimum for a quorum—presided over by the President, and if so, whether proper justice can be expected from that court, since the brother-in-law of the President is likely to merely follow the ideas of the President?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, out of the eleven members, not all of them are on the President's panel; there are some on the Vice-President's panel also; and only three or four are on the President's bench. As I have already said, because one member of the court happens to be a relation of the President, it is not necessary that administration of justice should suffer, nor has it suffered in this case, nor have we received any report that it has suffered in this case."

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Cases of Government servants convicted of Prohibition offences.

* 1007 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Government servants that have been found guilty of and were convicted for breaking the Prohibition law in the past one year, i.e., June 1949 to June 1950;

(b) the number among them that have been convicted for the second time; and

(c) what punishments have been awarded to such offenders by the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" A statement * is placed on the table of the House."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Sir, from the answer placed on the table of the House, I find very many Talayaris have been convicted for Prohibition offences. May I know whether the Government are aware that most of the village officers have committed the crime; but when they are caught they throw the blame on the poor Talayari who being subordinate, has to confess the crime to save his superior; and if so, will Government give him protection?" 11-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" I do not know whether we can think or say so; because it amounts to a contempt of court. But from the statement it will be seen that some village officers and some bigger officers also have been caught and punished."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" May I take it from the Hon. Minister for Prohibition that in the matter of illicit distillation the village officers and talayaris are having an active hand; and if so, may I know what steps the Hon. Minister is going to take to stop this way of illicit distillation?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" We have instructed the district officers to take a more serious action when it is found that village officers are also convicted of such crime. Nothing more need be done. I think these instructions will be sufficient."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know whether the Government servants who are convicted of Prohibition offences are allowed to continue in service, and more so in the Prohibition Department?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" In very many cases where the offence is merely technical we warn them and allow them to continue in service. If they happen to belong to the Prohibition Department, we do not keep them in service unless we have complete confidence in them."

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JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Sir, in the list furnished to us, we find that fifty per cent of the Prohibition offences are committed by the Police people. So what is the point in entrusting the enforcement of Prohibition to the Police Department in future? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ We do not think it undesirable to do so. We hope they can control illicit distillation. For various reasons we think they will be in a better position for this work than the Prohibition staff.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Sir, may I know, what has happened to the suggestion made by the Hon. Minister some time back that he would very soon appoint a small committee to go into the working of Prohibition and also to make suggestions for improvement? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ It is under the active consideration of the Government.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ May I ask the Government whether there is any significance attached to the large number of cases coming from Kurnool district? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ No particular significance. Evidently in that particular district the officers did not exercise great vigilance.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ Sir, in the list furnished to us, I find in a number of cases, it is stated no action is taken. May I know why no action was taken. Am I to understand that not even a warning was administered? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ Warning is given. When it is brought to the notice of Government, they are given one more chance by the Department to do better.”

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“ Sir, I see from the statement furnished, that in East Godavari, West Godavari and in Visakhapatnam, Prohibition guards seem to be more active in drinking. May I ask whether Government will see that addicts are not taken into the Department? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ When we took in these people we never thought that these people will commit the crime. It is very difficult to know, when they are taken in, whether they are addicts.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“ Sir, under Kurnool district I find that there have been thirteen convictions. May I know what is the total number of cases which came up before the Court, and how many of them still remain to be disposed off? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ A separate question may be put.”

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI :—“ Sir, in answer to a supplementary question, the Hon. Minister was pleased to state

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that when the offence is technical, no action is taken. I want to know what he means by ‘technical’ for, from the list I see, wherever there was drunkenness, no action was taken; does he mean to imply that drunkenness is a technical offence and does not deserve any punishment? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ I did not mean that. Drunkenness gets a separate punishment from court. But from the departmental point of view, Government will give him a chance to behave better and do better work.”

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—“ Is it a fact that the Prohibition work is entrusted to the Police in Madurai district; and from the answer placed in our hands I find that a Sub-Inspector of Police in Madurai district has been convicted of a serious offence. May I know why Government has not taken quick action in the matter by dismissing him? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ The matter was pending before the court, and now the court has given him a severe punishment. Government have placed him under suspension and charges are pending disposal.”

SRI P. NATESAN :—“ Sir, why should there be a discrimination in the punishment. Some people are being discharged from service for drunkenness, while for some others, only increment is suspended. I cannot understand this discrimination in punishment.”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ For drunkenness there is punishment by court. Apart from that, departmentally, it is considered what punishment should be given taking into consideration the seriousness of the crime committed. Suppose it is committed not once but several times, it becomes a serious crime; so, Sir, it all depends upon the nature of the offence.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—“ Sir, from the answer placed on the table of the House it is seen that all the offences have been shown to be either drunkenness or consumption of liquor. May I know the difference between the two? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ A person may take a small quantity of liquor as society people do. That would not be called drunkenness.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ Sir, with reference to the question put by hon. Member Mr. Linga Raju, may I ask why in Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari districts, drunkenness was punished with dismissal? May I ask why such drastic action was taken and why Government were not satisfied with a lighter punishment? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ As I said earlier, it depends on the nature of the offence. Though drunkenness may have been punished by court, still from the departmental point of view, it has to be decided what punishment should

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be given to the officer concerned. In some cases, it all depends on the seriousness of the crime, a warning would have been enough, while in some others, a severe punishment would be required."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, when we look at the list furnished to us, we see Government servants who have been punished for offences under Prohibition are only talayaris, forest guards, watchers or Prohibition guards and such other men in the lower rungs. How is it no Gazetted officers are given? Are we to take it that such people went scotfree or they did not commit any crime?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Unless these people commit an offence, how can they be punished?"

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—"May I know whether Government servants who are convicted a second time are allowed to continue in service or are they dismissed from service?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"They are dismissed outright."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—"Have Government assured themselves that in the case of conviction for possession of liquor, those who were found guilty for possession of liquor, did so in order to please their superior officers?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Unless proved otherwise we have a presumption that a person who is in possession of liquor possesses it for his own use."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"Sir, if proper care is taken in the selection of Prohibition personnel, may I know why they turn as addicts after joining?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"Proper care is taken in choosing men at the time of recruitment. But it is difficult to find out their antecedents; still officers are doing their best to select the best men."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Is it not a fact, that consumption of even a small quantity of liquor is an offence? If so, may I know why the Hon. Minister said that society people taking a small quantity of liquor is not an offence?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"I only said, it cannot be called drunkenness."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister said that before these persons were recruited, they were not drinking but that after getting into service they have begun to drink. May I know, whether the temptation is so great or that drinking materials are available in such large quantities in the department, that even people who are not addicts before get drunk after they have entered the department?"

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THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"I never said that people are drinking after getting into the department. I only said that when we select people, it is not always possible to know about the antecedents of those people. So sometimes it happens we commit the mistake of choosing addicts even though we try to select the best people. Anything more than that I did not say."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Sir, in the proposed committee to be appointed by the Hon. Minister, may I know whether he wishes to adopt the usual procedure in drafting the personnel from the party in power, or does he propose to include persons who are an authority on Prohibition like my hon. Friend Mr. Natesan?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"We include people who have faith in Prohibition and not merely criticise it." (Laughter.)

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"May I know whether there is any truth in the news item which appeared in the newspapers that the Prohibition Minister complained to the Chief Minister that provincial gazetted officers, even very highly placed officers, are not co-operating with him as they were attending parties in which drinks were served?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"How does that question arise?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"I will refute it, Sir, with your permission."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes."

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI:—"It is really untrue; As the hon. Member himself doubts it, why not the hon. Member ascertain the truth or otherwise of his statement and then put the question."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I rise on a point of order. When a member puts a question and when the Chair declares it irrelevant, is the Hon. Minister entitled to answer it?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"When the Speaker disallows the question, the Hon. Minister should not answer the question, unless the Speaker permits it. In the present case the Hon. Minister said that it was necessary to refute the allegation, and so, I permitted him." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"In a case where mischief is sought to be made by an insinuation, it stands to reason that the Minister should be given the right to repudiate it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is why I allowed the Minister to reply to the question."

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SRI P. NATESAN :—“ Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that people who have faith in Prohibition alone will be taken on the Prohibition Committee, may I ask whether he will consider the desirability of including some members of the Opposition so that a genuine and unadulterated report on Prohibition may come through in the interests of the public? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ I have great pleasure in acknowledging the interest taken by some members of the Opposition in Prohibition and certainly I will take them.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Questions are over.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Cancellation of the scholarship granted to a Harijan student.

89 Q.—SRI V. KURMAYYA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have sanctioned a residential scholarship to Sri K. Punniyah, a Harijan student studying in F.L. class in the Law College, Waltair;

(b) if so, the reasons for the cancellation of this scholarship subsequently; and

(c) whether the Government will place on the table of the House the full report of the Collector to the Honorary Director, Harijan Welfare, who had cancelled this scholarship?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The conduct of the student was in contravention of the conditions of the scholarships according to which, if a student participates in politics or subversive activities of any kind, the scholarship should be summarily cancelled.

(c) No, Sir. The Government do not consider it necessary to place the report on the table of the House.

Appointment of Sugarcane Inspectors.

90 Q.—SRI G. SITARAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Sugarcane Inspectors appointed during this year for implementation of the Madras Sugar Factories Control Act, 1949, and the date of their taking charge;

(b) the places fixed as the headquarters of these Inspectors and the sugar factories under the control of each Inspector;

(c) the arrangements made for factories not under their control for implementation of the Act; and

(d) whether the Inspectors already appointed know local language of the region under their control?

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A.—(a) & (b) Six Sugarcane Inspectors were appointed this year. The factory areas under their control, their headquarters and the dates of their taking charge are given below :—

Factory area.	Headquarters of Sugarcane Inspector.	Date of joining.
Vuyyuru	Vuyyuru	10th January 1951.
Nellikuppam	Nellikuppam	7th January 1951.
Madurai	Madurai	1st January 1951.
Samalkot and Pithapuram.	Samalkot	10th January 1951.
Bobbili, Seethanagaram, Thummapala and Etikoppaka.	Visakhapatnam.	9th January 1951.
Pugalur	Pugalur	11th February 1951.

(c) In the case of Mailpatti sugar factory the work is looked after by the District Agricultural Officer, Vellore, and in the case of Hospet the work is looked after by the Superintendent, Sugarcane Liaison Farm, Hospet. (All Regional Deputy Directors of Agriculture, all Revenue Divisional Officers, all District Agricultural Officers and the Superintendent of the Sugarcane Liaison Farms at Hospet and Kulittalai are ex-officio Sugarcane Inspectors within their respective jurisdictions.)

(d) The Sugarcane Inspectors at Vuyyuru, Samalkot and Visakhapatnam do not know the local language, namely, Telugu.

Steps taken to prevent the export of cane to Rayagada.

91 Q.—SRI G. SITARAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the export of the cane to Rayagada (Orissa) from the reserved area of another factory, from Parvatipuram station, Srikakulam district;

(b) whether the factory management of Rayagada are paying cess as per rules for the cane purchased by them in this State, from the taluks of Bobbili and Parvatipuram of Srikakulam district;

(c) if not, what steps the Government have taken to collect this cess from the management of Rayagada factory; and

(d) whether the sugar factory at Rayagada have obtained permission from this Government for purchase of cane from this State?

A.—(a) Instructions were issued by the Sugarcane Commissioner to the Sugarcane Inspector concerned to send urgent intimation to all the railway station-masters,

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south of Parvatipuram, not to book wagons for Rayagada for export of cane from the villages reserved for the Bobbili and Seethanagaram factories. The sugarcane growers were also warned against contravention of section 11 (i) (a) of the Madras Sugar Factories Control Act, 1949.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The cess is leviable only on sugarcane entering the sugar factories in this State. The Madras Government cannot levy cess on cane entering a factory in another State.

(d) A few villages have been dereserved from the reserved areas of Bobbili and Seethanagaram factories. No permission is necessary for the Rayagada factory to purchase cane from villages which have not been reserved for factories in this State.

S.S.L.C. failed clerks in Government departments in Bellary district.

92 Q.—SRI D. GOVINDA DOSS: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of S.S.L.C. failed clerks in each department in the Bellary district and the number of Harijans among them?

A.—The information asked for by the hon. Member is not readily available. The time and labour involved in the collection of the information will not be commensurate with the public interest served.

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

II.—MOTION UNDER RULE 22 (3) OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES
CHANGING THE ORDER OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER
EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1950-51.

11-45 a.m. THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

that the following Demands for Grants for further expenditure in the year 1950-51, in the notice, dated the 17th March 1951, be, under sub-rule (3) of rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules, re-arranged in the order set out below:—

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1 Demand | IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff. |
| 2 " | XII—Administration of Justice. |
| 3 " | XVII—Public Health. |
| 4 " | II—Excise. |
| 5 " | III—Stamps. |
| 6 " | VI—Motor Vehicles Acts. |
| 7 " | XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous. |

MOTION UNDER RULE 22 (3) OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES 421
CHANGING THE ORDER OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR
FURTHER EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1950-51

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- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 8 Demand | XIII—Jail. |
| 9 " | XIV—Police. |
| 10 " | XV—Education. |
| 11 " | XVI—Medical. |
| 12 " | XVIII—Agriculture. |

"The leaders of the two Opposition Parties wanted this change in the order of Demands to enable certain Demands to be taken up in the beginning. I said that I had absolutely no objection. Hence I have moved this motion and I request the House to adopt it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

That the following Demands for Grants for further expenditure in the year 1950-51, in the notice, dated the 17th March 1951, be, under sub-rule (3) of rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules, re-arranged in the order set out below:—

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1 Demand | IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff. |
| 2 " | XII—Administration of Justice. |
| 3 " | XVII—Public Health. |
| 4 " | II—Excise. |
| 5 " | III—Stamps. |
| 6 " | VI—Motor Vehicles Acts. |
| 7 " | XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous. |
| 8 " | XIII—Jail. |
| 9 " | XIV—Police. |
| 10 " | XV—Education. |
| 11 " | XVI—Medical. |
| 12 " | XVIII—Agriculture." |

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

that Demand XII—Administration of Justice and Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be taken up as the first and second items respectively in the revised order of Demands for Grants for further expenditure."

"சார்! இந்த திருத்தத்தை நான் எதற்காகக் கொண்டுவந்தேன் என்றால் ஜஸ்டிஸ் விஷயமாக சபை இதை முதன் முதலில் விவாதிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் என் கோரிக்கை. எதற்காக இந்த விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி இந்த சபை விசாரிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைப்பற்றி நான் சபைக்குச் சொல்லுகின்றேன்? இன்று நீதி ஸ்தலங்களிலுள்ளவர்கள், அதாவது ஜட்ஜுகள் தாங்கள் தான் நீதிக்கு என்று பிறந்திருப்பதுபோல அரசாங்கம் மக்களுடைய நன்மையை உத்தேசித்து எந்த விதமான சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தாலும் அதை சட்ட விரோதமானது என்று புறக்கணிக்கும் நிலையில் காரியங்களைச் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள்."

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MR. SPEAKER :—“தாங்கள் அவர்களைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் இங்கே பேசக்கூடாது. அவர்களைப் பற்றிய எந்த விஷயத்தையும், நீதியைப் பற்றியும் இங்கே விமர்சனம் செய்யக்கூடாது. நீங்கள் எதற்காக இந்த அமெண்டுமெண்டு கொண்டு வந்தீர்கள் என்று மாத்திரம் சொல்லுங்கள் போதும்.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“இந்தச் சபையில் அவர்கள் வழங்கும் நீதியைப் பற்றி எந்த வார்த்தைகளையும் சொல்லாவிட்டாலும் அவர்களுடைய சம்பளமானது இந்த மாகாண மக்களுடைய பணம் என்பதையும், இந்த மாகாண பொது மக்கள் கொடுக்கும் பணத்தினால் தங்கள் ஊதியத்தை அடைகின்ற அவர்கள் இந்த மாகாண மக்களுடைய நன்மைக்காகக் கொண்டு வரும் சட்டங்களையெல்லாம் சொந்த ஹோதாவில் சட்டவிரோதமானது என . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“அதெல்லாம் நீங்கள் பேசக்கூடாது. எதற்காக இந்த விஷயத்தை வற்புறுத்துகிறீர்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி மட்டும் சொல்லுங்கள்.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“தலைவர் அவர்களே! அதைத்தான் நான் இப்போது சொல்ல வருகிறேன். நாம் நம் கஜானாவில் இருந்து எதற்காகப் பணம் கொடுத்து அவர்களை வைத்திருக்கிறோமோ அதற்கு விரோதமாக அவர்கள் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்லத்தான் நான் வந்தேன். இன்று கோர்ட்டுகள் வேறு, நிர்வாகம் வேறு என்ற முறையில் அரசாங்கம் எந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தாலும் அதை அமுல் நடத்திவைக்க இருக்கும் கோர்ட்டுகள் அந்தச் சட்டத்தைப் பற்றியே நியாயமுற்ற முறையில் தீர்ப்புகள் வழங்குவது என்று சொன்னால் அந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி தீர ஆலோசித்து அதற்கு ஒரு முடிவு கட்டி விட வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் நான் இந்த விஷயத்தை முதலில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த விஷயம் அவசரமானது. அவசியமானது. கோர்ட்டுகளின் போக்கும், நிர்வாகத்தின் போக்கும் இன்னும் சீர்கெட்டுப் போகாமல் இருக்க இந்த விஷயத்தை உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—“தலைவர் அவர்களே! ஸ்ரீமான் K. T. கோசல்ராம் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த திருத்தத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். ஏனென்றால் இப்போது ஹைகோர்ட்டு ஜட்ஜுகளுடைய சம்பளங்கள் எல்லாம் நம் முடைய கஜானாவில் இருந்து கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிற காரணத்தினாலேயே அவர்களுடைய நிர்வாகம் பற்றி நாம் விவாதிக்க வேண்டியது மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமாகும். இந்தச் சபை அதை உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு விவாதிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் எங்கள் எல்லோருடைய விருப்பம். ஆகையால் அந்த விஷயத்தை விவாதத்திற்கு முதலில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்வதோடு, மற்ற விஷயத்தைப்போல இதற்கு சொஞ்சம் அதிக நேரமும் கொடுத்து விவாதிக்கச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Motion moved—

‘That Demand XII—Administration of Justice and Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be taken up as the first and second items respectively in the revised order of Demands for Grants for further expenditure’.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Sir, I requested you to see that at least the first three Demands in the revised order were reached to-day and to allow only six speakers for each Demand. I am sure that the Demand relating to Administration of Justice will be reached to-day, it being the second in the order

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of Demands. The leaders of the two Opposition Parties wanted that the Demand relating to Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff should be taken up first. I assure the hon. Member Sri K. T. Kosalram that the Demand relating to Administration of Justice will be reached before or immediately after lunch to-day. No purpose will be served by any further change in the order of Demands.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“I press my amendment.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘That Demand XII—Administration of Justice and Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be taken up as the first and second items respectively in the revised order of Demands for Grants for further expenditure’.”

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘That the following Demands for Grants for further expenditure in the year 1950-51, in the notice, dated the 17th March 1951, be, under sub-rule (3) of rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules, re-arranged in the order set out below :—

1 Demand	IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.
2 “	XII—Administration of Justice.
3 “	XVII—Public Health.
4 “	II—Excise.
5 “	III—Stamps.
6 “	VI—Motor Vehicles Acts.
7 “	XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.
8 “	XIII—Jail.
9 “	XIV—Police.
10 “	XV—Education.
11 “	XVI—Medical.
12 “	XVIII—Agriculture’.”

The motion was carried.

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“Sir, I rise on a point of information. We know that the President of the Indian Union is visiting Madras on the 6th April. According to the present programme, this House is scheduled to sit till the 4th. May I ask the Hon. Leader of the House to keep both the Houses

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in session on the 6th so that the members may have an opportunity of seeing the President? Such opportunities were provided by the Government previously.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The President is coming to Madras on the 6th and staying till the 9th. The meeting of the Assembly will conclude on the 4th. After all, the President is not coming to the Legislature and there is no point in keeping the Houses in session. Individual members are at liberty to stay on and see him."

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1947-48.

(1) DEMAND II—PROVINCIAL EXCISE.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 89,968 under Demand II—Provincial Excise, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in 1947-48.'"

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

(2) DEMAND III—STAMPS.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,871 under Demand III—Stamps, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in 1947-48.'"

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

(3) DEMAND VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 34,328 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in 1947-48.'"

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

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(4) DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 3,27,778 under Demand VIII—Irrigation, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in 1947-48.'"

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

(5) DEMAND IX—HEADS OF PROVINCES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,653 under Demand IX—Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters Staff, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in 1947-48.'"

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

(6) DEMAND XIII—JAILS.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 6,76,172 under Demand XIII—Jails, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in 1947-48.'"

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

(7) DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 6,23,366 under Demand XVI—Medical, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in 1947-48.'"

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

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(8) DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,280 under Demand XVII—Public Health, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in 1947-48.'"

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

(9) DEMAND XXVII—ELECTRICITY.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 11,80,486 under Demand XXVII—Electricity, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in 1947-48.'"

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

(10) DEMAND XXVIII—FAMINE.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 2,730 under Demand XXVIII—Famine, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in 1947-48.'"

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

(11) DEMAND XLI—LOANS AND ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,37,863 under Demand XLI—Loans and Advances bearing interest, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in 1947-48.'"

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant made.

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IV.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER EXPENDITURE I THE YEAR 1950-51.

(1) DEMAND IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,34,200 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.'

"This Demand for a further sum relates to the current year, i.e., 1950-51. The increased expenditure is mostly on account of the extra staff appointed in the various departments of the Secretariat to cope with the increased volume of work. There is no big policy involved in this."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,34,200 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.'"

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 5,34,200 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I am quite aware that we have to confine our remarks to the specific items relating to this Demand according to the rules. Much has been said on most of the items in the course of the budget discussion. Yet, when there is something good, it is better that we repeat it though it may be annoying to the Ministers.

"The first item in the Demand relates to the increased expenditure on the tours of the Hon. Ministers. My hon. Friend Mr. Natesan dilated on this point. So I do not want to say much. I only wish to impress on the Hon. Ministers that they should undertake tours only when they feel that personal inspection by them on the spot is essential. But undertaking tours to preside over the inaugural function of a school or hospital does not redound to their credit. If Ministers are on tour often, the work in the Secretariat, which is increasing daily, suffers. I do not want to score a point just by criticizing the Ministers. I and also the public feel that it will be better if the Ministers curtail their tours as far as possible. I am sure the Hon. Minister for Finance will consider this point.

"The second item relates to the additional expenditure on the State Guest House. Unfortunately I have to say that certain matters coming directly under the purview of the Hon. Minister for Public Works are a closed book to us. We do not know what classes of people are allowed to stay in the Guest House. I am told that a good number of partymen are allowed to stay there,

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12 noon " It may be all right for the party as long as they are in power. But on all such occasions, they have to adopt the right type of procedure. They have to lay down certain rules, and the Government themselves must be governed by those rules. It is not a question of anybody sitting in the Guest House. I am told—I am subject to correction—that important people of the Congress Party, holding very high offices, when they come to Madras, stay in the Guest House, as the State Guests. I am not mentioning the names. The Hon. Minister himself knows the names. It is much better for the Government to frame rules in the matter.

" I now come to the Rajaji Hall. On the general discussion of the supplementary Demands, my hon. Friend Mr. Natesan was dilating on the use of the Rajaji Hall. I do not quite understand the logic of the Hon. Minister who in one breath said that there were no rules, and immediately thereafter said that he would not disclose the rules. Rajaji Hall is a public hall which is vested in the hands of the Government. After all people ask for the use of the Rajaji Hall because there are not many halls available outside, and the one or two halls that are available are always engaged. Therefore, I do not at all understand the logic of the Hon. Minister when he says that there are rules and that he would not disclose them. If it suits the Government, the hall is allowed to be used for holding meetings of parties. Dance performances are held. Marriages also are celebrated. When a particular individual applied for permission, being prepared to pay all the charges for the use of that hall, the Hon. Minister says that he has disallowed the request. I maintain that the letting of the Rajaji Hall for the use of others is entirely a matter of discretion with the Hon. the Minister for Public Works. One of the papers in the city editorially commented on the way in which the Hon. Minister replied to the several questions in this regard. If the feelings of all the Members of this House are taken into consideration, it will be seen that nobody feels happy over the attitude adopted by the Hon. the Minister for Public Works when he said 'I would not disclose the rules'. We, the Members of this House, have a right to insist and ask the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to let us know the rules and regulations governing the letting out of Rajaji Hall to the public for certain functions. I may refer to one instance here now. In 1948 when the tension was so much and when the prejudice against the League was so much, we approached the Hon. the Home Minister (Dr. Subbarayan) and the Public Works Minister. They were kind enough to let out the hall for our deliberations. We were very thankful to them for that. I really do not see the difficulty in the way of framing rules. When the public require the hall, the Government should certainly have a set of rules governing the letting out of the hall. The Government may decide the manner of letting out the hall. They may have discretion. But to say 'I would not disclose the rules' is most surprising. It would be much better for the Government themselves if rules are framed, for the public would know that the use of the hall is permitted with reference to the rules and not otherwise.

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" The other question is regarding the committees appointed by the Government. Regarding the Land Reforms Committee and other committees, I have to say one thing to Hon. Ministers. It is not a pleasure for us—Members in the Opposition—to draw the attention of the Government to the way in which these committees are constituted. It is not to be a committee consisting of Congress party and the parties in the Opposition. There may be some Members who may have knowledge of a particular subject. For instance, I may not know the A, B, C of the land revenue reforms. Therefore, if a Member like myself or my hon. Friend Mr. Anwar is put in that committee, we will not be serving any useful purpose by remaining on that committee. We may be there for name. When the Government appoint Members to any committee, let them satisfy themselves whether the men they propose to appoint will really be serving a useful purpose, and bring to light various aspects of the problem. But, unfortunately, my feeling, after the experience of two or three years, is that the Government are not actuated by any desire to draw out the best men from the House irrespective of parties but to appoint some people, whether they are useful or not. I am not casting aspersions on hon. Members. They may think that the Government are patronising them. After all the Government are spending a lot of money, and they should appoint only those Members who are really useful. I have served on select committees, and I had occasion to know that there were Members who had a very good grasp of the subject dealt with. They were really helpful to Hon. Ministers. The Hon. Ministers have thanked those Members for their helpful suggestions. After all there are six or seven more months for this Assembly. But still as a matter of policy, the Government and Hon. Ministers should satisfy themselves that the personnel they appoint are really the right type of people who will help the Government in the discharge of their duties.

" There is some expenditure on the pamphlets of the Director of Information and Publicity and purchase of additional furniture. As far as I can see, the opinion of the Members of this House is that all is not well with the Publicity Department. I know at present there is some difference between what it was previously and what it is now. However, it looks as if the Government are spending a lot of money on this Information Department. The other day the Hon. the Leader of the House in reply to a remark of mine that they were asking all their officials to compile a list of all the achievements of the party in power, said that he did not feel that the Government were doing anything wrong. I do maintain that, on principle, it is wrong. When once Hon. Ministers go to the people for election purposes, they go as a party."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" We go to the people as the Government party. If we are defeated, we say that the Government are defeated."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—" I am sorry, Sir. The defect may be in my giving expression to my ideas. I know

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that it is correct if the Government go and tell the people of all their achievements as a Government. That is the usual function of the Government. I do not deny that. I really want that people should know what the Government have done to them. In fact the other day when the Hon. Minister made a good speech on the Demand—Headquarters staff—in reply to certain points raised by us, I was the first to congratulate him saying 'You made a very good speech, and you made the public know all the difficulties that the Government had to encounter in the course of the last five years.' But at the same time, I have to say that when Hon. Ministers go to the people for election purposes, they go out only as a party, and that party will take all the credit for all that the Government had done. Therefore, this task of publishing their achievements cannot be entirely left to the Director of Publicity. Public money should not be spent for this purpose. The Congress party have got a very big machinery. At the time they go to the people for elections, I am sure they would not grudge spending some lakhs of rupees on publications and telling the public 'this is all what we have done as the party in power in the course of the last five years'. If the Hon. the Leader of the House will go through the literature, which he can get easily, regarding the way in which elections are conducted in other countries, he will know the correct position. In England recently Mr. Attlee went out on an election campaign. He never made use of the Government car for the purpose. He took his small car. This small car was driven by his wife. He was going to the people, not as the Prime Minister of England, but as a party man. Therefore, he said that it was not right on his part to make use of the Government car. That was no doubt an extreme case. I would very much wish that the Congress party here would follow that procedure. I do not think the Congress party will really be sitting idle till this department collects all the information. They will collect all the information and tell the people 'these are the principles and achievements of the Congress party during the last five years'. In the matter of elections, they did use the Government cars. This was done by the party with its resources."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—" Will the hon. Member give an instance of misuse of Government cars? "

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" I think the Hon. Minister knows much better than I, the number of instances. I leave the matter at that.

" The next point is with regard to the Government House estate, Mount Road. I do not make any charge against the Public Works Minister regarding the way in which the Government House estate is managed. After all, who are the people that get houses in the estate? Suppose there is a small house on a rent of Rs. 20. One M.L.A. gets a house on a rent of Rs. 20 whereas another M.L.A. has been asked to pay for a small room at the rate of Rs. 90 for the last four years. There seems to be discrimination. I do not know what are the rules in the matter.

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We do not know whether Government servants (and retired Government servants) have a right to get houses. I have no idea on what basis the Government House estate is managed. It would be very well if the Public Works Minister makes the people know on what basis the Government House estate is managed.

" One other point I wish to mention. There is some reference to the Malabar tenancy legislation. I do not like to make any charge against the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon. The way in which the affairs relating to the Malabar tenancy legislation have been conducted do not seem to have helped the Government or the people. Nobody seems to have been satisfied with the way in which the legislation has been brought forward. Every one is dissatisfied. The Hon. the Minister for Law himself does not know where he stands.

" Sir, as my time is up, I leave other matters to be referred to by several other hon. Members. The Government would do well to consider all the points that I have referred to. With regard to the use of the Rajaji Hall, it would be much better if the Government frame rules and make it known to the public that the letting out of the hall is in accordance with the rules framed."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the allotment of Rs. 5,34,200 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced by Rs. 100 ' "

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand, and in doing so, I wish to say a few words. The Hon. Gentleman from the other side has been saying that Hon. Ministers are touring too much and are going on tours not for Government purposes but for party work. I totally disagree with him. My charge, on the contrary, against the Ministers is that they are not touring as they ought to. Hon. Ministers are governing the State with the sanction of the people who have sent them here to govern. They belong to the majority party, and, therefore, they rule. Hon. Ministers are not to stay here in the Secretariat rooms under the *pankajs* and pass their time disposing of the files. Their duty is to go to the people to see what the people actually want and what their grievances are. They must see whether any irrigation project or any other project is to be started. Only when they tour for 20 or 25 days in a month, they will know the mind of the people and their needs. Of course, files can be disposed of even in camps. The Secretaries are there to implement the policies of the Ministers. When that is the case, I really feel that Hon. Ministers are not touring to the extent they should. There is no crime in Hon. Ministers going to the people and speaking, among other things, of the Congress party to which they belong. The publicity work of the Government is not sufficient. When I was running my paper, I was criticising that Hon. Ministers have not done this or that,

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But when I came to know of certain things which they have done, and when I went through the pamphlet issued by the Hon. the Minister for Public Works, I was satisfied. Moreover, when I toured with the Chief Minister and the Public Works Minister in my district, I was able to know all that they had done. That is really a great achievement.

12-15 p.m. "Within these five years our Government have been able to execute a number of new irrigation schemes, both minor and major. Thus they have tried to do as much good to the people as they could. But unfortunately the Publicity Department is mostly sleepy. It is not doing its work properly. As I hear there was a scheme during the time of the Prakasam's Ministry, that there must be a publicity officer in every district and propagandist in every taluk. We, the representatives of the people, are here to see that people know what we have actually done, not because we are anxious to come again into power but because the responsibility has been thrown on our heads to do something for the people. Moreover, the All-India Radio (Madras Branch) are not inviting public workers like M.L.As. to talk on particular subjects. Government do not explain the schemes executed by them and the work done by them. It is a great drawback and I hope the Hon. Sri Bhaktavatsalam will look into all these things.

"Sir, very uncharitable remarks have been made with regard to the Rajaji Hall. I know, Sir, it is being given for all good purposes like the functions relating to the award of poet laureate medals, titles, etc. But I would not agree with the Hon. Minister or anybody who may suggest that it may be given for holding meetings of any communal or sectarian organizations. Our State is a secular State and we must not allow such things to take place. It is but proper that the hall should be lent for conducting cultural dramas on prohibition or on Indian culture. I do not think there is anything wrong about it. The Hon. the Minister for Public Works is a very conscientious gentleman and is very strict in his duties. He does not show any mercy for any friend or foe and has been running the administration very nicely.

"Another uncharitable remark that was made was that some party friends were coming and staying in the Guest House. I know to whom the hon. Gentleman referred. He meant Sri Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress and who had been the Revenue Minister of this State."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am not able to hear the hon. Member at all. Order, order."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Sir, Sri Kala Venkata Rao was holding a very high position here. He is now the General Secretary of the Congress. The Guest House should be lent not merely to Government officials and Hon. Ministers but to such gentlemen as Sri Kala Venkata Rao also. Suppose Dr. Rajendra Prasad goes over here and suppose he is not the President of the Indian Union. The Government must honour him by inviting him to the Guest House.

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"If I am to consider the other side of the question, I feel that our Hon. Ministers are not doing their duty to the people who have elected them because they are not going on tour to the extent necessary. With these few words, I support the Demand."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I participate in this discussion in order to tell the Hon. Ministers that they should consider the advisability of having their pay raised as soon as possible. The salary of the Hon. Ministers is certainly very inadequate. I consider that Rs. 2,500 per mensem is the minimum salary that an Hon. Minister should get. After all, there are only a few Ministers and it would not burden the taxpayer very heavily. It is wrong to think that if the Hon. Ministers get a higher salary, it will cast an additional burden on the taxpayer. The Hon. Ministers should be above want and for that they should be paid adequately. There may be some Hon. Ministers who are able to spend from their own pockets in addition to what they are getting as salary. But there may be some Hon. Ministers in future who will not be in a position to maintain their status and dignity unless they are paid better.

"Then, Sir, whenever the Hon. Ministers go on tour, they have to depend upon their friends or leading men of the Party in the various parts of the State for conveyance. If they are paid well, they could engage public conveyances. But because they are not paid enough now, they have to become the guests of private individuals and use their cars. All these things are, in my opinion, not desirable.

"The Hon. Ministers should have sufficient staff to have the work done quickly.

"So far as the Guest House is concerned, I do not know whether the Hon. Ministers who have an eye for art are satisfied with the furniture provided there. It is far from satisfactory. We must have first-class furniture provided there. In view of the fact that we are anxious to invite to our country people from other parts of the world, we must provide them the best amenities and furniture as our guests. We must emulate the example of our great Prime Minister who is maintaining things at a high standard in Delhi so far as guests are concerned. We must also treat our guests in as warm a manner as possible.

"Coming to the question of Rajaji Hall, I am sorry the Hon. Minister was not able to give a satisfactory reply the other day. To-day it has been referred to by my hon. Friend Janab Muhammad Raza Khan. I would like the Hon. Minister to tell us categorically whether the Rajaji Hall is intended for a particular class of functions. There is nothing wrong in his definitely saying that it is intended for use during Government functions, and that it cannot be lent for use by the public. I want him definitely to say for what purposes it can be used and for what purposes it cannot be used. I would like him also to come forward and say that it will not be used for political meetings. If he says that its

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use is governed by certain rules, that those rules cannot be made public or that the Government have not yet made up their minds for what purposes it should be lent, it leaves the matter in a dilated condition. It is better that the Hon. Minister makes up his mind as to the purposes for which the Hall should be used.

"Sir, there are certain items in the Supplementary Demand which could have been anticipated and included in the main Budget itself. On account of the lapses on the part of the Secretariat, the Hon. Minister has now to come forward for Supplementary Grants.

"Sir, I hope the Land Revenue Reforms Committee's Report which is now under the consideration of the Government will be published and the hon. Members will be able to know more about the Committee's recommendations.

"Sir, there is an item, 'Purchase of furniture for the residences of officers consequent on the bifurcation of the Education and Public Health Department.' This bifurcation took place long ago and the Government knew that the expenditure would have to be incurred. I do not know why this particular item was not included in the general Budget itself. I point out this item only to show that these items find a place in the Supplementary Demands only because of the lapses on the part of the Secretariat. The less the number of Supplementary Demands the better.

"So far as the town-planning office in our State is concerned, the Town-Planning Committee also recommended that the office should be given sufficient staff and that the scales of pay of the officers and members of the staff should be increased."

12-30 p.m. * SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had an idea of speaking on the Administration of Justice Demand. But, after hearing the remarks that have fallen from the lips of the hon. Gentleman Janab Raza Khan about the work and composition of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee, I stand before you to tell him through you, Sir, what is happening in this Committee. He has not understood what sort of persons have been chosen as members of this Committee and what their credentials and experience are in the matter of land reforms. I have been serving on many very important Committees from the year 1926. This Committee that has been constituted by the Government is dealing with matters connected with land tenure and land reforms. What has been done in the past during the British regime has to be very carefully gone into before we can suggest satisfactory measures of reform. Hon. Member Janab Raza Khan said that some of the members of this Committee stood before the Government for small mercies. I do not think that any one of the members of the Committee has ever approached the Government to choose them as members. It was the wish of the Government to select persons who have had vast experience in this matter and they have done so in fact. The Committee has as its members gentlemen like Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, who formerly occupied the position of President of the Madras Legislative Council and who is at present

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President of the Provincial Agricultural Association, Mr. Sankaran Nayar, who knows threadbare the land tenure system of Malabar, and Mr. C. Subramaniam, who is a Member of the Parliament and who has vast experience of the conditions of the tiller of the soil and the tenants. I may mention that when the report of this Committee comes before this Assembly, the hon. Members will be in a position to know the great amount of hard work put in by the members of this Committee. The members of the Committee have had to dive deep to find out information with regard to the land revenue system obtaining in the State for the last 100 years or so. The notes prepared by them are voluminous. Unless one took great pains to study these, it will not be possible for him to sit in the Committee. On account of my serving on this Committee, I have had to stay away from the Assembly work on several occasions in order to take part in the deliberations of this Committee. So, it is most unfortunate that the hon. Gentleman who is really clever and who always used to present very good cases, should have made a mess of the whole thing to-day when he criticised the work of this Committee. Secondly, the Government have chosen the best men as the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee. As a matter of fact, they have done excellent work. I think the report of the Committee, which has been submitted to the Government, will be printed. The Hon. Revenue Minister said the other day that the deliberations of this Committee will be placed before the Assembly. The Committee will sit on the 4th or 5th April when the whole thing will be finalised. I only take this opportunity to bring home to the hon. Members of this House that this Committee is not an ordinary Committee, but a Committee which is charged with very great responsibility. I think that the Government have done very well in appointing this Committee and I am sure that the reforms suggested by the Committee will serve many a poor man in this State."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first item relates to the expenditure incurred consequent on the tour of the Hon. Ministers. In this regard, I would like to state that the constant tours of the Ministers during the past years have thrown the entire administration of the State out of gear. When they go on tour, they disturb the work of the district officials and also the head of the department who has to accompany them. Apart from this, they do not find time to attend to the numerous files that accumulate every day. If one looks at the rooms of the Ministers, he will find piles and piles of files lying unattended. They do not have the time even to affix their signature, leave alone going through the actual facts contained in these files. All this has been due to the fact that the Hon. Ministers do not check and restrain themselves from undertaking such constant tours. For what purpose are these tours undertaken? Are they undertaken to get into touch with the actual conditions of the life of the people in the villages and the actual state of things in the districts? No, Sir. We find that these Ministers are undertaking tours for some unnecessary purpose. For instance, they undertake tours

for opening a hostel, or for presiding over the College Day celebrations of some college, or for the opening of a cinema hall and the like. The Ministers have been undertaking tours in connection with such petty things. If a Minister is to go and preside over such small functions, naturally, the district officials like the Collector and the District Judge or the District Superintendent of Police do not get a chance to preside over such functions."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I suppose the local legislators also do not get a chance ! ”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ I am only talking of officials and not non-officials. Hon. Member Sri Kameswara Rao said that it is the duty of the Ministers to go on tour and explain things to the people in the districts and villages. Well, I may inform the hon. Gentleman that this is not the practice in other countries. I have been in Great Britain for a number of months and I have been in contact with some of the Ministers there. Sir, I am speaking from personal knowledge when I say that the Ministers in Great Britain do not tour in this manner. Their tours are very much restricted. They are also representatives of the people. But, the fact of the matter is that they have enormous work to do and enormous files to attend to and they cannot afford to leave these files and undertake unnecessary tours. If at all they undertake tours, they will do so only for very important objects and purposes. The Ministers of Great Britain tour very rarely as they know very well that constant tours for unnecessary purposes will throw the entire administration out of gear. If these Ministers undertake tours constantly, the result will be that numerous files will be lying unattended. We see in the papers that one Minister left Madras on a particular day for Malabar and two days hence we see in the papers that the Minister returned from Malabar on the morning of a particular date and will leave Madras the same evening for some other place.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Why do you read all that? ”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Unlike the Hon. Ministers, we go through the newspapers from one end to the other. We read everything including the advertisement columns."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ You go through the advertisements also? ”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ We must have information on all subjects. In the interests of the Hon. Ministers themselves, it is better if they curtail their tours, as I am sure that will ensure better administration also. Moreover, the food problem is also made acute by the Hon. Ministers undertaking constant tours; because, when they go on tour big parties have to be got up for them. Consequently, the resources of the State are

sought to be wasted in this manner. Therefore, viewed from all aspects and all points of view, it is very desirable that the Hon. Ministers curtail their tours."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ No chicken is kept for us! ”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Coming to the Rajaji Hall, I cannot understand why there should be close secrecy about the use of this Hall. No doubt, in the past this Hall, which had conventions and traditions of its own, was being used indiscriminately and let out to all and sundry. So it is right that the Government should put a stop to it. But, where is the necessity for maintaining close secrecy and military secrecy with reference to the use of this Rajaji Hall? Why should not the rules be divulged to the people? Why should not the people know as to what purposes the hall can be made use of? If the Government have fixed any specific purposes for which the Hall can be made use of by the people, they should really make these rules fixing the specific purposes public. This will really help the public to definitely know for what purposes the hall will be let out and for what purposes it will not be let out.

"Again, vast sums of money are being wasted on the State Guest House. I think no rules have been framed with reference to the priority or precedence of persons who will be accommodated in the Guest House. Nobody knows who are the persons that will be accommodated in this Guest House and what are the rules governing the use of the Guest House."

“Coming to the publicity section, you know that I have been putting a number of questions with reference to the Publicity Department. The Government have incurred an additional expenditure of Rs. 29,000 by purchasing photographic materials for the Information and Publicity section. What are the types of photographic materials that are utilized in publishing photographs in their journal *Madras Information*? The photograph of the Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi, which was taken at the time when he was a boy is being published in this journal. Such awful photographs appear in their journal. As a matter of fact, I once met the Director and asked him to publish the photographs of the Ministers taken recently and not antiquated photographs of them.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ What did he say? ”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ He appreciated my view point and said that he would contact the Ministers. Photographs that are published in the *Madras Information* at present do not do credit to the Government. The Government should not waste public funds on this sort of publicity.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ But some people like old photographs.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Surely, it does not do credit to the Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi to be depicted as a mere boy of

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18 years (laughter) when he is really a man of maturity and wisdom. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to see that funds of the Government are not wasted unnecessarily for purposes of publicity. Hon. Member, Sri Karneswara Rao said that the Government were entitled to spend some money on publicity. The Government can publicise the work done by the Government departments. Even in England that is done. But the Government cannot utilize public funds for the purpose of giving publicity to a party organization."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" That is not done now."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" That should not be done. The Government can spend money usefully for enlightening the public as to what is being done by the Government and what has been done by them. There can be no objection to that. I would once again like to stress that the Government should see that public funds are not wasted in this manner."

* SRI N. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first place, I wish to know whether it will be in order if two Supplementary Demands are presented in the same year under the new Constitution. We had a Supplementary Demand presented to us under Article 205 of the Constitution of India in October of this current year. Again, we have been asked to give our assent to a second Supplementary Demand. At any rate, whether it is right or wrong to present two Supplementary Demands, the immediate thing that strikes one is that it is bad budgeting. Firstly, it shows that the Government have not been able to forecast with any reasonable degree of accuracy the amounts of expenditure on the several items. For the new schemes that were sanctioned under the first Supplementary Demand in October, some more amounts are required for the completion of those new schemes. We are not told definitely how much amount we ought to sanction every time the Hon. Minister for Finance comes before this House for grants."

12-45 p.m. " Coming to the Demand proper—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff, I find that under ' Publicity ' a few remarks are called for in order to whip up the department to greater activity. The other day, Sir, I had occasion in our library to go through a magazine run by the United Kingdom Government. One thing that struck me very much was the way in which publicity was given to the several schemes sponsored by the British Government without giving us the impression that it was a magazine intended for publicity. It contains so much of information that can really educate us. A comparison has been drawn between the benefits conferred on the people by the present Labour Government and those that the people got under the Conservative Government. Facts have been marshalled out in a beautiful manner so that the magazine is very interesting, instructive and entertaining. All these can be copied by our Publicity Department. Our Government run magazines in the several languages of the State. The English magazine is supplied to us and I find that it does not contain anything useful, interesting

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or entertaining, apart from the numerous speeches that the Ministers make at the several functions arranged for them by their friends or by the departments. There are a number of photographs of Ministers published in the magazine day in and day out. If they are published once in a way, people will be glad to see them. But every time a function is reported in the magazine, photograph of the Minister appears. It is not necessary that it should be there. This is a bad method of propaganda. One gets actually disgusted at these photographs. What should be done is we must give more space for publishing other things that really matter. Take for instance, the rural housing and labour housing schemes. The Government can just say what they have been thinking about these and also publish the designs that they have evolved for solving the problem. They can publish photographs of houses constructed at Aiyavaram or Shenoyanagar for the information and study and criticism of the public. Similarly, they can publish information regarding the various irrigation projects that they have taken up. Whenever a Minister lays the foundation-stone for a particular project, information as to the existing facilities for irrigation and also as to what the project aims to do can be published in the journal. They can give statistics about the area now under irrigation and the area that is likely to be covered by the project. All this will enable the people to realise that the Government are doing something to solve the irrigation problem in this State. In that way, we can make the journal interesting, instead of its remaining a mere mouth-piece of the Government and the people swallowing all that the journal supplies for their consumption. We must tell the people what sort of co-operation we expect from them and how they can help to execute the various schemes. Sir, I was talking the other day to a very high official of the State about the need for funds for executing the projects. He told me that he could raise from a single district alone one crore of rupees for the war fund by way of public donations. He said : ' when I could get one crore of rupees during the war for nothing—a thing that would not fetch any return—does it not stand to reason that I can raise twenty crores of rupees by way of loans for such essential purpose as provision of irrigation facilities? ' I say this because things need to be done in the proper form. We must present the news in a succinct and readable form. The Publicity department should be improved to a considerable extent. The Government are doing so much for the people but there is not sufficient publicity."

" There is one more point, Sir, that I wish to deal with. Under the heading, ' additional staff for running panchayat elections ', we are not told definitely when the Panchayat Act is coming into force, when elections are to be held and what staff is required for running the elections. Only a token sum of Rs. 100 is provided under this head. I would like to have more information on this point."

* JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, much has been said about the tours of our Ministers. Sir, I have got very great respect for many of the Ministers, in fact, for every one of the Ministers. It is only to see that they maintain the

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decorum and the high traditions of the office that they hold that I would suggest that they adopt a *modus operandi* which will set up a healthy tradition for the generations to come in the matter of tours by Ministers. I want the Ministers, when they visit mufassal stations, to stay in the travellers' bungalow and make no discrimination between personalities. After all we have got in every locality our own sense of personal equation. Even members belonging to the same political party will struggle and discriminate amongst themselves. It will, therefore, be in the fitness of things that the Ministers rise above these personal jealousies and see that they make it their exclusive privilege to stay at the travellers' bungalow wherein they have got the highest priority of occupation whenever they are on tour. Quite often, I have seen, Sir, that when the Ministers visit the districts, our mob frenzy takes the shape of a pandemonium and we do not see how they are received and what utterances are made. The whole thing mars the dignity of the office they hold and I only wish that our Ministers cry a halt to this sort of pandemonium and see that they restore the dignity of their office. At the same time I also wish that they do not jump at the idea of receiving any and every invitation and make themselves cheap. I know tours have been undertaken by Ministers as a sort of trans-continental trip from this end of the East Coast to that end of the West Coast in order to perform a bull ceremony (laughter) or open a cattle show or a co-operative society with a capital of five thousand rupees. These, Sir, are simply ridiculous. I wish that our Ministers allow opportunities to every Tom, Dick and Harry in the districts to monopolize such ceremonies and claim for themselves higher honours. They can thus make their visits as rare as their office demands.

"As regards the Rajaji Hall, much has been said about it in the course of the debate. I would wish that that great Hall, which has a history behind it should be the *sanctum sanctorum* for all State ceremonies. I do not think that it should be made available, even under the discretionary powers of the Minister for Public Works, for such activities as the fine arts—dances by artistes whom the Government may be pleased to choose, etc. I would rather like such ceremonies and functions as Convocation, installation of His Excellency the Governor, etc., to take place there.

"About the Madras Information, Sir, I must say one word. I wish we had no Madras Information at all. I understand that even as a publicity stunt, it has not achieved much. I would rather like the Government to advertise themselves in *The Hindu* or *The Mail*. They would do greater service to their cause than this journal which is a costly experiment and which does not seem to reach distant quarters. Here again, Sir, there has been much discrimination. You remember, Mr. Speaker, you, along with the Hon. Chairman of the Council and the Ministers and other high officials, took the Oath of Allegiance at a very ceremonious function on the eve of the inauguration of our Freedom. When I looked at the pictures that were published in the *Madras Information* in this connexion, I could find the photographs of only the Hon. the Ministers. Where

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were you, sir? (Laughter). Is that not a case of discrimination? Is this fairplay? Better we say, we bid good-bye to *Madras Information*.

"Then, regarding the Guest House, there again, I want it to be a Guest House and nothing else. It must be a Guest House *par excellence*. We have high traditions in our State which are exemplary in the whole of India. We must have a high order of priority in the case of the Guest House also just as we have in the case of travellers' bungalows. We must receive guests and put them in the Guest House. Let them belong to any party; let them belong to any caste; we can have them but let us have a sort of priority. Let us divide the guests into various categories and let us put in black and white who should be received first and who next. Sir, the cat was out of the bag when the hon. Member, Sri Kameswara Rao, replied to the criticism levelled by my hon. Colleague Janab Raza Khan, in regard to the occupation of the Guest House by Sri Kala Venkata Rao. Sri Kala Venkata Rao may be a *persona grata* with the powers that be; I have got great respect for him for his intelligence if not for anything else. (Laughter.) It does not mean that he has priority over others, when we have not codified the rules and when we have not prescribed any rules regarding the order in which guests must be received. Sir, it will be in the interests of the dignity of our State if such rules are prescribed."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, many references have been made to the tours of Ministers. I would like the Hon. the Ministers to plan their tours. There is no use of running from Krishna to Visakhapatnam at one stretch and return in two days. If they really want to understand the people's difficulties, they must set apart a good number of days in the month for their tours. When they tour, they must tour intensively and not in the manner in which they tour the districts at present. Their present-day tours mean only tea at such and such a place in the morning, another tea at nine of the clock, lunch at 12 noon and two or three more teas until the clock strikes nine in the night when they get fatigued and retire. Very rarely they address public meetings. I want them to address public meeting whenever they go on tour. They must plan their tours in such a way that they will be free by five or six in the evening to address public meetings. If they are planned like this, nobody can reasonably complain that they have toured more than what was necessary. There is also no point in saying that much money is spent on tours. If tours are useful ones, if they are in the interests of the people and if they do not give room to the suspicion that they are for party or group purposes, then they are more than justified.

"I would like then to refer to another matter that was referred 1 p.m. to by the Hon. Minister while introducing the Demand. He said, that the additional expenditure is mainly covered by the increase in the staff. But I see, Sir, pay of officers, pay of establishment, allowances, office contingencies and other charges are all included under the same head. In this connexion I would like to appeal to the Hon. Minister to constitute a small committee of experts to simplify

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the Secretariat procedure. As it is we find that it is the Superintendent that has the upper hand in several of the Secretariat matters. And between the Superintendent, the Assistant Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, the Joint Secretary and the Secretary much time is taken in disposing of a paper. When a simple request is made it takes so much time before any redress is given. I would like Government to think of a simpler plan by which they can simplify the procedure and give redress to the people speedily."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I rise to support the Demand, I want to make a few observations. I can very boldly say that the merged States have not been looked after well by this Government. When thousands of rupees are given away to a Ruler's marriage, and for the marriage expenses of his sons and daughters and grandsons, the Hon. the Leader of the House says that we are a liability on him. I am unable to understand the reason behind this argument. When we peruse the Demand, we find that the Ruler of Sandur has very cleverly manipulated the income of his State so as to get a lion's share of about Rs. 94,000 towards his privy purse. He has again been given a huge sum of Rs. 60,000 for the marriage of his daughter, sons and so on. When the matter was referred to the Central Government they said that it was the Madras Government that should give the grant. I do not know why this Government has accepted this unreasonable demand of the Ruler, who has all these years been sucking the blood of the poor people. This amount could as well have been used for the welfare and advancement of the people of the State.

"The second matter on which I want to say a few words is the way in which the Secretariat matters are going on. When any representation is sent on behalf of the people by the M.L.As., even an acknowledgment is not sent. I saw in certain papers how such things are being dealt with in the Bombay State. Whenever a representation is made on public matters due attention is paid to it. The matter is immediately scrutinised and any action that is taken on the matter is communicated to the party concerned. I request the Hon. Minister here to set up such a convention and see that whenever any representation is made on public matters, it is scrutinized without undue delay and the result of the scrutiny communicated to the party concerned.

"The third point on which I wanted to say some words is in respect of the promulgation of the Panchayat Act. It was stated that this Act will be put into force from the 1st April 1951. I find provision of additional staff for this purpose is included in this year's Budget. I want to know whether this Act will be definitely put into force from the 1st of April this year."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am indeed glad that there has been a fair amount of discussion to-day regarding the tours of Hon. Ministers.

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Sir, I take the view that the Hon. Ministers have a great necessity to tour in view of the famine conditions. I am not going to spend even a second regarding where they should stay, or where they should not stay, or that long distances should not be covered and so on. I would entreat the Hon. Ministers to divide the various areas affected by drought and famine and tour the places straightway as soon as the session is over and see for themselves the conditions prevailing in those areas. Not only should they see for themselves the conditions but act also. There is no use of their going and seeing and then saying that 'it is the work of the Food Department. The Food Department is there to look into this. What can I do?' Then, Sir, in that case they need not go on tour. If they go on tour, soon after their return they should meet the Chief Minister, the Hon. Minister for Food and see that something is done. Supposing that during the tour of the Hon. Minister it was represented that certain irrigation facilities were not there, that pumpsets were not supplied or this or that, let the Hon. Minister who tours the particular area soon after his return meet his Colleague and do what could be done. Let not the Hon. Minister say that the petition is sent to the concerned department or that it will be forwarded to the concerned officers. The Hon. Minister must directly act. It is in that sense that they have a duty to perform. I may state that this is the immediate duty that lies ahead of them. I therefore suggest to the Hon. Ministers that they should make their tours very effective in the coming three or four months, that is, from April to August.

"Sir, I am also glad that reference has been made to the inadequate salaries of Hon. Ministers. It is alright to have less salaries as a political slogan but on that score they have not been able to succeed in persuading the entire community of officers. It is not possible for many reasons and good reasons also. In view of the increase in the cost of living the salaries of the officers have not at all been increased. They deserve an increase in salary. That being so, the Ministers' salaries are meagre and inadequate. Their salaries should be increased. Let them not feel any shyness on this question. When the Hon. Ministers of the Union Government are getting Rs. 3,000 plus free car, house allowance, all this income-tax free—I am told it is not free, they get also sumptuary allowance,—why should not our Ministers have as much salaries? After all the life at New Delhi and here is the same. Probably the work may be a little different. Even then I do not see any reason why the salaries of our Ministers should not be two-thirds or even three-fourths of the salaries that are drawn by the Ministers of the Union Government.

"Sir, on this occasion when I am referring to the salaries of Hon. Ministers I am also reminded of what I have been speaking about fairly often the glorified head of the Government in the districts called the District Collectors, who are supposed to carry out the administration in the districts. They have no status at all. Their salaries are very inadequate. There are men who are aged more than 50. Then have to pay the income-tax, meet the expenses

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of their children in colleges, pay house-rent, etc. The allowances given to them are not at all sufficient. I want the Hon. Minister to reconsider the matter. He told me he would reconsider the matter. I would like him to consider it early and make all the Collectors get house-rent allowance. They should be provided with cars with a Government driver, the driver being paid by Government and the car maintained at Government cost. That is the only way in which the Government can get more work done by the District Collectors. So also in the case of the District Superintendent of Police. The Deputy Collectors and the Deputy Superintendents of Police must be provided with jeeps or smaller cars. With regard to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, I have suggested that they should be provided with motor-cycles as the area they have to cover is large. I am reiterating this plea not for the sake of these officers. It is for greater efficiency that I am mentioning all these.

" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad reference was made to the Rajaji Hall and the State Guest House and other things. I am glad that the Madras Government have put up a State Guest House. This is not a luxury in these days. It is a necessity. They must provide all equipment and improve it and make the best possible arrangement to look after the guests and take them round the city. I am prompted to mention that the Rajaji Hall formerly known as the Banqueting Hall has historical importance and therefore it should be judiciously used. I certainly say that it should not be given for music performances or for any small functions. It should be reserved for Government functions or State functions. There will be greater dignity in doing so. It should not be given for any other purpose. (Interruption.) Yes. The land required for the construction of a hall for the Tamil Isai Sangam has been granted and I may tell the Hon. Minister that with his co-operation we expect to complete the hall by the first week of November. I would only entreat the Government to give us the required steel also immediately. Then the building will be there before October and the hall will be at the disposal of the Government also. When they have two Government functions on the same day, they can have the one at the Rajaji Hall and the other in our hall. For me there would be no greater pleasure than this. Sir, I would request the Government to revise the rules regarding the use of the Rajaji Hall. Simply cancel the old rules for giving the Rajaji Hall and say it will be given for State functions only. Just a one line rule will be sufficient. The hall should be kept in good condition. I would also like to mention in this connection that the Government House which is used as Hostel for the Assembly Members is in a state of bad repair. It is not kept in good condition. The equipment is worth nothing. It is not worth mentioning at all. I would say on behalf of those Members who happen to stay there, that the equipments and other things are hopelessly bad and inadequate and that Government should spend large sums of money to keep it in good condition. A number of servants should be appointed to look after the arrangements in the Hostel and the comforts of the Members who stay there should be improved.

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" Sir, I am again tempted to say that the temporary building which is being built in the Government House compound will be made useful and Government should do nothing by putting forward arguments to prevent the new House coming up within the walls of the Fort St. George. This is a historical place where we have all conveniences for Members of the legislature. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have occupied the Chair for these five years. Even before your term is completed, I hope you will convene a conference of Members of the Assembly and the Council, the Leader of the House and Hon. Ministers concerned and bring out a scheme for the proper Housing of the Assembly and the Council.

" Sir, I should again like to remind the Government about their failure to give increased remuneration—I won't call it dearness allowance—to the non-gazetted officers. It is no use the Government acknowledging the services of the non-gazetted officers in words and on written paper. The Government would be failing in their duty if they do not give the non-gazetted officers an increase in their salary now. It is essential. It is necessary. It is needed. I would ask and entreat the Government not to delay this any further. It will be an act of the purest justice to give them an increased remuneration immediately. The cost of living has gone up and the Government are responsible for not putting down the cost of living. I charge the Government for not obtaining rice which is the mainstay for food for the poor people, particularly the non-gazetted officers. They cannot buy rice at the blackmarket rates with the salary and allowances that the Government give them. The Government are not bringing rice from various parts of the world on account of their policy of not insisting or rather urging on the Government of India as much as they should. Therefore they are not getting the rice they require. Have the Government shouted out to the Government of India for their requirements? The Government ought to have seen, yesterday and day before, what the Minister of the Ceylon Government has done. They sent the Commissioner of Food abroad the other day. He sends a telegram asking the Ministers to go there. They have bought three lakhs of tons of rice out of the 8 lakhs forecast for the year 1950-51 and the 8 lakhs is expected to go up to 15 lakhs and this will surely be converted into actualities. They have agreed to buy more. The Hon. Minister of the Ceylon Government broke the news first to the Ceylon newspapers. As a first step of discretion he did not break the news to the Madras papers nor even to his friends as to how much rice the Government have contracted to buy except saying that the Government of Ceylon have entered into a satisfactory rice deal. I have a feeling that they have entered into a satisfactory rice deal not only for the coming months of 1951, but that they have succeeded in getting a satisfactory long term agreement for the coming two, three or even five years.

" Sir, while on the question of granting increased remuneration to the non-gazetted officers, I am entitled to charge the Government for not having helped them by getting the cost of living down. This could have been done by getting rice from abroad. The

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Government here are entitled to speak on behalf of the people. This Government represents the 57 million people of this State. Should not your voice be heard in Delhi? If not let other people take charge. This Government should be able to tell the Government of India that they represent these 57 million people of this State and that their requirements ought to be met. If they won't hear let the Government of India face these 57 millions of people. Therefore, Sir, I would urge upon the Government to see that till they are able to bring down the price of rice they must give more remuneration to the non-gazetted officers."

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a few observations with reference to the comments made by the hon. Muslim Member from Chittoor and other hon. Members in the course of the present discussion and also with reference to the comments made by the hon. Muslim Member from Guntur during the course of the general discussion on the Supplementary Demands.

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" Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Salam, charged the Government, particularly in the Public Works Department, with discrimination against the Andhra area and the Andhras. He made a very serious charge and he was making that charge on three grounds. It was no doubt a favourite charge of his although he made a very feeble attempt to maintain the charge that he wanted to make against the Government. He gave some figures with reference to capital expenditure and other expenditure incurred under Irrigation and under Electricity; both in the Andhra districts and in the Tamil districts. It is very easy to give figures which do not relate to facts. You will remember, Sir, when he gave some figures of expenditure under Irrigation in the Andhra districts and in the Tamil districts and when the Hon. Finance Minister stood up and pointed out that what was given as expenditure in one region was not even the total expenditure for the year, he said that that was the expenditure for a number of years. Then, Sir, when he compared the expenditure in the Tamil districts with the expenditure in the Andhra districts, he gave figures of expenditure in certain districts only in the Andhra, i.e., Circars. According to him, Sir, expenditure incurred in the Rayalaseema area was not expenditure incurred in the Andhra area; while the hon. Member from Vijayavada with his great foresight looks forward to the formation of the Visala Andhra State, the hon. Muslim Member from Guntur won't even recognize the expenditure incurred in the Rayalaseema area as expenditure in the Andhra area.

" Sir, I can give some correct figures of expenditure under irrigation and under electricity in both the Andhra districts and the Tamil districts. The capital expenditure incurred in the Andhra districts under irrigation from 1946-47 when the Congress Ministry took up office, to 1950-51 comes to Rs. 985.94 lakhs while it comes to Rs. 462.77 lakhs in the Tamil districts. Under tank improvements—I have already explained it when I moved the Demand under Irrigation in the general Budget—the cost of sanctioned schemes in the Andhra districts from 1946-47 to 1950-51 comes to

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Rs. 73.0 lakhs while it comes to Rs. 63.0 lakhs in the Tamil districts. Again, under small irrigation schemes from 1946-47 to 1950-51, the total expenditure comes to Rs. 219.0 lakhs in the Andhra districts whereas it is Rs. 149.0 lakhs in the Tamil districts. Therefore, Sir, the total expenditure under irrigation, tank improvements and small irrigation schemes comes to Rs. 1,277.94 lakhs in the Andhra districts whereas it is Rs. 674.77 lakhs in the Tamil districts.

" Sir, in regard to electricity, hon. Members are aware that the hydro-electric systems have been in existence in the Tamil districts for a number of years and we are now constructing the Machkund hydro-electric station and there are some thermal stations in the Andhra area which are being expanded. The capital expenditure incurred in the Andhra districts from 1946-47 to 1950-51 comes to Rs. 590.69 lakhs whereas in the Tamil districts it comes to Rs. 1,122.63 lakhs. Therefore, even when we combine the expenditure under irrigation and under electricity, the total expenditure in the Andhra districts comes to Rs. 1,868.63 lakhs whereas in the Tamil districts it comes to Rs. 1,797.40 lakhs.

" Sir, I have been compelled to give all these figures region-war even though I did not like it, because there was a charge of discrimination that we were spending very little in the Andhra districts while we were spending a lot in the Tamil districts. Sir, in the matter of expenditure, I can tell the House that we have not taken into account the areas and we have not provided allotments as such either area-war or district-war. We have the picture of the State as a whole. We are interested in the development of the State as a whole. But, at the same time the Government are anxious that every area and every district should be cared for and particularly the neglected areas should be given the necessary attention. It is with this view that we have taken up investigation of various schemes throughout the State in the various districts and regions and whenever a scheme is ready in a particular region it is taken up without calculating how much we are spending in the other regions. So long as this State is one, it must function as a whole and the Government are interested in the development of the State as a whole. Perhaps that may be the reason why some Tamil leaders have started making a plea for the early formation of Tamil State. So far as this Government are concerned, they are interested in the State as a whole and this kind of criticism and pleading, I must say, does no good to anybody.

" Sir, the hon. Member from Guntur has put forward as a ground for his charge of discrimination, some appointment in the Publicity Department. Sir, that was a temporary post specially created for the purpose of attending to certain publication work which the Government proposed to do. It was a special post requiring special qualifications, experience and merits. Government had to select the proper person who could do the job satisfactorily. There was no question of discrimination and it was a temporary job. Even in regard to the appointment, it was laid

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down that it will not count for seniority to the incumbent concerned. We had to select the person who was considered to be suitable. Sir, even if this selection was made strictly according to seniority—there were some officers who were all getting the same scale of pay and the selection was made from out of them—I think that only a Tamilian officer would have got the appointment. Therefore, Sir, there was no ground for charging the Government that there was discrimination against some Andhra officers in the matter of this appointment.

“Again, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Salam, referred to the printing of sign-boards in certain areas in the Chittoor district in Tamil. Sir, he found fault with the Government as if Tamil was substituted for Telugu in these areas. It was not so. Tamil was put in addition to Telugu in the sign-boards because there was also a large number of people who spoke Tamil and who could not understand Telugu. It was only done for the convenience of the public. If I remember right, even in the Waltair Railway station the sign-board was also in Tamil and that does not give any claim to the Tamilians for annexing Waltair in the event of the formation of the Tamil State. It was all done for convenience. If there is a substantial number of people in a locality who do not understand a particular language, just to enable them to understand or read the name boards the names are given in their language also. That cannot be a grievance and ground for charging the Government with discrimination.

“Then, Sir, references were made during the course of the discussion to the use of the Rajaji Hall and to the answers I gave some time back to questions in this House. I would once again repeat that the Rajaji Hall is not to be treated as a public hall. The uses are restricted. The Government have decided to restrict its uses in addition to Government's own functions. The Government have framed certain regulations that the Hall will be used only for certain organizations of either All-India or National importance. Recently the All-India Insurance Conference was permitted to be held in that Hall. There was no question of party affiliations. Sir, whatever be the comments of certain newspapers referred to by the hon. Member here, there was no inconsistency and dodging in my statements. In the strict sense of the term, the rules and regulations were framed for the guidance of the officers and when applications come they are considered by the Government. It has been laid down that the Hall should be used, besides Government's own functions, only for organizations of either All-India or National character. If the regulations are there and if the hall is not to be treated as a public hall, I cannot see the point in hon. Member insisting that there are rules and that the rules must be published. It is not a public hall in the sense in which there are other public halls where people on application could have the right to use that hall if available. Once again I would like to repeat that the Rajaji Hall is not a public hall. Some hon. Members suggested that its uses may be restricted to Government's functions only. Sir,

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there are certain quasi-governmental organizations and there are certain All-India organizations and the Government thought that it was not right that the hall should be shut out for them. I can tell the House that, even when the hall was in charge of His Excellency the Governor, it was used for several purposes and we have now restricted such use.

“Sir, reference was also made to the Publicity Department and the Information Journal. Publicity for any Government has come to stay. It is one of the important functions of the Government. Government have to publicise their activities not merely for propaganda, but in order to enable the people to understand what the Government have done and have been doing so that the public may be enabled to take the fullest advantage of what the Government have been doing. It is in that way, Sir, that publicity has become the mainstay of any Government. But there is a party Government under democracy. We are wedded to the party system. Sir, if a party Government publicises its own activities and if the party or the non-official political organization to which the Government owes its allegiance, takes advantage and publicises the achievements of the Government, as their party achievements, that cannot be helped. But, so far as the Government are concerned, it is no party propaganda that they are indulging in. It is one of the main functions of the Government to publicise their activities and enable the people to understand and make them take full advantage of such achievements.

“Then, Sir, references were made to the Information Journal. Some hon. Members made very uncharitable remarks about this Journal. They may have certain prejudices against the Journal. But, Sir, I would like to tell the House that, whatever be the opinions of these hon. Members, I have been getting demands from all over the State for more and more copies and for free supply of copies of the journal. There are certain institutions and organizations who are willing even to pay for the copies. I have no doubt and I can assure the House, that there is full appreciation on the part of the people for the information contained in this Journal and they do feel it very useful.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—“What about the Speaker's photo?”

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Sir, in this connexion I would request the hon. Members to peruse some of the very valuable and interesting leaflets and pamphlets which are available at the British Information Services and if they see these leaflets and pamphlets issued by the Government of the United Kingdom, they will then understand the part that publicity has to play in any Government.

“Then, Sir, I would like to tell the House that it is true as hon. Member, Mr. Kameswara Rao, said, that the Publicity Department has not been able to do as much as it should. I would like to state that we are examining how we can expand the Department. If hon. Members compare the expenditure incurred

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by the Publicity Department in this State, with the amounts spent in Bombay and other States, they would certainly realize how economical we have been and how stingy we have been. Therefore, there is need and scope for larger expenditure on this work and there is no reason why there should be any complaints about that in this House.

Then, reference was made to the quarters in the Government House. There are a few quarters there which were handed over to the Government. Remarks were made by some hon. Members that these quarters were given only to Government servants. Sir, there are members of the subordinate service who have been given the quarters and there are others also who have been given the quarters. Whenever a quarter is vacated, there is so much demand and it is allotted according to the priority of applications and certain other considerations.

Then, Sir, the Legislature Hostel is used by some hon. Members of this House and some hon. Members of the Council. The hon. Member, Raja of Chettinad, suggested that certain improvements must be made in the Legislature Hostel. Sir, there is a Committee consisting of some hon. Members of the Legislature who are residents of the hostel. The Committee sits periodically and we do examine the suggestions made by the Committee and we are trying to make such improvements as are suggested by the Committee. Then, Sir, some hon. Members have also been allotted some quarters which were available, but, Sir, these quarters are very few and therefore, it is not possible to provide quarters for several hon. Members as it is done in Delhi. That is all I wanted to say. I thank you, Sir, for the indulgence you have shown me."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Finance Minister will reply in the afternoon. The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

The House then rose for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, we had a general discussion on the Supplementary Demands sometime back and now hon. Members had another occasion to have a discussion on this particular Demand. They had the opportunity to criticise the Government with regard to Ministers' tours, Madras Information, etc., their usual topics.

"Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. N. Venkatasubbayya, said that it is bad budgeting to bring a second supplementary demand in the course of the year. He also said that as the Government knew their policies, they could have incorporated in the original Budget itself the amount now required. Sir, some time ago, I explained this matter. It is quite easy for the Government to put up our

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own Demands in the Original Estimates. For instance, for Education, we could have allotted instead of 11.5 crores, we could have allotted 13 crores and we could have obtained a blanket approval from the Legislature and later on, we could have added items to cover 13 crores. We could have done that if we had wanted. But, Sir, we are trying to see that we get the approval of the House when certain schemes are sanctioned and only when the plans are ready. Therefore, for Education, originally we wanted 11.5 crores and then later on, if some other school or college or hostel is opened, we add these items to the main Demand by bringing in a Supplementary Demand. Sir, this point was raised some time ago by hon. Member Mr. Karanth with regard to the Public Accounts Committee report and I have tried to explain it even then. That is what is happening in Parliament. It is also in consonance with the Accountant-General's rulings, etc. It is the lesser of the two evils. If the expenditure is on a number of schemes newly taken up in the course of the year, then we say that it is for a 'New Service'. That is the procedure in a Supplementary Demand. It becomes inevitable for any Government to move its Supplementary Demands. Of course, hon. Members can ask us to come before the Legislature before the scheme is actually implemented, that is, before the actual expenditure is incurred, the approval of the Legislature should be obtained. But, that is a different point. Sir, this is the second time I have come before the Legislature. That only shows that at the earliest possible moment, we are trying to come before the Legislature to get the sanction. Last year, I could not do so; I had to wait till the end. All the Supplementary Demands were clubbed and bunched up in one list and they were presented before the Legislature. But, this year, I tried to present them on two occasions. That only shows that we are anxious to get the approval of the House as soon as possible for the new policies involved in the new expenditure.

"Then, Sir, with regard to Banganapalle and Sandur States, the hon. Member, Sri P. Venkatasubbiah, is really hard on the rulers of those States. Sardar Vallabhai Patel, being a good statesman, though he was hard on the rulers on the integration matter, was generous enough towards them in the matter of their privy purse and every ruler got more than what he expected. Therefore, it was much easier for him to go ahead with the question of integration very smoothly. Otherwise, they would have to make personal sacrifices apart from the fact that they lost their entire States. Now, they have no more powers with regard to the administration of their States. Previously, they had their own courts and their courts could give even death sentences or offer mercy and show clemency. All these powers the rulers of the States had. In addition, they had also powers of income-tax, powers of both the Central and State Governments. But, all of a sudden, we have asked them to merge in the Indian Union. So, with regard to their own personal matter, with regard to the marriage of their sisters or daughters, or whatever it is, Government ought to

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be more generous towards them. There is nothing wrong in being generous over Sandur or Banganapalle in these small matters. After all, Sir, when their big States are taken away, these small things will go a long way to satisfy them to a large extent. Therefore, the Government of India are following a generous policy towards them and in conformity with that policy, we have been trying to see that the erstwhile Maharajahs are generously treated and we are not acting with petty-mindedness with regard to their personal conveniences. After all, Sir, they lived a high life and so, with regard to some allowance, such as house allowances or marriage allowances, the Government of India and the Government of Madras need not be niggardly.

"Then, Sir, hon. Member, Mr. Hameed Khan, was in a generous mood this morning. He wanted the Ministers to draw more salaries. He also said that the Guest Houses should be better furnished and that first-class hospitality should be shown to our guests who arrive here. He is really a Mogul and, therefore, he has pleaded like a Mogul to-day. We are very thankful to him for he has taken a very generous view and a very hospitable view of things. After all, Sir, it is necessary that guests who come from foreign countries and foreign places must be received appropriately. Every State spends large sums of money to conduct some of these tours for visitors. They have the system of conducted tours. Of course, it may not be quite desirable to take them round on conducted tours because it gives only one side of the picture. We do not want to shut out from them whatever they want to see and they have absolute liberty to go and see whatever they want. So, we do not take them on conducted tours. It is open to them to go to any village and ask the people about the conditions, about the food situation or any other situation. It must not be said that we do not want to maintain a Guest House. But, if we maintain a Guest House, it should be in first-class condition in conformity with the dignity of the State Government and in conformity with the dignity of the guests. Therefore, it is highly desirable that the State Guest House should have proper furniture and it ought to be maintained on a high level, even as they are maintained in Kashmir, Mysore and Hyderabad. Sometimes, occasionally, we go as State Guests to these places and we know they are maintained at a high level. So, we shall certainly see what could be done with regard to the Guest House so that the sojourn of our guests may be made very happy and comfortable."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"What about Ministers' salaries?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is a big political issue, Sir. We know the history of it and we know what Gandhiji said about it. Therefore, this question cannot be divorced from its historical antecedents. Of course, it may take some little time to take a realistic view of this. Sir, it is true that Congressmen, being idealists, still want to keep their idealistic views. They do feel that the salary is not enough; especially for persons with large

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family, ailments, expenditure on education, etc., this salary may not be sufficient. Further, the Ministers are in touch with their constituencies. I, for myself, am cut away from my constituency and my district, though occasionally I go there, and it is very occasionally that I can go there. So, we lose touch with our people. You ask us to go and face the elections. But, I must know who the electorate are. You have taken me away from my elected constituency and you are keeping me in a sort of pigeon-hole here, and then, you ask me to go and face the electorate. So, Sir, there are certain handicaps which a Minister has to undergo and there are some restrictions placed upon him. Therefore, Sir, the salary which each Minister is now drawing is not at all really sufficient for him. Even with regard to A class States, it varies from State to State. There does not seem to be any uniformity with regard to the Ministers' salaries. In the Uttar Pradesh, the Minister gets, Rs. 1,500, plus a well-furnished rent-free house and also a car maintained at State expense. The chauffeur's salary, taxation, petrol, mobile oil and repair charges, all these are borne by the Government. So, Sir, in Uttar Pradesh, the Minister gets a salary of Rs. 1,500 with a well-furnished rent-free house plus a car maintained at State expense. In Madras, it is very much different. In Orissa, it is again different. There, they do not get any car allowances. They get about Rs. 1,000 and they do not get any car supplied at State expense nor any car allowance. The Minister has to make his own arrangements for the car. So, it differs from State to State, and there does not seem to be any central co-ordination in this matter. So, I was pleading with the Congress President previously that they should take up this matter at the Working Committee level in order to have a uniform policy throughout India, because, in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, they are having a certain type of arrangement and in Bengal, they are having another type. All this depends on the idealism with which the Chief Minister of each State looks at these matters. It is all left to the State Governments. In a way, it is good. Of course, if the Members also feel that the State Government must move in the matter instead of waiting for Delhi, we shall move in the matter. It is all a question of uniformity and so, it has to be viewed from the all-India context and all-India background. (Interruption.) We know what is happening in Delhi and what the Deputy Ministers and the Ministers get there. The Ministers get Rs. 3,000 plus sumptuary allowance of Rs. 400. Perhaps they get a free house, etc. That is why I say there is no co-ordination and there is no prescribed scale. Each State is left to itself. It all depends on how it takes shape in the near future. Of course, there are also political repercussions. Also, there are other repercussions such as the N.G.Os. If the salaries of the Ministers are raised, immediately, there are some newspapers, some obliging newspapers which will immediately say that the N.G.Os. salaries have not been raised."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"It is an aspersion."

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of a cinema is simply a pretext for our going, but it is not as if it stops with the opening of the cinema—that may after all be over in half an hour or one hour; but the whole day is actually being spent in meeting both officials and non-officials and hearing from them different views about different subjects—and all these must be taken into account in assessing the value of the tours. Nobody can say 'You go there only to open some hostel or cinema'. Especially the discussions with officials and non-officials on so many subjects are a very important factor which helps us in carrying on the administration. Speaking for myself, perhaps I have not covered many taluk headquarters; I have never been to Repalle for instance, either as a Minister or as a non-Minister; I have not gone to the Agency areas which I very much wanted to visit, but somehow or other I could not find the time for it. The Begum Saheba was telling us that our files got accumulated when we were on tour. My experience, Sir, is otherwise; I do better business in the trains and in the rest-houses. We no doubt have some rest in the afternoons while in the districts, but as a rule, we do better business in the trains. I may say from my own personal experience that I do much greater work on files outside the City than I am able to do here in the Secretariat, because we always get a regular stream of visitors here, while in the districts we get into a different atmosphere altogether. We do get some time while there which we can call our own, and therefore, we do better business while in the districts. I therefore suggest, Sir, that the Ministers' tours may be left to the Ministers themselves and every time when an hon. Member is not prepared to talk about something else, this need not be taken up for discussion.

"The hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan raised the point again whether the Government are entitled to publish the district reports, etc. He has been asking us: 'What is your achievement?' and repeatedly he goes on saying 'Here is a Government which has had splendid opportunities for doing this and that, but it could not make full use of the opportunities.' Sir, I may say that it is up to us as a Government to tell people like hon'ble Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan and his friends sitting behind him and those who think with him, 'All along you have been asking us about our achievements, opportunities, etc.; here is what we have done within the last five years'. It may or may not be useful to us for elections, but we do have the right to tell the people at the end of a five years' administration, 'Here is what we have done for each district'. As I said the other day, it is no good going to the people in Bellary and saying that we are taking up Papanasam hydro-electric scheme in Tirunelveli district, or telling the Tirunelveli people about the Tungabhadra project. I must be able to tell the Bellary people in their own language, 'Here is a record of what we have done to Bellary in these five years; you can see it and judge for yourself; if you are satisfied with the progress, all right, but if you are not satisfied with the progress made, you may vote against this Government'. And that is an opportunity given to the electorate.

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Again, it is not as though the entire electorate will be or can be won over by the pamphlet. It may be used only as the basis and people can say 'I agree with you' or 'I do not agree with you' and 'I vote for you' or 'I vote against you'. So, there is nothing to prevent a vote for or against the Government. Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam frequently receives and I also receive many pamphlets published by the British Public Information department; the American people and the Australian people also are sending us their weekly bulletins, newspapers, etc. They spend enormous amounts of money on propaganda; they want everybody to know what they are doing. In the same manner, Sir, we also want our people who are our masters here, to know what we have done these five years and we want them to judge for themselves whether we have done well or ill. Therefore, Sir, it is not as if we are using public money for some non-public purpose. As I said, we have a right to tell the people what has been done all these five years in the various departments.

"Sir, I think I have covered all the subjects including the Madras Information and also the guest-house. I am glad, Sir, some Members have spoken on this Supplementary Demand at great length. I now request hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan to withdraw the cut motion that he has moved."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the cut motion, but I must make reference to the fact that it was not very charitable on the part of the Hon. Minister to make such a scathing remark against our Lady Member."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,34,200 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.'"

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 10,43,300 under Demand XII—Administration of Justice.'

Sir, there is nothing very particular in this Supplementary Demand. Of the Rs. 10,43,300 I have asked for here, over Rs. 5 lakhs is for items (xix) and (xx); this expenditure is due to the extension of the scheme for the separation of the executive from the judiciary. The extension was made in the course of the year and naturally the officers had to be appointed and the courts had to be established. In many cases, we had to rent houses for the courts. So, Rs. 5 lakhs out of the total of Rs. 10 lakhs is the expenditure on these two

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items. Another Rs. 1½ or Rs. 2 lakhs is the expenditure incurred on additional remuneration that we sanctioned to the copyists and the increase in the volume of copying work. Another Rs. 1½ lakhs is due to additional remuneration paid to Government Pleaders in various suits. Fortunately or unfortunately, Sir, under the new dispensation, the number of suits in which the Government have been impleaded as party has risen to an enormous extent, and we have had to give large amounts as remuneration to Government Pleaders and also we have had to appoint special pleaders in the various courts where there were no Government Pleaders. Thus, the major portion of the Rs. 10 lakhs Demand is for the three items mentioned by me, viz., the extension of the scheme of separation of executive from the judiciary, the payment of remuneration at an enhanced rate to copyists and payment of fees to Government Pleaders and the appointment of special pleaders. I have seen only one cut motion, Sir, in regard to this Demand, and that is with a view to discuss the payment of fees to Government Pleaders. Sir, I cannot anticipate what the Members have in their minds about the policy of payment to Government Pleaders. There is one policy which is that they must be paid the regulation fee that is decreed by the courts. In cases, however, where the regulation fee is too low but the work is large, adequate compensation for the work done is the policy of the Government and so we have to pay the Government Pleaders. As I said, Sir, this is the only cut motion I have seen on the paper."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That under Demand XII—Administration of Justice, the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rupees 10,43,300.'"

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to move the cut motion standing in my name, viz.—

'That the allotment of Rs. 10,43,300 under Demand XII—Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100.'

The Hon. Minister while moving the Demand said that the only cut motion given notice of was 'to discuss the payment of fees to Government Pleaders'. I do not know how this has happened. As a matter of fact, we wanted to discuss the policy under this Demand."

MR. SPEAKER:—"How can the hon. Member discuss the policy under this?"

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"That is what I wanted to put there but somehow I find that has not appeared on paper."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Even if the hon. Member had given it as for discussing the policy, the office would have corrected it. In the main Demand he can discuss the policy, but this is only a Supplementary Demand."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Sir, the Demand covers several items to which the Hon. Minister himself has referred.

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I do not know why he omitted reference to items (viii), (ix) and (x), i.e., the additional appropriation which is necessary to meet the extra expenditure due to the appointment of additional Judges and staff.

"Therefore, Sir, this also covers the appointment of Judges ^{3 p.m.} and also other important appointments like State Prosecutors, etc.

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, while speaking under this Demand, you will permit me just to refer to a very important subject which naturally comes under this Demand, namely, the very Administration of Justice in this State. For, when the very Administration of Justice is not very happy it is only natural that we as Members of the House, as representatives of the people should bring that fact to the notice of the Government, and also our feeling in the matter. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have observed in recent times that the dignity, prestige and honour of the courts and also the dignity, the prestige and the honour of the Government are at stake. In the buses, in the trams, around street corners and in market places, in class rooms and even in court chambers, people talk about the manner in which the Judiciary on the one part and the Executive on the other part are acting in this State."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let me tell the hon. Member that the conduct of a High Court Judge can be discussed only on a substantive motion and not on a cut motion."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"I see I cannot talk about the manner in which the Judges conduct themselves. But what the general Administration of Justice has created in the minds of the people, I can talk about. I am not referring to any particular conduct or anything like that. I am glad that our Government with a view to maintain their authority, prestige and honour are trying to see that their authority is established ultimately. At the same time the Judiciary is also very zealous to see that their honour and prestige are maintained. But, Sir, we must not become, while trying to do so, the laughing stock of people of this State and the world. As I have said, indiscreet actions on both sides, the Executive and the Judiciary, have almost shaken the very foundations of the State. And if we are to allow this unhealthy state of affairs to continue, I am afraid . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Are these general remarks?"

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Yes, Sir, these are general remarks."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"May I suggest to the hon. Members that the Administration of Justice is coming up for discussion to-morrow after Education, wherein the main policy can be discussed? There are a number of cut motions under that Demand, and so there is plenty of scope for hon. Members to discuss all points then."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"I have no objection to your suggestion, Sir, that the policy of the Government as such

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may not be discussed during the discussion of the Supplementary Demands. But, however, I beg to submit that Members might say that but for the policy adopted by the Government these Supplementary Demands might not have arisen, and so, in their criticism of the Supplementary Demands, they cannot but refer to the general policy of the Government. So, Sir, that cannot be ruled out."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister says that the Administration of Justice is coming up to-morrow after Education, when all this policy can be discussed."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"That is a very good suggestion. But, what I say is, the general ruling that policy of Government should not be referred to under Supplementary Demand cannot be strictly adhered to. For, we cannot but refer to the policy of the Government in so far as it has a bearing on the Supplementary Demands."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have no objection to the policy covered by the Supplementary Demands being referred to."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"So, Sir, as per your ruling, I can refer to the policy of Government that is covered under this Supplementary Demand. Sir, I was referring to the fact that due to the indiscretion of the Judiciary, the highest Judiciary in the State, namely, the High Court and the indiscretion of the highest Executive in the State, namely, the Government . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should not continue to speak in that strain. I want him to be discreet."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"I am trying to be very discreet. I am only trying to tell hon. Members of the House that somehow or other people are coming to have a very peculiar idea about the administration of justice in this State. It is only essential for the Government who have created this High Court and who have given it all the dignity, prestige and honour, to see that all that honour, dignity and prestige are not brought down, and in so doing bring down their own dignity, honour and prestige."

"Another thing, Sir. Unfortunately I find in recent years our Judges are not acting in a manner . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is referring to the dignity of a Judge. The conduct of a High Court Judge should not be criticized here. It can be done only on a substantive motion."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"May I bring to your notice, Sir, that the same point may have to be referred to in so far as it is covered by these Supplementary Demands?"

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"I am not referring to the conduct of the Judges of the High Court. But I suppose you will permit me to say that these Judges should not preside over all sorts of meetings and functions. Let them stay in their very high

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and lofty pedestal and not come down and move with mere men and thus lose some of their prestige, dignity and honour. Let them not indulge in controversial politics. (Janab Muhammad Raza Khan: 'Hear, hear.') Therefore, Sir, even as the Judges must maintain their dignity, prestige and honour, the Government also should maintain their dignity, prestige and honour. Again, in recent times, the legitimate work of the High Court has been held up because of certain writs of mandamus. The High Court has become almost a Court of Writs, because people have raised objections to several provisions of our legislations on the basis of fundamental rights enunciated in the Constitution. Therefore, courts are becoming mere writ courts, and nothing else is being done there. As a result of this, litigant public who want to have their grievances redressed are left in the street; they are running from pillar to post."

"Sir, I see, additional appropriation is sought also for the posts of State Prosecutors. Here, I want to invite the attention of the Ministers to one fact, that a State Prosecutor or Crown Prosecutor, or by whatever name he may be called, must be prevented from taking up cases against the Government. For, I find, in several instances, Government Pleaders and State Prosecutors taking up cases which are against the Government themselves. Therefore, Sir, the Hon. Minister should pass an order that Prosecutors appointed by Government should not take up cases filed against Government. This is an important matter, because on principle it is wrong particularly when they receive honorarium or fees or salary from the Government. Sir, I wish the Hon. Minister to look into the matter. Then, Sir, with regard to the separation of the Executive from the Judiciary I should congratulate the Government, for they are proceeding in the matter in a very satisfactory manner. I am sure the scheme will be an accomplished fact in a short time. With these few remarks I move my cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

"That the allotment of Rs. 10,43,300 under Demand XII—Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir. இன்று நீதி பரிபாலனம் என்பதுபற்றி பேசும்போது இது முக்கியமான கிழமையன்று என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த சென்னை மாகாண நீதி பரிபாலனம் உச்சஸ்தானத்தில் இருந்தது என்பதை இந்த தேசம் மறக்க முடியாது. அந்த நிலைமையில் இருந்த நீதி பரிபாலன சபையாகிய ஹைகோர்ட்டானது எவ்வளவுக்குக் கீழ்த்தரமாகப் போகவேண்டுமோ அந்த நிலைமையில் நாளுக்கு நாள் . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"நீங்கள் ஜட்ஜுகளைப்பற்றி பேசக்கூடாது. தயவு செய்து உட்காருங்கள். நீதிபரிபாலனமானது நாளுக்கு நாள் குறைந்து கொண்டே வருகிறது என்று நீங்கள் சொல்வது தவறு. ஜட்ஜுகளைப்பற்றி நீங்கள் மேலும் பேசினால் நான் உங்களைப் பேச அனுமதிக்கமாட்டேன்."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"கனம் ஸ்பீக்கர் அவர்களே, நான் என்ன சொன்னேன் என்பதை கொஞ்சம் தயவுசெய்து கேட்கவேண்டும். அதாவது ஜட்ஜுகளைப்பற்றி . . ."

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ நீங்கள் ஜட்ஜுகளைப்பற்றி பேசக்கூடாது. அது வறு.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ இந்த நிலைமையில், இப்பொழுது ஹைகோர்ட்டு இருக்கிறது. ஹைகோர்ட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நீதிபதிகளுக்கும், அங்கங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகளுக்கும், நமது ஜானுவரி 1947-ல் நாம் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கின்றோம். பொது மக்களுடைய ணத்தை அவர்கள் வலிக்குறிகள். பொது மக்களுடைய பணத்தை நாம் கொடுக்கும்போது அவர்கள் எவ்விதம் செய்கின்றார்கள்? இந்த சூழலில் அவர்களுக்கு உகந்த மரியாதையைக் கொடுத்திருக்கின்றோம். அந்த மரியாதையை அவர்கள் காயப்பாற்றிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டிய பொறுப்பு நமக்கு இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ நீதிபதிகள் செய்வது தவறு என்று தெரிந்தால் அதைப்பற்றி பார்லிமெண்டுதான் பேச முடியும். நம்முடைய அரசியல் சட்டம் 124-வது ஸெக்ஷனில் 4-வது பிரிவில், அந்த அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பார்லிமெண்டுக்குத்தான் power இருக்கிறதே தவிர உங்களுக்குக் கிடையாது.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ He is qualifying himself to be a Member of Parliament.” (Laughter.)

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ இன்று பார்லிமெண்டுக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த இந்திய யூனியன் பிரிவினருக்கு சில அதிகாரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், இந்த இந்திய யூனியன் பிரிவினருக்கு அவர்களுக்கு இந்த அரசாங்கமோ அல்லது இந்த சட்ட சபையோ சிபார்சு செய்வதற்கும், எதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதற்கும் இந்த சட்ட சபைக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால், இந்தச் சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ May I point out, Sir, in this entire Supplementary Demand for Rs. 10 lakhs there is not one pie relating to the High Court.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ இந்த மாகாணத்தில் நீதி பரிபாலனத்தைப்பற்றித்தான் சொல்லுகின்றேன்.”

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :—“ May I know to what personnel the hon. Member refers. Articles 124 and 211 of the Constitution Act refer only to the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court. We do not know whether the hon. Member refers to the magistracy and Judges of the other courts.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ இந்த நாட்டின் மக்களுடைய நன்மைக்காக, அவர்களால் வோட்டு பெற்றவர்கள், சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். மக்கள் எந்த அளவில் முன் நோக்கிச் செல்கிறார்களோ, அவர்கள் எதை வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்களோ, அதை சட்டபூர்வமாகச் செய்வதற்கு சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு என்ன நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதை அறிந்து, அதைச் செய்வதற்கு இந்த சட்ட சபைக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த நாட்டில்; அதை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கும் நீதி பரிபாலனம் நடத்துவதற்கும், இந்த ஜட்ஜுகளையும் கோர்ட்டுகளையும் இந்த அரசாங்கம் வைத்திருக்கிறது. மக்களுடைய நன்மைக்காகத்தான் எந்த சட்டத்தையும் இந்த சட்டசபை செய்கிறது என்பதை அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்கு உணர்த்தவேண்டும்.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Can we criticize the conduct of the District Judges and Subordinate Judges?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We cannot criticize their conduct.”

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SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ ஜில்லா நீதிபதிகளும் இந்த சர்க்கார் நிறைவேற்றியுள்ள, அதாவது இந்த சட்டசபை நிறைவேற்றியுள்ள சட்டங்கள் சிலவற்றை ultra vires என்று ஜட்ஜுமெண்டு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். எந்த நீதிபதிக்கும், even ஸ்டீபன்ஸ் மாக்ஸுட்டரேட்டிற்கும், ஒரு சட்டம் சரியாக இல்லையென்றால் அதைச் சொல்வதற்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. அவர்களும் நீதிபதிகள், ஹைகோர்ட்டில் இருப்பவர்களும் நீதிபதிகள்தான். இந்த நிலைமையில் . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ நீங்கள் செய்வதை மெய்லாம் சரியென்று சொல்ல வேண்டுமா? I am warning the hon. Member again and again. What he says is that the High Court is not taking a favourable view of the legislation we pass. The High Court Judges are there to judge whether the legislation we pass is ultra vires or intra vires.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ The hon. Member is directly referring to the High Court Judges.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ சரியென்று சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. இன்று மக்கள் என்ன நினைக்கிறார்கள்? பெரும்பான்மையான மக்களுக்கு எது தேவையோ அதைத்தான் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள எல்லா அங்கங்களும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகின்றேன். இந்த அரசாங்கத்திலுள்ள எல்லா அங்கங்களும் . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ ஜட்ஜுமெண்டைப்பற்றி நீங்கள் சொல்லக்கூடாது.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ ஜட்ஜுமெண்டைப்பற்றி நான் சொல்லவில்லை.”

SRI V. S. SANKARASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—“ On a point of order, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ No point of order will be allowed.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ எந்த நீதி பரிபாலன அங்கமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றக்கூடிய Executive authority யாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, பெரும்பாலான மக்களுக்கு நீதி செலுத்தக் கூடிய அளவுக்குத்தான் அவர்களுடைய நடவடிக்கை இருக்கவேண்டுமே தவிர, ஒரு தனிப்பட்டவர்களின் நன்மைக்காக பெரும்பாலான மக்களுடைய நீதியைப் பறிக்கக்கூடிய காரியத்தை இந்த அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய அங்கங்கள் மக்களுடைய நலனுக்கு விரோதமாக போக்கூடாது என்பதைச் சொல்லுகின்றேன். அவ்வாறு ஜட்ஜுகள் ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்தாலும், அரசாங்கம் இங்கு இருக்கிறது, சட்டசபை இருக்கிறது. நாம் இயற்றியுள்ள ஒரு சட்டத்தைப்பற்றி ஒரு நீதிபதியானவர் எது சொன்னாலும், அவர் criticize பண்ணினாலும், மக்களுக்கு சாதகம் செய்யக்கூடிய அளவு மந்திரிகள் உடனடியாக அந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இன்று ஸ்ரீமான் மாதவ மேனன் அவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தின் பணத்தை, அதாவது மக்களின் பணத்தை, கொடுக்கிறோம். ஸ்ரீ மாதவ மேனன் அவர்கள் சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். நீதிபதிகளும் சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். நீதிபதிகள் இல்லாத இடத்தில் அவர்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக வக்காலத்து வாங்கி அவர்களை இங்கு defend பண்ணுவதற்கு Law Minister இருக்கிறார். அதைப்பற்றி நான் அக்கரை கொள்ளவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் மக்கள் என்ன நினைக்கிறார்கள்?”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Sir, it is better that the hon. Member makes it clear that he does not refer to the High Court and the High Court Judges whenever he speaks about courts and Judges.”

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Let me see. If he continues in this strain, I will put an end to it."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"I am not referring to the High Court or the High Court Judges. இந்த appointment-களில் நான் ஒன்று சொல்ல பிரியப்படுகிறேன். இதற்கு முன்னால் ஸ்ரீமான் ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் இந்த இராஜ்யத்தின் முதல் மந்திரியாக இருந்தபோது ஒரு Crown Prosecutor-ஐயாவது நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று இங்கிருந்து proposal போட்டிருந்தார்கள்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"அது எப்படி இதில் cover ஆகும்? இதில் வராது. I will not allow the hon. Member to continue his speech."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will confine my remarks to the Demand moved by the Hon. Law Minister. I want to speak on the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. At present, there are no rules and regulations to govern the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. I submit that it is in the interests of the Government themselves to frame a set of rules and regulations to guide them in the matter. It is necessary not only to behave properly but also to appear to behave properly. As further illustrations, I may say that there are no rules governing the use of the Rajaji Hall or the Government House and the hearing of appeals on transport matters by the Hon. Minister. The House knows very well that, when Sri T. Prakasam was the Chief Minister, a committee was appointed and the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is the outcome of the report of that committee. I have to tell the House that the Hon. Law Minister follows that report wherever it suits him and does not follow it wherever it does not suit him. The report recommends that at least one-third of the number of District Magistrates should be recruited directly from the Bar. He does not follow that recommendation and I do not know the reason. It is not in the interests of the Government themselves to accept certain recommendations and reject the others. The Hon. Law Minister says that he is doing things all right. He may be doing things all right, but the Members of the Legislature and the public would like to know whether he is following a principle or rule consistently. Even to-day I asked the Hon. Law Minister whether he had finalised the rules relating to the making of appointments and the position of the Judiciary vis-a-vis the Government. The report of the Committee says something about the recruitment of Sub-Magistrates. The Hon. Finance Minister said in his budget speech that the scale of pay fixed for them had been revised, as the present scale was not adequate to attract proper men. Recruitment to the magistracy is made largely from the Bar. The services of those so recruited are not regularized. There is no proper place for holding the courts. There is no dignity attached to these courts. Many complaints have reached the Government that they are not helped by the District Magistrates, District Collectors and the Revenue Department who have to help these people to some extent."

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"Let me take up the appointment of District Magistrates who hold a very important office in the scheme of separation. In reply to a question, the Hon. Law Minister said that the Government did not propose to appoint District Magistrates from the bar because lawyers did not have administrative experience and the Government wanted men possessing not only judicial knowledge and experience but also administrative experience. Lawyers, who were going about the Legislators' Quarters canvassing on communal lines, were thought fit to be High Court Judges and were appointed as such straightway."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Appointment of High Court Judges is made by the President of the Indian Union."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"I did not question the appointment of High Court Judges."

"Lawyers, simply because they happen to be the sons-in-law of some people, are appointed as Advocates-General and so on."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The hon. Member should withdraw that statement. There is no Advocate-General involved in this Demand."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Everybody is somebody's son-in-law."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"But everybody is not getting the benefit."

"If a lawyer can be a Law Minister to-day, cannot a lawyer be a District Magistrate? In the past lawyers were directly recruited as District Judges. If the Government want that there should be proper persons at the head of the district judiciary, they should recruit at least one-third of the number of District Magistrates directly from the bar. I do not want to speak about this in greater detail. My point is that this Government should frame rules and regulations in the matter of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive for the guidance of themselves and the future governments. What is happening now is that the Hon. Chief Minister has his own opinion in certain matters and the Hon. Law Minister has his own opinion. Even to-day I do not know who is really in charge of the administration of justice and law. There seems to be a subtle division of this portfolio between the Chief Minister and the Law Minister. The Hon. Chief Minister is not, and will not be likely to be, present in the House to hear us. Perhaps it is difficult for a non-judicial man to understand the finer aspects of law."

"I wish to say a few words about Prosecuting Inspectors, because this Demand covers them also. When questions were asked about them, the Hon. Minister replied that they were working directly under the District Collector. But we find that they have to send their diaries to the District Superintendent of Police. They are full-time Government officers who are appointed by the District Magistrate. Only the appointment has to be approved by the Government. It is better that recruitment to the posts of

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Prosecuting Inspectors is done by the Public Service Commission or directly by the Government instead of the Police Officer recommending and the District Magistrate appointing."

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Law. In their anxiety to separate the Judiciary from the Executive, I understand that the Government want to make a sweeping change in the Nilgiris District. We in the Nilgiris are not surprised about things said about that district. One Minister said that no land need be assigned for another ten years. Another Minister said that no college would be established there. To-day there is a great agitation going on in the Nilgiris against the contemplated move of the Government to abolish the Subordinate Judge's Court in Ootacamund. This is a very serious matter. I know there will be a District Munsif's Court. What can one District Munsif do when Gudalur and Coonoor are included in his jurisdiction? It will take a long time to dispose of cases and there will be a large number of cases pending.

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"I do not object to the minor changes that have been made. Let us examine what will be the fate of the litigant public. For all appeals they will have to go to Coimbatore. Sir, you know the conditions in the Nilgiris and the climate of the Nilgiris. You know the difficulties of a man going to Coimbatore for an appeal. If there is an adjournment of the case, he has to stay on there. The climate at Coimbatore is quite different from that in the Nilgiris. If the Government have any idea of making a sweeping change in the judiciary of the Nilgiris, let them not touch the Subordinate Judge's court in Ootacamund. I went through this matter, when I came to know of the proposed change, along with some of the lawyers and gentlemen connected with courts. I have taken the opinion of the rural people also. They are all of one mind that it will be a great injustice done by the Government if they are to adopt the proposed course. Apart from all this, the Government themselves have been anxious to do something for the Nilgiris. They wanted to make Ootacamund a tourist centre. Naturally then there will be a lot of people who will be drawn to this town of Ootacamund during the season and afterwards also. If these people are to go to Coimbatore for appeals, it will make things difficult for them. In fact, the people of Ootacamund and the people of the district are contemplating to have a very big mass meeting on the 2nd of April to send a representation to the Government and the Hon. Minister. (Interruption). It is to oppose the proposal of the Government to abolish the Subordinate Judge's Court in Ootacamund. The Government want to take away the Subordinate Judge and put in his place a District Munsif. If a District Munsif is put in there, it will be impossible for him to cover the whole district and do justice. If he is in Ootacamund for two days, he has to go to Gudalur for the other two days. The pendency will increase. This will be a great drawback for the people of the Nilgiris. As you, yourself, know, Sir, it is a backward district which has not

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got all the facilities that are required. Even though the Nilgiris supplies all the electricity to the various districts, it is not given the ordinary facilities. I request Government, on behalf of the people of the Nilgiris, to reconsider their decision and see that the Subordinate Judge's Court is allowed to remain in Ootacamund."

SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Members have referred in a certain manner to the High Court, to the Government, to the authority of this House, and to several other things. But it was very right that you pulled them up and made them understand that the Demand 'Administration of Justice' did not involve a discussion or a criticism of the conduct of judges. At any rate it does leave that impression from certain recent proceedings, though I am not going to discuss the conduct of any judge in the light of the debate that has taken place. It will be well to remember that judges are the custodians of liberty and justice. But while that is so, judges, schoolmasters, and, to a certain extent, Speakers of Assemblies, barring your noble exception, are bound to be priggish and somewhat too conscious of their authority. Slight remarks made here and there, consistent with their duty and their function, being an arm of the Constitution themselves, should not be discussed on the floor of this House which would only make it look more absurd than what people have felt. Really we are passing through a stage when we have to make traditions for this country in the matter of administration of justice and general administration. Of course, Governments are bound to be very imperious. They have a beard which they feel cannot be singed. We do make legislations for both economic as well as social progress. When we make new legislations, for which there are no traditions, they are bound to have some loopholes. Usually, the tendency of judges is not to look at it with a view to the progress that we have got to achieve but only to the legal jurisprudence."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is nothing but criticising a judge. This is only another way. The hon. Member speaks in English whereas the other hon. Member who spoke some time back spoke in Tamil."

SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI :—" I leave it, Sir. We have got to be a little more discreet, because these are things which are bound to happen."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This House has no power to criticise the action of judges. So also, judges have no power to criticise legislatures. I have seen in papers several judges criticising the legislatures. Judges can criticise only legislations and not the legislative bodies. In England during the first quarter of the 19th century there have been attempts by Judges to criticise the House of Commons. Now judges in England do not criticise the House of Commons, but they criticise only the legislations. Judges have power to criticise legislations and not the legislative bodies."

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SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI :—" I bow to your ruling, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not a ruling but is only a statement."

SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI :—" What I wish to state is that these are things which are bound to happen over which we need not be very much rattled, because we have to make traditions and just arrive at a working balance after which there will be no more disturbance."

" With regard to the actual things covered by this Demand, I would like to point out to the Government that the salaries of the subordinate judiciary, after their revision by the Government, are really such as not to make the judiciary feel independent. I do know a number of judges personally who find it very difficult to carry on with the salaries they are paid and yet be independent. Unfortunately, they too seem to have got married and have a number of children. To maintain the standard of life which they are expected to, I do not think the salaries, say, of Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 for the District Munsif and Rs. 600 for a Subordinate Judge are enough for them to be very independent of others. Naturally there are influences playing upon them sometimes."

" The next thing that I would like to impress on the Government is that in the matter of the separation of the judiciary, all has been done, and the scheme has been functioning well for over a year now and particularly in some districts very efficiently. But the dignity necessary for the court is not yet afforded by the Government by proper authority being given to them to deal with certain matters. They are not given furniture and premises. They are housed in very awkward-looking and probably most undignified quarters. They have no appearance of a court at all. Usually when powers are taken away from the Revenue Department, they have some jealousy about these new creations in the magistracy. The third thing I would say is that the magistracy should be given protection. It occurred in Tirupathi that a particular magistrate was beaten, and on private enquiry it was found that the Police would not take action for some time. The magistrate was actually beaten in the street. I am speaking about the honorary magistrate."

" Then, Sir, regarding the Assistant Public Prosecutors there is an anomaly. A person who has put in three years' service is made a Sub-Magistrate and is started on a salary of Rs. 200. But another person who has put in five years' service at the bar, and who had lot of work throughout the district as an Assistant Public Prosecutor, is not given any status by way of salary. Sir, it is high time that these honorary magistrates' posts are abolished, and the committees which are formed might also be abolished."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member can say all this tomorrow."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The hon. Member can speak on this on the 29th March when the Appropriation Bill will be discussed."

SRI T. K. T. N. R. TATACHARI :—" With your permission, Sir, I will speak on this then."

" In the matter of process service in civil courts, I should like to point out to the Government that this is a most inefficient service. The dignity of the court and the civilisation of a people are to be measured by the effectiveness of the processes issued. I would suggest that this service should be replaced by a regular police reserve which would be more effective in effecting these processes. I thank you, Sir."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, with reference to this Demand, I am glad to find that there are a number of items on which, instead of criticising the Government, we can congratulate them. One item is the separation of the judiciary from the executive. The other is the additional remuneration that is to be given to copyists and process servers. These are very necessary. Regarding the separation of the judiciary from the executive, while I congratulate the Government on the step they have taken, I should like the Government to make haste and see that this scheme is introduced throughout the State. I think half the number of the districts have had this separation. I should like the Government to quickly introduce the scheme in the other districts of the State. Sir, it is very necessary that the judiciary should be well paid so that they can maintain their prestige, status and independence. For instance, the salary of the Sub-Magistrate was very low. It could not attract the right type of men who were required for such posts. They were given, I understand, Rs. 150, and now their salary is increased to Rs. 200. Even Rs. 200 in these days of high cost of living is not at all sufficient for a Sub-Magistrate. It is very desirable that the salary of the Sub-Magistrate is raised to Rs. 300."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Hon. Members get only Rs. 150."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" That is not the criterion. We are merely honorary workers, and what we get is merely an allowance for our cars. We are not getting it as salary. But these Magistrates have to depend on their salary for their maintenance."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What hon. Members get is styled 'salary'."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" It is called salary but it is only a conveyance allowance. It is a misnomer to call it salary so far as we are concerned. With reference to the separation of the judiciary from the executive, I entirely support my hon. Friend Mr. Salam in requesting the Government to see that

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one-third of the appointments are reserved for the members of the Bar. He rightly pointed out that it was not necessary to have only men who had administrative experience. A District Magistrate must above all be well versed in law, and it is the lawyer who will be able to discharge the duties better than a mere administrative officer.

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"Again, I request the Government to see that this separation is made complete. The Government have gone only half-way now. At present there are two sets of Magistrates—Judicial Magistrates and non-Judicial Magistrates. I would like the Government of this State to set an example to the whole of India by undertaking a reform which will make the separation of the judiciary complete even, if necessary, by amending certain laws.

"Coming to the question of additional remuneration for copyists, it is these copyists that are suffering very great hardship. They made some representations to the Government for additional remuneration and I am glad that the Government have acceded to some of their demands. The Hon. Minister is aware that there are many other demands which have not yet been met. I hope the Government will examine them and concede them as far as possible. I do not know whether these posts have been made pensionable. (Interruption.) They have been made pensionable, but still there are certain other demands which I hope the Hon. Minister will examine and do justice to them.

"Sir, there is a certain feeling in the minds of the people that harmonious relationship is not being maintained between the judiciary and the executive. It is a very unhappy state of affairs. It is the duty of the Government to take steps to allay such feelings and to assure the public that the judiciary and the executive are moving on harmonious terms."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member wants a Press Communiqué to be issued?"

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"It is not merely by Press Communiqués that such feelings can be wiped out. The Hon. Minister is aware that the judiciary and the executive are the two very important limbs of administration and there must be no clash between the two. The two must work harmoniously in the interests of the well-being of the people of the State."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. the Law Minister. While doing so, I wish to invite the attention of the Government to certain procedure adopted in selecting Members to the High Court Bench."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It does not come under this Demand."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"I do not propose to discuss the conduct of the Judges."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"I think the appointment of Judges is not made by this Government."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Last year in the Budget session I spoke on this subject at length. The Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon both raised a point of order. But the Hon. Speaker was kind enough to give a ruling in my favour saying that I could talk about the procedure of appointment without touching on the conduct of the judges."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, the function of this Government so far as appointment of Judges is concerned is only advisory. However, the question does not arise in Supplementary Demands."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"It is a violation of article 217 of the Constitution. That is why I wish to draw the attention of the Government to this fact and request them to rectify the procedure."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But who should do that?"

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"This Government must change the procedure. They are now following a procedure outlined in section 220 of the Government of India Act, 1935, which is contrary to article 217 of the Constitution."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"It does not form part of the Supplementary Demands."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's observations should be confined to what is contained in the Supplementary Demands."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, we are entitled to talk about the District Courts, Munsifs' Courts, Sub-Courts, etc. I am a Member of this House and I am entitled to advise this Government. This is a votable item."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It can be discussed to-morrow."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"Even to-day it can be discussed, Sir. I am only requesting the Government to do certain things which are not connected with the High Court. The High Court may have its own rules of conduct of business. But here I am requesting the Government to observe certain procedure."

MR. SPEAKER:—"When the main Demand comes up for consideration, the hon. Member can speak about it."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"The Demand will never be reached, Sir. If the Hon. Speaker assures me that that Demand will be taken up for discussion, I shall stop here."

"The salary of copyists in the District Courts is very insufficient. They have represented their grievances and I request the Hon. the Law Minister to attend to them and redress their grievances."

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"The ruling of the Chair makes us deviate from the course of our speech. (Laughter.) The work of the District Courts and the Sub-Courts is supervised by the High Court. One High Court Judge is in charge of supervision of work in three or four districts."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not covered by this Demand."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"My submission is that they should not do certain things which are illegal. Article 217 of the Constitution lays down the qualifications for a High Court Judgeship. It is stated clearly that the person recruited should be one from the Bar with ten years' experience or one from the Judicial Court with ten years' experience or one with experience in both fields."

MR. SPEAKER:—"What the hon. Member has stated is not covered by this Demand."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"I request the Government to conform to the provisions of the Constitution when they make appointments or recommendations for appointment to the High Court Bench."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have expressed an opinion that we should confine ourselves to the subject-matter of the Supplementary Demands. My remarks will go beyond that."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Other things can be discussed to-morrow."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am afraid such an important Demand may not be reached at all."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is for the House to decide whether we can finish the Education Demand in two hours and take up the Demand 'Administration of Justice' afterwards."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The Leaders of Parties may come to a conclusion on this matter."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Leaders of Parties are here. I have no objection to any arrangement if they agree."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Leader of the Opposition may express his opinion. I have no objection."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"Sir, you may meet the wishes of the hon. Members of the Assembly by regulating the time allotted to each hon. Member in such a way as to secure one hour for the discussion of the Demand 'Administration of Justice'."

MR. SPEAKER:—"One hour I shall allow."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, Education is a very important subject and I am sure there are many hon.

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Members who want to speak on that Demand. I do not think it will be possible for us to spare any time for discussing the Demand 'Administration of Justice'."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Not even an hour?"

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"We are in your hands, Sir. I do not know how you will regulate the debate. So far as one can see, even one day will not be enough for Education. Hon. Members will speak about schools, colleges, etc."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We can spare one hour at least for this Demand."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"We can sit for seven hours, Sir."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"We can sit from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m."

MR. SPEAKER:—"To-morrow at 5 p.m. the rest of the Demands will be guillotined."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition are accommodative to some extent. I want to tell the hon. Gentleman that we stand up here only to protect and maintain the dignity and prestige of the High Court. Therefore, I may be given a chance to speak on this Demand to-morrow."

* SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Supplementary Demand which has been moved by the Hon. the Minister for Law. One of the main items covered by this Demand is the necessity for paying a large amount of money to the lawyers who are engaged on behalf of the Government. There has been a large number of suits consequent on some of the Acts that have been passed, for instance, the Zamindari Abolition Act and the Rent Reduction Act. People have been going over here and seeking an interim injunction order from the High Court until the question of inclusion of certain lands in either estates or minor inams is settled. For example, some of the proprietors whose lands do not comprise a whole village have approached the Board of Revenue on appeal against the judgment of the Assistant Settlement Officer. In some cases the Assistant Settlement Officers have found that some parts of the villages do not come under the definition of 'estate'. The question now is whether the Board of Revenue have got power to act upon the finding given or whether they can practically not be influenced by the decision of the Assistant Settlement Officer. An amendment to the Rent Reduction Act is, therefore, necessary. If that is done, waste of money on litigation can be prevented. Several cases from my own district have been filed before the High Court. When I interviewed some of the Members of the Board of Revenue, it was felt that it was up to the Hon. Minister for Law to bring in an amending Bill providing for a direct approach to the Civil Courts. Such an amending Bill is necessary. I wholeheartedly support the Demand, Sir."

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4 p.m. JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say only a few words lest my interruption in the course of the discussion should be misunderstood. I am one of those who hold the view, and I am uncompromising in that view, that nothing should be done or said to affect the freedom and the dignity of the Judges, be they of the High Court or the Subordinate Courts, because the Courts are the real protectors and custodians of the liberties and freedom of the citizens. If we make any precedent by attacking the actions and views of the Judges, we do not know where it will end. Even though the Constitution may not speak of the Subordinate Judges, I say we must create a tradition and precedent to avoid discussion on the actions and opinions expressed by the Judges of the Courts in their judgment. That is my strong view."

"Incidentally, I want to say a few words on one or two points covered by the Demand that is placed before us. The separation of judiciary from the executive is a subject that has been agitating the minds of the people for generations. Now, this popular Government have not been able to carry out this business in as quick a manner as is expected of them. They had the opportunity and time to effect complete separation fairly long ago. It is regrettable that they have not completed the work even at this stage. I hope that they will expedite the matter and effect complete separation before long. The Hon. Minister for Law spoke of the large number of cases coming before the Courts as against the Government."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I did not say 'against the Government'. I said that a large number of cases are coming in in which the Government are impleaded as parties."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"Whatever it is, I want to ask the Hon. Minister what it is due to. Is it due to the fact that the Government are not bestowing all the care and attention which they ought to bestow when they pass their orders? Is it on account of the many loopholes that are left, the people have started litigations against the orders of the Government? While we are discussing this question, I want to urge another important point regarding the separation of judiciary. The salaries of these Judges of the Subordinate Courts must be sufficiently high so that they may be enabled to keep up their dignity and their freedom. As I said already, they are the real custodians of the liberties of the people and those people occupying such an important position as that must be kept above want and must be enabled to keep up their dignity. Therefore, sufficiently high salary must be paid to these Subordinate Judges of the Judiciary."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rather in a difficult position to answer all the questions that have been raised here, or just raised and then left out for one reason or other. This has given the impression that something has been raised. Sir, it was pointed out by you that many of the subjects which were raised or which were about to be raised did

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not pertain strictly to the Supplementary Demand made before the House. Apart from the question whether it is within our jurisdiction to consider such matters or not, as you pointed out, questions of policy are generally not to be discussed in Supplementary Demands. Even with regard to the separation of the judiciary from the executive, it is only a question of policy. This was started three years ago and this subject was dealt with at great length even during the general discussion on the budget. So, there is nothing new about the question of policy to be discussed."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"You have started it three years ago. What about its completion?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I request the Leader of the Opposition to pardon me and bear with me for some time and remind me if I have omitted to answer his point with regard to the completion of the scheme. Sir, I am rather in a hesitant position as to where I should begin and where I should end. I entirely agree with the Leader of the Opposition and many of the hon. Members also that we should be very zealous to guard the dignity and greatness of our Courts, the High Court or any other Court. Nobody should be more particular about guarding the dignity of the judiciary than this House. Because, the strength of the Government is derived from this House. The Government means not merely its own Ministers sitting on the floor of the Legislature or the Secretariat. The Government is a combination of the Judiciary, the Executive and the Legislature. The success of a good Government depends on the harmonious working of these three together. So it is wrong on the part of anybody to start with an assumption—if there is such an assumption—that all these three are the natural enemies of one another, one fighting against another, and say that the Government or the Executive is against the Judiciary and both are against the Legislature. This is a thing which should never be assumed—not that I say that it is assumed now—because no Government can get along and not even thought of. Because no harmonious relationship between these three component parts, viz., the Legislature, Judiciary and the Executive, are complementary to one another. This House must certainly be very zealous of guarding the prestige of the High Court, the prestige of itself and the prestige of the Government, and I entirely agree with the views expressed by some of the hon. Members. At the same time, we have also to remind ourselves of the limitations of each and we must also draw a line where it should be drawn and say, 'Thus far and no farther'. Each of these component and complementary parts must also know its limitations. When one tries to exceed the other, naturally there will be an upsetting of the equilibrium which might have been the reason for certain of the remarks made here. Suppose the Legislature passes an Act. It is the function of the High Court to interpret this Act. The intention of the Legislature in a particular section has to be decided by the wording of the section and not by the speeches made

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in this House. Whether it is an official Bill or a non-official Bill, the intention of the Legislature may be a particular thing and the Judges acting on the wording of the various sections of the legislation may interpret it in an absolutely different manner. In such cases, this House takes notice of it and says, 'We intended such and such a course to be adopted but the Courts have interpreted the matter in a different way. It has been made possible to abide by that interpretation which is not our intention. Naturally, we must enforce our intention in the matter.' It has been laid down in a series of decisions by the High Courts that the speeches made in the Legislature can never be quoted to show what the Legislature intended and the Judges can only act by the wording of the Act. This, when a legislation is passed, each Court interprets it in its own way. In such cases, we take up the question of amending the Act in such a way as to leave no doubt with regard to the interpretation of our intentions so that the Judges may not possibly say that our intentions are not properly made out. If we do this, certainly this is not going against the Judiciary. In this connexion, I would like to remind this House of the speech made by our Prime Minister some time ago in Delhi. He said, 'I do not care what the High Court or the Supreme Court or the Privy Council may say. If the Parliament takes up a particular stand in respect of some of the reforms, we shall get it carried out.' That is what he said in Delhi. Recently, the Patna High Court has held that the Zamindari Abolition Act passed by the Bihar Legislature is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. What has the Prime Minister of India said about this matter in the Parliament? He said, 'Certainly, that was not the intention of the Legislature, nor was it the intention of the Government. We must somehow or other, carry out important agrarian reforms. If the High Court or the Supreme Court has said like that, we shall amend the Constitution, to see that we have the legislation that we want or the people want.' If the Prime Minister says like that, is it to be taken that it is contempt of the Bihar High Court or the Supreme Court? I do not think that it is so. The ultimate responsibility for maintaining law and order in the State rests with the Government which is invested with that power by this House. It may be that the Judges gave decisions saying, 'Well, this is a mistake that has been committed by you. What you have done ought not to have been done according to law.' Is it not open to the Government to do things properly and rectify the mistakes very kindly pointed out by the Judges? Does that mean that we are circumventing the Judiciary? It is not so. If we set right the defects pointed out by the Judges and bring forward legislation with the best of intentions to maintain law and order or some other matter which is necessary for public good, is it to be interpreted that we are circumventing the Legislature or the Judiciary? If it is interpreted like that, I should say that it is really a most uncharitable interpretation. This is the first thing that I want to put before the hon. Members of this House. If we look at this question from this point of view, I am sure that much of the misunderstanding that is likely to be created by

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certain pronouncements recently made could be avoided. If there is only a little bit of charity in our thought, it will be easy to realize that there is no other particular motive or intention on the part of the Government except to secure proper conditions of existence for the people to get on. Sir, I do not want to say anything more about dignity and prestige of the High Court. If we are not going to maintain their dignity and prestige our existence will be gone. The Government have hundreds of prosecutions in the various courts of the State. If the Government will not respect the orders of these Courts, how are we to get along? So, it will be far from the idea of any Government worth its name to do anything which would in any way endanger the prestige, dignity, power and influence which the Courts of Justice ought to command. I should say that our judicial administration has been a matter of absolute pride for us. It has been a pride for every citizen of this State. Nothing has been done to detract from the dignity belonging to the Judiciary, whether it is the High Court or the Subordinate Courts. Nothing has been done for which we have to hang our heads down. The Government have not done anything about which they need be ashamed or anything by mistake which they ought not to have done."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Please come to the Supplementary Demands."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I will come to it now. As some of the hon. Members made a reference to the Judiciary, I was led to say something in reply."

"Regarding the remarks of the hon. Gentleman Janab Mohammed Abdul Salam, I feel that the hon. Gentleman's remarks always deserve special care and attention and I shall reserve my answer. (Laughter.)"

"The hon. Gentleman Janab Majid said that our Courts had become Courts of Writs. He added that this was a new feature and formerly there were not many cases calling for writs. Sir, there must be writs; otherwise, life will become miserable. The Leader of the Opposition said that the number of suits had increased and the Government were one of the parties in many of the suits. He asked why this was so. Sir, the increase in the number of suits is a very good sign of progress. When we were students in the Law College studying Torts, we were surprised that there were no cases of Torts in India at all. We seldom used to find anybody exercising his or her rights in Courts. If a man got his finger damaged in a railway compartment by the falling of the shutters, he used to take it as an act of God and never thought that it was due to the negligence on the part of the railway staff that such a thing had occurred. So, it was never our practice to exercise our rights before. The question of Torts was known to us in our country only as students and as lawyers no one ever knew anything of Torts. But in a country like England, it is not the case. It is instinctive in an Englishman to exercise his rights, to fight for his rights, whenever he feels that there is infringement of his rights. He at once goes to a Court of Law and tries to

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establish his rights. What are the Fundamental Rights? They are rights which every one must enjoy. But they need clarification and it will take time. The interpretation of the Fundamental Rights has gone to such an extent that even the anti-Bigamy Act is said to go against the Constitution. It is asked, 'When a Muslim can have four wives, why not a Hindu have four? Why this discrimination?' One of the judges in a recent case has said that if a Muslim can have four wives, a Hindu also can have and so the Act is void under the Constitution. I do not know what is going to happen to my hon. Friend, Sri Kaleswara Rao's anti-Bigamy Act in our State; the validity of this has been questioned in the High Court on the ground that its provisions go against the Fundamental Rights. It has been said that the Act seeks to discriminate between one community and another. In such a case, the Government do become a party either unconsciously or necessarily, for it is the legislation that is being attacked. The newly won freedom and also the intelligent and frank discussion that each legislation is subject to in the Legislature awaken the people and they feel that they must establish their rights by going to Courts of Law. Naturally, therefore, litigation has increased. Then, Sir, there is the Indian Penal Code which deals with offences like adultery. Section 497 deals with this and the validity of this Section is questioned in the High Court on the ground that it goes against the Constitution. In a case of adultery, the section lays down that the man concerned alone can be punished and not the woman. The contention now is that this provision seeks to discriminate between man and woman whereas the Constitution assures equality to all irrespective of sex. Here again, the Government come in as a party because it involves an interpretation of the Fundamental Rights. So, Sir, we need not be afraid of writs or the number of writs issued by the High Court. In a certain case, it has been decided that questions involving Fundamental Rights need not be gone into by the Subordinate Courts but that they will be taken up by the High Court. We need not, therefore, become nervous about the increase in the number of writs. These are the early stages of our freedom and, therefore, there will be many cases where people would like to have their rights established. After a few years, things will settle down for by then the Fundamental Rights enunciated in the Constitution will have been clarified. We need not say that our Courts have become Courts of writs.

"As regards the State Prosecutors not being permitted to practise against the Government, Sir, it is even now the rule that the Public Prosecutor, Madras, cannot take up any case against the Government because his jurisdiction is the entire State. The Crown Prosecutor is now called State Prosecutor and his jurisdiction is the City of Madras. It has been the common practice ever since the institution of the Crown Prosecutors that the Crown Prosecutor can take up cases arising outside the City limits since his jurisdiction is confined only to the City. It will be very hard for him if he is not allowed to do so especially when there is no work for him in the Sessions. Therefore, he has been permitted

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to take up cases which fall outside his jurisdiction. Sir, we have said that Additional Public Prosecutors are appointed to the Sub-Courts. These Additional Public Prosecutors may have some three or four cases in a month or perhaps a dozen for the whole year which will not get them even a hundred or hundred and fifty rupees a month. They are able criminal lawyers. If we say that they cannot appear in cases against the Government, we may not get efficient men for these posts. So, we have said that if there are cases which are not likely to come up before the Assistant Sessions Judge, where they are required to work for the Government, they can take up defence briefs. We have taken care to see that they do not appear against the Government in cases which fall within the normal range of their official duties. Such rules are already there and there is nothing new that we have now introduced.

"Sir, the hon. Gentleman, Janab Salam said one very good thing. Myself and the hon. Gentleman, Janab Salam, are very good at talking principles. But when it comes to a question of ourselves practising these principles, we are very doubtful of our own principles. He said that whenever we did a thing it must not only be good and to our satisfaction but others also must realize that something good had been done. I entirely agree with him, Sir. To the extent possible, we are trying to do whatever we think is good and which people also think is good. But how far, the hon. Gentleman, Janab Salam practises it himself, I cannot say. He raised objection to the present system of recruitment of District Magistrates. He said, 'You never took up this reform; it was Sri Prakasam that did it'. I am very glad, Sir, about his post-mortem admiration for the hon. Member, Sri Prakasam. (Laughter.) I know how the hon. Gentleman, Janab Salam was dealing with the hon. Member Sri Prakasam when the latter was sitting on these Treasury Benches and I cannot forget how he was attacking his administration. I am, therefore, surprised at his post-mortem admiration for Sri Prakasam."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—"On a point of order, Sir, when the hon. Member is still in our midst, is the Hon. the Minister right, both in his language and purport, in using the word 'post-mortem' in reference to the hon. Member, Sri Prakasam?" (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"That is no point of order." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Sir, we are referring to the hon. Member, Sri Prakasam's admiration. When we discuss his policies or pay compliments to his work as Chief Minister, certainly it is a sort of post-mortem admiration since his administration lasts no longer. Sir, I had to make reference to this because he said: 'You do not take credit for this reform; it was hon. Member, Sri Prakasam that appointed a committee and it gave a report which you have not accepted in full.' Yes, Sir, We appoint a committee to go into a particular question. It submits a report.

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The Government accept only such of the recommendations as are practicable of implementation. If the Government should accept a report in its entirety, then there is no need for a Government at all. The committee can be given plenary powers to dispose of things. Committees are generally appointed to go into particular questions. They investigate and submit reports. They are examined by the Government and action is taken. He said that the Committee recommended that District Magistrates should be directly recruited and asked: 'You have given the go-by to that principle; are not lawyers fit to be Judges and are not lawyers fit to be Ministers?'. This is the question that the hon. Member posed before us. It is true, Sir, that the Committee made such a recommendation. But what was the particular motive behind the Government in deciding that the District Magistrates need not be recruited from the Bar? If the District Magistrates are to be recruited from the Bar, Sir, let me point out that there is ample scope for us to extend patronage. If the hon. Gentleman Janab Salam's argument is right according to him, according to me it is wrong for direct recruitment will give room to patronage being extended to known persons. I am sure if the Government had accepted this principle, such a charge would have been levelled against them. If the Government had wanted to extend patronage, as they have been charged in the past, then there would have been no more convenient occasion than this. There were as many as fourteen District Magistrates appointed. If the Law Minister or the Chief Minister, as the hon. Gentleman, Janab Salam put it, had wanted, they could have distributed these posts among their own men. It would have been the finest job for him, a kuishi job for them. But that was not the case. I want the House to understand that under the scheme for Separation of Judiciary from the Executive, the District Magistrate has only administrative functions. Appeals from the Courts of Sub-Magistrates go up before the Sub-divisional Magistrates. Appeals from First-class Magistrates will be heard by the Sessions Judge so that the District Magistrate has no judicial functions. That is why we have appointed only one District Magistrate for the two big districts of Chingleput and North Arcot. Chittoor and Nellore also have only one District Magistrate. Their main work is only administrative. We have started on this reform, Sir, without amending any of the provisions of the existing Acts. If hon. Members had watched the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, they would have found that the Bill introduced by the Government of Bombay for the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive sought to amend the Criminal Procedure Code. They amend it in such a way that the Leader of the Opposition here cannot say that we are very conservative so far as this reform is concerned. If he had watched the proceedings, he would have said, I am sure, that the Bombay legislation was far less advanced than ours. I want the House to understand this. I am not fishing for compliments. No State in India has taken up this reform so earnestly as we have done. Only nine more districts remain to be taken up out of the twenty-six districts that we have. We

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have introduced separation in a majority of the districts. Five or six more districts will be taken up in the first week of May next for the introduction of the scheme of separation. So, Sir, we are ahead of others. Coming to hon. Gentleman Janab Salam's point, the work of the District Magistrate is purely administrative unlike in the case of Sessions Judges and High Court Judges who are purely judicial officers. The District Magistrate has to supervise the work of the Sub-Magistrates. The tradition that we have built up all through has been that the District Magistrate should control and give advice to the Sub-Magistrates. When a civilian was posted as Subdivisional Magistrate soon after his passing I.C.S. examination, the District Magistrate would call him and give him instructions as to how he should go about his work. Sir, this is not an experiment that we have taken up. We are not going to experiment with this. This is going to be a permanent thing and there is no risk of its being re-examined. Every Subordinate Judge is an Assistant Sessions Judge and, therefore, is a person with experience of criminal matters. We thought it would be desirable to have such men as District Magistrates whose work is to supervise the work of Sub-Magistrates. We thought that to start with, lawyers might not be quite fit. On the other hand, of the 220 Sub-Magistrates recruited by the Government, eighty per cent are from the Bar.

I agree with the hon. Lady Member Begum Saheba that the salary we give to the Sub-Magistrates is very low. But I may state that that was the pay of the subordinate magistracy before. Even now the Deputy Tahsildars in places where the separation has not come into effect are getting Rs. 150. They naturally ask us: 'When you propose giving Rs. 200 to persons who are going to be recruited for the magistracy and who will be doing only one side of the work, why give only Rs. 150 to us who are doing both magisterial and revenue work? We are in a worse position'. But when we said that only lawyers with a minimum of three years standing would be recruited to the magistracy we found that such lawyers might not be willing to accept the job for a salary of Rs. 150 unless better prospects were given. We have got proposals on hand which will come before you tomorrow to increase their pay from Rs. 150—200 to Rs. 200—300 with an annual increment of Rs. 10 and make them eligible for appointment by transfer to the posts of District Munsifs. We hope there will be sufficient prospects for the direct recruits.

Sir, of the 13 or 14 posts of District Magistrates, we have filled up 6 or 7 posts. We have requested the High Court to post only Senior Subordinate Judges. It has been made a layer in between the Subordinate Judge and the District Judge. Those who are in the list of District Judges are appointed as District Magistrates and they can go on promotion as District Judges. This is the reason behind it. The idea was not to give the go-by to the Rajah Ayyar Committee Report.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Salam said that the Government have not framed rules and they have left things to hang in the air. He was not good enough to ask me whether

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there were any rules framed for these things, before making that remark. He might have asked the Hon. Minister for Public Works about the rules framed for the use of the Rajaji Hall. He has not asked me what were the rules framed for the separation of judiciary. We have framed rules and it is according to these rules that the appointments are made. It is based on these rules that the Public Service Commission invited applications. It is according to these rules that the Public Service Commission selected candidates for the Magistrates' posts. And by these rules Government have absolved themselves of the responsibility for these appointments. It is easy for the Government to keep the right of appointment with themselves, because as I said, we have not made any amendments to the various codes. If we were to wait for the amendment of these codes which are 50 or 60 in number, that would have taken us three or four years to start this reform. It was by executive orders that we made these changes, and therefore it would have been easy for us to keep this power of appointing Magistrates with us. But that was not what we did. We asked the Public Services Commission to select the candidates and made the High Court the appointing authority and not the Government. We did not want Government to go anywhere near the judicial machinery. We left everything to the High Court—appointment, transfer, promotion, etc., Government having nothing to do with it so that there might not be the least suspicion about it. We have therefore framed rules for these things. (An hon. Member: Now the hon. Member Mr. Salam is satisfied that there are rules.) Sir it is not a question of satisfying any particular individual. Certain questions have been raised during the debate. It may be the opinion of the Member who referred to it or it might be the opinions by his friends. But it is my duty to explain the things we have done to the House through you, Sir, and to others through the kind Press."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"Are they comprehensive rules?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Yes, Sir. Comprehensive rules for the higher judicial service have been framed. They are under consideration and will be published soon. Rules have been framed not only for Subordinate Magistrates but also for District Magistrates, Subordinate Judges and District Judges. They will be published very soon. Pending the publication of these rules, *ad hoc* rules have been framed in consultation with the High Court and with their full concurrence in these matters."

"Sir, the hon. Member Sri Muniswami Pillay made certain references about the Nilgiris district in the matter of abolition of certain courts or establishment of certain other courts. We have been entirely guided in this matter by the number and nature of the suits in each court so that the simultaneous system will be applied to the Nilgiris district, as we have applied to certain other districts. This has been applied to certain District 'Munsifs' Courts where the civil work is light. Under this arrangement the

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same officer sitting in the same court would be a Civil Judicial Officer and a Criminal Judicial Officer at the same time. The existing sub-court at Ootacamund will be replaced by a Court of District Munsif-cum-Subdivisional Magistrate who will exercise Civil and First-class Criminal jurisdiction over the entire district. This might be a sort of local complaint. But very soon people will realise that it is not a hardship but it will be to their ultimate good.

"Then, Sir, reference was made to the honorary magistrates although it does not come within the scope of this supplementary demand. On the report of the Rajah Ayyar Committee the proposal of the Government was to abolish Honorary Magistrates altogether at least in the areas where separation of the judiciary from the executive has been effected. But hon. Members of the legislature say that these Honorary Magistrates are doing good work—they are doing good work actually—and a number of petty cases could be disposed of easily by these Honorary Magistrates. The system is therefore being continued."

"Then, Sir, the hon. Lady Member Begum Saheba and the Leader of the Opposition said that the separation has not yet been completed. As I said there are some more districts where this reform still remains to be introduced for very valid reasons. It will not be possible for us to find officers for all districts immediately as we take only senior Subordinate Judges. It will not be possible for us all of a sudden to get officers for all these districts. And further the conditions are not the same in all the districts. I must frankly take the House into confidence and say that I will certainly hesitate and take a little more time to introduce separation in the Circars districts than what we have taken to introduce separation in certain other districts, namely, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and other places. In fact I have denied this privilege to my own district, Malabar, because we have to pay a little more attention to districts like Malabar and the Circars. It will be better to go by steps than to rush in where angels fear to tread."

"Then, Sir, there is this question of friction between the executive magistracy and the judicial magistracy. It is a thing which exists everywhere. We have effected the separation by executive orders. The Bombay Government have done it by legislation. That legislation gives much more power to the executive magistrate than what we have given. The principle that we have adopted in this matter is: Where a question of trial comes, the person who is to investigate and charge should never be the person to try; wherever a question of decision comes it goes to the judicial Magistrate; where a question of action comes it goes to the executive Magistrate. There will be no question of want of co-operation in these matters."

"Then, Sir, with regard to these copyists, we have made their posts pensionable. Those who have put in a service of 25 years will be eligible for full pension and those who have put in less than 25 years of service will get proportionate pension. This

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have. Leave privileges have also been given to them as in the case of any other Government servants, their pay being treated as Rs. 65 for purposes of leave, etc. These are the concessions that have been granted to them. They may not be adequate. But this is something because they had not these concessions before.

"Sir, these are the only answers that I can give to the various points raised during the debate. I hope the hon. Member Mr. Majid will withdraw his cut motion." (Hon. Members:—"Very satisfactory replies.")

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, after hearing the speech of the Hon. Minister I feel, you could have permitted me to go on speaking as I spoke on the subject. However we are thankful to him for the admirable manner in which he has replied to the issues which the hon. Members raised during the course of the discussion on this Demand and I request the permission 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 further sum not exceeding Rs. 10,43,300 under Demand XII—Administration of Justice.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

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 further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,16,400 under Demand XVII—Public Health.'

"Sir, this is only a small sum which is required for the rural water supply scheme. Originally we estimated that we will be spending only about 37 lakhs of rupees or so but the Board of Revenue has estimated that we will be actually requiring about 82 lakhs of rupees. The excess that is required will be met from the rural water supply fund and other savings also. We want now only about 5 lakhs and 16 thousand rupees. I am sure hon. Members will appreciate the amount that we have spent this year on rural water supply. As it was a dire necessity we have spent much beyond our original estimate, about 42 lakhs of rupees, the bulk of which will be met from the rural water supply fund."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,16,400 under Demand XVII—Public Health.'

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"On a point of information, Sir. May I know how long this absentee-landlordism and the practice of absentee Ministers will continue and how long will some Minister be moving the Demands on behalf of other Ministers. We are finding it difficult to speak . . ."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"I am going to guillotine all the demands . . ."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, I am speaking about Hon. Dr. Rajan not being present to move the Demand. I would like to know where he is, what is his condition, whether he has started for Madras, when is he likely to arrive in Madras, whether he is looking into the files . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have already informed the House, Sir, that the Hon. Dr. Rajan is looking into the files from the 13th or 14th of this month from his own place. He is starting for Madras on the 31st of this month and will be arriving at Madras on the 1st April. If the hon. Member wants to receive him at the station I have no objection." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"As no Member wants to move a cut motion, I am allowing hon. Member Dr. Ramachandra Rao to speak on the motion."

* DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem of public health is I believe the most important problem, which the State has got to deal with."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is a complaint that the hon. Member is not audible."

* DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Sir, in dealing with public health there are two parties, one the Government and the other the people. The tendency of the people is to throw the burden entirely on the Government and expect the Government to do everything for them. The State no doubt deals with the problem but in a way they seem to get disgusted with the habits and customs of the people at large, and then say that they are a hopeless people and the Government could only go so far and no farther. No doubt, Sir, when people travel all over the country, particularly to those who have been used to western conditions of life, as they travel over this country the sights that they see early in the morning as the fast moving train or the motor car passes by village after village, are disgusting. There seems to be no decorum or decency or even the ordinary courtesies which individuals owe to others. Sir, things seem to be so different when one travels in Europe. But the moment one crosses the Mediterranean and gets into Egypt and then comes down to the East one finds that the sanitary laws are disobeyed with reckless carelessness. People do not seem to feel that they are the architects of their own longevity, and the carelessness with which we move and live affect us not only in respect of longevity but also in respect of vigour and national vitality.

"If one comes to southern Italy, he can occasionally ask himself whether he is in Europe or whether he has gone over to Asia, p.m. Sometimes, the careless negligence to observe sanitation begins in the southern borders of Italy and as one comes over to Egypt, he will find the Indian conditions repeated or the sanitary conditions

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kept up to the Indian standards. Sir, consequently, the water we drink, the air we breathe and the food we eat get contaminated; besides there is the enervating heat, and our span of life has been considerably curtailed and we have to pay very heavily for lowering of our national health, Sir, there are two aspects of the question. In the western countries, the State undertakes a great responsibility. Sanitary precautions are taken by the State and large sums of money are spent in improving the sanitary conditions, and the people also, as a rule, demand sanitary improvements and they do not take things lying down as we do in this country. Therefore, while we want sanitation and the Government try their little best to improve the sanitation of the country, they woefully neglect to let the people know how sanitation is absolutely necessary to keep up the health and the morals of the people, Sir, it is time that our popular Government place before the people time in and time out and day in and day out, the essential sanitary principles which the people have to carry out day by day in their life. Here the people have the freedom to spit everywhere and to commit nuisance wherever they like."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It is a fundamental right."

* DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" Yes, it is a fundamental right! But, these sanitary laws are violated not only by the ignorant and illiterate people, but even by those who are expected to know something better. Sir, years ago when I happened to be the Chairman of Vijayawada Municipality, a very great and learned man who sacrificed a great deal for the country, came to me one day and said, " You are hard on the people. Because you are a medical man, you insist on your introducing the laws of sanitation and their observance. I have the right to foul the atmosphere in front of my house and what right have you to prevent me? " Sir, it is really heart-breaking if that kind of ignorance prevails among high and educated persons. Sometimes our educated men forget the ordinary sense of decency and spread the atmosphere of contagion throughout the length and breadth of this country. Therefore, Sir, I say the fault lies with the Government—in that they also take things lying down simply expecting the Sanitary department to carry out everything and take no trouble to let the people know what the sanitary laws are. Through the Press, through their Sanitary department and through public lectures and cinemas, the Government ought to tell the people what they ought to do, how filthy atmosphere, overcrowding in houses, spitting and committing nuisance everywhere without proper outlet for it to be taken away and dispersed outside the town or the village, spoil the health of the nation. Take, for instance, cholera or typhoid. Millions of people could be saved if only people are taught to boil the water before they drink at least in times of epidemics. Sir, we are thinking of spending millions of rupees in exterminating malaria. But, how is a European able to live in this country while we die by the million? He just spends a few rupees and provides himself with a mosquito net. During the time of war, in western countries people were

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supplied with eucalyptus oil. They smeared it on their hands, feet and face before going to sleep to escape the contagion of malaria. I think that our Sanitary Department ought to be more modern and they should not speak always of millions and millions of rupees which we cannot afford in this country, to introduce sanitary precautions. No doubt, we are careful in the food we eat, but we are careless in the water that we drink. When we travel by a train in rainy season, we can see small pools of water where dogs lick, and now people go and drink that water. Is it any wonder that sanitary precautions are altogether violated? Sanitary principles ought to be taught to our students more in schools and colleges. At present our students know very little of sanitary principles. Unless the parents know, they cannot teach their children. Sir, if we go to any big school, we find a latrine provided, but the teachers, ten to one, squat round the latrine rather than go inside and the students follow the example of their teachers. The teachers and the students do not know the elementary laws of health and yet the Government expect them to rule over the great Rama Rajya we are going to create.

" Sir, there is no drainage and consequently all the areas by the side of the water taps get inundated with water and after a few months they become breeding places for mosquitoes and then malaria begins. Dry atmosphere no doubt has its own advantages. But the filthy foul atmosphere contaminates the whole village or town and our Sanitary department does not take notice of that. Therefore, we cannot allow public health to take care of itself. Public health principles must be taught by the State more earnestly and more seriously so that the vigour, the health and the span of life need not necessarily be so short and so undesirable as they are now. Therefore, Sir, supply of protected water is very necessary. If the State cannot do it, let them educate the people to boil water before they drink.

" Sir, we know that in India surgical tuberculosis is very low and the reason for that is that our people have got into the habit of boiling milk before drinking, and the tuberculosis bacilli do not go straight into the tissues as they are killed during boiling. So people should be educated to boil water before drinking particularly during the times of epidemics, and to use mosquito curtains or nets. It should be seen that raw fruit is not eaten as far as possible. We should have been exterminated as a nation long ago but for the great benevolence of Providence in the warmth and heat that we have in this country. Sir, we are also grateful to that great army of pigs that exist in our country. They are unpaid scavengers. (Laughter.) They are doing a great service to this country. But for them, we should have been an extinct race long ago."

* SRI P. KAKKAN :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இந்த உபமானியத்தின் மூலமாக அரசாங்கமானது 5 லட்சத்திற்கு மேல் பொது சுகாதாரத்திற்கு செலவிட்டுப்போகிறது. பொது சுகாதாரத்தைக் காப்பதானது மக்களுடைய சுக வாழ்க்கைக்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமானது ஆகும்."

MR. SPEAKER :—" நீங்கள் இரண்டு நிமிஷத்தில் சீக்கிரமாகச் சொல்ல வேண்டியவைகளைச் சொல்லிவிடுங்கள்."

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SRI P. KAKKAN :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இரண்டு நிமிஷம் என்பது ரொம்ப குறைவான நேரம். குறைந்தது 5 நிமிஷமாவது கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“இந்தப் பொது சுகாதார விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் அதிக கவனம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதைப் பற்றி நான் ரொம்பவும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். நமது சென்னை மாகாணத்திலுள்ள பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகள் முன்வந்து முக்கியமாக குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிக்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டையும், கழி நீர் போக்குவரத்து திட்டத்தையும் தங்கள் ஏரியாவிலுள்ள மக்களுக்குச் செய்து கொடுக்க முன் வந்தால் நமது அபசாங்கமர்னது அதற்கு வேண்டிய உதவியையும் அளித்து அதற்கு முதல் சலுகை அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக மதுரை ஜில்லா திருமங்கலத்தில் கழிவு நீர் போக்குவரத்திற்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டை செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு தேவையான பணத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இன்னும் அதை அனுமதித்து ஒன்றும் செய்யும்படி செய்யவில்லை. இப்போது பல கிராமங்களில் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியின்றி மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது கூட கிராமங்களில் ஹரிஜன ஆபீஸர்கள் வந்து அவர்களுடைய சௌகரியத்திற்காக கிணறு வெட்டவதற்கு வசதிகளை குறிப்பிட்டகாலத்தில் வந்து பார்ப்பதில்லை. காலம் கடத்துவதாலும் கிணறு வெட்டப்படாமலிருப்பதாலும் அங்கேயுள்ளவர்கள் குடிதண்ணீர் எடுப்பதற்கு வசதியின்றி மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். கண்ட இடத்தில் தண்ணீர் எடுத்துக் குடிப்பதால் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் காலரா தொத்து நோய் பரவிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. நம் மாகாணத்திலேதான் காலரா அதிகம் இருக்கிறது. இது மாதிரி குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியின்மையால் காலரா அங்கங்கே பரவுகிறது. ஆகையால் பொது சுகாதாரத்தில் சர்க்கார் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்துவது, மிகவும் முக்கியமாகும். ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிக்காக பல கிணறுகளை ஆங்காங்கே சர்க்கார் வெட்டித் தர வேண்டும் படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I speak on this Demand, I must disabuse from the minds of hon. Members of this House the strange sermon which the hon. Gentleman Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao has given—that we owe, as a nation, our survival to the pigs. Sir, I do not think that any one in his senses will accept it.

“Sir, speaking on public health, I must offer my compliments to this Government, nor for what they have done, but because they have been able to, in spite of the financial difficulties, provide here and there some amenities. Sir, in regard particularly to public health and medicine, I wish to say that it is time that the rich people in our State came forward and relieved the Government of their financial stringency. For your information, Mr. Speaker, I may say that we have got very many rich men, who are quite willing to come forward and endow huge sums ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 for some hospitals . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Now as it is 5 o'clock, I am going to guillotine all the remaining Demands. The question is—

‘That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,16,400 under Demand XVII—Public Health.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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OTHER DEMANDS—DEMAND II—EXCISE.

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MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 12,64,200—Under Demand II—Excise.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND III—STAMPS.

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,700 under Demand III—Stamps.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,000 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 68,600 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XIII—JAILS.

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,91,000 under Demand XIII—Jails.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XIV—POLICE.

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 79,11,500 under Demand XIV—Police.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XV—EDUCATION.

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 58,91,400 under Demand XV—Education.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

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DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
 ' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 27,37,300 under Demand XVI—Medical.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
 ' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,91,500 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XIX—VETERINARY.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
 ' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 11,64,600 under Demand XIX—Veterinary.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XX—CO-OPERATION.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
 ' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XX—Co-operation.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
 ' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 under Demand XXI—Industries.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXII—CINCHONA AND FISHERIES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
 ' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,04,200 under Demand XXII—Cinchona and Fisheries.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES AND HARIJAN UPLIFT.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
 ' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,900 under Demand XXIII—Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

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DEMAND XXIV—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
 ' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 11,74,400 under Demand XXIV—Miscellaneous Departments.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
 ' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 under Demand XXV—Civil Works—Works.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
 ' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 65,61,000 under Demand XXVI—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXVII—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
 ' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 35,20,900 under Demand XXVII—Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXVIII—ELECTRICITY.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
 ' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 27,61,100 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXIX—FAMINE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
 ' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,000 under Demand XXIX—Famine.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXX—PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
 ' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 36,65,600 under Demand XXX—Pensions.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

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DEMAND XXXI—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 10,91,700 under Demand XXXI—Stationery and Printing. "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXII—MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 11,86,200 under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous. "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXIII—ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES—WORKING EXPENSES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,25,800 under Demand XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses. "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXIV—PAYMENTS OF COMPENSATION TO LANDHOLDERS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 14,10,000 under Demand XXXIV—Payments of Compensation to Landholders on the abolition of the Zamindari System. "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,41,79,800 under Demand XXXV—Capital Outlay on irrigation. "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XXXVII—Capital Outlay on Civil Works. "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

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DEMAND XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,87,700 under Demand XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes. "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 10,21,500 under Demand XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes. "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XL—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XL—Commuted Value of Pensions. "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading. "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XLII—INTEREST-FREE ADVANCES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,90,400 under Demand XLII—Interest-free Advances. "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XLIII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,93,07,500 under Demand XLIII—Loans and Advances bearing interest. "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

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 Wednesday, the 28th March 1951.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1007 asked by Sri S. Nagappa (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 27th March 1951, page 413 supra.]

Statement showing the details of Government servants convicted for Prohibition offences during the period 1st June 1949 to 30th June 1950.

Name and designation of the Government servant found guilty and convicted for contravening the provisions of the Prohibition Act.	Nature of offence under the Act.	Whether convicted once or for a second time.	What departmental action was taken against the Government servant in addition to the punishment imposed by the Court.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
BELLARY DISTRICT.			
1 Durgaiah, Temporary Prohibition Guard.	Section 4-A—Drunkenness.	Once	Discharged from service.
2 Kasyanaiah, Temporary Prohibition Guard.	Do.	Do.	Departmental charges pending disposal.
KURNOOL DISTRICT.			
3 Gummanna, Talayari, Mandalur.	Section 4-A—Drunkenness.	Once	No action.
4 Rangappa, Talayari, Kadamakunta.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5 Hussain Reddi, Village Munsif.	Do.	Do.	Under suspension and charges are pending disposal.
6 P. Madduleti, Talayari, Rudravaram.	Do.	Do.	No action.
7 Hussain Sahib, Talayari, Rudravaram.	Do.	Second time.	Dismissed.
8 Ramasubba Raju, Karnam, Pasurpad.	Do.	Once	No action.
9 Seshagiri Rao, Peon, Highways Department, Dhono.	Do.	Do.	Do.
10 Lalu Sahib, Forest Watcher, Ramallakota.	Do.	Do.	Do.
11 B. Hanumanna, Talayari, Venkatapuram.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12 K. Khasim Sahib, Talayari, Thatipadu.	Do.	Do.	Do.
13 Syed Akbar Sab, Talayari, Maddikera.	Do.	Do.	Do.
14 P. Lazana, Lock Superintendent, P.W.D., Santajitur.	Do.	Do.	Do.
15 V. Venkatarreddi, V.M., Nandipalle.	Do.	Do.	Do.
16 Gurruppa, Talayari, Kamala ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
SALEM DISTRICT.			
17 V. Karuppan, Talayari, Karupur.	Section 4 (i) (j) of Act—Consumption of liquor.	Once	Report sent to the authorities concerned for taking disciplinary action.

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Name and designation of the Government servant found guilty and convicted for contravening the provisions of the Prohibition Act.	Nature of offence under the Act.	Whether convicted once or for a second time.	What departmental action was taken against the Government servant in addition to the punishment imposed by the Court.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SALEM DISTRICT—cont.			
18 Narasa Gounden, Acting village munsif, Nagavalli.	Section 4 (i) (j) of Act—Consumption of liquor.	Once	Report sent to the authorities concerned for taking disciplinary action.
19 Palaniappa Padayachi, Forest Watcher, Mulluchellipatti.	Do.	Do.	Do.
COIMBATORE DISTRICT.			
20 Saravana Gounden, Police Constable, Kollegal.	Section 4-A—Drunkenness.	Once	Placed under suspension and restored subsequently.
21 Marudachalam, Police Constable, Bhavani.	Do.	Do.	Reduced in the rank for one year and name removed from the station writers' list.
22 Palanisami, Police Constable, Pollachi.	Do.	Do.	Reduced to a lower scale of pay for two years.
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.			
23 Alagappa Mudaliar, village munsif, Kilsanankuppam.	Section 4 (i) (j)—Consumption of liquor.	Once	Action being taken.
24 Gengan, Talayari, Vadacheri ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
25 Kesavalu Nayudu, Process-server, District Munsif's Court, Tiruvannamalai.	Do.	Do.	No action.
26 Natesa Pillai, Process-server, District Munsif's Court, Tiruvannamalai.	Do.	Do.	Do.
27 Ramaswami, Forest Watchman, Pudupalayam.	Do.	Do.	Reduced from beat-watchman on Rs. 12 to bungalow watchman on Rs. 8 per mensem.
GUNTUR DISTRICT.			
28 M. Subbiah, Process-server, District Court, Guntur.	Section 4-A—Drunkenness.	Once	No action.
29 T. Tiruvengalaiah, Process-server, Sub-Judge's Court, Tenali.	Do.	Do.	Pay reduced by Rs. 1 for six months.
30 K. Pitchaiah, Peon, Sub-Registrar's Office, Bapatla.	Do.	Do.	Judgment copy awaited.
31 M. Kotiah, Police Constable, Pedakurupadu.	Do.	Do.	Under suspension.

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Name and designation of the Government servant found guilty and convicted for contravening the provisions of the Prohibition Act.	Nature of offence under the Act.	Whether convicted once or for a second time.	What departmental action was taken against the Government servant in addition to the punishment imposed by the Court.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.			
32 Sri W. G. Saldhana, Assistant Engineer, Udipi.	Section 4 (i) (a)—Possession of 4½ drams of brandy.	Once ..	Judgment copy has been called for by the Chief Engineer (Highways).
33 Kooza Moolaye, Talayari, Thannirbhavi.	Section 4 (i) (j)—Consumption of liquor and drunkenness.	Do. ..	No action.
MALABAR DISTRICT.			
34 K. G. Verghese, Peon, Commercial Tax Department.	Section 4 (i) (g)—Possession of wash and distilling implements.	Once ..	Dismissed from service.
35 P. Kunhiraman Nambiyar, Sepoy, Military Department.	Section 4 (i) (a)—Possession of rum.	Do. ..	Reported to Military authorities.
MADURAI DISTRICT.			
36 Jayaram, Fitter cooly, Railway shed, Palani.	Section 4-A—Drunkenness.	Once ..	No action.
37 A. Arokiaswami, Head constable, Sembatty.	Do.	Do. ..	Revision petition filed by the accused.
38 Sri A. P. Rajaram, Sub-Inspector of Police (Pro.), Tirumangalam.	Section 4 (i) (a)—Possession of liquor.	Do. ..	Under suspension. Departmental charges pending disposal.
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT.			
39 N. Sitaramamurthy Pantulu, Van driver.	Section 4-A—Drunkenness.	Once ..	Dismissed from service.
40 Asiriah, Temporary Prohibition Guard.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
41 S. Appanna, Temporary Prohibition Guard.	Do.	Do. ..	Under suspension. Departmental charges pending disposal.
42 V. Vadarajulu, Temporary Prohibition Guard.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.			
43 S. Satyanarayana, Prohibition Guard.	Section 4-A—Drunkenness.	Once ..	Dismissed from service.
44 P. Venkanna, Temporary Prohibition Guard.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
45 U. Subba Rao, Temporary Prohibition Guard.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.			
46 P. Kotiah, Prohibition Guard.	Section 4-A—Drunkenness.	Once ..	Future increments permanently stopped till he retires.

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Name and designation of the Government servant found guilty and convicted for contravening the provisions of the Prohibition Act.	Nature of offence under the Act.	Whether convicted once or for a second time.	What departmental action was taken against the Government servant in addition to the punishment imposed by the Court.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
KRISHNA DISTRICT.			
47 T. Raghava Reddi, Prohibition Guard.	Section 4-A—Drunkenness.	Once ..	Dismissed from service.
48 V. Nagaswara Rao, Prohibition Guard.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
MADRAS DISTRICT.			
49 K. Narayana Nair, Prohibition Guard.	Section 4 (i) (j)—Consumption of liquor.	Once ..	Discharged from service.
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.			
50 Paul Raj, Temporary Prohibition Guard.	Section 4 (i) (a)—Possession of I.D. liquor.	Once ..	Discharged from service.
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.			
51 Arumuga Naicker, Jail Warder, Central Jail, Cuddalore.	Section 4-A—Drunkenness.	Once ..	No action.
52 Nallappa Gounder, Jail Warder, Capper Hills Jail, Cuddalore.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
53 Ali Ibrahim Kabeer, Temporary Prohibition Guard.	Section 4 (i) (a)—Possession of I.D. arrack.	Pending trial.	Discharged from service.
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.			
54 S. Kasiviswanathan, Lorry driver, Highways Department, Sivaganga.	Section 4-A—Drunkenness.	Once ..	Fined Rs. 10.
55 S. Gopalan, Railway Gatekeeper, Virudhunagar.	Do.	Do. ..	Pay and allowance disallowed for five months.
56 Ram Bisal, Engine Fitter, Great Indian Peninsular Railway.	Section 9 (a) of the Opium Act—Possession of opium.	Do. ..	Under correspondence with Great Indian Peninsular Railway.
57 Krishna, Temporary Prohibition Guard.	Section 18 of Opium Act—Vexatious use of powers.	Do. ..	Discharged from service.
58 Md. Abdul Kader, Village Headman, Kallamangalam.	Section 4-A of the Prohibition Act—Drunkenness.	Do. ..	No action.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 28th 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.

Representations from the Madras Government Hospital Workers' Union.

* 1008 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Government Hospital Workers' Union has submitted its demands; and

(b) if so, the nature of the demands and the action taken, or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Health) :—“(a) & (b) The Union has been making representations on various matters, every now and then, over a series of years. The time, labour and cost involved in the collection of the information asked for, will hardly be commensurate with the object to be achieved by the question.

It may, however, be stated that all representations are examined promptly and definite orders issued from time to time, and that no representations are now pending with the Government, except one under examination, relating to the revision of pay of Assistant Gas-makers and Ambulance and Mortuary attendants.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“Arising out of the answer that this Union has been making a series of representations for many years, may I know the reason for such representations and when the Government are meeting their demands? May I also know the number of demands so far made, the number that have been met so far and the number that still remain to be considered?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“The hon. Member has not specified any period, Sir. Supposing from the year 1920 they have been making the demands and some of them have been conceded or some of them have not been conceded, we cannot now examine all their demands from the year 1920 and say on what points the demands were made, on what demands orders have been passed, etc. If the hon. Member says he wants information for a particular period, perhaps we will be able to give him the information.”

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Construction of an anicut over the Vaipar.

* 1009 Q.—SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received by the Government for building an anicut over the river Vaipar near Muthulapuram in Kovilpatti, Tirunelveli district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) A representation made by the hon. Member himself has been received.

“(b) A report has been called from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) in the matter and it is awaited.”

Pharmacies for Indigenous Medicine recognized by the Government.

* 1010 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any pharmacies recognized by the Government, which prepare and sell indigenous medicines;

(b) if so, how many there are and where they are situated and what system of medicine they adopt; and

(c) if not, whether the Government have considered the desirability of starting such institutions?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) & (b) A list of Pharmacies recognized by the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine with the system of medicine each of them adopts is placed on the table of the House.

“(c) In view of the existing facilities for obtaining medicines of indigenous origin, the Government consider that there is no urgency for the opening of Government Pharmacies to cater to the needs of the public.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Have any steps been taken by the Government to test the standards of drugs manufactured by these pharmacies, and if so, what they are?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“I suppose some of them are quite up to the specifications required, but perhaps we may not have facilities for testing all the drugs available in the pharmacies.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“As the Government are spending large amounts of money on medicine, may I know whether it is not advisable to open here an institution like the British Pharmacopoeia or give subsidies to the local bodies like

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the Tanjore District Board which is conducting pharmacies on Indian medicine. May I know whether the Government would consider this question?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Different standards for each State would not be desirable, and it is a matter for the Government of India to have a uniform standard of efficacy in the case of these drugs. With regard to the local bodies being subsidised, I think there is a Co-operative Central Stores from which they requisition the drugs and make all their purchases.”

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—“Sir, may I know whether there are any Siddha pharmacies recognized by the Government in this State?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Sir, the paper that has been laid on the table of the House contains all the necessary information.”

SRI P. NATESAN:—“May I know on what basis these medicines sold by pharmacies are recognized and why the Government should recognize these pharmacies?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“If they have been in the market for a long time and if there is a great demand from the public for them, that is a safe criterion to prove the efficacy of the drugs.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—“Sir, the paper placed on the table does not contain any Unani pharmacy; may I know why the Government are neglecting that system of medicine which is very useful not only for curing but also for rejuvenation?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Sir, if the hon. Member looks into the list, he will find that item No. 28 refers to the Unani system.”

House-sites for Harijans of Gangavaram village.

* 1011 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Harijans of Gangavaram village, Kalyanadurgam taluk, Anantapur district, have represented to the Government in September 1950, as regards house-sites for them; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter and when?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—“(a) No application was received from the Harijans of Gangavaram village in September 1950, but one application from them was received by the Collector of Anantapur in March 1950.

“(b) The Collector is taking steps to assign the sites to the Harijans.”

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SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Sir, the application was made to the Collector as early as September 1950. May I know how much time this application is going to take for being considered and when the poor Harijans will be provided with house-sites, as it is the declared policy of the Government? Will the Government consider the desirability of expediting such applications? ”

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Even according to the hon. Member himself, it is not even six months since the application was made. The Collector is taking all steps necessary to assign the land. It will be done very shortly.”

Mortality due to principal diseases.

* 1012 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—The hon. Member Mr. Kandaswami Pillai is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of deaths and the deaths from the principal diseases in the State, as available from 1st January 1950 up-to-date and how these numbers compare with similar figures for 1948 and 1949;

(b) whether there is any increase in the mortality now and if so, whether a brief statement of the action taken, if any, by the Director of Public Health, the Government and the other administrative departments of the State, will be made;

(c) whether, as a result of the experience gained from the Bengal Famine of 1943, the Madras Government had at the suggestion of the Government of India prescribed in 1944 a bi-monthly Vital Statistical Report, to be compiled and submitted by the Director of Public Health from returns to be received from municipalities and panchayats of the State, to watch the mortality position in the State more quickly and effectively than it had been possible from the monthly birth and death returns for the whole State;

(d) whether such bi-monthly reports show an increase in mortality and if so, whether the causes for the same have been investigated by the Director of Public Health and reported to Government;

(e) the causes for the present widespread prevalence of cholera and small-pox in the State; and

(f) how the prevalence of these diseases now compares with those during the preceding ten years in this State and whether the measures now adopted for preventing them are adequate and if not, what further measures are proposed to be adopted?

THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA :—“ A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.”

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 583-584 infra.

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Issue of licences for shooting in reserve forests.

* 1013 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether there have been any restrictions in issuing licences for shooting in reserve forests; and if so, from what date and what have been the restrictions;

(b) whether they have been relaxed now, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many licences to shoot spotted deer and black buck have been issued in Kodiakkadu reserve forest in Tanjore district in the year 1950; and

(d) whether the Government have decided to extend the system of Wild Life Sanctuaries to any other forests besides the Mudumalai Forests in the Nilgiris and if so, when and where?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ (a) The general principle followed in the issue of shooting licence is that such licence is not issued to persons who by their character and antecedents cannot be trusted to observe the Madras Game Laws and Rules as printed in the booklet licence.

“ (b) No.

“ (c) Six licences have been issued by the District Forest Officer, Tiruchirappalli in 1950 for shooting in the Reserved Forests of Tiruchirappalli Division which includes Kodiakadu Reserved Forest. Besides, 29 plural licences have been issued by the Chief Conservator for shooting in all forest divisions except Coimbatore North and Kollegal and the areas to which the Nilgiri and Palni Hills Game Rules apply.

“ (d) The question of forming additional Wild Life Sanctuaries in one or two places is under investigation.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I know whether some of the licence-holders are misusing the licence and shoot more animals than they are permitted and if so, whether the Government will take action to prevent such misuse? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ When such things are brought to the notice of the Government, not only the licences of such people are cancelled, but also some other suitable action is taken against them.”

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—“ May I know whether any proposal to include the Lumsingh forest in the Visakhapatnam district in the proposed Wild Life Sanctuaries is under the consideration of the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ Not that particular forest alone, Sir; the Chief Conservator is seeing which are all suitable for the purpose in the State.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the desirability of not issuing licences for shooting of animals at all? ”

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"(b) In the delta tracts there is work for about nine months in the year, in upland tracts for nearly 10 months.

"(c) No steps have so far been taken in this direction."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Arising out of the answer that no steps have been taken by the Government in the matter at all, may I know whether any enquiry will be made and the result of the enquiry placed on the table? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" What is the matter referred to? "

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Condition of agricultural labour. "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" That is quite a different thing. We have already got an enquiry that is being made under the direction of the Government of India, and it is proposed to take action on the recommendations that will be made as a result of the enquiry. "

11-15 a.m. SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Sir, in view of the recent statement made in the Press that the Government of India do not propose to implement the Minimum Wages Act regarding agriculturists on account of inherent defects, may I know whether this Government are prepared to protest against such a conclusion reached by the Government of India? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" How does this question arise? "

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" It arises out of the Minimum Wages Act, Sir. "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question. "

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Sir, in the report published by the Minimum Wages Committee, it is stated that there are certain villages in the Madras State, where agriculturists are paid lowest when compared to other villages. Will Government consider the desirability of enhancing the wages in those villages to the higher level that prevails in other villages? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I do not know whether the hon. Member has read the main question aright. The main question deals with the service conditions of agricultural labour in the Krishna district and therefore this supplementary question does not arise. "

Allotment of rice to the Sriperumbudur taluk.

* 1016 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member, Sri G. Rajamannar Chetti, is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings. "

SRI G. RAJAMANNAR CHETTI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Chingleput district has allotted 100 tons of rice to the Sriperumbudur Taluk Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Society and to the other private wholesalers appointed for the Sriperumbudur taluk to be taken delivery from the Government Godowns, Madras, on 1st May 1950;

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(b) if so, how many bags of raw rice and boiled rice were received by each wholesaler and the Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Society, out of the allotment of 100 tons;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Taluk Supply Officer, Sriperumbudur, fixed the volumetric contents of each bag to be 47 measures for raw rice and 46 measures for boiled rice in respect of consignments received by the Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Sriperumbudur, whereas he fixed the volumetric contents of each bag to be 45 and 45½ measures for raw rice and 44½ measures for boiled rice, in respect of consignments received by the private wholesalers;

(d) if so, what action was taken by the Collector of Chingleput for such variations and whether he called for any explanation from the District Supply Officer for fixing the volumetric contents in different measurements or reported this matter to the Police department for investigation;

(e) whether the District Supply Officer, Chingleput, and the Accountant, Civil Supplies Section, Collector's Office, have reported to the Collector, the variations in the volumetric contents before the retail prices were fixed; and

(f) if not, whether any action has been taken by the Collector against the District Supply Officer and the Accountant (Civil Supplies Section) for not bringing to his notice the differences in the volumetric contents of the bags supplied to the wholesale dealers on the one hand and to the Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society on the other hand?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The answer * is placed on the table of the House. "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Questions are over. "

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

II.—USE OF THE WORD 'POST-MORTEM' IN THE DEBATE.

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Sir, I rise on a point of order. Sir, yesterday the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon while replying to the debate used the word 'post-mortem'. I have looked into the Webster's Dictionary, the Oxford Dictionary and also the Encyclopædia Britannica as to the meaning of that word. "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yesterday the point of order was raised by hon. Member Mr. Majid or Mr. Raza Khan and the Hon. Minister has answered that point. "

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Sir, the meaning given in the Webster's Dictionary is as follows :—

'Occurring, made, done or formed after death.'

The Oxford Dictionary gives the meaning as 'after death': adjective: also taking place, formed or done after death. The Encyclopædia Britannica, Volume II, page 189, gives the meaning as: 'Examination of the dead with the object of determining the

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cause of death.' I also looked to see whether there is any figurative use of the term 'post-mortem' in any dictionary, and I did not find any such thing."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should have given notice of this in my chamber (laughter) so that I could also refer to the dictionary and see what it exactly means. So, I shall take it up to-morrow." (Laughter.)

III.—SECRETARY TO THE LEGISLATURE (RETIREMENT).

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have received from Mr. D. K. V. Raghava Varma, Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, the following letter, dated Fort St. George, the 27th March 1951. It runs thus—

'Sir,

As you are aware, I have applied for leave preparatory to retirement from 23rd May 1951. All through the period of over 22 years of my service in the Legislature of this State, I had the good fortune of receiving uniform kindness and consideration from the distinguished persons who presided over the Legislature. To you in particular, Sir, I render special thanks. I have never known an unkind or harsh word from you. Your readiness to appreciate my point of view even though it might be at variance with yours and your generous appreciation of what little I have been able to do have put me under a deep debt of gratitude to you. May I be permitted to express my grateful thanks through you to all the Members of the Legislature for the courtesy they have shown me and the co-operation they have extended to me in the discharge of my duties?

I shall be remiss in my duty if I do not acknowledge the unstinted help and the loyal co-operation given to me by the staff of the Legislature Secretariat. What little credit I may have achieved as Secretary to the Legislature is mostly due to them.

I thank you,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

D. K. V. Raghava Varma.' "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have listened to the letter read out by you addressed to you by Mr. D. K. V. Raghava Varma, Secretary to the Legislature. As is customary in the British Parliament, I would like to make a Motion on the 2nd April next with regard to the impending retirement of the Secretary of this Legislature."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"May I make a submission, Sir. Could it be fixed for the 3rd April?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have no objection."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I have no objection, for we are sitting on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th April."

MR. SPEAKER:—"So, the Motion will be moved on the 3rd April."

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

IV.—BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1951-52—VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—cont.

(1) DEMAND XXXIII—ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES—WORKING EXPENSES—cont.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Leader of the House will now reply to the debate."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not expect that a variety of subjects would be touched by hon. Members during the debate the other day. I thought the entire debate would centre round the City transport. But hon. Members took advantage of the Demand, and they also spoke of what is happening in the districts with regard to the Regional Transport Authority and also the Central Road Traffic Board. So, Sir, I too may be permitted to speak on those subjects, so that I may be able to meet the points raised, instead of confining myself to the City transport." (At this stage some Members were seen talking to the Speaker.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Even in the House of Commons there is sometimes trouble among Members as to who should speak first."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I can conceive what is all that about. (Laughter.) Apparently they are not decided as to who should move the cut motion on the Education Demand. (Laughter.)

"Sir, whenever there is a question of City transport coming up before the House, people unnecessarily get excited, because they see every day large queues of people waiting to board the bus. In my opening statement I stated that no country has so far successfully solved the peak-hour traffic problem in its cities. People can see that even in certain great cities in the West like London, this question has not been successfully solved. Yet I may mention that to relieve bottle-neck congestion of traffic even at the peak hour and to enable long queues of people to get to their destination, frequency of buses alone can go a long way to help. Because if buses are run once every two minutes or three minutes or even every one minute, that will go a long way to relieve congestion and help passengers in the City to get to their destination. But hon. Members must have realized by now that more buses and frequent timings would give a low return, and so, the two things cannot go together. Just now, fourteen Italian buses are on the road. Some of the diesel buses have been converted into petrol buses, and of these long-wheeled base vehicles, fourteen are on the road, and they are running now in Mylapore and T. Nagar routes, so that people going to their office can take advantage of these long-wheeled base vehicles. I am still alive to the fact that there is a lot of peak-hour congestion even now. So, we are now thinking of putting on the road long-wheeled base vehicles. We are just now

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experimenting it. So, we have ordered for two Leyland diesel engines, and we expect to get them in two or three months. We hope to give it a seating capacity for 46 passengers and also room for standing passengers. I am sure when we increase the seating capacity in the buses, the congestion will be relieved. We also realize that there is need for additional buses in the peak-hour traffic. We shall certainly see what can be done in the matter. After all, it is not our intention to inconvenience the passengers; we shall certainly see whether we can put in more buses to relieve peak-hour rush. Of course, it will have its own repercussions. For, after all, it is a commercial concern, and so we have to look into the profit and loss account of the entire transport. Therefore, all things considered, we shall consider the whole question *de novo* and see whether Madras City requires additional buses. It will be a sad day, if this matter is challenged, as hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan threatened this year and last year, in a court of law, asking the court to issue orders to Government to restrict or add more buses on particular routes to relieve congestion of traffic. Of course it is a matter for the Government, the Regional Transport Authority. The public and the Press agitate for more buses. We do not say we have said our last word about it. But it will be a sad day to take up the matter of deciding as to how many buses are required to be run on a particular route before the High Court. It will be a difficult matter for the High Court, or a District Judge, or any Judge, for the matter of that, to know exactly what is the volume of traffic in a particular route at a particular hour. It is certainly a matter for administrative officers to ascertain and recommend and for the Government ultimately to decide.

“ Here again there is the question of road-rail competition coming up in the districts. The railways are protesting against a large increase of vehicles plying on the road. The railways are objecting also to the large increase in the number of State carriages, as they too are competing with the railways. The Rail-Road Co-ordination Committee has submitted its report some time back, i.e., about eighteen months back. This Government have also promised the Government of India that we would implement their recommendations. We have appointed a special officer to implement those recommendations, and this matter is coming up before the Transport Advisory Council, which is meeting at Delhi on the 24th or 25th of next month. The Government of India want that no lorry should run within a radius of 75 miles from the railways. They say every lorry should have a headquarters, and it should not run outside a radius of 75 miles from its headquarters. Just now there are lorries running from Madurai to Madras, from Madras to Kozhikode, and sometimes we see lorries running from Guntur to Madras. All this will not be possible if the recommendations of the Committee are implemented by this Government, because the Government of India want that these lorries and buses should not compete with the railways, as they are now State-owned. They want that these lorries and buses should be only

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feeder lines and not competitive lines and so they should not run on parallel lines with the railways. That is a matter which we are examining, and when we take a decision, especially after the Delhi Conference next month, we shall see how we can eliminate this road-rail competition.

“ Hon. Member Mr. Kaleswara Rao was complaining that there was a lot of confusion about these bus rules. For two bus routes, 120 people apply; then, when the licence is given to one, the others appeal to the C.R.T. Board, and from there it goes up to the Government. He said, people feel that it is better it is decided locally, or by the C.R.T. Board, instead of being taken on appeal to the Government and the Government deciding it. There seems to be some sort of feeling in some Members that Government should not do anything in this; but they should delegate their powers to the lower authorities. I do not know whether there is anything sacrosanct about the lower authorities being the final authority. But some Members, I do not know, whether it is due to suspicion against Government, or whatever it is, think that the Ministers should not have any hand in this and they must leave it to the subordinate officers to decide. I know it is a thankless task, and I know I have been rendering a thankless task in this matter. I know also, in certain quarters, some of my decisions have been criticized, for whatever reason it is. Ministers are responsible people. They have to face the Legislature, answer the questions put, motions moved or the charges levelled against the Government. The R.T.A. and the C.R.T.B. are not responsible to the people nor are there any of their representatives in the Legislature. Though the Members may have the satisfaction of criticizing them, they can safely ignore the criticism and go their own way. Ministers cannot act in that irresponsible manner and they are answerable to the Legislature. There is nothing inherently wrong in vesting the ultimate power in the Government instead of in the local officers.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“ The R.T.A. and C.R.T.B. are not individual officers but bodies composed of officials and non-officials.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“ There are 25 R.T.As. in the State and the C.R.T.B. lays down a co-ordinated policy. In the choice of persons for granting permits among the applicants, there is no question of merit and there is no competitive examination. Nobody can say that he has got a prescriptive right to, or justiciable claim for, a permit to ply buses on any route. After all, the roads belong to the Government or the local boards. When three people apply for one route, who should be given the permit is a matter of discretion. It is very difficult to have any code of principle in this matter. If I say that efficiency should be the criterion, perhaps permits for all the bus routes in the Southern districts will go to T. V. Sundaram Iyengar & Sons. I do not think it is a very desirable thing. I do not think it will satisfy the public if permits for all

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the routes are given to Messrs. T. V. Sundaram Iyengar & Sons, simply because they run the bus service efficiently. We have a rule that nobody should have a monopoly over any route. When there are two or three operators, one will be a check on the other and there will be healthy competition in providing more amenities and reduced fares. If an operator does not treat his passengers politely, they have the choice to travel in the bus of some other operator. Simply to break the monopoly of an operator, should we introduce new operators with no experience at all and with no proper workshop, etc., is a question which has to be considered very deeply."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—"On a point of information, Sir. Suppose two new operators apply for a route. The R.T.A. gives the permit to one gentleman and the C.R.T.B. reverses the order of the R.T.A. and gives the permit to the other gentleman. What is the sanctity in such cases?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member is putting a hypothetical question. It all depends on the merits of each case."

"It is very difficult to lay down any particular rule and ask the R.T.A. to follow it. Each R.T.A. has on it the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police and the District Board President, among others. There are 25 R.T.As. in the State. Each one is following its own policy and it is the function of the C.R.T.B. to see that there is a co-ordinated policy. As far as I can see, there is no definite rule in the Motor Vehicles Act. But the C.R.T.B. has been following as far as possible the convention of rounding off a single bus owner or a two-bus owner into a three-bus owner. A single-bus owner may not render efficient service, as he may not have workshop facilities, adequate number of mechanics, etc. It is always desirable that every operator has at least three buses, so that he may have a workshop and an adequate number of mechanics and keep the buses in proper condition. The C.R.T.B.'s preference is always in favour of a single bus owner so that he may be rounded off into a two-bus owner and later on into a three-bus owner and also in favour of the two-bus owner so that he may be rounded off into a three-bus owner. That is the general policy followed by the C.R.T.B."

"The Regional Transport Authority knows the local conditions. It can correctly assess an operator's efficiency, his past record and his solvency and ability to put vehicles on the road. All these matters have to be considered by the R.T.A. The C.R.T.B. follows a State-wide policy. Mr. Kaleswara Rao wanted that the C.R.T.B. should have nothing to do with the grant of permits and that the R.T.A. should be the final arbiter. There are others who feel that local people will have local prejudices, and that it is not desirable to leave the final power with the R.T.A. on which there are local people like the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police and the District Board President. As a matter of fact, there are some complaints that

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the R.T.A. has its own prejudices and predilections and that it is not desirable to vest final authority in it. Therefore it is not desirable to leave the ultimate power either with the R.T.A. or the C.R.T.B."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"The C.R.T.B. will be all-right."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"As it is entirely a matter of discretion in the C.R.T.B. or at the Ministerial level, may I know what is the place of a lawyer pleading before the C.R.T.B. or the Government? Is it merely to influence the decision?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We do follow certain unwritten conventions. My difficulty is in laying down any definite principle. If we apply a particular principle, it will cause hardship to some people. If we apply another principle, it will cause hardship to some other people. If we allow only old operators, say operators who were running buses during the pre-war period, we cannot give any chance to new operators at all. If we allow only new operators, what will be the position of old operators? Mere efficiency alone cannot be the criterion. Solvency, past record, long-standing tenure on the route—all these matters have to be weighed in arriving at a decision."

"The question then arises whether the Government have been using their power of deciding appeals discreetly or abusing it. After all, the Transport Minister has to do a thankless task. There may be some scandal here or a whisper there. If only we lend our ears, scandal-mongers will come round and pour scandals into our ears. Scandals and whispers can be started and spread by a single aggrieved party. I have been following the unwritten convention that as far as possible the Government should not interfere when the R.T.A. and the C.R.T.B. agree. If the R.T.A.'s decision is upset by the C.R.T.B., I have to consider dispassionately the view-points of both the bodies. After all, our discretion comes in only when differing decisions are given by the two bodies. (Interruption.) It is a plausible argument that the Government, as the fountain-head of justice, should set right the position if both the bodies have perpetuated an injustice. I am not a Jesus Christ to take up the sins of all the people on my shoulders. When the R.T.A. and the C.R.T.B. agree, the credit or discredit for the decision must go to those bodies. During the last several months, hundreds of appeals have been preferred to the Government. Only in three cases we have not accepted the verdict of either the R.T.A. or the C.R.T.B. In two cases, a temporary permit-holder was running buses for nearly nine months and twelve months respectively. For some reason or other the R.T.A. did not grant him the permit and the C.R.T.B. confirmed the verdict of the R.T.A. The parties appealed to the Government. I found that their history tickets were quite all right. For no sin of theirs, they were ousted from the routes and some new operators were introduced. In the third case,

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which occurred in West Godavari, the Government ordered the grant of a permit to an absolutely new man who was not recommended by the R.T.A. or the C.R.T.B. There was competition between two operators and there was a lot of history behind them. We thought that there was no use giving the permit to them as the buses of one might overtake the buses of the other and pick up passengers."

(Sri M. R. Appa Rao rose.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister is not yielding."

11-45
a.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I am explaining a very difficult case. It is full of difficulties. There were only three cases so far. I asked my office to examine them. The hon. Member Sri Kaleswara Rao raised the point that Government seemed to show favouritism or nepotism. It is not correct to say so. We do not interfere with the discretion of the R.T.A. and the C.R.T.B. The R.T.A. can exercise their discretion. Likewise the C.R.T.B. can dispose of appeals. When cases come up to the Government, we generally do not interfere with the decision of the R.T.A. and the C.R.T.B., if there is no difference of opinion between the two. While hundreds of appeals have come up to the Government, only in three cases we have interfered for the reasons I already gave. The Government have no option in the matter. We agree with the R.T.A. and the C.R.T.B. We have very little discretion in the matter. We have been following some unwritten convention in the matter instead of adopting straight-jacket regulations. After all it is not the rules and regulations that matter but the people who are connected with these appeals that matter. The three-bus rule has been attacked in certain quarters. They ask, 'what is this three-bus rule; why not a new operator be allowed?' It may be that that individual has only some Rs. 15,000, and he has one bus. While we have every sympathy for the poor man trying to come to the road, we have to take into consideration certain other things. There is no inherent objection to that operator coming to the road. But he must have certain workshop facilities, and he must have some stake on the road. More often we have seen that this person becomes a reckless operator. He wants to make quick money. He overloads his bus. If he is given punishment, he goes away weeping and cursing his fate. But the people who have a large number of buses are more steady and more stable. They do not take risks ordinarily. They do not overload nor do they charge exorbitantly. There are so many matters we have to take into consideration before we do anything.

"It is true that the motor vehicle taxation is very high in this State. Some of the neighbouring Governments like Travancore are following our example. In this year's budget, I have seen that in West Bengal the Finance Minister is enhancing the motor vehicle taxation as there is a deficit in the budget. Some other States also are trying to increase the motor vehicle taxation. Recently the Dalal Committee have given their recommendation

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in the matter. We are going to consider that recommendation at the next meeting of the State Transport Advisory Council, in April. We shall see what can be done. If there should be a large reduction in taxation, it will increase our deficit, and our capacity to spend money for the good of the people will be minimised to that extent. Therefore, while I do not want that there should be a great reduction in taxation, if any relief is called for, I shall certainly see if that relief can be given.

"Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar and others were objecting—perhaps indirectly—to the Government taking over the tramways in the City. We appointed a three-man committee to go into the question and say whether it is worth while taking over that concern. The unanimous recommendation of that committee is that the Government need not take over that company. (Hear, hear.) We have communicated to the company that we are not interested in the matter, and that they may carry on with their tramways to the satisfaction of the people.

"The hon. Member Mr. Jaggaraju raised some points with regard to the Konaseema transport. I am not quite sure whether he is introducing any controversial question. But this much I know, that is, that the hon. Member Mr. Jaggaraju and Konaseema transport are not pulling together in political matters. I hope I am right. (Interruption.) They have been there for a very long time, and they are covering the delta area. If they have done anything wrong, we must pull them up. As long as they run their services efficiently, we must encourage them. We have now broken their monopoly which they had previously. We have introduced some new operators."

SRI V. JAGGARAJU:—"Even though there are one or two new people, they all belong to the same Konaseema transport."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Whatever that is, we have broken their monopoly. The general rule is that nobody should have a monopoly. We have introduced a new operator in the area covered by the Konaseema transport. If, as hon. Member Mr. Jaggaraju says, the new operator is in league with the Konaseema transport, it cannot be helped, and there is nothing which the Government can do. If any operator does not deal with the public property or charges fares exorbitantly—he it the Konaseema transport or any other transport—certainly he must be hauled up, and he must be liable to punishment after due enquiry. We are not lenient and we do not feel any delicacy in these matters. If there is any complaint against any operator, we shall certainly make enquiries and see that the operators operate their buses properly.

"The hon. Member Mr. Nagappa knows that some Harijan co-operative societies here and there have been favoured by the Government. I know there are one or two societies in Krishna district and one in the West Godavari district. Recently a society, of which hon. Member Mr. Nagappa is the Chairman,

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on 23 seats and a concessional rate of taxation should be levied on the remaining seats. This proposal was under consideration. But in the meantime, the Dalal Committee came. They made certain recommendations. We are now examining those recommendations, and we shall see what can be done.

“With regard to the nationalization question, Sir, I have stated in my budget speech that there was to be no nationalization for the present. There are hon. Members like Mr. Kaleswara Rao and Mr. N. S. Varadachari who plead very ardently for the immediate nationalization of motor transport in the mufassal. There are others like the hon. Gentlemen Raja of Chettinad and Mr. Majid who think that nationalization of motor transport can wait for some time. The difficulty of the Government is that we are paying over Rs. 12 crores as compensation to the zamindars. Further, we are taking over electricity concerns in the course of the next five years. This will cost Rs. 5 crores. Therefore, we thought that nationalization of transport could wait for some time. It is only a question of time. For one or two years we may not take up the question. But ultimately we will have to nationalize. Immediately there is no danger of nationalization. The bus operators must see that their buses are kept in very good condition, so that they may serve the people better.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—“Sir, in view of the fact that the Hon. Minister is deciding the appeals finally, is it not possible for him to hear both sides instead of passing orders on files after a perusal of the notes therein? Is it not possible for the Hon. Minister to hear both sides so that they may draw his attention to certain important points?”

“The second point that I should like to stress is that the same taxation amount is collected on public carrier lorries and private carrier lorries. Private carrier lorries are not working for all the 30 days in the month. Is it not possible to take a less amount from the private carrier lorries than from the public carrier lorries?”

12 noon. JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—“Sir, in matters of appeal that come before the Government, is it not a fact that two different decisions have been given on similar appeals? I would request the Hon. Minister to see that certain rules are followed and that the decision does not depend merely upon the ‘meharbani’ of the Hon. Minister?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“The decision does not depend upon the ‘meharbani’ of the Hon. Minister. The matter is examined by the Government in consultation with the C.R.T.B. The C.R.T.B. first examines it and it comes up to the Home Department. The Home Department also examines it and puts up the case. With reference to the notes of the Home Department, we pass orders. The decision does not depend upon the idiosyncrasies of the Hon. Minister.

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“Sir, it is really important for any Hon. Minister to hear both sides. Even the Home Secretary or Joint Secretary must hear both sides. We send a copy of the petitioner's application to the respondent and give him an opportunity of being heard. We give him reasonable time to say what he has got to say on the matter. All these things are again sent to the C.R.T.B. They examine the matter and send it on to the Home Department who again examine it. So, it goes through so many filters and it is not as though somebody is doing something in an off-hand manner to suit his own people.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“In view of the satisfactory reply given by the Hon. the Minister for Finance, 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. 90,58,300 under Demand XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses.’”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XV—EDUCATION.

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Sir, I request that some time may be allotted for discussing the Demand ‘Administration of Justice’.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“A large number of Members want to take part in the discussion on the Demand ‘Education’. So, I do not think it is possible to find time for discussion of the Demand ‘Administration of Justice’.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Yesterday I thought we had come to an agreement on this matter.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have no objection to any arrangement.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“The time for discussion of the ‘Education’ Demand may be regulated.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Sir, all the Demands which have not been voted upon will be guillotined at 5 o'clock. If you want, you can allot the full time for ‘Education’.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Shall I allow 3 hours for this Demand?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Yes, Sir.”

* SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! சென்ற வருஷமே கல்வி மானியமானது சபையின் விவாதத்திற்கு வராமல் ‘சில்லடினில்’ அடிப்பட்டுப்போய்விட்டது. இந்த வருஷத்திலே சர்க்காரின் கல்விக்கொள்கையில் பஸ் மாறுதல்கள் ஏற்பட்டு, முதியோர் கல்வி திட்டமானது ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு காரியங்கள் நடந்து வரும்போது அந்த கல்வி திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி விவாதிக்க வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம்.

[Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai] [28th March 1951]

குறைந்த நேரமாவது கண்டிப்பாக எல்லா மெம்பர்களும் பேச வேண்டியிருக்கும். ஆகையால் 3 மணி நேரம் என்பது போதுமானது. மற்றவைகளைப் போல நான்கு மணியாவது கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்கக் கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Your decision for allotting 3 hours for ‘Education’ Demand is quite correct, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—“Sir, if you are going to allow time for discussion of the Demand ‘Administration of Justice’ at the fag end of the day, I must be given at least 20 minutes to reply to the points that may be raised. Guillotine may not be applied in such a way that other people may have their say without any opportunity for me to reply to the points raised. As for allowing 3 hours for ‘Education’ it is immaterial for me. I am bound to be here and try my best to satisfy the House and get the Demand approved by it.

“Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

‘That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,53,60,100 under Demand XV—Education.’

“Sir, this happens to be the biggest Demand and I must at the very outset say that there is nothing very demonstrably new that I have done or the Government have proposed to do in the matter of education. I must say that for reasons well known to the hon. Members of this House, we are only practically continuing what was begun and things are not very much new now. I am reminded of the saying of Historian Lanepoole that Muhammad Toglak’s career of administration was like the tragedy of high ambitions self-defeated. That happens to be the case with Education Ministers also. We have high ambitions and schemes but, as the Hon. the Minister for Education of the Union Government said the other day, it is not want of schemes or ideas that we suffer from, but we suffer from want of money. So, that is a case of ‘tragedy of high ambitions self-defeated’. With this preface, may I just place the salient features of the Education Budget before the House in as brief a manner as possible? I am more anxious to hear the comments and suggestions of the hon. Members than to take the time of the House by speaking anything myself.

“Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister has given a brief account of the activities of the Education Department in his Budget speech already. It is not, therefore, necessary to mention them once again.

“*Elementary education.*—As part of the post-war development programme drawn up in 1944, the Government sanctioned a scheme of compulsory elementary education for all children of school age in selected villages in each district. The scheme was introduced in 1945–46 and was extended during the years 1946–47 and 1947–48. Further extension of the scheme was suspended as the Government wanted to review the progress till

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then achieved and also as they wanted to spread basic education. It is the policy of the Government to introduce basic education throughout the State as early as possible. With this end in view, the existing training schools are being converted into basic training schools, and new basic training schools are being opened every year. At present there are 48 basic training schools and they are imparting training to about 4,210 pupil teachers. Provision has been made in the budget for converting 10 ordinary training schools into basic training schools and for opening 5 new schools. The number of basic elementary schools in the State is 348 and more elementary schools will be converted into the basic type when the teachers undergoing training complete their training course.

“Under Article 45 of the Constitution, the State shall endeavour to provide free and compulsory education for children up to the age of 14 within a period of 10 years. The question as to how the provision in the Constitution can be implemented is under consideration. The problem is a stupendous one and involves heavy recurring expenditure. It is the intention of Government to open as many new elementary schools as possible in order to make education compulsory. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been included in the next year’s budget for the extension of compulsory elementary education and the Director has already been asked to prepare his plans for the utilization of this amount in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislature.

“Sir, the House need not go away with the idea that a small sum of 5 lakhs of rupees for the stupendous task of compulsory elementary education is ridiculous or awkward. That is not so. It is a sort of token amount, for we have yet to formulate our scheme. At present we have not any definite scheme for the purpose. I may take the House into confidence and say that it is the idea of the Government to request district boards to open new elementary schools in villages with a population of over 500 or 1,000 where there are no schools at all in existence now. Opening of more schools in areas where there are no schools at all and bringing a larger number of pupils into the schools is better than enforcing compulsion and launching prosecution. It is the idea of the Government to ask the district boards to open such schools, offering them comparatively higher grants than what we are giving to other schools of the district board. I think even now there are about 3,500 such villages in our State. If we can have at least one school next year in each of these 3,500 villages, a considerably higher percentage of people will go to the schools. Now more pupils are not going to schools because there are no schools at all for them to go to. The present idea is to request district boards to start new schools offering them not the half grant but 2/3rds grant or something higher, so that they may not have to suffer on this account.

“Sir, the improvement of the conditions of teachers especially elementary schools teachers, is a matter which has always been engaging the attention of Government. Recently the Government sanctioned an increase in the salaries of teachers in aided elementary schools by Rs. 2. Though the increase in individual

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cases is small, the commitment involved is to the tune of several lakhs. (Interruption.) The hon. Gentleman says it is no excuse. I entirely agree with him. But the difficulty is to find the money. It is hoped that a time may come when we have a more contended set of workers in the educational field.

"In this connexion, I have to tell the House one thing, Sir. Our idea is that an elementary school teacher should be given at least Rs. 30 a month. Originally we were giving Rs. 25 as grant, but we have now increased it to Rs. 27. We have said that the management must pay Rs. 3. We have also said that if the management cannot pay, the Government will have to think of measures to make them pay. I must here and now say that it is not the idea of the Government to take away all the schools in private management and run them themselves. As regards the grant of 15 per cent compensation on the amount of grant that they are to get for the teachers, for the maintenance of the schools, Government are taking up the question with the district boards as to whether they are prepared to run the schools with the same grant as we are now giving to aided schools. Then the managements will be given the rent for the building until the district boards can have their own buildings. Then the district boards will be requested to run the schools, in which case the teachers will get much better salary. Luckily a considerable number of schools have come within the line. It is not the idea of the Government to requisition all the buildings for this purpose. In case the managements are not willing but the district boards are willing to run the schools, we will ask the district boards to pay the proper rent for the buildings and continue to run the schools until they have a building of their own. This is not a final scheme but this is a proposal which we are considering now.

"Secondary education.—So far as the system of secondary education is concerned, it has repeatedly been attacked on the ground that it was formal and bookish, and that it was intellectual in the narrow sense of the term. The future of the holder of a S.S.L.C. was often a problem for the parent. The University course was expensive. Further, apart from the question of cost, the admissions to the University courses were restricted; and S.S.L.C. ordinarily did not help to make one fit to take up a job outside the limited clerical sphere. To meet this situation, thanks to my illustrious predecessor the hon. Member Sri Avinashilingam Chettivar, the secondary school course has been suitably revised. In the reorganized course, there is provision for learning some useful crafts which would enable the pupil to earn a living, in cases where the pupil cannot pursue higher studies.

"Another difficulty about the old system of secondary education was that the pupil had to learn through the medium of a foreign language. Teaching through the English medium has, therefore, been abandoned, and all the schools are now required to teach through the regional language. English is given the second place. Provision has also been made for the teaching of Hindi to all the pupils who would like to learn it. I do not

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want to anticipate the cut motions. A number of cut motions have been given on the question of the study of Hindi. The question of the study of languages has been a matter of considerable trouble to us in the past. But in the last one and a half years I have not heard many complaints about it as we used to hear in the past. But still there is a demand that there should be larger number of hours for the study of Hindi. 12-15 p.m.

"The pressure for admissions into the secondary schools became great in recent years. Realising this fact, the Government have been providing increased allotments for the payment of grant for the construction of buildings for secondary schools. Consequent on these measures, the number of schools in the State has gone up from 599 schools for boys and 146 for girls in 1945 to about the double that number to-day, the number of schools now existing being 1,130 for boys and 224 for girls.

"Collegiate education.—In the field of collegiate education it is the policy of the Government that there should be at least one college in every district. In pursuance of this policy, and to cope with the great demand for increasing provision for collegiate education, private managements were encouraged to open new colleges, and as many as 17 new colleges, 12 for men and 5 for women, were opened by private managements in the last 5 years. In a place like Cuddapah where a college under private management could not be opened, Government have themselves opened a college. Provision has been made in the next year's budget for raising this college to the first grade. There is also provision in the next year's budget for the opening of a second grade college in Srikakulam district. The only district which has no college at present is the Nilgiris. It is hoped that it may be possible to open a college in that district also in course of time. (Interruption.) The Finance Minister is warning me against my making commitments like that. (Laughter.)

"The budget also contains provision for affiliation in B.A. Hindi in the Government Arts College, Anantapur, starting of Honours courses in Kannada and Malayalam in the Presidency College, Madras, provision of Sanskrit and Telugu as optional subjects for the B.A. course in the Queen Mary's College, Madras, provision of Kannada as an optional subject in the Intermediate course in the Government Arts College, Mangalore, and for the affiliation in B.A. Physics and Chemistry in the Government Victoria College, Palghat.

"Adult education.—Another important matter to which I wish to refer is adult education. This branch of education was left to voluntary effort in the past. In 1948-49 the Government drew up a scheme for the education of adults. The scheme comprised the following main items:—

- (1) Opening of literacy schools.
- (2) Training of teachers in adult literacy work.
- (3) Opening of rural colleges for adults.
- (4) Imparting citizenship training through various methods including visual education.

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The scheme was continued during 1949-50 on the same lines as in 1948-49. The movement to eradicate illiteracy has gained momentum this year, and it is hoped that a time will soon come when it can be said that the vast majority of our people, if not all, are literate.

To help the movement, the Government of India first sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1.57 lakhs in 1949. Subsequently, they placed an additional allotment of Rs. 6.86 lakhs at the disposal of this Government for extension of adult education on condition that this Government contributed an equal amount. In view of the great importance of this scheme, this Government agreed to the condition despite the financial stringency. The Central grant and this Government's contribution have to be spent before the end of 1952-53. To derive the maximum benefit out of the allotment, this Government have recently sanctioned a comprehensive scheme of adult education. There are at present 1,166 adult schools working with a strength of about 24,000 pupils. There are 10 rural colleges of which 3 are for women and 7 for men. Their strength is 286 (men 229 and women 57). A provision of Rs. 12,00,000 has been included in the budget under this item.

The National Cadet Corps.—Another noteworthy achievement is the establishment of the National Cadet Corps on a sound basis. This has a Senior Division for college students with a strength of 1,959, and a Junior Division with a strength of 4,050, for school students. The training given is excellent, and lays the foundation for true citizenship; and provides a splendid opportunity for our youths to develop character, self-discipline and comradeship; and above all, to serve our country in times of danger. I may also mention the fact that, for the recent Republic Day parade at Delhi, a small contingent of 20 boys from Madras were deputed. They won special recognition all round, as is seen from the Commander's tribute to them to the effect that it was a pleasure to command them and from the spontaneous testimony sent to this Government by the Secretary to the Madhya Pradesh Government about their *camaraderie*.

At present 16 colleges and 69 schools have National Cadet Corps Units. Requests from certain institutions for the formation of units of their own are pending, but in view of the fact that the Government of India have decided that there will be no expansion this year, these requests could not be complied with. The formation of an Air Wing at Madras which will include students from the various colleges in the City is, however, under consideration.

The provision in the Budget Estimate for 1950-51 for Education is Rs. 9,95,08,000, that in the Revised Estimate for 1950-51 is Rs. 10,31,54,000 and that in the Budget Estimate for 1951-52 is Rs. 11,40,00,000. Apart from the provision made for the routine expansion in the activities of the department, a provision of about Rs. 63 lakhs has been made for new schemes.

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I have already mentioned some of these schemes. The more important of the new schemes for which provision has been made are:

	RS.
(1) Expansion of elementary education ..	5,00,000
(2) Conversion of ten Government training schools into Basic training schools and opening of five new Basic training schools.	2,45,000
(3) Deputation of teachers for re-training in Basic Education	98,000
(4) Payment of grants for construction of buildings to Basic schools	2,00,000
(5) Supply of equipment to Basic training schools	1,00,000
(6) Introduction of bifurcated courses in selected secondary schools	1,02,100
(7) Provision for taking under Government management ten secondary schools from local bodies in 1951-52	3,11,000
(8) Lump-sum provision for playgrounds ..	1,00,000
(9) Grants to the University of Madras for the opening of Department of Applied Physics, Geology and Geo-Physics ..	2,12,700
(10) Additional grant to Andhra University for Science department	1,50,000
(11) Additional grant for Post-graduate courses in Geology (to the Andhra University) ..	1,05,900
(12) Affiliation in new subjects in certain colleges	60,000
(13) Opening of a second grade college in Sriakulam	Token provision.
(14) Acquisition of land for Brennen College, Tellicherry	1,00,100
(15) Increase of the recurring grant to the Annamalai University	50,000

The key note of the Education Department in recent years has been one of progress. There has also been a reorganization in the department; and a new orientation has been given to the educational system, quite in keeping with the needs of the changed times and exacting requirements of an independent country.

As I said, a number of cut motions have been given and I do not want to anticipate the hon. Members. But regarding one particular cut motion that sufficient attention has not been paid to adult education and basic education, with your permission, Sir, I want to read one or two lines from the speech of the Hon.

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Education Minister of the Union Government made in the Parliament recently. 'Referring to the Ministry's Basic Education Scheme, Maulana Azad said that it had to be shelved because of lack of funds.' The Central Government had promised us some amounts in this connection. Now that they have shelved the scheme, it will necessarily react upon us also. He went on to say, 'The Kher Committee's recommendation of training twelve-lakh teachers to impart basic education to all the pupils within 16 years had been accepted but could not be carried out as the hope of funds forthcoming for the purpose had been belied. So also the scheme for compulsory adult education had to be shelved.' As the Government of India have shelved their schemes, we may not be able to get the promised grants from them. In spite of the fact that they have shelved the scheme, we have not stinted to contribute our quota and we have done the maximum that is possible in this matter. That is our claim, Sir, and I leave the matter at that to be decided by the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,53,60,100 under Demand XV—Education.'

"Hon. Member Janab Abdul Hameed Khan will now move the cut motion."

Janab Abdul Hameed Khan rose.

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make one submission. You might remember that even in the beginning of this session I approached you and mentioned that I would be moving the cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the hon. Lady Member wants to move her cut motion, I have no objection to her doing so. I will allow her to move her cut motion afterwards."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Sir, I will move my cut motion, and hon. Member Janab Hameed Khan may speak on the cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Both the hon. Members can move their cut motions."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" So, the Education Minister has to request two hon. Members to withdraw the cut motions." (Laughter.)

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 11,53,60,100 under Demand XV—Education be reduced by Rs. 100.'

Sir, I am sorry to hear the statement of the Hon. Minister which is not at all satisfactory. The Hon. Minister's plea from the beginning to end has been that the Government do not have enough money to extend education throughout the State. I do not know who is responsible for want of funds at the present

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moment. The Government know that they are entirely responsible for want of funds. On account of shortage of funds they are not able to finance even such an important subject as Education in this State. I believe that the making of at least primary education compulsory throughout the State ought to be the first charge of any Government. The Hon. Minister was really happy that the Government have allotted as much as Rs. 11 crores and odd for Education. If we consider what exactly that amount means, we will know that according to the inflated rupee, that amount is equal to only about Rs. 6 crores and not Rs. 11 crores as he wants us to believe. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) Madam, the Government have allotted much less for education in the year 1951-52 than what was provided some six years ago. There has not been any improvement. On the other hand, there has been considerable decrease in the amount that has been allotted for imparting education to the people of this State. I would like to suggest that the Government should have a five-year plan for introducing compulsory education throughout the State. It will not suffice to have compulsion by small doses so far as this State is concerned. The Hon. Minister has said that in selected villages they have introduced compulsion. This will not satisfy the people, particularly in view of the fact that we have resorted to adult franchise in the coming elections. It has become more and more necessary that we should expedite the introduction of compulsion throughout the State within the shortest possible period. Within five years, it ought to be possible for the Government to have universal compulsory elementary education throughout the State. For this purpose, they should allot at least Rs. 10 crores every year for the spread of compulsory elementary education alone in the State. Within five years, I am sure, they will make headway with the scheme and make at least ninety per cent of our people literate. The incidence of literacy is appalling in our State. The people will be called upon shortly to elect their representatives to the House of the People as well as to the State Legislature. Therefore, the Government must come forward with a scheme to make all the people in the State literate at the end of five years.

"Then there is the question of medium of instruction in schools. I am very glad that the present regime has taken a very correct view so far as this question is concerned. The mother-tongue has been made the medium of instruction in schools and very rightly so. During the last regime, a big havoc was about to be caused by the policy pursued by the then Minister for Education. There was a good deal of muddle with regard to the question. I am glad that a change has come over the policy of the Government. Not only in the elementary stage but in the secondary stage also, the mother-tongue should be the medium of instruction. I have also pleaded on past occasions for the retention of English as one of the media of instruction in the secondary schools. I do not know why people should condemn English as a medium of instruction. It is true that we have achieved our independence and that we must give a fillip to our own regional languages and the mother-tongue. While I am proud of the spirit of

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nationalism that inspires certain people who condemn English, I would like them to have a very broad outlook on things. Education in our State will certainly suffer if we give up English as a medium of instruction. We must have it at least in some of the schools in the State. I would suggest that the Government should bring into existence schools on the lines of the public schools in England. We must have at least one school of the kind in each town in the State. Apart from the general education given in the schools, there must be schools of a high standard where those who can afford can send in their children. This is not a question of discrimination. Where people can afford, they must be in a position to provide education of a higher standard for their children."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Madam, I forgot to mention one fact in my speech. I am thankful to the hon. Member Janab Hameed Khan but for whom I would not rise to mention that now. There is provision in the Budget to take over the Vidhyodhaya Girls' School. The Government have weighty reasons for taking over this institution. There is a danger of the management not being able to continue the school any longer. The Government have offered to take over and I may tell the House for its information and any helpful suggestions that it may make, that it is the idea of the Government to run the school on its present lines as a special residential school. We may charge a little higher fee and this is quite justified in view of the fact that it is a special school. People who put their children in the school can go with a little peace of mind that their children will be quite all right. Then, Madam, in a multilingual State like ours, it may be necessary that we should have as medium of instruction English. We have not yet decided what should be the medium of instruction, but this is the idea which is working in our minds."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" I am glad to hear the statement of the Hon. the Minister for Education. They have made a good beginning and the school will cater to the requirements of girls who can afford a little costly education. I hope the same principle will be applied in the case of boys' schools also and that more boys' and girls' schools will spring up. These will be self-supporting and will not be a burden on the Government. This will indeed be a boon to those who can afford such education. Madam, there is need for more residential schools in the State both for boys and girls. There are many officials of Government and others who are subject to frequent transfer from place to place. A great problem that faces such officers often is that of education for their children. I hope the Government will open schools with hostels attached to them so that such officers can confidently leave their children in such schools and go about their duties."

" Madam, the Government have been closing down training schools. This is most unfortunate. Perhaps the Government find that the training schools are not working satisfactorily. In the absence of a sufficient number of trained teachers, it is unwise

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to close down training schools. We want more training schools. It is true that the Government are committed to the policy of opening basic schools and converting the present training schools into basic schools. I have always said that because of their policy to support the idea of basic schools, the progress of elementary education should not be retarded. The type of education—elementary education—now provided should be continued side by side with the opening of basic schools. We must have more teachers and more schools. We must introduce compulsion immediately."

" Then, Madam, it has been my plea that the Government are committing a great mistake in making elementary education a responsibility of the local bodies. In the first place, local bodies are not competent to run the schools; secondly, there is not sufficient supervision and thirdly, they take a very narrow view of things. Therefore, it is time that the Government took over the management of all schools in the State which are under the control of local bodies. Let them take over the secondary schools at least first and run them themselves."

" The Hon. the Minister for Education referred to the attempts that the Government are making for the spread of adult education. He referred to the help rendered by the Government of India in the matter. Madam, the problem of adult education is very vast, as you know. There are a large number of people who are illiterate. It is, therefore, very necessary that steps should be taken by the Government to see that literacy is spread within a specified period of time, say five years. Illiteracy should be eradicated within five years. What is the provision made for this? A provision of 12 lakhs of rupees is made to provide education for nearly fifty million people in our State. My view is that they must take an allotment of at least five crores of rupees every year for this purpose of eradicating illiteracy. Unless we do this, we cannot be happy. We have to see that the people exercise their franchise properly. Unless they are literate, how can they exercise their franchise properly?"

" So far as University education is concerned, the Hon. the Minister was very happy that the number of colleges in the State had increased. The Government also have opened a college in Cuddapah. But what have they done, when private agencies came forward with proposals to open new colleges? They imposed hard conditions. Of course they help with grants such as building grants, teaching grants, maintenance grants, etc. But it must be realized that the managements are required to spare as much as five lakhs of rupees while opening a new college. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government should come forward with adequate aid to the private managements. The Government cannot remain satisfied with a building grant for non-Government colleges of Rs. 3,05,000, an equipment grant of Rs. 2,13,800 and a teaching grant of Rs. 80,000. Madam, you will see that the Government have not taken a correct view of things. The Government have done very little . . ."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" How many crores you want? "

12-45 P.M. JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" I do not know. The problem is a huge one. It requires vast funds. I do not want the Minister to steal money for this. I want him to find money for this purpose so that literacy could be spread as quickly as possible in our State. We must also see that collegiate education, is given a fillip. Madam, so far as the medium of instruction in the University stage is concerned, I believe that the correct thing to do will be to continue English as the medium of instruction. There should be no change as far as that matter is concerned, for English has come to stay in this State and in this country. It will be wrong for us to look at it from a narrow point of view as some people are likely to do and take away English as the medium of instruction in colleges and introduce in its place other regional languages or the national language, that is, Hindi. At least so far as collegiate education is concerned, the medium of instruction should be English. (An hon. Member : ' Nothing else. ') Yes. It should be nothing else. I feel strongly about this and I know there are many people who are interested in education who feel very strongly that English should be the medium of instruction in the collegiate stage.

" Madam, my views on women's education are regarded as somewhat narrow and not liberal. I can say this much that so far as the education of women in the elementary and secondary stages is concerned, it may continue to be the same as for the boys. But later on when we come to collegiate education there should be considerable difference between the education that is imparted to boys and that which is imparted to girls. (An hon. Member : ' You are very conservative. ') My views may be considered conservative but at the same time, I believe that the time has come when we must call a halt to the way in which education is imparted all over the State without making any difference between the needs of boys and the needs of girls. I plead that a completely different course of education ought to be imparted to our girls because they need a different kind of education to perform functions which are different from those that the boys have to perform. The functions of boys and girls are different in each case and therefore I believe it is very necessary that we should now think of giving a different type of education to the girls of our State.

" With your permission, Madam, I wish to refer to the policy of Government regarding the imparting of religious education in schools. It is really unfortunate that under the Constitution it has been made obligatory on the part of the State to see that no religious instruction is imparted in State-managed schools. That is a very narrow policy that has been adopted by the authors of the Constitution. They have suddenly misunderstood their purpose and function. They have not done justice to the people of the State. My own view is that we should now put a very liberal interpretation even on the Articles of the Constitution. I do not

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think they prevent religious instruction being imparted in schools. Therefore Government should give facilities wherever the schools want to give religious instruction.

" Now, Madam, I will refer to the difficulties of the people who are regarded or who are really backward so far as education is concerned. They are not getting the same facilities as others get. It may be that people have a wrong notion as to the responsibilities of the State in doing justice to the backward classes and provide them facilities for education."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" There is a lot of noise with the result that the hon. Member is hesitating to speak. We are not able to follow the hon. Member. (An hon. Member : ' The noise is coming from outside. ') No, I see the noise is coming from inside the House."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Madam, Deputy Speaker, I will briefly refer to what the Government should do for giving special facilities to the sections of the people who are regarded as backward or weaker sections of the population. Even the Constitution has conceded that every possible facility should be given to the weaker sections of the population."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" You have already taken 20 minutes."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" I shall finish in five minutes, Madam. When the Constitution itself has said so, I am sure the Government of Madras will not misunderstand the decision of the Courts or the view that has been taken by the Supreme Court so far as the question of giving special facilities to the backward classes in the State is concerned. They will be only doing justice, and they will be acting only rightly if they make provision for special facilities for the weaker sections of the people. When I say this, Madam, I know my friends the members of the Brahman community, if a referendum were taken tomorrow on this question—99 per cent of them—will agree to giving special facilities to these backward classes. Of course there may be one or two among them who may go to the courts for ' writs '. But I know 99 per cent of them, as honourable and generous people and educated people, who are advanced in the matter of education, will agree to the sharing of the goods of this earth with their brothers and sisters of the other communities. They will certainly not appreciate any monopolistic view. They will certainly be prepared to share the goods of the earth with others in the State. They will certainly welcome the special facilities that may be provided by the Government for the backward classes in the matter of education. A vast majority of them will be happy if some such arrangements are made by the Government though perhaps there may be one or two narrow-minded people who take a wrong view of things.

" Madam, I will close by pleading for better salaries for the teachers. The hon. Gentleman of course admitted that the teachers were being paid very poorly. Recognizing this he came

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forward with a very magnificent increase of Rs. 2 in their salaries! (The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon: 'Per month'.) Yes, an increase of Rs. 2 per month. You can realise what it means in these hard days. The poor teacher is not at all in a position to make both ends meet. He has to live and maintain his family. The Hon. Minister should not plead want of finance. He should certainly do justice to the poor teacher and see that he is paid well. When I plead for the teacher, I not only plead for the poor teacher, but I plead also for the better education for our boys and girls throughout the State. In the first instance how can the Government get more and more teachers, if they don't pay the teachers satisfactorily? Even if the Government get teachers but do not pay them amply, they will not be in a position to give the education that is required by the boys and girls. The teachers won't be able to devote much attention to them. Such being the case, I ask, is it not necessary or logical that the teachers should be paid amply for their own sake and for the sake of the better education of boys and girls as well?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—"

'That the allotment of Rs. 11,53,60,100 under Demand XV—Education be reduced by Rs. 100.'

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, I move—"

'That the allotment of Rs. 11,53,60,100 under Demand XV—Education be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"No doubt, Madam, the Government this year have allotted such a large sum as Rs. 11 crores for Education. They seem to make much of this—I mean the Hon. the Finance Minister, not the Hon. Minister for Education. But when we delve deep into the figures, we find that as a matter of fact the expenditure on education in proportion to the revenue has remained static for the past ten years. During the course of these ten years, the revenue of the State has increased by $3\frac{1}{2}$ times and there is a parallel increase of only $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in the expenditure on education. So I may inform the Hon. Minister for Finance that it is not a thing for gloating over. The increase in expenditure has been in proportion to the increase in the revenue and nothing more. Time was when the Madras State, used to be called the Madras Province, held a leading place throughout India in the matter of Education. That time was—the Director of Public Instruction who, I am glad, is present here, would vouchsafe to the fact—during the regime of the Advisers. It was during their time that the Madras State was leading in the matter of education throughout India. I am glad the Government have as the Director of Public Instruction, one who is trained and who is a great educationist. He will vouchsafe to the fact that in those days this State was the leading State in the matter of education. Now, that position has been lost to the State. To-day, Bengal, Bombay and the Madhya Pradesh are spending much more on education in proportion to their revenue than what the Madras Government

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are doing. During the course of the past ten years their expenditure on education has increased ten times whereas here it has increased only $3\frac{1}{2}$ times. It is indeed deplorable that under a national Government, elementary education, in this State has remained at a stand-still for long. I am glad at least this year the Government intend to revise their attitude towards the question of elementary education and set apart a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the expansion of elementary education. But a mere 5 lakhs of rupees is only a drop in the ocean when we have $3\frac{1}{2}$ million boys and girls to be educated. The amount of Rs. 5 lakhs would only be a token sum.

"In regard to expansion of education, we find that even in 1 p.m. places where elementary education has been made compulsory, it is not being enforced despite the fact that power in this regard has now been transferred from the local bodies to the Director of Public Instruction. It is very necessary, if compulsory education is to be made effective, that the Government should attract boys and girls to schools by providing them, if not with a mid-day meal, at least with a cup of milk. Our Director of Public Instruction has just returned from the United Kingdom and he will inform the Hon. the Minister for Education and the Hon. the Minister for Finance, how in England boys and girls are all provided with free supply of milk in schools. If the Government are not able to supply fresh milk, let them import milk-powder and supply milk to boys and girls in all schools. Otherwise, in these days when foodgrains are scarce, the boys and girls cannot be attracted to schools. It is necessary to enlist the co-operation of the village headman in this regard. I also suggest that paid women attendance officers should be appointed in every village so that compulsory education may be made more effective. The assistance of the revenue and other Government officials should also be enlisted for the purpose of making this compulsory elementary education scheme a success.

"In regard to secondary education, we find that the scheme of bifurcated courses, even though it has come into existence after considerable delay, is not proving popular. In many places, the schools do not have the necessary equipment and in many other places the boys and girls fear that they do not have any future avenues of employment and that is one of the reasons why they are not attracted to the bifurcated courses and the students are still taking to academic courses.

"Madam Deputy Speaker, I wish to make one observation in regard to the place of language in the course of studies. We know that the former Education Minister Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar had new-fangled ideas and he used to rush headlong with them. But, our present Education Minister is more level-headed. He is following the line of least resistance. But, in so doing, I am afraid, he is going to another extreme." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"How does the hon. Member call him level-headed when she says that he is going to another extreme?"

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BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ He is level-headed generally in certain matters. (Laughter.) As an instance in point, I may say that he has succumbed to the demands of the anti-Hindi-ites in such a manner as to give to the National language of India, Hindi, a place inferior to any foreign language. I am afraid, Madam, some people in South India are adopting a very narrow and unrealistic attitude and a very short-sighted policy in regard to the propagation of Hindi in this State. I wish that our Education Minister has not succumbed to their agitation in this regard. Madam, I plead on the floor of the House that the importance of Hindi should be recognized in this State and that the study of Hindi should be given due prominence. I think that the time has come, if this State is not to lag behind other States,—when Hindi should be made a compulsory second language throughout the State.

“ Then, Madam, in regard to women's education, there was a set-back in the elementary stage. Previously there was a condition that in all areas wherever there were Nobel Schools, the Boys' schools should be compelled to take in a certain proportion of girl students also. As a result of that condition, the number of girls studying in elementary schools increased considerably. Now, I understand that that condition has been removed with the result that the percentage of girls studying in V Standard as compared to I Standard has gone down from 29.1 in 1947-48 to 24.6 in 1948-49. So, there is a set-back in elementary education of girls. The same encouragement that was being given in the previous years to women's education is not being given now.

“ Even in the matter of University education, we find that the college authorities are imposing restrictions on the admission of girl students. There are not sufficient number of colleges for women in the State. For instance, there is considerable need for a Women's College in Malabar.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Hear; hear.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ The Hon. Minister for Education knows that there is considerable demand for higher education in that part of the State. There is no Women's College in that area and I would appeal to the Hon. Minister not to be overcome by the feeling that he is a Malayalee. I support him and plead that the Government should establish a women's college in Malabar soon.

“ Madam, there is considerable demand for higher education. But the Government are not able to cope with the problem. The Hon. Minister mentioned the other day that during the last 5 years, 17 colleges have been opened by private agencies. It is the duty of the Government to encourage private institutions. I am very glad that the Hon. the Minister for Finance announced the other day that the teaching grants to colleges would be fixed on a two-thirds grant basis instead of the present half-grant basis. I am very thankful to him and hope that the Government will implement that proposal. Madam Deputy Speaker, the half-building-grant system which was stopped recently, should be

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restored and the Government should also give some long-term loans to the colleges for the purpose of providing hostels for which there is considerable demand and for want of which the students are suffering now.

“ In the matter of education of Muslims, there has been considerable set-back during the past few years. Consequent on the abolition of the Muslim College for Women and the abolition of various schools in the mufassal, i.e., Mangalore, Bellary, Kurnool, etc., Muslim women are finding it very difficult to prosecute their studies. At the time of converting the Muslim College into an ordinary Arts College, the Hon. Minister gave an assurance that there would be no change in the admission of Muslims. To-day we find that Muslims are not getting admission easily in that college. In reply to a question the other day, the Hon. Minister said that out of 1,518 applications from Muslims for admission to the First Year Class, only 553 were admitted, i.e., only one-third was admitted. Even in the case of the Third Year Class, only one-fourth of the applicants were admitted. In the matter of study of Islamic History, Muslim students are not encouraged. In spite of the fact that there are lecturers in Urdu, Urdu language is receiving a step-motherly treatment.

“ Madam, before I conclude, I want to say a few words on the subject of religious instruction. The Government have now made a rule that there should be no religious instruction in any institution. According to the Constitution, religious instruction should not be given in institutions that are wholly maintained by the Government. But there is no provision preventing the Government from allowing religious instruction in quasi-governmental institutions and in institutions managed by private agencies. Article 28 (3) says—

“ 28 (3) No person attending any educational institution recognized by the State or receiving aid out of State funds shall be required to take part in any religious instruction that may be imparted in such institution or to attend any religious worship that may be conducted in such institution or in any premises attached thereto unless such person or, if such person is a minor, his guardian has given his consent thereto.”

Therefore, Madam, provision can be made by private agencies for imparting religious instruction at their own cost. But the Government are adopting a narrow policy in this regard. I would appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Education to revise his attitude with reference to Article 28 (3) of the Constitution and allow religious instruction in institutions managed by private agencies.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

“ That the allotment of Rs. 11,53,60,100 under Demand XV—Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Madam Deputy Speaker, we are glad that the Hon. Minister for Education has come back to his work and we offer our felicitations on his recovery. But I would like to suggest that he may take his work lightly for a few weeks and avoid strain as far as possible because

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during the last one year he has had to pilot Bills on behalf of other Hon. Ministers and that additional strain on him is responsible for his present health.

1-15 P.m. "We offer our felicitations to him for the enthusiasm with which he has been working for the cause of education in this State. I only wish that he gets more money than what he has been able to get from the Government of India for spreading education in this part of the country."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Even for Education, we have to look to the Government of India for more money."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"Yes, the only way, as the Hon. the Finance Minister has pointed out, is to look up to the Union Government if Hon. the Education Minister wants more money. I may also say in strong terms that the Government of Madras have not been at the door of the Government of India as often as they ought to have been. It is an open secret that persons round about Delhi get all the money. So, I want our Education Minister also to visit Delhi every month till they get tired of him. He must pester the Government of India for more money whether it is for higher education or anything else. It is an open truth that Poona and places north of Poona get the lion's share of the money from the Government of India for education purposes and most of the research institutions are located north of Poona and it is a matter for disgrace and shame that the Government of India have not diverted millions of rupees to South India. Have we not contributed to the coffers of the Government of India? They are not generous towards the South in the matter of supply of food. After all, even in the diversion of paper currency also, why should they not be generous and divert more money? I do hope that the Hon. the Minister for Education will carry to them this strong feeling and this impression of this House. I am sure this House and the public also will not lag behind in strengthening the hands of the Hon. the Education Minister in this matter—and demand more money from the Government of India for the purpose of education, whether it is primary education or higher education. Madam Deputy Speaker, while I am on the subject of grants from the Government of India, let me say that while the Government of Madras were able to give as much as eleven lakhs of rupees as grants to Universities, it should be possible for the Government of India to divert more money to the South for purposes of education.

"Then, Madam, I learn that enormous quantity of high-class equipment which will be useful for technological institutions and technical institutes are going to be sold cheaply by the Disposals department. The Hon. the Minister for Education should take particular note of this and depute a top-ranking officer such as the present Joint Director of Public Instruction—if you have abolished that post for any reason, you can create that post at least for this purpose—and ask him to go and inspect the machinery and get the

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machinery and equipment from the Disposals. I understand that such machinery and equipment are lying idle in Kirkee, Bangalore and other places and that they are to be sold very cheaply. It is not possible now to secure some idea of the machinery and equipment available and I do hope that the State Government would ask the Government of India to help them in this matter.

"The Hon. the Minister for Education said that the Universities Grants Committee was unnecessary. While I am prepared to concede that he must be the Chairman or the sole member of the Universities Grants Committee, I should say he should get the necessary funds and then he can be the sole member of that Committee. While I am on this subject of University Education, I must certainly stress the need for higher education in this part of the country. We want more and more colleges, because our population has been increasing steadily and also our student population has been increasing. Now, there are a number of students who appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination and we want more colleges for giving them higher education. So, Madam, Government should encourage the starting of second-grade colleges in important high-school centres. At least Government should encourage the starting of more arts colleges so that if the large number of students find it difficult to get seats in the Science Colleges, they can get into these arts colleges where history and other such subjects can be easily taught. For this purpose, I may also suggest that certain High Schools could be converted into such colleges."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"The University of Madras is definitely against it."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"The Madras University is also human. It is being manned by persons of Madras and therefore, it is not possible for them to change their mind. My hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, said that the Madras University was anxious about the quality of University education. You are not going to reduce the quality of University education by adding more history classes and more arts courses in the Universities, thus providing more seats to the students. Again, Madam, I would suggest that the Madras Government should start colleges of commerce and mercantile law and also give grants to such Universities as are able to start such courses in their Universities. As it is, you are prohibiting students from studying these subjects by not providing for such education. In the Mysore University, they have got a four-year course for commerce students, just as we have got a four-year degree course. I have seen their syllabus and it is very good. Therefore, I want the Hon. Minister to commend to the various colleges the desirability of starting these courses in commerce, mercantile law and such other subjects. If new colleges cannot be started, as I said, some of the high schools may be converted into second-grade colleges and the students can study even under thatched sheds. You do not require large laboratories and all the paraphernalia for teaching history. It is easily possible to convert many high schools into second-grade colleges where such

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subjects as commerce, history, etc., can be easily taught without the necessity of having large laboratories. This will solve the problem of giving higher education to the vast number of students who pass the S.S.L.C. Examination. Madam, I find that a grant of Rs. 112 lakhs is provided for higher education in the University and in the Government Colleges. In this connexion, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the fact that the Mysore Government have given Rs. 55 lakhs for this purpose, which is nearly half the sum provided by our Government. Therefore, I say that the Finance Minister cannot take credit for providing this sum of Rs. 112 lakhs when a State like Mysore is able to provide Rs. 55 lakhs for this purpose. Since it has not been possible for the Government to give more, it is all the more incumbent upon the Education Minister to go to the Government of India and ask for more money for the purpose of higher education in this part of the country. If necessary, the Hon. the Minister for Education should collect money for this purpose. During the time of Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, Mr. S. R. Das, the Education Minister of the Government of India, went round the whole country and collected a sum of about Rs. 30 lakhs. In our State also, he collected funds and the late Raja of Panagal lent a helping hand to him and with his co-operation, he was able to collect a large sum of money from this part of the country. We were all hoping that a model training school would come into being in Bangalore or Poona, but it has not been possible to do that. I want the Hon. Minister for Education to visit the Doon's Training School and ask the authorities concerned and get permission to start a model school like that in our State. The Hon. Minister for Education should consider my suggestion seriously and should exert to see that such a school is established in our State either in Madurai or Coimbatore or any other place. Such a model school will serve a very useful purpose, because it will enable parents to send their children to school and at the same time, the parents need not take the trouble of looking after their children: especially when the parents have to go from place to place on transfer, such a school, where the children will also be looked after in addition to getting education, will be very helpful. This system is not also in any way antagonistic to our view. There are a large number of people who want to send their children to such schools.

"Then, Madam, I would request the Hon. Minister to consider the advisability of the colleges and Universities running some side shows. I will explain what I mean by this. In the Government of India colleges and charitable institutions, they run even agricultural farms. Therefore, I would entreat the Hon. Minister to consider the advisability of encouraging many colleges and Universities to start such side shows. I have no doubt that such colleges will be very popular and nobody will grudge the extra money that is spent for this purpose."

AN HON. MEMBER :—"Christian College High School is a model school."

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* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"It is not a model school, though some people think that is a model school. Let not the Government of Madras be deluded into believing that it is a model school. It is no better than any other high school. If the Education Minister or the Director of Public Instruction wants them to teach Hindi twenty hours a week, they will say, we will teach for twenty-six hours a week. We do not want the Government to fall a prey to such crow-catchers in this State of Madras."

AN HON. MEMBER :—"The hon. Member is very hard."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"I am hard on facts. Then, Madam, with regard to the medium of instruction, I must say that the Hon. the Minister for Education should convene a Conference of Vice-Chancellors and the Director of Public Instruction. I would only entreat the Hon. Minister to follow the University Commission's Report which said that for fifteen years, the medium of instruction should be English. So, Madam, nothing should be done to reduce the importance of English till you attain proficiency in other languages. In this connexion, I must also request the Hon. the Education Minister to recognize the folly of reducing the number of hours for teaching the languages, namely, Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Canarese. (Interruption.) I heard my hon. Friend, Mr. L. N. Gopalaswami, say that the Hon. Minister has conceded the demand. Still, with great respect, I must say that I am voicing the feelings of millions of people in the matter of teaching the mother-tongue, namely, Malayalam, Telugu, Canarese and Tamil. I am mentioning Tamil as the fourth, so that I may not be misunderstood that I am partial to Tamil. I hope, Madam, that the Hon. Minister will revise his opinion still further so that nobody can get away without reading his mother-tongue. I cannot really understand people saying that English should be given up; but, the time has come when we should feel the importance of teaching in the mother-tongue."

"Then, Madam, my hon. Friend, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan, mentioned about communal G.O. Whatever may be the decision of the Supreme Court or the High Court in regard to this matter, it is necessary for us to open more colleges so that we can provide seats to persons belonging to backward communities and to persons who have no facilities for such higher education. If you are able to achieve that position, then, you can say, we do not accept the Supreme Court judgment. Madam, it is the duty of the Government to provide education to all communities including Brahmans and the backward communities. If the Madras Government do not have the necessary finances to provide higher education for all students who want to take up higher education, then, they must leave the whole matter to the Government of India. Let them manage it; let them provide more money and start more colleges. This problem will be solved only if we provide facilities for all students in this country for higher education."

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1-30 p.m. "Madam Deputy Speaker, I have spoken several times on the floor of the House in the last few weeks in favour of the non-gazetted officers being given adequate pay. Especially, the teachers in the lower rungs are poorly paid. The Minister was trying to explain that Rs. 2 is being given and the management is expected to pay Rs. 3, and that in cases where the management finds it impossible to run the institutions, the district boards are expected to take them over. As we all know, Sir, the financial position of the district boards is not quite happy and it is not possible for them to take over all the schools. The Hon. Minister was saying that even the payment of Rs. 2 would mean that we would incur a total expenditure of one crore of rupees. Sir, I submit that Rs. 32 crores were handed over to you by the Advisers' Government; why not draw something from that amount and put it to this very good use? You may also add something to it from the revenue account and pay these teachers something like Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. If I were in your place, I would do nothing but that, and especially when the elections are coming near, you must see to it that these poor people are put in a contented position. Even if it means a few crores, I say it must not matter. We all know that the Government of India are not now giving food subsidy; but still we have to meet that expenditure; you have also to sell food at the same price as before; in addition you must give dearness allowance to non-gazetted officers, etc. All this of course means more and more money, but, Sir, we cannot grudge it.

"One word regarding buildings for colleges and schools. I am afraid grants are being given indiscriminately to all schools and colleges; whether an institution needs them or not. Supposing you give Rs. 70,000 to one institution and you think it deserves more, you must be prepared to give some interest-free loan for the present and later on, when the finances of the institution improve, you may take it back or you may treat the loan as part or full grant. My point is that you must be prepared to give loan money for such purposes. This may be a new policy no doubt, but I do want Government to consider this. Again, several colleges are suffering for want of equipment. I would only mention the case of the Pachaiyappa's College in the Madras City which has not received as much attention from the Hon. Minister for Education as it deserves. I hope, Sir, he will give some attention to it.

"I am also reminded that I should not miss this opportunity to point out the inadequate provision made for the translation of old manuscripts. I find from the Budget that a paltry sum of Rs. 3,000 has been allotted for the purpose; perhaps it is the annual commitment. I only want to mention that this Rs. 3,000 could as well have been omitted and need not have found a place here at all, as it is so meagre for the purpose."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"But even the amount allotted has not been spent."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"If it is so, then you haul up the Director of Public Instruction or the

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Superintendent perhaps or some other officer who is in charge of these manuscripts. You must see to it that the amount already allotted is spent.

"Madam, I found the Hon. Education Minister was speaking very nicely about the National Cadet Corps. I want to say that we must have a University Cadet Corps. There is plenty of good material available in the colleges, and even from the military point of view, it will infuse confidence and discipline in the students."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"If the hon. Member wants more time, I think he can continue his speech after lunch."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"I shall finish in a minute, Madam. The number of colleges should be increased. If you have not got sufficient finance, then you must get money somehow. So far as Education is concerned, I do not care where the money comes from; it may come from the Government of India, or it may come from this Government. If this Government cannot find the necessary money, I think they must approach the Government of India and that is my request."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The House will now rise and meet again at half-past two."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"Madam Deputy Speaker, the Minister for Education is not here now . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"The Minister for Education will be coming here a bit late, as under medical advice, he is taking a little rest. He will come in a few minutes. Hon. Member Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar may be called a little later, I think."

* SRI S. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR :—"Madam Deputy Speaker, the Hon. Education Minister has plainly told this House about his difficulties in the matter of developing elementary education in this State. He feels the want of finance; it is really so, but our Constitution provides that in a period of ten years, compulsory education or compulsory elementary education—whatever it is—should be spread all over the country. If, as we find, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs only is to be provided for the coming year for the extension of elementary education, I wish to know how we can fulfil the provision in the Constitution that in ten years' period, compulsory education should be introduced throughout the country. At present, not more than 40 per cent of the children of school-going age are getting the benefits of elementary education, and at this rate, it may not be possible to completely introduce it within the prescribed time. Now that adult franchise has come, it is absolutely necessary that all children should be compulsorily educated; whatever may be the financial implications. The Government should find out some way of getting the necessary

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finance; they may either go to the open market or they may go to the Government of India for loans. I do not think there will be any harm in borrowing money for this purpose, because after all it cannot be said that education is non-remunerative. Education adds to a person's knowledge; educated men, women and children are able to do things much better, and education will pave the way for the people being in a better position to develop the country in all possible ways, in matters relating to business, trade and commerce, industry, etc. Therefore, it is only proper that this Government should somehow or other find the necessary funds for providing education to more people. At present the Government's responsibility seems to stop with giving some aid to local bodies and private managements. They incur an expenditure of Rs. 4.61 crores on private managements and Rs. 2.45 crores on local bodies, a total of Rs. 7 crores, for the 20,000 schools maintained by the former and another 20,000 by the latter. I may mention that even the aided bodies are not satisfied with the aid given. The real grievance of the private managements is that with the small increase in the aid given to them, it is very difficult to get teachers, on a pay of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, and so they have to pay more. And even in respect of the pay that they actually give, it is not included in the authorized expenditure, in calculating whether a particular school is deficit or surplus. If it is found that a school is surplus, the maintenance grant is not given. If the extra amount given to the teachers is included, then the school will become a deficit one and then only the grant is given. I hope, Madam, that the Minister will look into the matter and see that whatever amount is given by the aided institutions by way of salary to teachers is included in the authorized expenditure, so that the grant may be given to those institutions. It is only just and proper that the Government should in some way meet the wishes of these private managements who are responsible for running about 20,000 institutions in our State. As regards the other 20,000 schools maintained by the local bodies, the Elementary Education Act should be suitably amended so as to enable the local bodies to derive a decent income. We cannot expect these local bodies, with their poor finances, to follow a progressive policy in the matter of education, because they always plead want of funds. They almost always quarrel among themselves, and they do not care for education as much as they ought to. Therefore, it is not fair to expect the local bodies to follow a progressive policy. Again, there is no plan or co-ordination as regards the location of schools. In some areas there are a large number of schools while in others there are very few. In the matter of equipment and accommodation also, the richer schools are able to do much better than the poorer ones. I would like to suggest that a commission be appointed to enquire into the present state of elementary education with reference to agency, finance, control and supervision, and suggest methods by which in the course of ten years, elementary education may be spread throughout the State and equal opportunities given to all the people.

"Again, the Village Panchayats Act will come into force very soon and I think it will be time for us to leave the responsibility for the spread of education to the panchayats.

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"As regards secondary education, there is a small increase in the expenditure, Rs. 42.55 lakhs as against Rs. 33.42 lakhs last year. It may be due to the opening of additional schools. Most of the local bodies do not run the schools properly and efficiently and we do not find good results. The general state of affairs in regard to secondary education is not satisfactory and there is considerable inefficiency brought about by administrative slackness. Teachers are not appointed in time and books are prescribed very late. The equipment in the schools is very inadequate, not to speak of accommodation and furniture. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should consider the question of taking over at least some of the important secondary schools into their charge. Secondary education has nowadays become a specialized matter because it affords technical training. It is therefore necessary, I submit, that the Government should take over secondary education into their own charge and manage these institutions themselves, so that they may be run properly and efficiently.

"As regards adult education, no doubt it is making headway in the mufassal. I know in my own district it has made some progress, but at the same time it must be said that in the village parts, it is very difficult to induce the people to take to adult education. With some more facilities and with teachers trained in the art, I am sure it will improve and develop in due course. Apart from that, I submit that education of the blind, deaf and dumb should be made part of compulsory education.

"As regards colleges, the Hon. Minister referred to the payment of two-thirds of the cost to aided colleges; it is a good thing no doubt, but Government should make more liberal provision for buildings and hostels attached to the colleges.

"With these few words, Madam, I support the Demand."

SRIMATHI A. SUMANGALAMMA :—“ఉపాధ్యక్షులగు అయ్య.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“మీరు తెలుగులో మాట్లాడుతారా? కన్నడ ములో మాట్లాడుతారా?”

SRIMATHI A. SUMANGALAMMA :—“నాకు తెలుగు సరిగా రాదు. కన్నడమనే మేలు.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“మీరు తెలుగులో మాట్లాడితే రిపోర్టు చేయడానికి అనుకూలముగా ఉంటుంది. కన్నడములో మాట్లాడినట్లయితే, మీరే వ్రాసియివ్వవలయును.”

SRIMATHI A. SUMANGALAMMA :—“ఈ శాసన సభలో కన్నడము మాట్లాడువానికి కన్నడములో మాట్లాడుటకు అనుకూలములే ఉండటం చాలా విచారకరము. ప్రతి అసంతాపానికిగారు కూడా కన్నడములో మాట్లాడుతారే కాని ఇద్దరు కన్నడ రిపోర్టరు లేకుండునలన మాకు చాలా ఇబ్బందిగా ఉన్నది. అందువలన, ఈ శాసన సభకు ఒక కన్నడ రిపోర్టరును ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసిన ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

[Srimathi A. Sumangalamma] [28th March 1951]

“మా బళ్లారిలోయిండు ఏక శతకాలేజీల స్త్రీలకు ప్రత్యేకముగా సీట్లు లేకుండా వారు కాలేజీలో చదువుటకు వీలులేకుండా కష్టపడుచున్నారు. గత రెండు సంవత్సరాలుగా ఇప్పటివరకు S.S.L.C. హాస్ ఆయిన స్త్రీలు కాలేజీలో చేరుటకు వీలులేక వృథా కాలహరణము చేస్తున్నారు. వారి తల్లి తండ్రులు వారిని వేరే జిల్లాలోని కాలేజీలలో చేర్చుటకు శక్తి లేక, వారి విడ్డూలకు అవిధంగా విధ్యలేక చాల విచారపడుచున్నారు. అందువలన బళ్లారిలోని ఏక శతకాలేజీలో స్త్రీలకు ప్రత్యేకముగా సీట్లను ఏర్పాటుచేసి వారికి తగిన వసతులు కల్పించవలెనని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. మరియు బళ్లారి జిల్లాలో పల్లెలలోకూడా, ఆడ పిల్లలకు ప్రత్యేకముగా చిన్న చిన్న స్కూళ్లను పెట్టవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత, మా బళ్లారిలో స్త్రీలట్రయినింగు స్కూలు బిల్డింగు అంతా పడిపోయి సరియైన వసతులు లేకుండా చాలా హిసస్టిలో ఉన్నది. కనుక ఆట్రయినింగు స్కూలులో సరియైన వసతులు కల్పించి వృద్ధిచేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. మరియు ఆ స్కూలులో, కన్నడ విద్యార్థులకు ఉపయోగకరముగా ఉండేటందుకు కన్నడ ఉపాధ్యాయులనుకూడ పెట్టవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. మొత్తముమీద మా బళ్లారి జిల్లాలో, విహైస్కూలు విషయములోగాని, హాస్టల్ బిల్డింగు విషయములోగాని, మేము చెప్పుకొనునటువంటి విన్నపములు సలహాలు ప్రభుత్వమువారు వెల్లెలలో వేసుకోకుండా ఉన్నారు. మా జిల్లా వెనుకబడిన జిల్లా అయినందుకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు విద్యా విషయములో ప్రత్యేక శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ట్రయినింగు స్కూల్లో ఉపాధ్యాయులు లేరని చాలా రిపోర్టులు వస్తున్నాయి. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వమువారు కొంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని మా జిల్లాలోని స్కూళ్లలో తగిన వసతులు ఏర్పాటుచేసి వాటిని వృద్ధిపరచవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.”

SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—“ Madam Deputy Speaker, one hon. Member who was present in the House this morning but who is not present here just now, told this House that I was in a hurry when I introduced certain reforms in Education. Looking back on those two years when I was in charge of Education, I cannot help feeling that almost all the steps that I had taken in the matter of developing education in this State were correct. I am glad and I am happy that almost all the reforms that I introduced then are going along from strength to strength, and that we are to-day reaping the benefits of the reorganization of secondary education which was entirely planned and executed in those strenuous times. The training for citizenship which was so much praised to-day, which has brought discipline into numerous schools with thousands and thousands of students, the bifurcation system which is being very warmly welcomed—I find some members asking for more bifurcation and for more schools in which it should be introduced—and the various other changes that were introduced in those days—I am very happy to find, that although they were hotly opposed at the time they were introduced, they are being accepted to-day. So also, about the scheme of adult education. Many hon. Members warmly praised it to-day, although it was opposed at the time of introduction, and as I said, I am happy to see that all these changes are being welcomed to-day and that the people are reaping the benefits of those changes. It is in no sense of pride that I say all this, but I speak in all humility. I am a free man now, I am an idealist, I have dreamed for years now and my

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dreams are not yet over, and I am still dreaming; and God Willing, I hope that one day my dreams will come true. Education has to be dealt with with a long vision. It is not for people with short visions. In bringing about any reforms, there is bound to be opposition; our courageous men have faced it; it is for them to face opposition, even though they may suffer thereby. But posterity will enjoy their work. Even so, I am not sorry for all that I have done and for all that I have introduced. I am happy that to-day, under the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon, who is at the helm of affairs, those things are being continued.

“Now, Madam, I would like to say a few words about the various aspects of education. First I will deal with basic education.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Your first love.”

SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—“ It was my first love. For you will see I introduced it. But I want to make it clear to you, that to-day all the world over . . . ”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The word ‘you’ may go down in the official report and it will refer to me. The hon. Member should avoid it. (Laughter.) I know the hon. Member is the last person to refer to me.”

SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—“ I am sorry. I am referring to the hon. Member Mr. Hameed Khan. Madam, all the world over, in every progressive country in the world, wherever there is progressive idea prevailing regarding education this basic education scheme is approved. Mahatma Gandhi's lasting and glorious contribution to education in this country is education through constructive work and constructive activities. But in this matter, I would like to sound a note of warning. Ideologists have accepted it as correct; Government have accepted it as correct; educational idealists have accepted it as correct and ideal workers have accepted it as correct. But in putting it into effect, I find, that in certain quarters, we invest so much money, but all that is not utilized properly. In village basic schools, we find, all that money is being wasted. And what is the reason for that? I do not put the blame on the teacher. The reason lies elsewhere. The reason lies with the organization, with the administration. There are schools where there is a lot of money wasted because there is no scope to work the scheme. I shall show how it happens. In my own institution, there is nobody to supply cotton. There are people ready to spin; but where is the cotton for that? Similarly in some places there is any amount of yarn; but there is nobody to utilize it to weave it. A time will come when the blame for the failure of the basic education would be put on the Government. Before that time comes, I ask, in God's name, work this scheme efficiently for two years, work it well, work it zealously, utilize the cotton, utilize the yarn, weave it; having done that, then alone can you give a verdict on it.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ We know what the result will be.”

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SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" So I would say to Government, work it efficiently at least for two years. Madam, there are people who are wanting in faith, who because of this want of faith, cannot understand these things; and so those who do not believe in this, should not attempt to destroy it. I want Government to build this scheme in areas set apart for it; let them work it efficiently for two years, so that they will be an example for the whole State.

" Then, Madam, before going to my other points, I would like to touch on basic training schools. I must say their record is good. The teachers trained there have been trained on sound and proper lines. I only wish that all these teachers are utilized properly, so that they may work efficiently. Now, I must touch upon the place of basic education in our colleges. It was two years back that basic education was made one of the subjects to be taught in colleges. But it was not made a single subject. When however it was found what amount of craft there was to be mastered, it was considered that it should be made a single subject. So the University thought it wise to make it a single subject. Now the result is, from the experience gained so far, there is not sufficient scope for basic education to be taught in our colleges. So, either the Government should build a separate college or they should create an institute for this subject. Like the B.T., it should be recognized as a degree. Unless that is done, basic education, in all its ideology, cannot be tackled properly.

" Coming now to secondary education, I do not wish to go into the details of the reorganization of secondary education. But one matter has pained me. I do not say it is a new development. But whatever it may be, even if it be old, it requires improvement, and it must be done. The extraordinary number of pupils in our secondary schools has become a great evil in these days. To-day a school contains 1,200 to 1,500 pupils. This applies to boys and girls' schools. For any education to be given on sound and effective lines, personal attention to pupils by teachers is essential. Sympathy and understanding for the pupils cannot be entertained by a teacher, when the strength of the students is large. The suggestion that 750 should be the maximum for any school, should be adhered to, so that at least teachers may recognize the students later; or at least the headmaster may know who the students are. In many schools, there are as many as 100 and 150 teachers, so much so that, the headmaster does not know who the teachers are. In the absence of mutual understanding and co-ordination, schools will not be centres of education but mere factories.

" Then, I come to a subject which has been referred to by others previously, but which to-day I cannot help touching; and that is the position of teachers. To-day, prices have gone up. I know the difficulty of teachers. I know the difficulty of Government also in increasing their salary. I know they cannot find the necessary money for it. I know if they were to increase the salary

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of elementary school teachers even by one rupee it will run to four lakhs. But still I want something should be done to make them happy. In one of the conferences, I think a Member of Government remarked, I suppose I am right in my statement, that when they advertised for the post of peons, they got applications for the post from even well-qualified people. I was very sorry when I heard it. But it was unhappily true. When we want to attract the best people who are to deal with the shaping of our future generations, it is a pity we do not pay them well. So if we want to attract the best men, we should make their job remunerative and treat them with sympathy. Instead of giving them money, cannot Government at least give them rations at controlled rates, I mean, for elementary school teachers? Again, cannot at least the official element be utilized for procuring houses for them at cheap rent in the villages where the schools are situated? Now, it is a well-known fact that when we want to open a private school in a village and if we do not get a proper building for it, we appeal to the local people to come forward and help us in the matter with a generous gesture. Even so, we should appeal to the local people to provide the teachers with houses at cheap rents. Then, I am sure, we will get good teachers.

" Then another point I wish to state here is this. Government should issue orders to help teachers to stick to one school, so that they can create tradition and build reputation for that institution. By residing in the village and sticking on to the same school, they will come into close contact with the local people. I think we should recruit teachers for individual schools. I know of families in villages consisting of three to four members, each one of them earning and contributing to the income of the family and making up the family economy. Now if one son is to be transferred to some other place, the family economy will be upset. But if the family members are not transferred, you can get fairly good quantity of people, people with some land, people with some background, people with culture, people with some standing, to serve as teachers. Such people with continuity of service may be recruited. If for any reason disciplinary action has to be taken, cannot you punish them in other ways? Cannot you punish them with suspension or withholding of increment and so on instead of by a transfer? I think this is one of the advantages of the aided schools. When a teacher is continued in a particular school for a quarter of a century, his continuity will become an asset to that school, as during that period he would have contributed what is best in him to that school. But where there is frequent transfer, there is no such thing. So I hope Government would issue orders that as far as possible elementary school teachers should not be transferred.

" Coming now to higher education—I do not want to refer to university education—I would refer only to the scheme which I fondly expected to put into effect. Hereafter higher education is not mere collegiate education. People who have gone to the west and people who have studied in the progressive countries have described higher education as one which gives a large amount of inspiration to our students for research. So if we want real

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higher education, we must create first-rate institutions for higher research. Unfortunately we have not the necessary men for that. I am not referring to the Andhra University, which has been doing good work in this field."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Hear, hear."

SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"I am referring to the reorganization of the Presidency College into an institution for higher education and for higher research. In spite of protest, Sir C. V. Raman to preside over the committee which I appointed for such reorganization. He spent a considerable time over this work and submitted a report, and in the budget of that year we provided a sum of Rs. 3.16 lakhs for this purpose, but I find the scheme has not been given effect to, perhaps on the advice of certain people who wield influence with the party in power, or for some other reason not known. I find the scheme has been shelved. At least certain recommendations could have been given effect to. Certain courses which provided advance study in higher education could have been given effect to. For the object of the reorganization was to make the Presidency College one of the high grade institutions, a college which will stand on a par with any similar institution in the world. It is with that object that in the budget a sum of Rs. 3.16 lakhs was provided, but nothing has been done."

3 p.m. THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"We have upgraded the salaries of professors."

SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—"That is not the way of upgrading the college."

"The main recommendations of the Presidency College Reorganization Committee are that the college must have a governing body of select men, that non-lapsing fixed grants must be given so that money need not be spent with feverish haste just before the end of the financial year, that recruitment to the teaching staff should not be based on normal considerations and that some specialists must be associated with the recruitment. We must have at least one institution in South India which can be on a par with any other institution in the world providing for research and higher instruction in every subject. My humble opinion is that we do not have such an institution now. In the interests of the future of this State, the Government must establish at least one or two first-rate institutions of that sort. Education is a matter of supreme importance to all of us. Let us not make it a matter of party bickerings. I may be in office to-day and somebody else may be in office to-morrow. Whoever may be in office, he is entitled to our fullest co-operation in the task of building up a great educational system for the country, so that every man and woman brought up under such a system may imbibe strength, independence and character."

"I wish to speak about one other matter which is disturbing me and also many other people. During the last seven or eight years, college education has expanded more than cent per cent, and secondary education has expanded to the extent of 60 to 70 per

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cent. But elementary education has expanded comparatively very little. I do not have the latest figure, but I am sure it is not more than 20 per cent. When the population is increasing at the rate of 10 per cent every decade (The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi : "More than that"), the progress of elementary education has been almost static. Real literacy comes in only in the fifth year class. The proportion of pupils who reach the fifth year class to the pupils admitted to the first year class is not even 50 per cent. Thus there is wastage in elementary education. We have to take several measures to avoid the defects. To-day we have got about 75 lakhs of children of school-going age. I have not taken into account the increase in population. If we take the increased population, I think the figure will be about 82 lakhs. We have made provision for instruction only for 37 lakhs of children. We have yet to establish schools for more than half the children of school-going age. The progress made in elementary education is something over which we cannot be happy. I do not blame anybody for this position. It is always easy to blame the Hon. Minister for Education. But that is not the way of solving the problem. It has to be tackled constructively. It seems to me that there are three ways open. One is to establish double the number of schools and appoint double the number of teachers. The second is the recommendation made by Mr. Morgan which was reinforced by Sri C. Rajagopalachariar in one of his articles to an educational magazine. He said that instruction might be given in schools for half a day and the pupils might be asked to learn crafts at home during the other half of the day. Thereby, we will be imparting instruction to double the number of pupils with the same number of teachers. In simple language, it is called the shift system. I do not advocate it, as it is not a very satisfactory solution. The third is basic education. We are vouchsafed by competent authorities that, if basic education is worked well, half the salary of the teachers could be realized from the fifth year class. Basic education is self-supporting to a certain extent. It makes the children happy. (Interruption by Janab Muhammad Raza Khan.) Hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan never had and will never have faith in this matter. In spite of him, we have to get on. I do not expect many people to agree to this, because they are not familiar with the ideology underlying it. Still, the Government must try the experiment in select areas."

"I want to speak on one other matter and it is this. Our country is a poor country. We are wanting in wealth, but we are not lacking in men. Wealth is produced by labour. One of the reasons why our country has been poor for several centuries is that we have lost the dignity of labour and respect for the workers. If our educational system has to be improved to produce a better and stronger type of men and women and to create wealth in the country, respect for labour must be restored. Basic education embodies this philosophy. This philosophy has been introduced to some extent in the reorganization of secondary education. The introduction of crafts has not been taken up very seriously in many schools. To develop this ideology, we must have a few

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universities working on the basis of this philosophy. The Report of the University Commission over which Dr. S. Radhakrishnan presided devotes a whole chapter to this ideology. That report has been signed by many distinguished Vice-Chancellors of Universities and it is not as if that ideology has not been accepted. The rural university recommended by the University Commission is something which we should think over and plan for. I commend this idea to the Government, so that they may, God willing, build on this basis a great and glorious educational system."

* JANAB M. S. ATAULLAH:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, several members have spoken on different points in different ways as it pleases them. Our Government are confronted with innumerable problems in education—compulsory elementary education, secondary education, university education, the medium of instruction at the various stages and basic education. This morning hon. Member Begum Saheba Mir Amiruddin complained that our Government have not been able to spend more than 3½ times the amount that they were spending some years ago, while the sister States have been spending more than five to six times the amount that they were spending previously. My humble opinion is that our Government also have been trying their very best. I hope that they will spend more on education as and when their financial position permits. They must have a programme and take up one item after another and execute it properly. My leader Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan said this morning that it must be possible for the Government to spread literacy throughout the State in the course of five years. With due deference to him, I submit that it will not be possible for the Government to do it even in twice that number of years. My submission is that they must have a plan and spread literacy at least in four times that number of years. If cent per cent literacy is achieved at least within two decades, the State will be much better off than what it has been all these ages."

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p.m.

"It is very difficult for me to speak about the medium of instruction in the schools and universities. But, as it has been laid down in the Constitution itself, that for a period of 15 years the *status quo* should be maintained, I hope hon. Members on the other side will not take it amiss. While the *lingua franca* is to be Hindustani . . . (An hon. Member: 'Hindi'.) I stand corrected, Madam. While the *lingua franca* should be Hindi, I would submit that the *lingua franca* of Madras State should be Tamil. (Interruptions.) I mean Tamil Nad when I say Madras State; I do not mean the Andhra area. (Interruptions.) Otherwise, it will be a controversial point, and it will be a difficult thing for us Tamilians to learn Hindi all of a sudden. (Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair at this stage.)

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this morning the Hon. the Minister for Education told us that the Government were going to take over the school run by Mrs. Appasamy intended only for girls. Knowing the school as I do, I would have very much liked if this Government had given sufficient grants to the management to run the

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school. If that was not possible, I should put it to this Government that, when they take over that school, they should be pleased to retain Mrs. Appasamy's daughter and others on better remuneration. I would request the Government to appoint her as the manager of the school. The standard of education that is imparted there, I hope, will be maintained in the future.

"Last, but not the least, is the question of the teachers' salaries. As stated by the ex-Minister for Education, the grievances of the teachers must be redressed to the fullest extent if better education and better atmosphere are to obtain in this State."

* SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—"అధ్యక్షా, ఆదాయ వ్యయ పట్టిలో 5 వ వంతు మొత్తమును విద్యాభివృద్ధికిగాను ఖర్చు పెట్టుటకు నిశ్చయించినందుకు ప్రభుత్వమువారిని అభినందించుచున్నాను. ముఖ్యముగా విద్యా విషయములో జరుగవలసిన మార్పులనుగురించి కొన్ని సూచనలు చేయవచ్చును."

"విద్య జీవనాధారము, విజ్ఞానాధారము. ఈవిద్య పలుభాగాలుగా ప్రభుత్వము వారు ప్రజలకు గలపుడున్నాయి. మొట్ట మొదటిది ప్రాథమిక విద్య. ప్రాథమిక విద్యా సంస్థలు ఇప్పుడు పలురకములుగా పలుభాగాలుగా విస్తరియిస్తున్నవి. కొన్ని లేఖరు స్కూళ్ళని, కొన్ని శంకారాయణి స్కూళ్ళని, కొన్ని ఎయిడెడ్ స్కూళ్ళని, మరి కొన్ని డిస్ట్రిక్టు బోర్డు స్కూళ్ళని వివిధ పాలనాధికారమునకు లోబడియున్నవి. ఈ మద్రాసు కోస్తాలో ప్రాథమిక విద్య; అందులో నిర్బంధ ప్రాథమిక ఉచిత విద్యా విధానమును రాజ్యాంగ సూత్రము ననుసరించి అమలులో పెట్టవలెనన్న ప్రాథమిక విద్య యావత్తు ఒక మంత్రి ఆధీనముక్కింద నుంచవలెను. నిర్బంధ ప్రాథమిక ఉచిత విద్యకుగాను వెచ్చించుటకు డబ్బు కాలదని ఇదివరలో మంత్రిగారు పేర్కొన్నారు. దానికి ఒక సలహా. ఇకమిదట, ప్రాథమిక విద్య యావత్తుకూడ శంకారాయణివారి స్వాధీనముచేసి కలిపిచూడవలెను ప్రభుత్వమువారి చేతిలోనే ఉంచుకొనవలెను. ఈ దినము ప్రతి గ్రామమునకు వచ్చు మొత్తము ఆదాయములో రూపాయకు నాలుగు అణాలు వంతున ప్రాథమిక విద్యకు వెచ్చించి తీరవలసినదని ఒక వట్టముచేసి, విద్యాభివృద్ధికి తగినటువంటి సూచనలు చేసినచో, వెంటనే సుమారు మూడోట్ల రూపాయలు విద్యాభివృద్ధికి, ముఖ్యముగా ప్రాథమిక విద్యకుగాను వచ్చును. ఈ సూచనను గమనించవలసినదని మంత్రిగారిని కోరుచున్నాను. నేటిదిన్నె ప్రాథమిక విద్య పలుభాగాల అధ్యర్థమున గరుపబడుచుండుటచే చాలా పొరపాట్లచే నిండియున్నదని చెప్పవచ్చును. ఇక విద్యార్థులలోను, విద్య చెప్పువారిలోను ఉత్సాహములేదు. తనిఖీకూడా తక్కువ. ఉపాధ్యాయులపై గ్రామములలోని శంకారాయణి సభ్యులుగాని ప్రజలకుగాని, ఏ విధమైన అభిమానము, ఆదరణ లేదు. ఇట్టి ఉదాసీనత తొలగించవలెను. ఉపాధ్యాయ వృత్తి ఉత్తమాన వృత్తిగావని, ఉన్నతోన్నత వృత్తియని, ఉపాధ్యాయవర్గములో ఉత్తేజము కలిగించనిచో ప్రాథమిక విద్య పాడుపడునని నేను మాత్రము గట్టిగాచెప్పగలను. విద్యాభివృద్ధికిగాను జరుపవలసిన సంస్కరణలలో ఇది ప్రధానమైనదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని హెచ్చరించుచున్నాను. ఇంతేకాక హయ్యర్ ఎలి మెంటరీ స్కూళ్ళు, మిడిల్ స్కూళ్ళు అని రెండు రకములు ఉన్నవి. ఇదివరకు 4 అనినానింగం చెట్టిగారు చెప్పినట్లు చేసికొని విద్యా విధానము చాలా ఆసరిమైనదని, సరిమైనదని అందరు ఒప్పుకొనుచున్నారు. అయితే నాకున్న అనుభవములో చేసికొని విద్యా విధానములోని లోపములు కొన్ని చెప్పుచున్నాను. అనేకమంది గాంధీయలు—ముఖ్యముగా భాండార్కర్లని చెప్పగలను—చేసికొని విద్యా విధానముపై చూడకుండా విద్య

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కాని ఇంకొకటి కాదను అభిప్రాయముతోనున్నారు. ఇట్టి దూడేకుల విద్యపట్ల ప్రజలలో ఆదరా అభిమానములు తక్కువ. ఈ విద్య వట్టి నూలు వడికే విద్యకాని మరేమి గాదని ప్రజలు అనుకొంటున్నారు. ఈ విషయములో నా అనుభవమునుబట్టి ఈ సూచన చేయుచున్నాను. నేను ఒక స్కూలుకూడా నడపుచున్నాను. కాబట్టి, ఈ బేసిక్ విద్య ఒక దూడేకుల విద్యయే కాకుండా, వ్యవసాయము మొదలగు ఇతర వృత్తులకు సంబంధించిన విజ్ఞానబోధకత ఇందులో తగిన సౌకర్యముల విచ్చేయుచేసి, ఈ ప్రాథమిక ఆధార విద్యా శిక్షణకాలము చక్కగా ఒక గురుకుల పద్ధతిలో నిర్వహించవలెను. ప్రాథమిక విద్యా విధానము చక్కబడవలెనన్న, గురుకుల పద్ధతిపై ఆధార విద్యా పాఠశాలల నేర్పరచి సక్రమ గురు శిష్య సంబంధ బాంధవ్యముల కలుగజేయవలెను. హయ్యర్ ఎలిమెంటరీ స్కూళ్లు యూవత్తుకూడా గురుకుల పద్ధతిపై బేసిక్ విద్యా విధానమునకుమార్చి అందుకు తగినంత డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టి విద్యార్థులకు వ్యవసాయము తదితర పుత్తి విద్యలు చెప్పించి, ప్రాథమిక విద్యను జీవనాధారవిద్యగా చేసిన ఆవిద్యకు ప్రజలు సమృద్ధి సానుభూతి చూపగలరు.

“ఇక మిడిల్ స్కూళ్లు ఉన్నవి. మొన్న నే మన మద్రాసు కోస్తా విద్యాశాఖాది కారి ఇంగ్లీషు ఉనుంచి తిరిగివచ్చినతరువాత చేసిన ఉపర్యాసమును రేడియోలో విన్నాము. నిజముగా మన దేశ పరిస్థితిబట్టి చూస్తే, నూటికి 60 వుంది విద్యార్థులు ఎలిమెంటరీ స్కూల్ విద్యతోనే చాలించుకొంటున్నారు. ఉన్నత విద్యకు, కళాశాల విద్యకు పోవు వారుఅరుదు. కాబట్టి బహుళ సంఖ్యకులగు విద్యార్థులకు ఉపయోగకారియైన ప్రాథమిక విద్యా విధానాన్ని హయ్యర్ ఎలిమెంటరీ స్కూళ్లలో విచ్చేయ చేయవలసియున్నది. ఈ ప్రాథమిక పాఠశాలలో విద్య నభ్యసించువారికి, విద్యార్థాసానంతరము, స్వయం పోషక శక్తి కలిగింపెడి ఆధార విద్య నేర్పించవలెను. ఇక హైస్కూళ్లలోను, కళాశాలలోను చదువదలచేవారు హయ్యర్ ఎలిమెంటరీ స్కూళ్లలోకాక మిడిల్ స్కూళ్లలో చదువుకొనే విచ్చేయు చేయగోరుచున్నాను.

“హైస్కూళ్లలో ఈ దినము వివిధవృత్తులకు సంబంధించినటువంటి పుత్తి విద్యలను నేర్పే ఉద్దేశముతో bifurcated courses అని చెప్పి పలురకములైనటువంటి courses విచ్చేయ చేసియున్నారు. ఎటువంటి వారికి ఏ పుత్తి నేర్పవలెనను విషయంలో, విద్యార్థుల అభిరుచిని గమనించి, వారి వారికి ఆయా పుత్తి విద్యలను నేర్పే సదుపాయములను కలుగజేయవలెను.

“తరువాత కళాశాల విద్యా విషయములో ప్రజలలో కొంతమంది ఈ కార్యక్రమ ప్రభుత్వమువారు నిర్బంధ ఉచిత ప్రారంభవిద్యకు డబ్బులేదని చెప్పుచూ, హెచ్చు మొత్తములను కళాశాల విద్యకు వెచ్చిస్తున్నారని విమర్శించుచున్నారు. ఇది పొరబాటు. హిమాలయ పర్వతములేనిదే గంగానీధు మహానదులు లేనట్లు ఉన్నత విద్య లేనిదే చక్కని ప్రాథమిక విద్య ఉండదు. ప్రసిద్ధమైన విశ్వ విద్యాలయములు ఉన్న నాడే దేశము సర్వతోముఖముగా పుర్వీకాగలదు. అందుచేత కళాశాలలను, ముఖ్యముగా విశ్వవిద్యాలయ కళాశాలలకు హెచ్చు వసతులు కల్పించే బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వమువారిపై ఉన్నది. ఈ సూతన యగములో, సూతన పరిస్థితులకు అనుగుణ్యముగా యువకులకు ఉన్నత విద్య గరుపవలెనన్న కళాశాలల అభివృద్ధిచేసిన ఆధారపడియున్నదని తెలియ జేయుచున్నాను. కనుక అన్ని విశ్వ విద్యాలయాలకు, కళాశాలలకు, శాస్త్ర పరిశోధనాలయాలకు కావలసినటువంటి డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టవలసినదే. దానికి తగిన సదుపాయములు వసతులు విచ్చేయ చేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఈ సందర్భములో ఒక విషయము. నేను రాయలసీమవాడను; రాయలసీమ కళాశాలలు ఆంధ్ర విశ్వ విద్యాలయములో ఒకనాడు ఉండి, ఈ దినము ఆ విశ్వ విద్యా

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లయములో లేకుండా, మద్రాసు విశ్వ విద్యాలయము నందున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఒక కమిటీని ఏర్పాటుచేసి ఈ ప్రాంతాన్ని ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయములో చేర్చవలసిందని ఒక సూచన చేసియున్నారు. ఆ కమిటీవారు, ఒక రిపోర్టుకూడ వుండియున్నారు. ఇదివరలో రాష్ట్ర విభజన జరుగునే మునుపే కారణంచేత, ఆ కమిటీ రిపోర్టును అమలు పరచియుండలేదు. ఇప్పుడు భాషాప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర విభజన జరిగే అవకాశము అంతగా కనుపించుటలేదు గనుక ఈ రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతములు ఆంధ్ర విశ్వ విద్యాలయములో చేర్చు అవకాశములను, సదుపాయములను కల్పించి, సహాయముచేయు బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వము మీద కూడ ఉన్నదని తెలుపుచున్నాను.

“ఇక అనంతపురములో మంచి కళాశాల ఉన్నది. తగిన వసతులు ఉన్నవి. రాయలసీమలో ఎక్కడ చూడనప్పటికీ, ఉపాధ్యాయులకు శిక్షణ యిచ్చు ఒక training college లేదు. ఏ విశాఖపట్టణమునో ఎక్కడో రాజమహేంద్రవరమునో లేకపోలే నైదాపేటలో ప్రయత్నింపగలరు పోవలసి యుచున్నది. కాని ఈ కళాశాల పాఠశాల విషయములో ఈ మద్రాసు యూనివర్సిటీవారు వాద్యాభివృద్ధికంటే buildings సరిగా ఉన్నాయా, లేవా అనే విషయము గమనిస్తున్నారు. ఇతర దేశములలో—చైనా మొదలగు దేశములలో—పూరిగడిసెలిలో నే విశ్వవిద్యాలయములు అవసరమైనప్పుడు నడిపివారు. కనుక, ఆటువంటి కట్టడట్టుకలు పాటించక ఉపాధ్యాయ వర్గమును తయారుచేయునట్టి training college ని సమస్త మున్న క లేకపోలే అవసరమైతే ఉదయము సాయంత్రము working hours తగినట్లు మార్చుకొని, ప్రారంభించవలసిందని మంత్రిగారిని కోరుచున్నాను. అంతకంటే ఎక్కువగా, . .

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—
“Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important Demand. May I speak in Tamil or in English?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“That is left to the hon. Member. So far as time is concerned, the hon. Member is given ten minutes.”

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—
“Let me go on now, and when you ask me to stop, I shall stop. Shall I speak in English or in Tamil?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member may speak in any language he likes.”

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—
“I shall speak in English, Sir, so that the Hon. Minister may understand.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“I can understand Tamil as well.”

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—
“Then I speak in Tamil, Sir.”

“కనమ్ తలైవర్ అవర్కణే! எல்லா மானியங்களையும் விட இந்தக் கல்வி மானியமானது ரொம்ப முக்கியமான மானியமாகும். அது ஏன் முக்கியமானது என்பதை நான் சொல்லவேண்டுமானால் இதுவரைக்கும் நடக்காத வகையில் இந்த மானியம் ஒன்றுக்குத் தான் இரண்டு மெம்பர்கள் ‘கடமோஷன் மூவ்’ பண்ணியிருக்கின்றார்கள் என்பதை குறிப்பிடவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக இந்த விவாதம் நடக்கும்போது நல்ல வேளையாக கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இங்கே இருக்கின்றார்கள். அது எனக்கு ரொம்ப சந்தோஷம். நம்முடைய கல்வி மந்திரி கனம் மாதவ மேனன் அவர்களைப் பற்றி குறிப்பிட வேண்டுமானால், கெட்டவர்களுடைய கூட்டத்திற்கு மத்தியில்

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p.m.

[Janab Sinna Kaziar Haji Moulvi S. A. F. Ibrahim]

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அவர் இருந்தால் அவரை நல்லவர் என்று தான் நான் குறிப்பிடுவேன். ஆனால் அவரே நல்லவர்களுடைய கூட்டத்திற்கு மத்தியில் இருப்பாரே யானால் அவரை கெட்டவர் என்று சொல்லத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கும்.

“இப்போது இந்தச் சபையிலே பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் கல்வியைப் பற்றி வெகுவாகப் பேசினார்கள். சபையில் இருந்த நான் அவைகள் எல்லா வற்றையும் கேட்டேன். பீகம் சாகிபா அவர்கள் கூட ஏதோ புதிய முறையில் ஹிந்தியை மாத்திரம் ‘கம்பல்சரி’ யாக்க வேண்டுமென்பதைப் பற்றி வற்புறுத்திச் சொன்னார்கள். அவர் ஏன் உருதுவைப்பற்றி சொல்ல வில்லை? ஸ்ரீ செட்டி நாட்டு ராஜா அவர்களோ உருதுவைத் தவிர எல்லா தாய் பாஷைகளுக்கும் பிரதானம் அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகப் பேசி னார்கள். ‘அடவுல்லா-அவர்களும் கூட ‘லிங்குவா-பிராங்கா’ என்பதைப் பற்றி சொல்லி ஹிந்தி வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் இப்போது பார்க்கப்போனால், ரொம்ப வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம் என்ன வென்றால் இங்கே பேசிய ஒரு மெம்பர்ஸ்கூட உருது பாஷையைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தைகூட பேசாதது ஆகும். நான் அந்த உருது பாஷையைப்பற்றி பேசப்போகிறேன். உருது பாஷையைப் பற்றி சிலர் தப்பாக எண்ணிக் கொண்டிருப்பதைப் போக்க வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் என்னுடைய விருப்பம். ஆனால் உருது பாஷையைப் பற்றிப் பேச ஆரம்பிக்கும் முன் ஒரே ஒரு விஷயம்.

“அதாவது உலகத்தில் நாகரீகம் என்ன என்பதுகூட சரியாகத் தெரி யாத காலம்தொட்டு, தங்கள் கருத்துகளை மொழியினால் விளக்கும் சக்தி யற்று மனிதர்கள் மிருகங்களைப் போல் பல உலக தேசங்களில் மக்கள் வாழ்ந்து வந்த நாட்களில் நம் நாடு கலைக்கும், நாகரீகத்திற்கும், மொழிக்கும், பாஷைக்கும் இருப்பிடமாகி உலக தேசங்களிலேயே உயர்ந் தோங்கி இருந்தது திராவிட நாடு என்பதை பல பழைய ஏடுகளை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் நன்றாக விளங்கும். இப்போது ஹிந்தியைப் பற்றிப் பேசும் நண்பர்கள் உருதுவை ஏன் மறந்தார்கள் என்பது எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. ஏடுகளையும், மொழிப் பேச்சையும் எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் உருதும், ஹிந்தியும் ‘அக்கா தங்கைகள்’ என்பது நன்றாக விளங்கும். அப்படி கல்வியில் உயர்ந்து நம் நாடு விளங்கி யிருந்தபோதிலும் இன்று நம் நாடு கல்வியில் உலகத்திலேயே மிகவும் பிற்போக்காக இருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது நாம் வெட்கப் படாமலிருக்கமுடியாது. குறிப்பாக நாரவே, ஸ்லீடன் முதலிய நாட்டை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் படித்தவர்கள் நூற்றுக்கு 99-9 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கிலாந்து, அமெரிக்கா போன்ற நாட்டை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் நூற்றுக்கு 99 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் துரதிருஷ்டம் பிடித்த நம் நாட்டிலே இப்போது பார்த்தால் நூற்றுக்கு 9 பேர்கள்தான் படித்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பார்க்கிற பொழுது அரசனாய் இருந்தவன் போதாத காலத்தினால், சரியாக தன்னிலையை கவனிக்காது இருந்ததினால் ஆண்டியான நிலைமையைப் போலவேதான் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப் போது காந்திஜியின் லக்ஷியத்தையும், கொள்கைகளையும் கடைப் பிடிப்ப தாகக் கூறிக்கொள்ளும் எந்த மந்திரிகளாகட்டும் மாகாத்தமா காந்திஜி யுடைய வார்த்தைகள்படி நடக்கவேயில்லை யென்று தான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். காந்திஜி உயிருடன் இருக்கும்போதே அவர் சொற்படி இவர்கள் நடக்காதபோது அவர் இல்லாதபோதா அவர் சொன்னபடி நடப்பார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கமுடியும்? மகாத்மா காந்தி ஹிந்தியை வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை பாட திட்டத்தில் ஒரு பகுதியாக ஆக்கியிருக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னால் அதே மகாத்மா காந்திஜி அவர்கள் உருது பாஷையையும் வளர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருப் பதை ஏன் அவர்கள் மறந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். ஹிந்தி மொழிக்கு உருது பாஷைதான் அடிப்படை. ஹிந்தி முன்னேற்றம் அடையவேண்டுமென் றால் உருது பாஷை வளர்ச்சியிலும் நாம் அதிகமான கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருப்பதை நாம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய பண்டித நேருஜி, இந்தியாவின் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள், ‘ஹிந்தி பாஷைக்கு உள்ள அத்தனை முக்கியத்துவமும் உருது பாஷைக்கு இருக்கிறது’ என்று சொல்லியிருப்பதை நமது கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி

[28th March 1951]

[Janab Sinna Kaziar Haji Moulvi S. A. F. Ibrahim]

அவர்கள் ஏன் கவனிக்கவில்லையென்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். ஸ்ரீ ஹார் மாகாண கல்வி மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ பத்திரிநாத் அவர்கள் உருது பாஷை யைப் பற்றி தெரிவித்திருக்கும் அபிப்பிராயத்தையும் இந்த மாகாணத்த வர்கள் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இப்போது உருது பாஷையைப் பிடித்த துரதிருஷ்டம் அதை நமது கல்வி மந்திரிகளைப் போன்றவர்கள் ‘உருது பாஷையென்பது முஸ்லிம்களுடைய தனிப்பட்ட பாஷை. அதனால் தான் அதை நாங்கள் ஒரு பகுதியாக பாட திட்டத்தில் சேர்க்க விரும்பவில்லை’ என்று வாதாடும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன். உருது பாஷையென்பது முஸ்லிம்களுடைய தனிப்பட்ட பாஷையல்ல. 400 வருஷகாலம் முஸ்லிம்களும் ஹிந்துக்களும் சேர்ந்து உழைத்த உழைப்பினால் உண்டான பாஷை உருது. இஸ்லாமிய மதத்தின் பாஷை உருது என்ற தப்பு அபிப்பிராயத்தை வளர்க்காதீர்கள். உருது பாஷை என்பது இந்தியாவிலுள்ள பாஷைகளில் ஒரு அழகான பாஷை. இந்தி யாவில் பெரும்பாலும் உள்ள மக்கள், அவர்கள் முஸ்லிம்களாக இருந் தாலும் சரி, ஹிந்துக்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அதிகமான மக்கள் பேசும் பாஷை உருது ஆகும். நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன். உருது பாஷை மாதிரம் முஸ்லிம்களுடைய, இஸ்லாமிய மக்களுடைய தனிப்பட்ட பாஷை யாக இருந்தால், 600 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் இந்த புனித இந்தியாவை ஆட்சி செய்து வந்த முகலாய மன்னர்கள் தங்கள் ஆட்சி முறை நடவடிக்கை களை தங்கள் தாய் பாஷையாகிய உருதிலேயே நடத்தி இருக்க மாட்டார்களா? ஏன் பார்ப்போம் பாஷையில் நடத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு சாக்கி சரித்திர ஏடுகளை கூறுகிறது. அதாவது உருது பாஷையென்பது முஸ்லிம் களுடைய பாஷை அல்ல. அது இந்தியாவிலிருக்கும் இந்திய பாஷை களில் ஒன்றுதான் என்பதை அது தெளிவாக்குகிறது. உருது பாஷை மாதிரம் முஸ்லிம்களுடைய பாஷையாக இருந்தால் அதை 1837-ம் வருஷத்திலேயே அரசாங்க பஷையாக அப்போது ஆண்டுக்கொண் டிருந்த முகலாய மன்னர்கள் ஆக்கி இருக்கமாட்டார்களா? மகாத்மா காந்திஜி அவர்கள் ஹிந்தி இருக்க வேண்டுமானால் உருது பாஷையும் கட்டாயம் இருக்கும்படியாக கவனித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி யிருப்பதை இவர்கள் ஏன் கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்கக் கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தலைவர் அவர்களே, நமது இந்தியப் பிரதம மந்திரி பண்டித நேருஜி அவர்கள் இந்த உருது பாஷையைப் பற்றி என்ன சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஸ்ரீ ஹார் மாகாண கல்வி மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ பத்ரி நாத் என்ன சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை மாதிரம் நான் கொஞ்சம் படித்துக் காட்டுகிறேன். தயவு செய்து அனுமதிக்க வேண்டும்.

“Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has said as follows :—

‘Deleting Urdu by adding Sanskrit, if they want to reform Hindi, they will not be able to do so. Urdu has as much importance in India as Hindi has.’

“The Bihar Minister for Education, Mr. Badrinath, has said as follows :—

‘We are forcing Hindi on the people. But I advise the Hindus not knowing Urdu to learn Urdu. I say this openly. Urdu is a very good Indian language.’

“இப்படியெல்லாம் இருந்தும் கூட. நமது மாகாண கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் உருது பாஷையை பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் போதிக்க உத்தரவு இட மறுக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஒரு பழமொழியுண்டு. அதா வது ‘மகன் செத்தாலும் சாகட்டும். மருமகன் விதவையாகத் தான் வேண்டும்’ என்பதைப் போல உருது பாஷையை எடுத்து விட்டால் ஹிந்தி வளராது என்றால் அது வளரவிட்டாலும் பரவாயில்லை. உருது இருக்கக்கூடாது. அதுவும் முஸ்லிம்களுடைய பாஷையாக இருக்கக் கூடாது என்று சொல்வது வேடிக்கையாகத் தான் இருக்கிறது. இப்போது ஹிந்தி பாஷை சரியாக வளம் பெற்று வளர்ந்தாலும் வளரட்டும். இல்லா விட்டாலும் பரவாயில்லை. உருது பாஷை இருக்கக் கூடாது என்ற முறை யில் நமது கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய போக்கு இருக்கிறது. உருது பாஷையில் உள்ள அனேக வார்த்தைகள் ஹிந்தி பாஷையில்

[28th March 1951]

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இருக்கிறது. தேசிய பாஷையான ஹிந்தியை 'கம்பல்சரி' யாக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அதன் வளர்ச்சிக்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமான உருது பாஷையை அலட்சியம் செய்யக் கூடாது என்று தான் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். உருது இல்லாத 'ஹிந்தி உப்பு இல்லாத குழம்பு. உருது இல்லாத ஹிந்தி உயிர் இல்லாத சடலம், ஹிந்தியைக் கொல்ல விரும்பினால் உருதுவைக் கொல்லுங்கள். அதுவரை வேண்டுமானால் உருதுவைபும் வளருங்கள். ஹிந்தி பாஷையை 'கம்பல்சரி' யாக்கும் சர்க்கார் அவர்கள் தற்போது பல வருஷங்களாக உருது பாஷை கற்பித்து வந்த பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் உருது பாஷை இனி போதிக்க வேண்டாம் என்று உத்திரவு இடாமல் இருந்தால் அதுவே நல்லதாகும். உருது பாஷை போதித்து வந்த காலேஜிகளிலும் அதை இனியும் போதிக்கத் தான் வேண்டும் என வற்புறுத்த வேண்டுமெய்யொழிய அதை எடுத்து விடுவதற்குப் பர்மீஷன் கொடுக்க கூடாது. (கனம் கே. மாதவ மேனன்: 'அப்படி எந்த காலேஜிகளிலும் எடுக்க அனுமதித்ததாக தெரியவில்லையே?') ஏன்? சேலம் முனிசிபல் காலேஜில் 40 வருஷங்களாக உருது பாஷை இருந்திருந்தும் இப்போது அந்த பாஷையை எடுத்து விட அனுமதிக்கவில்லையா? அந்த காலேஜியில் உருது மாணவர்கள் மிகக் குறைவாக இருந்தார்கள் என்று சொல்லி அந்தக் காலேஜியிலேயே உருது பாஷையை எடுத்துவிட்டால் அப்புறம் ஹைஸ்கூல்களில் படிக்கும் உருது மாணவர்களின் தொகையும் வரவர் குறைந்து கொண்டே போகாதா? ஆகையால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தயவு செய்து இந்த உருது பாஷையை முஸ்லிம்களுடைய பாஷையாகக் கருதாமல் இந்திய பாஷைகளில் ஒன்றாகக் கருதி, உருது பாஷை கற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகின்ற மாணவர்களுக்கு எல்லா பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும், காலேஜிகளிலும் வசதி அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இப்போது அடிப்படைக் கல்வி, ஆதாரக் கல்வி என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

"Nobody has spoken about the education of the blind, Sir. That is a very important subject. If you will give me time, I will speak about it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No. Still a large number of Members want to take part in this debate. So, I fix 5 minutes hereafter for each hon. Member."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Sir, you definitely said in the morning that you would allow one hour for the discussion of the Demand 'Administration of Justice'."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not possible now. There are a large number of hon. Members who want to speak on this Demand. To-morrow the Appropriation Bill will be introduced. The hon. Member can avail himself of that opportunity."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Can we speak then?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me first congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Education as well as the Director of Public Instruction on the great progress that has been achieved in the field of education, elementary, secondary and University. I am grateful to the Hon. Minister for giving as much grant as possible to the growing Andhra University. I am particularly grateful to him, because the slender grants that have been given by the Government of India for the subjects of meteorology

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and astronomy will be very much augmented by the special grant that the Hon. Minister has been able to give for the higher study of subjects in geology. The Andhra University has an ambitious programme before it. It has got special facilities for extending education in various spheres. In this connexion, I would beg to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that it has long been the ambition of the Andhra University to take advantage of facilities afforded by the nature and history of this country. The facility of a Marine Engineering College is necessary. The ship-building yard, the railway workshops, the naval base, the thermal station and the Machkund Project are so near the Andhra University that they will adequately contribute to the success and development of a full-fledged institution which may be able to bring credit not only to that locality but to the whole State. We have already waited in deputation on the Hon. the Chief Minister and requested him to bring back the Engineering College to Visakhapatnam and also to sanction the starting of marine engineering and other important courses.

"Coming to the question of adult education, it has always been said that unless we take a long jump in this matter, our country can never really enjoy the fruits of freedom. We have to educate at least 80 per cent of our population. That is why the scheme of 'each one teach one' has been introduced in our country. In the field of adult education, we are dealing with not boys but grown-up men who can easily assimilate what is taught to them. For this purpose fully trained teachers are necessary. I congratulate the Government on having a special Adult Education Board with experienced gentlemen like Sri Harisarvothama Rao Garu and others. But at present the one thing that we lack is books. Therefore, I request that the Government will do well even to grant subsidies to good writers and authors who bring out the necessary literature connected with adult education.

"I am thankful to the Government for their grand programme of encouraging the opening of new colleges. For example, they have made some provision for the Srikakulam College. There is a large student population in Anakapalle and the pupils, after passing the School Final Examination, have no facility to go to a college. In Visakhapatnam there is a great deal of difficulty with regard to accommodation and the pupils feel that it is cheaper to live in Madras rather than in their own place, on account of transport difficulties. Therefore, it will be nice if the Government will encourage the people of Anakapalle to open a college at Anakapalle itself for which they are prepared to subscribe to the tune of one lakh of rupees. I hope the Government in their zeal to encourage education will help them in the opening of a college at Anakapalle."

JANAB, MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, 3-45
I very rarely congratulate the Hon. Ministers. But to-day I would p.m.
like to congratulate the Hon. Minister for Education. In him we find a fit and proper person. In the past, it was not possible to find such persons. Unlike his predecessor . . ."

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member not make personal reference.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Unlike others, he gives due consideration to the other man's point of view. He is not very jealous about maintaining that what he thinks is only the correct point of view. Having said that, let me remind him that his Government's policy is not to re-appoint officers who have retired from service. In his own Department of Education, people have been re-appointed. I know that Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, Divisional Inspectors of Schools, District Educational Officers and even clerks have been re-appointed. I should think that there is no point in re-appointing these people when the Government are committed to the policy—and that has been often declared by the Hon. Leader of the House and others—that generally, retired officials should not be re-appointed. I can understand if engineers, doctors and specialists are re-appointed, because they are in short supply. But anybody can be an Inspector of Schools. I do not think it is essential that they should be re-appointed. But for the re-appointment of these people some younger officers who are working in the department would have been promoted to higher posts. So, such re-appointments are sure to create discontent among the officers who are working in the department. It is, therefore, much better if the Hon. Minister looks into the matter and avoids such re-appointments.

“ Sir, another unfortunate thing that happened during the last five years is that persons who were having a few facts and who did not possess intimate knowledge of many things have been occupying the Treasury Benches. I think, to some extent, this has affected the Education Department. On basic education, rural colleges, adult education, night schools, compulsory education and such other items, huge sums of money have been wasted. The ex-Education Minister said that he was glad that the schemes started by him were benefiting the people now. I cannot understand that. This Government have been charged with being responsible for undertaking costly experiments. They did this and that and wasted enormous amounts on such experimental schemes like prohibition, separation of judiciary from executive, abolition of zamindaris and so on. Thus they have burnt their fingers by undertaking such costly experiments. Whatever they might have done with regard to other departments, I would like to request them ‘for God's sake do not experiment with the department of Education’. Because, it is a matter that vitally affects the future of the Nation. The Hon. Sri Madhava Menon was in charge of the Education Department for some time and later on he assumed full charge of the department. I should like to take this opportunity for congratulating him on not having undertaken too many experiments in his portfolio of Education. Sir, I do not want to go into details. For the last four years, we have been asking Minister after Minister—and I think even the Director of Public Instruction was asked—to define what is

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meant by ‘Basic Education’. Nobody has come forward till now to define it correctly. I am prepared to sit down even now if the Hon. Minister can define it.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ If the hon. Member sits down, I will call another Member to speak.” (Laughter.)

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ I only want to demonstrate to the House that even to-day there are different views on basic education. When it is so, it is not proper on the part of this Government to spend huge amounts of public money on this item.

“ Sir, we have the Communal Government Order in the matter of reservation of seats in the professional colleges only. The Government were not kind enough to introduce this reservation in the case of other Colleges, I mean, Arts Colleges maintained by them as well as by the public. In view of the fact that a particular community or communities are monopolising the seats in these Arts Colleges, it is better that the Government introduce reservation in respect of the Arts Colleges also. I know in certain of these Colleges more than 90 per cent of the seats are taken by students from a particular community or communities. It is not proper for the Government to say, ‘Oh, they are private Colleges, we cannot therefore interfere with their admissions and introduce reservation of seats.’ These Colleges, though they may be managed by private citizens and though they may be maintained by missionaries are getting huge grants from the Government. So, the Government can certainly see that seats are reserved even in these Colleges for all the communities.”

* SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய சில அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு பேசுவதற்கு ½ மணி நேரமும், சில அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு ஐந்து நிமிஷங்களும் கொடுப்பது நியாயமாவென்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ நியாயம்தான். கனம் மாஜி கல்வி மந்திரி ஒருவர்தான் அரை மணி நேரம் பேசினார். இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசுவதற்கு இருக்கின்றார்கள்.”

* SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ முதலிலேயே கணக்குப் பார்த்து எல்லோருக்கும் நேரத்தை நிரந்து கொடுத்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். இன்று முற்பகல் முழுதும் மூவரே பேசினர். தயவு செய்து இந்த நேரத்தையும் என்னுடைய 5 நிமிஷ நேரத்திலிருந்து கழித்துவிடக் கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்ற அங்கத்தினர்கள் யாரும் பேசாத சில விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி நான் பேசப்போவதால் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமான அவகாசம் கொடுக்கும்படியாகவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தக் கல்வி மான்யத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிப்பதோடு 1960-ம் வருஷம் ஜனவரி மாதம் 26-ம் தேதியோடு நம் நாட்டில் எழுதப் படிக்கத்தெரியாதவர்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கையே இல்லாமலிருக்கும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நம்முடைய Constitution தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய விஷயத்தை நாம் அறிவோம். இன்று காலையில் கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட திட்டத்தில் இதைப்பற்றி என்ன திட்டம் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்ற விஷயத்தைக் கூறவில்லை. இப்பொழுதிருக்கிற நிலைமையில் நம் முடைய வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் ஒரு பெரிய தொகை எந்த மான்

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யத்திற்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று பார்த்தால் இந்தக் கல்வி மாணியம் ஒன்றுக்குத்தான் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே யொழிய வேறு எந்த மான்யத்திற்கும், இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையை ஒதுக்கவில்லை. இப்பொழுது இந்த மான்யத்திற்கு 11½ கோடி ரூபாய்களை ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். நாம் இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையை ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஒதுக்கினாலும் நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் கல்வி கற்றவர்கள் எவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்கு இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்த்தால் பள்ளிக்கூடம் செலடவர்களில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்குதான் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு செல்லுகிறார்கள். பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்குப் போகிறவர்களில் இன்னும் இரண்டு மடங்கு எழுதப் படிக்கத் தெரியாதவர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். இந்த இரண்டு மடங்குள்ளவர்களுக்கும் கல்வி கற்றுக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் இப்பொழுது ஒதுக்கிவைத்திருப்பதைக்காட்டிலும் இன்னும் இரண்டு மடங்கு அதாவது 11½ கோடி ரூபாயைப் போல் இரண்டு மடங்கு அதாவது சுமார் 23 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்தால்தான் 1960-ம் வருஷத்திற்குள் எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரியாதவர்களே இல்லாமல் செய்து விடலாம். இதைத் தவிர இன்னும் முதியோர்களுக்கும் கல்வி கற்றுக்கொடுக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது.

“இன்று ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிட்டார், நம் மாகாணத்தில் இப்பொழுது நூற்றுக்கு ஒன்பது பேர்கள்தான் படித்தவர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள் என்று. இது ரொம்ப நாளுக்கு முந்திய புள்ளி விவரமாயிருக்கலாம். ஆனால் நான் நினைப்பது போல் நூற்றுக்கு 75 பேர்களுக்கு இன்னும் கல்வி கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் இப்பொழுது செலவு செய்வதைக் காட்டிலும் ஐந்து மடங்கு அதிகமான தொகையை நாம் செலவு செய்யவேண்டும். இவ்வளவு பெரிய தொகையை நாம் கல்வி மான்யத்திற்கு செலவு செய்யமுடியாமலிருக்கிறோம். அதற்குக் காரணம் நமக்குள்ள நிதியிலிருந்து நாம் எடுத்து செலவு செய்ய முடியாமலிருக்கிறோம். நம்முடைய வரவு செலவு திட்டத்திலிருந்து நாம் எடுத்து செலவு செய்ய முடியுமா என்பதையும் நாம் ஆலோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும் என்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்கு நம்முடைய அண்ணல் காந்தியடிகள் நமக்கு சுயர்ஷ்யம் வாங்கித்தந்ததைக் காட்டிலும் ஒரு சிறந்த வழி ஏதாவது ஒன்றை நமக்கு காட்டியிருக்கிறார்களா வென்று பார்த்தால் அது அவர் நமக்கு வகுத்துத் தந்திருக்கும் இந்த கல்வித்திட்டம் ஒன்று தான் என்று கூறலாம் அதை யாரும் மீறுக்க முடியாது அந்த திட்டத்தை என்னைப்போன்ற சாதாரண மனிதர்கள் அல்லாது மேல் நாடு கல்வி நிபுணர்களும், அமெரிக்காவிலிருந்து இங்கு யூனியர்லிடி கமிஷனல் வந்த டாக்டர்மார்கள் போன்றவர்களும், இந்த மாகாண சர்க்காரிலே உதயசுந்தர டாக்டர் ஸ்கமலசாமி முதலியார் போன்றவர்களும் இந்த திட்டம் மேலானதென்று எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். கல்வி சுயதேவை அடிப்படையில் நடக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு காந்தியடிகளின் திட்டத்தைத் தவிர வேறு எந்தத் திட்டமும் இருக்க முடியாது. இந்த திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி பரிசாசம் செய்வதில் அர்த்தமில்லை. கல்வி முறையில் தனக்குத்தானே வாழ்க்கையைச் சரிக்கட்டிக் கொள்வதில் இந்த திட்டத்தைத் தவிர வேறு எதுவும் இருக்க முடியாது. இந்த முறை சேவா கிராமத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு சென்ற ஆண்டுடன் எழு வருஷம் பூர்த்தியாகிறது. பீகார் மாகாணத்திலும் இப்பொழுது எட்டு வருஷ திட்டம் பூர்த்தியாகி அங்கே Post-Basic Education திறமையாக நடக்கிறது. அங்கும் சுயதேவை அடிப்படையில் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டம் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. எந்தவிதமான புது வரியின் உதவி இல்லாமலும் வாழ்க்கையில் தனக்குத்தானே சுயதேவையை சரிக்கட்டிக்கொள்ளும் அடிப்படையில் நடக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி கேலி செய்வதில் பிரயோசனமில்லை. இந்த கல்வித் திட்டம் நடைபெறும் இடத்தில் போய் பார்த்தால் இதைப்பற்றி தெரிந்து கொள்ளாத அங்கத்தினர்கள் நன்கு தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாம். ஆதாரக் கல்வி என்றால் என்னவென்று கேள்வி கேட்டார்கள். வாழ்க்கையை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு வாழ்க்கைக்கு வேண்டியவைகளை கல்வியின் மூலம் தனக்குத்தானே தேடிக்கொள்வதுதான். பிறரைச் சுரண்டாமலும், தன் கையிலேயே தான் சம்பாதித்துக் கொண்டும் நல் வாழ்வு வாழும் கல்வியைக் கற்றுக்கொள்வது தான் இந்த ஆதாரக் கல்வி. இன்றைக்கு இருக்கின்ற கலாசாலை படிப்பு

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களும், ஹைஸ்கூல் படிப்புகளும் பிறரைச் சுரண்டி சாப்பிடும் முறையில் தானிருக்கின்றன. தன்னுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்கு வேண்டியதை தானே தேடிக்கொள்வதும், பிறருடைய தயவை எதிர்பாராமல் தனக்குத்தானே வாழ வேண்டியதை தேடிக்கொடுக்கும் கல்விதான் ஆதாரக் கல்வி என்பதை நான் என்னுடைய நண்பர் கனம் சலாம் அவர்களுக்கு சொல்லுகிறேன். இதுதான் அவருடைய கேள்விக்கு பதில்.

“1960-ம் வருஷத்திற்குள் இந்நாட்டிலிருக்கும் அனைவருக்கும் கல்வி கற்றுக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் இன்று முதல் அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஒரு சரியான திட்டத்தை வகுத்து அதை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் இப்பொழுது 170 ஆசிரியர்கள் பயிற்சி பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. மாகாணத்தில் இன்னும் 130 பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் புதிதாக அமைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கலாம். இந்த 170 பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் 48 பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் ஆதாரக் கல்வி போதிக்கப்படுகிறது. பாக்கி இருக்கக்கூடிய பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை இன்னும் ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் ஆதாரக் கல்வி பயிற்சி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களாக மாற்றுவதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் போடவேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது மாகாணத்தில் 38,000 ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் பள்ளிக்கூடமே இல்லாத கிராமங்கள் அநேகம் இருக்கின்றன. 4,000த்திலிருந்து 5,000 வரை ஜனத்தொகையுள்ள கிராமங்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடமே இல்லாமலிருக்கின்றன. அந்த இடங்களிலெல்லாம் புதிய பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் புதிய பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஆரம்பிக்கும்பொழுது ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை யெல்லாம் ஆதாரக் கல்வி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களாக ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களே வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவ்விதம் ஆரம்பித்து இந்த 38,000 பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையும் ஆதாரக் கல்விப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களாக மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் ஆரம்பிக்கும்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு பிரதேசத்திற்கும் ஒன்றோ, அல்லது ஒரு ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஒன்றோ, அல்லது ஒரு தாலுகாவிற்கு ஒன்றோ என்றில்லாமல் எந்த பிரதேசத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்களோ அங்கே நடக்கும் எல்லா பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் ஆதாரக் கல்வியை ஆரம்பித்து கற்றுக்கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வந்தால் நல்லது. பிறகு அவைகளுக்கு சுற்றிலும் நல்ல atmosphere உண்டாகும். அங்கும் மேலும் ஆரம்பிக்கலாம். அவ்விதம் ஏற்கனவே ஆதாரக் கல்வி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலிருக்கும் பிரதேசத்தை சுற்றிலுமுள்ள இடங்களில் இந்த ஆதாரக் கல்வி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஆரம்பித்து நடத்தி வந்தால் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் நடக்க வேறுவாக இருக்கும். அத்துடன் பயிற்சி பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருக்கும் பிரதேசங்களில் அவைகளைச் சுற்றிலும் இந்த ஆரம்பக் கல்வி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஆரம்பித்து வந்தால் இந்த ஆதாரக் கல்வி பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் விருத்தியடைவதற்கு நல்லதாக இருக்கும். அதன்மேல் மற்ற Post Basic, Rural College, Rural University போன்றவைகள் அமைக்கப்படும். இவைகளுக்கு அடிப்படை திட்டத்தை வகுத்து இந்த முறையில் இந்த கல்வியை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களை கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இவ்விதம் தாம் செய்வதால் இந்த சமூகத்தின் கல்வியையும், நாட்டின் கல்வியையும் பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு உதவியாக இருப்பதோடு, இந்நாட்டில் இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் உணவு பிரச்சினையும், உடை பிரச்சினையும் தீரவேண்டுமென்றால் இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் கல்வியை ஆதாரக் கல்விக்கு மாற்றுவதனால்தான் முடியுமே யொழிய வேறு எந்த மார்க்கத்தினாலும் இவைகளைத் தீர்க்கமுடியாது என்ற விஷயத்தை நான் கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது (சபையை விட்டு வெளியே) போய்விட்டார்கள். அவருக்கும் அந்த விஷயத்தைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். நம் நாட்டின் நிதி குறைவாக இருப்பதால் இந்த ஆதாரக் கல்வி மூலம்தான் எல்லோருக்கும் 1960-ம் வருஷத்திற்குள் கல்வி கற்றுக் கொடுக்கமுடியும்.

“அவகாசம் அதிகமின்மை காரணமாக சில முக்கியமான விஷயத்தை மட்டும் சொல்லிவிட்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த வருஷம் பீகாரில், பீகார் கல்வி மந்திரி பத்ரிநாத் வர்மா அவர்களின் தலைமையில் அகில இந்திய ஆதாரக் கல்வி மகாநாடு நடைபெற்றது. அந்த மகாநாட்டில் Rural University யைப்பற்றி விவாதிக்கப்பட்டது. அந்த சர்வகலா

[Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai] [28th March 1951]

சாலை சுயதேவை அடிப்படையில், capital கிராண்டு தவிர எந்த கிராண்டு அளிக்காமல், மாணவர்களுக்கு போதிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்றும் மாணவர்களுக்கு போதிக்கப்படுவதில் வருகின்ற வருமானத்தைக்கொண்டு அந்த சர்வகலாசாலையை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்றும், அடிப்படையில் அது நடத்தப்படவேண்டுமென்றும் ஒரு திட்டம் போடப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது சர்வகலாசாலைகளுக்கு லட்சக் கணக்கான ரூபாய் கிராண்டு கொடுக்க முடியாமல் அரசாங்கம் இருக்கிறது. நிதி இல்லாமல் அரசாங்கம் கஷ்டப்படுகிறது என்றும் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார். நிதி இல்லாத காலத்தில் இந்நாட்டில் எல்லோருக்கும் கல்வி கற்றுக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் இதைத் தவிர வேறு வழி கிடையாது என்ற விஷயத்தை நான் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ மாணவர்கள் கல்வி கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு பணமில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களெல்லாம் வீட்டில் படித்துவிட்டு பரீட்சைக்குப் போகவேண்டுமென்றால் நம் முடைய சர்வகலாசாலை அவர்களுக்கு அனுமதி அளிக்கமாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறது. ஏனென்றால் standard குறைந்தாலும் என்னுள்ளேயே கிராண்டு ஒரு சிலர் standard அவ்விதமிருப்பதற்காக பல லட்சக் கணக்கான மாணவர்களையும் அடியோடு முட்டாள்களாக வைத்திருப்பது நியாயமாவென்று கேட்கிறேன். இதைப்பற்றி சர்வகலாசாலை கொஞ்சம் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். இதை சர்வ கலாசாலைக்கு செய்யமுடியவில்லையானால் அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முன்வந்து இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தி அமைக்கவேண்டும். சர்வகலாசாலைகளில் சேர்ந்து படிப்பதற்கு பணமில்லாத மாணவர் மாணவிகளுக்கு வீட்டிலிருந்து படித்துவிட்டு பரீட்சைக்குப் போவதற்கு வசதியளிக்க வேண்டும். மற்றும் நம் மாகாண மாணவர்கள் இதர Benares போன்ற இடங்களுக்குச் சென்று படித்துவிட்டு நம் மாகாணத்தின் பணத்தை அங்கே செலவழித்து வருகிறார்கள். இவ்வித மில்லாமல் அம்மாதிரியான மாணவர்களுக்கு நம் மாகாணத்திலேயே படித்து பட்டம் பெறுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம் என்ற விஷயத்தை ஞாபகமூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இத்துடன் நம் மாகாண ஆசிரியர்களின் சம்பளத்தில் அரசாங்கம் ஒரு முடிவு செய்திருப்பது மிகவும் போற்றத் தகுந்த விஷயம். அவர்களுக்கு மாதச் சம்பளம் ரூ. 30-க்கு குறையாமல் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று திட்டமிட்டிருப்பது ரொம்பவும் போற்றத்தக்கது. அவர்களுக்கு உபரியாக மாணேஜ்மெண்டு கொடுக்கிற மூன்று ரூபாயை அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தில் வருமானத்தில் school fees collection-ல் கழிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் புகார் செய்வது மிகவும் நியாயமானது. அதற்காக கனம் சிதம்பர அய்யர் அவர்கள் கூறியதை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அதை கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனித்து அதற்கு வேண்டியதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

4 p.m. JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a rare fortune for our State that we have in the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and Sri D. S. Reddi, three great men, whose great vision, deep understanding and wide outlook have come to us as priceless possessions. (Janab Muhammad Raza Khan : ‘I shall include a fourth’.) ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Order, order.”

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—“ But with the best of their goodwill, I must say that the progress that the Education Department has witnessed in the year that has gone by is a great disappointment of great expectations. It is really a tragedy in fact—I must say it is a pathetic paradox—that we should have such wonderful sense of values as to allow peons, policemen and others a better standard of living than what should be due to our teachers, whom we acclaim as belonging to the noblest of professions. It is a crying shame that we must call ourselves ambassadors of

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culture and civilization when we have degraded people at whose feet we have got our learning and inspiration. I can understand not only the poverty of our people and the mentality of the statesmen that guide our administration but also the paucity of funds which are at the root of this pathos. But I ask, cannot we, by our ingenuity, discover ways and means as to how best to augment the resources of our State for promoting the cause of education? The Centre has already passed an enabling legislation which invests powers in the State Governments to levy death duties. Have this Government taken the courage to impose a death duty so far? (Interruption by Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin.) I know, Madam . . .

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member must address the Chair. He cannot address another hon. Member.”

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—“ We have got, Sir, jurisdiction to levy an agricultural income-tax within our State. Have this Government come forward with a legislation to levy such a tax, particularly when our agriculturists are passing through days of boom at the expense of consumers by growing what are called commercial crops, not to speak of food crops which get them fair dividends in the blackmarket? Have the Government taken courage in both their hands to impose such a tax just as they have levied sales-tax which goes to finance the scheme of Prohibition? When they can finance the scheme of Prohibition by means of sales-tax, cannot they raise a tax to finance the spread of education? The ideal which we have set before ourselves is cent per cent literacy. Where are we to-day in spite of five years of freedom? On the contrary, we see that we have retreated from that high ideal. We have given up even the provision of midday meals by withdrawing the facilities. We have made ourselves most unpopular by such acts.

“As regards the quality of instruction provided in our schools and colleges, with all that the hon. Member Sri Avinashilingam Chettiyar has said about the strides we have taken in point of quantity, we have gone down. Our State has hitherto been holding the leadership in point of learning and scholarship. To-day, however, our standard has become so poor that even many of us, educationists, feel ashamed.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member's time is up.”

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—“ Thank you, Sir.”

* SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, elementary education, as you know, is a very important subject. We must see that compulsory elementary education is given to all throughout the State. The Hon. Minister has said that it is the view of the Government that each village having a population of five hundred should have one school. Even if it is done, nothing can be achieved because the parents are generally ignorant. Unless we introduce compulsory elementary education, they will not send their children to schools because they want them to take to their family occupation. We must introduce compulsory elementary

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education and money must be found for the same. Just as we find money during times of war, we must find money for fighting this war on illiteracy. The problem must be dealt with on a war footing. We have got a large number of voters under adult franchise. If we really want them to choose the right type of people to represent their interests in the Legislature and the Parliament, we must have compulsory elementary education provided.

Then, Sir, bifurcated courses of study have been introduced in our schools, but there is no provision in any school for teaching technological subjects like electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, etc. Private managements and district boards find these courses very expensive and, therefore, are unable to provide them in their schools. The Government must help such institutions with funds for the institution of such courses. Equipment grants must be given.

We have heard our Public Works Minister often say that work on several projects is held up for want of technical personnel like overseers, supervisors and so on. If we should really get rid of this bottleneck, we must start more industrial schools. There are a very few of them in the State now. We must open more schools and provide more scholarships so that more people may go in for such studies.

As regards the courses of study in the Engineering Colleges, we find that very few seats are available. Many people are not able to get into the colleges. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to see that the shift system is adopted in the colleges to solve this problem. They may have two or three shifts every day and double the staff. We cannot solve the problem otherwise. We cannot afford to spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees to open new colleges. I understand that each college may require some fifty or sixty lakhs of rupees to start with. We cannot provide so much of funds. In other countries like China and Russia, we find the shift system in vogue. I cannot understand the objection put forth by certain hon. Members to the adoption of the shift system.

Coming to collegiate education, most of the colleges in the Andhra area are private colleges and they do not enjoy any Government grants. For example, let us take the college at Vijayavada. The Government have not given even a pie towards either equipment or maintenance of the college. In future at least, the Government must help private colleges with liberal grants. The Andhra University needs much financial help. While the Government have made a provision of six lakhs of rupees for the Andhra University, they have given eleven lakhs of rupees to the Annamalai University and seven lakhs of rupees to the Madras University. We need more and we must be given more help.

Sir, the medium of instruction in schools has been declared to be the mother-tongue. The Government must follow up this policy by making the mother-tongue the medium of instruction in the colleges also. In future, we must provide scope for teaching in the mother-tongue. In this connection, the Andhra University

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has applied to the Government for the constitution of a Board of Translators for translating some of the text-books for the B.A. and Honours classes into Telugu. The Government have not done anything in the matter so far. It is a very important matter and I request the Government to see that enough grants are made for starting a Board of Translators.

The Andhra University has also applied for grants for a girls' hostel and provision of water-supply. Hitherto it was enjoying an annual grant of one lakh of rupees from the Maharaja of Jeypore. In future he may not be able to give anything because of the Zamindari Abolition Act. In fact, he has not been able to give his grants in respect of the past two years also, though he wishes to give. The Government must, therefore, reimburse the Andhra University with this amount which the Maharaja of Jeypore has ceased to give.

I must thank the Government for taking an active interest in cultural activities. We are the first to institute Poet Laureate-ships in the country. I request the Government to see that a national theatre is also opened in our State shortly."

SRI P. KANDASWAMY PILLAI :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! நீங்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் ஐந்து நிமிஷங்களில் நான் பேசவேண்டியதைச் சில வார்த்தைகளில் பேசி முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"இன்றைய தினம் ரொம்பவும் விசேஷமாக நண்பர்கள், கனம் சலாம் அவர்களும், கனம் அன்வார் சாகிபு அவர்களும் நமது கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களை ரொம்ப நல்ல முறையில் பேசினார்கள். எப்பொழுதும் அவர்கள் குறுக்கு வழியாகப் பேசுவதுபோல் பேசாமல் இப்பொழுது நேர்முகமாகப் பேசினார்கள், என்பதைப்பற்றி நான் சந்தோஷப்படுகின்றேன்.

"இன்னொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். இதற்கு முன்னால் இருந்த கல்வி மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ அலிசைலிங்கம் செட்டியார் அவர்கள் கல்வி விஷயமாக ரொம்ப ஸ்பெஷலாக study செய்து நன்றாகத் தெரிந்தவர். இந்த மாகாணத்தில் கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி செய்து ரொம்ப உன்னதமான நிலைக்கு கொண்டுவர அவர் பாடுபட்டார். அவர் இன்றையதினம் செய்த பிரசங்கத் திலிருந்து அது நன்றாக விளங்குகிறது. அவருடைய அடிச்சுவட்டைப் பின்பற்றி இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் மந்திரி அவர்கள், உண்மையான கால ரேஷ்காரர் என்ற முறையில், கல்வித் துறையில் அரிய தொண்டு செய்து வருகிறார். இவ்வளவு நன்றாக வேலை செய்து வருகிற அவர்களைப்பற்றி நல்ல வார்த்தைகள் சொன்னார்களேயென்று நான் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். அவர்களை நான் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

"இந்தக் கல்வி விஷயமாக உயர்தர கலாசாலைகளிலும், பாடசாலைகளிலும் இந்த National cadet corps என்று யுத்த சம்பந்தமாக பிள்ளைகளைத் தயார் செய்வதற்கு திட்டமிட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நன்றாக விஸ்தரித்து அதற்காகத் தனியாக கவனம் செலுத்தி, நம்முடைய தேசத்திலே சம்பளம் இல்லாத ஸ்காலர்கள் தயாராக இருக்கும்படி செய்து, மற்ற நாடுகளுக்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டாக நம்முடைய நிலைமை உயர்த்தப்படவேண்டும். சென்ற காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கத்தில் அந்தத் திட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்த நமது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி முதலியார் பாடுபட்டு இதைச் சர்க்கார் மேல்போட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த காரியத்தை ஏற்பாடு செய்தார்கள். ஆகையால், இப்பொழுது அதை விடாமல் இன்னும் அநேக மாணவர்கள் அதில் பிரவேசிக்க ஊக்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நன்றாக வேலை செய்யும்படி அந்த ஸ்தாபனத்தை விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த மொழியைப்பற்றி ஜனப் சின்ன காகியர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இப்பொழுது உருது பாஷையைக் கெல்லமாகச்

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சொல்லவில்லை. உருது இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று தலைவர்களும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஹிந்தி படித்தாலும் உருது படித்தாலும் அதிக லித்தியாசம் இல்லை. எழுத்தில் தான் தகராறு வராமல் இருக்கவேண்டும். இவ்விருண்டுக்கும் லிபி வெவ்வேறு இருக்கின்றது. ஹிந்தியில் சம்ஸ்கிருத எழுத்துக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதனால் ஒன்றும் பரவாயில்லை. மொழியைப்பற்றி வேண்டியதைச் செய்ய காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் அதைச் செய்வார்களென்று உறுதியாகக் கூறலாம்.

“உயர்தரப் பாடசாலைகளிலே இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் என்ன செய்கிறார்களென்றால், ஒரு டிபாசிட் தொகையைக் கட்டவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். 10,000 ரூபாய் கட்டினால்தான் அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் **revenue** செய்யப்படுகிறது. பொது ஸ்தாபனத்திலுள்ள மாணேஜர்கள் ஆரம்பத்தில் கிரமப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்தத் தொகையை அவர்களால் கட்டமுடியவில்லை. நல்ல பொது ஸ்தாபனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த பாடசாலைகளாக இருந்தால் அவைகளுக்கு **exemption** கொடுத்து அந்த ஹைஸ்கூல் நன்றாக நடத்தப்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலை இருக்கிறதே அவைகளை சர்க்கார் நடத்துவது கிடைப்பாது. **Quasi** கவர்ன்மெண்டு, அதாவது முனிசிபாலிட்டி, டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு அநேகமாக இவைகளை நடத்திவருகிறார்கள். உபாத்தியாயர்கள் மாணேஜராக இருந்து நடத்தும் பாடசாலைகளும் உண்டு. அந்த மாதிரி ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகளைத் தனியாக உபாத்தியாயர்களை வைத்து நடத்தும் பாடசாலைகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அந்த உதவியிலேயே அவர்கள் என்ன செய்ய முடியும்? உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு இவ்வளவு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் அதிகமான சம்பளம் கொடுத்தால் அனைத்து செலவு இனத்தில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்வதில்லையென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். வாஸ்தவம். உண்மையாக செலவினத்தில் அதைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளாவிட்டால் அவர்கள் எங்கிருந்து கொடுப்பார்கள்? அதனுடைய மாணேஜர்கள், டீச்சர்ஸ் மாணேஜராக இருப்பார்கள். கொஞ்சம் பணம் வைத்திருப்பார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் உதவி இருக்கும்படியான பெருவாரியான பாடசாலைகள் நடந்துவருகின்றன. ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு **maintenance grant** தாராளமாகக் கொடுத்தால் அந்தப் பாடசாலைகளை நன்றாக நடத்துவார்கள். கிராமப் பாடசாலைகள் நன்றாக நடத்தப்படவேண்டுமென்றால், அரசாங்கம் ரொம்ப கருணையோடு உபாத்தியாயர் மாணேஜர்களைக் கவனித்து நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

- 15 JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, indeed the Government have made a larger provision for education for the coming year. While it is Rs. 10½ crores for the current year, they have provided Rs. 11 crores for the coming year. It is all very well and we have to appreciate what the Government have done in this connection. But what I have been urging all along and what I urged during the general discussion of the Budget is this. Have the people got the full value for the money spent or as much as possible of return for the money spent not only on education but on other things as well. I will cite as an example, the expenditure on elementary education. In the current year the provision for elementary education was Rs. 6½ crores. What is the result that we have achieved? Has the result been commensurate with the money spent? That is the question that I have been asking. That is the question that has not been answered by the Government so far. Whereas the expenditure on elementary education has trebled itself, we find the strength of the boys and girls in the elementary schools has not increased beyond 20 per cent. Is

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that all the result that we are to expect after spending so much money as this? We are not concerned merely with the amount of money that is being provided for one subject or another. We are concerned with the value that we get for the expenditure. This House as well as the public are concerned with that. Now if they say that they are experimenting upon a certain thing, that they are in the initial stages of elementary education, one can understand if they were not able to get all the result that was expected out of this expenditure. But now, Sir, this has been going on for years and decades. Then, why is it that this additional expenditure has not brought out the results which were expected from it? That is the question. Now, what is required is careful planning and also a vigilant watch as to how the plan works. If these are there, people will feel satisfied that the most economic use is made of the money raised from them by way of taxes.

“Sir, another point which I want to mention here is one connected with the religious instruction in schools. You know, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that at the beginning of this academic year the Government issued instructions to abolish religious instruction in the State schools and also in the schools conducted by the district boards and municipalities. I at once pointed out to this Government and the Government of India that their action was not exactly in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution. The Constitution of India in Article 28 (1) refers to educational institutions wholly maintained out of State funds. It is only in such institutions that religious instruction should not be given. I asked the Government repeatedly whether there are any schools that are wholly maintained out of State funds and whether municipal schools and district board schools exactly come under the definition given in Article 28 (1) of the Constitution. Sir, it might be said that that was the intention of the legislature or the authorities. But, as was pointed out to the Hon. Minister for Education, the authorities are concerned only with the wording of the law or the wording of the Article and not with the intention behind the law or Article. The Article says that institutions wholly maintained out of State funds shall not impart religious education to boys and girls. That is the thing. In this connexion I wrote a letter to the Central Government. The reply I got is not satisfactory and does not answer the points raised by me. The queries which I addressed to the Government of Madras still remain unanswered. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an important subject that has an important bearing upon the formation of character of the boys and girls who go out of the schools and colleges and also tells upon the spread of education among certain sections of the people.

“The communal G.O. is another matter on which I want to say a few words. Sometime ago, I think the Government gave a sort of an assurance that they will see to it that the communal G.O. was maintained. But for the communal G.O. we would not have seen many boys from certain communities occupying such high positions in the matter of merit in certain schools and colleges. I had occasion to see the marks of a number of boys a few

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months ago, boys who were considered as belonging to the backward communities until very recently. But for the communal G.O. they would have remained where they were. This G.O. has given them a chance to develop themselves and demonstrate their worth and genius. Therefore, it is very necessary that the communal G.O. ought to be kept in force. The Government must do everything possible to see that this rule is observed in the future also. When I say that the communal G.O. ought to be in force, I do not mean to suggest that any section of people should be excluded from deriving the benefits of education. For that matter, so far as I am concerned, I am one of those who think and firmly believe that there must be as many colleges as are necessary for admitting every one of the candidates who passes the Matriculation Examination or the School Final Examination. It is not given to any authority to say that he will adopt a selective process in this matter. It is the concern of the students themselves and their parents to say whether they require education or not. Even if one out of every hundred students proves successful in life, I think the provision for all those hundred boys in the colleges is worth making. They will contribute to the welfare of the nation. It is for that reason that I say that all the boys who have been declared eligible for admission into the college must be provided with seats. If the Government plead that their resources are limited, then they have to adopt some selective method, some selective process. Then I say that that process must not be one based on what they call merit alone, they must take into consideration communities who have been backward and chances must be given them to prove their mettle.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I saw in the Budget a provision made for Rs. 1,000 towards grants-in-aid for educational and scientific societies and institutions. At first I thought it was a very big matter but I was surprised to see that only Rs. 1,000 was allotted for this purpose. When I looked into the details, I found that this amount represented the grant made to the Numismatic Society of India, Bombay and to the Museums Association of India. What I thought at first was that our Government was also taking interest in research though they might be urging that it was a Central subject. Mr. Speaker, Sir, scientific research has got an important bearing upon the progress of our people and therefore research societies deserve much better encouragement at the hands of the Government.

"Another point which I want to mention is about the scholarships awarded to the students of schools and colleges. A sum of Rs. 3,83,000 is allotted for this purpose. In this matter, I do not see the increase keeping pace with the increase in the total provision made under education. It is more or less stationary for the past few years. Ours is a poor country and we must therefore make a generous provision for the award of scholarships to the poor boys, particularly for boys who cannot afford to pay for higher education. If you take the percentage of the poor boys, you will find that the poor boys are more in number in the higher classes. Therefore, it is very necessary that more scholarships should be awarded to the boys in the higher classes in the schools and colleges.

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"Sir, I want to say a word or two about college education. I say that college education must receive special consideration at the hands of the Government and I will go to the extent of even saying that if possible as many colleges as are required for admitting all the eligible boys must be opened by the Government. They must also encourage private managements to establish such colleges by giving generous grants. Formerly the building and equipment grant was about 50 per cent of the actual amount spent. At one time they said that they cannot give any grant. Slowly they began giving little grants. Now they have come up to granting Rs. 75,000 per annum whatever may be the expenditure incurred by the institution in that particular year. I say, Sir, it is very very necessary that attempts on the part of private managements to establish colleges ought to be encouraged. In this connexion I must congratulate the Government for what has come out of the mouth of the Hon. Finance Minister. He has been generous for once in this matter and I have really to congratulate him particularly because I understand he has made an announcement, of course, with the backing of his Government that from the next academic year the Government are going to give two-thirds grant to the colleges."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"It is already there in the Budget Memorandum."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :—"Therefore, I congratulate him on this matter.

"Sir, much has been said about basic education. We were very vehement in our criticism when it was introduced. We said it was not conducive to the welfare of the children, that it would stunt the growth of children and dwarf the intelligence of our children. Whatever may be the expert character of the people concerned, it is not for them to thrust these young boys into certain vocations which the boys may find later on to be unsuitable for them. It will dwarf the nation if we still persist on this basic education. Perhaps it is because of the expenditure incurred on such experiments that the Government are not able to get the value for the money they have been spending on education. I would therefore request the Government to give up such experiments and concentrate upon things which have received very mature thought in the past. Particularly in educational matters you must not have this hurried or feverish planning as was the case some time ago. In this connexion, I have to congratulate the present Hon. Minister for Education for the sober views he is bringing to bear upon such subjects and the sympathy with which he considers the several aspects of the questions that are being placed before him.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, one more point and then I have done. There is a school at Tiruchirappalli called the Syed Murtuza Sahib school. It is being housed in a building which is not even as good as a cowshed. The Hon. Chief Minister visited the school a few months ago, and I had the good fortune of being with him on that occasion. Now Government have at last proposed to give a portion of the old hospital building at Tiruchirappalli."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It has already been handed over."

JAMAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :—" But I understand that some officer, probably the Lady Superintendent of the hospital does not allow the children to have their games in the grounds adjacent to the building which has been handed over to them, and which they are going to occupy in the coming academic year."

4.30 p.m. * THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is rather a difficult feat to answer in such a short time as 15 minutes, all the various comments, suggestions, advices and criticisms that have been made by the hon. Members for about four hours. But I shall try to answer in general some at least of the points that have been raised.

" Sir, the main comment that has been made is about elementary education. My predecessor, Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar, as also the Leader of the Opposition, complained that the amount that has been set apart is not sufficient and that the strength in the elementary schools has not gone up to the extent necessary, etc. The Leader of the Opposition said that the percentage of increase in elementary education when compared to the increase in the number of training colleges was not appreciable. Sir, to draw a comparison by percentages is always a very difficult thing. It is like a carpenter taking averages for crossing the river not knowing that he would be either drowned or would become wet by taking averages. The percentage of increase in the number of high schools and elementary schools may be cent per cent, but the increase in the number of students may not be cent per cent; yet there may be an appreciable increase. Sir, from the very beginning when I moved this Demand, I was telling that I was only following what my predecessor did. Sir, I once recited a Sanskrit *shloka* to the effect that the desires and ambitions of poor men have to find satisfaction only in their own minds because of their poverty, penury, etc. If this is true in the case of individuals, it holds good equally in the case of States also. That is the reason why I say that I have not done wonders. But it is not correct to say that there has been no increase. Reckoned in percentages, there may not be an appreciable increase. Sir, we had 36,148 schools in 1947-48 and only 37,812 schools in 1949-50. In 1947-48 the strength was about 3,400,000 while the strength in 1949-50 was about 4,000,000. The increase of 600,000 may not be much, but it is something.

" Sir, hon. Member, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, was very generous in the suggestions he made. He said that the Government could have a 5-year plan and set apart Rs. 10.0 crores every year for elementary education. If we set apart another Rs. 5.0 crores for adult education and Rs. 1.0 crore for collegiate education, the total comes to Rs. 16.0 crores. If the normal expenditure of Rs. 12.0 crores on education is added, it will come to Rs. 28.0 crores. Sir, the picture is really charming, if I may say so."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" What about teachers? "

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The question of teachers does not matter.

" Sir, during the discussion on Supplementary Demands yesterday, my hon. Friend, Dr. Ramachandra Rao, said that the provision under Public Health was not inadequate. Hon. Member, Mr. Hameed Khan, said that the provision under Education was nothing when compared to that under Public Health. Sir, if I can give the House an imaginary meeting of our Cabinet in the matter of budget estimating, it may reveal the true picture of our financial position."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Yes."

MR. SPEAKER :—" How can you reveal the happenings in a Cabinet? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, it is an imaginary meeting. As Education Minister, I will say that Education is the basic industry for everything, whether it be for agriculture, industry, technicians, scientists, etc., and it must be given topmost priority. I must have the entire amount of Rs. 59.0 crores of our Finance Minister's budgeted revenue, apart from the borrowings, etc. I will certainly argue very, very convincingly for topmost priority being given for education and for nothing else. Sir, then, my Hon. Friend, Dr. Rajan will say, ' Look at this idiot talking that education should be given the topmost priority. I am certainly for giving priority to education. But where is the question of education when there are no children to educate? We must have healthy mothers and fathers to have healthy children. Imagine the conditions in our hospitals. First of all there are not enough hospitals. Even if there are some hospitals, there are no good doctors and medicines are not available in the public health centres. There are no maternity homes at all. So where is the question of education when there is no public health? ' (Laughter.) Sir, then my Hon. Friend, Mr. Roche Victoria, will say, ' Did you not hear the Raja of Chettinad asking us to import rice from Rangoon. (Laughter.) He says that Rs. 2.0 crores are not enough and that Rs. 4.0 crores should be given as subsidies so that cheaper rice could be supplied to the people. Where is the question of health or education when there is no food? ' Then, my Hon. Friend Mr. Bhaktavatsalam will say, ' Yes, there must be food. But unless we have projects and hydro-electric schemes, how can we grow more food to flow from one end of the State to the other? ' So, in the end there will be a quarrel amongst all of us as to which should have the priority over the others. Then, let us know the pitiable position of the Finance Minister! (Laughter.) Sir, when we formed the Government on the 15th August 1947, we found that we had to start from zero or on clean slate. There was nothing and everything had to be given priority.

" So, Sir, we have to understand the position carefully. I understand the spirit in which the criticism has been made. But, I want the hon. Members also to realize the difficulties that we

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have to encounter. Even if hon. Member, Mr. Hameed Khan, throws Rs. 28.0 crores at me, will that give education? Sir, the other day Mr. Murthi asked me a question, 'How many untrained elementary teachers are there in the Andhra area?' Sir, I have replied that there are about 5,000 untrained elementary teachers in the Andhra area. The Director of Public Instruction was telling me that there were about 25,000 untrained teachers in all the elementary schools in this State. Sir, it takes two years to train an elementary teacher. We cannot train all the 25,000 untrained elementary teachers, even if we spend crores of rupees. Supposing we have the required number of teachers, where are the buildings? If we see the existing buildings, they are just like cattle sheds and the S.P.C.A. would be justified in prosecuting those in charge for cruelty to animals. Can we have the buildings overnight? I am saying this not in a pessimistic view. The difficulties are there. So, it is necessary that we must somehow or other carry on our work. Hon. Member, Mr. Ataullah, was right when he said that it would take, not years, but decades, to construct the buildings. That was an appreciation of the reality. But, I shall have the schools even under the banyan trees as that would be better than having no schools at all for want of buildings. Something must be done. In some schools, there may not be benches and other equipment. Even then, I shall have the schools. It was said that our Rishis held their schools under banyan trees. But, the number of students should have been about half-a-dozen. Today every high school is having thousands of students. The Hindu High School is having about 2,000 students. And we cannot have the schools under the banyan trees. We cannot have the laboratories under the banyan trees. But we must have buildings. These are the difficulties and I request the hon. Members to realize them.

"Sir, hon. Members were anxious that elementary education should be extended and they were afraid that sufficient amount had not been provided. We want training centres and we have provided for some centres this year. While certain hon. Members wanted expansion of elementary education, certain other hon. Members like Mr. Anwar said that there was lowering of standard. Sir, we cannot have it both ways. It is a vicious circle and it has to resolve by itself. I only plead that a little bit of understanding is necessary in these matters and when this is there, much of our difficulty will be over.

"Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Members who have complimented me for my level-headed manner in understanding the problems. The hon. lady Member, Begum Amiruddin, said that there was no progress and that I had succumbed to the anti-Hindi agitation. First of all, I have to admire my predecessor for what he has done in the cause of education. I am only trying to work out on the lines laid down by him. Sir, the hon. lady Member, Begum Amiruddin, also said that the scheme of bifurcated courses was a failure. On the other hand, it has been my experience that it has been hailed as right step. There are more demands coming in for recognition and grants-in-aid for bifurcated

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courses than I expected. It is a very good success. Then, Sir, 4-45 p.m.
about basic education, the hon. Member, Mr. Salam, said that he does not know what basic education is and he asked us to conduct classes to know what basic education is. I really feel that some of us require some teaching in the matter of basic education. I myself felt and I still feel that the Education Minister himself and some members also must be educated in some matters. Whatever it is, I will tell you what basic education is. I can say this much. Begum Amiruddin said that in some cases, I took a balanced view but I have not known a more balanced person than the Leader of the Opposition. Yet, on this occasion, he has also gone wrong, because he said that basic education stunts the growth of pupils. He said, you are putting the wheel of progress backward and our children will curse us. In this matter, Sir, even the Leader of the Opposition require some education and enlightenment. I wish Mr. Salam, and the Leader of the Opposition would visit Perianayakanpalayam and Pentapadu basic schools. Then, they will know what basic education really is. One day, I was asked to give a radio talk on the subject of basic education by the All-India Radio and with my little knowledge and with what ideas I had on the subject, I delivered a speech. After delivering the radio talk, I was invited for a dinner by the American Vice-Consul at the American Consulate and I went there. Many Americans were there. If so happened that when I was speaking on the radio, the Americans had turned the radio and they were hearing. When I went there, the Americans who were hearing the talk told me, 'Yes, we heard with interest what you said. Only you have to change the title of basic education to progressive education. That is what we are attempting to do in America.' Sir, these remarks were really heartening to me. After all, Sir, with a western cover, even a bad thing passes off as good. So, in their own country, these Americans are having this system of basic education. So, with a western cover, I am certain that even Mr. Salam will be convinced that it is not a bad thing. Apart from that, there is also no necessity for me to define what it is. I would only request hon. Members to read the English Education Act of 1942 for Secondary Education—hon. Members also know it—and they will find that it is nothing more than basic education which Gandhiji had advocated under the advice of an eminent educationist. Mainly, Sir, it is education through crafts. If hon. Members read the 1942 English Act, they will know it. It is learning by reading or seeing or hearing. It is nothing more than that. All these days we have learnt to exploit. The philosophy of exploitation is not good. The philosophy of mutual love and co-operation is good. This only will be beneficial to the world. This is the philosophy which underlies basic education. If only the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Salam compare a boy studying in the fourth standard or the fifth standard in a basic education school with a boy studying in the School Final Class, they will find, that, from the point of general knowledge, from the point of self-reliance and from the point of discipline and character, the boy who has undergone

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basic education to be far superior to the boy undergoing the ordinary course. For instance, a student who has undergone this basic education, when he gets down at the Central Station, will not feel worried if he does not find a porter to carry his luggage. He will himself carry it, for he knows the dignity of labour. He will have the understanding that it is no disgrace to be poor and that it is no disgrace to work. I would leave it at that.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Sinna Kaziar, was quoting Gandhiji, Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru to-day with a vengeance. When it is convenient and where it suits him, he quotes Gandhiji and Nehru and murders them when it does not suit him. Mr. Sinna Kaziar quoted what Gandhiji said about Urdu. But, he has forgotten what Gandhiji had said about basic education. Gandhiji said that basic education is the only salvation for the country. I wish he takes Gandhiji's words there also.

"Now, I will come to the question of Urdu. I have no time to speak on it at length because the Speaker will quillotine all the demands at 5 o'clock. Apart from that, let us not give the dog a bad name and hang it. I agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar, that all is not well with our basic schools and that a little more attention should be paid. I also agree, Sir, that we have to consolidate the work that has already been done. So, we had a committee for the reorganization of basic education. Mr. Chettiar also spoke about the advancement of basic education and how it can be done. I entirely agree with him in what he said and I shall try to put it into practice, because, in certain cases, the work has not been done properly. Therefore, it is not right to condemn it because, it is the only salvation for our present system of education which is moving in a vicious circle. So, Sir, there is no going back on this basic education programme. The Government of India and the Central Advisory Board of Education have also accepted it as their policy and the State Governments have also accepted it as their policy. So, Sir, it is not a new experiment. It is a thing which is going on. Of course, difficulties might step in and progress will be slow.

"Then, Sir, hon. Member, Mrs. Ammanna Raja, the Deputy Speaker, has raised three or four points. I cannot deal with all the points raised by her within the limited time at my disposal, but I will answer some of them. She said that in the matter of giving grants, we are showing a partiality towards the Annamalai University. I am afraid hon. Members are talking without a real understanding of the situation, when they say that the Annamalai University is given a fatherly treatment. I must state that there are no colleges affiliated to the Annamalai University and they do not get any examination fees just as the Andhra University and the Madras University are getting. Apart from that, we have increased the grant to the Annamalai University because the Government of Madras asked the Annamalai University to open an Engineering College and they have started it. Hon. Members will realize how much it will cost to run an Engineering College. If the Government want to start an Engineering College by themselves, it will

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cost them about eight or nine lakhs of rupees. Therefore, Sir, we have requested the Annamalai University to start an Engineering College which they are doing and so, we have increased the grant by 1½ lakhs of rupees to the Annamalai University and this increased grant is for the purpose of running that Engineering College. Therefore, there is no question of favouring the Annamalai University or that I have greater liking for that University. On the other hand, the demands of the Andhra University had been met to the maximum possible extent. We have given about Rs. 4 lakhs as block grants to the Andhra University and it must be possible for that University to get along.

"Then, the next point which the hon. Member, Mrs. Ammanna Raja, raised was this. The Deputy Speaker has brought to my notice that in the Lady Willingdon Training College, for the L.T. Course, training is given only for Tamil and not for Telugu. I did not know it before. If it is so, I shall certainly look into the matter. It is not difficult to make the affiliation if necessary and I do not think there is any necessity for affiliation in regard to this matter. The greater we accommodate in these matters, the greater will be the harmony. So, there is no reason why it should not be done. We shall certainly see why it is not there and if it is possible to accommodate in this matter, we shall certainly do so.

"Then, Sir, regarding Urdu, the hon. Member, Mr. Sinna Kaziar, put it very cleverly. He, the Leader of the Opposition and some other hon. Members also tried to make out that Urdu was the mother-tongue of the Muslims and the language of the Muslims. It is always easy to say that Urdu is the language of the Muslims. But, Urdu is as much my language as anybody else's. Mr. Sinna Kaziar put it the other way. He said, 'I want you to read Urdu as the language of the Muslims.' But, Sir, I say that Urdu is not the language of any particular community or religion.

"Then, Sir, complaints were made that in the Tellicherry College and the Salem Municipal College, the teaching of Urdu had been stopped. When I went to Salem, a deputation of Muslims represented to me that teaching of Urdu in the municipal college had been stopped. I know that our control over these municipal colleges is very limited. After all, if there is a demand for Urdu, why should it be stopped? But, Sir, about the Salem College, I will give you the position. I asked the Chairman of the municipality if there was a demand why he stopped it. He said that there were only three boys studying Urdu and asked me whether it was possible for the municipality to pay the Urdu Lecturer for the sake of teaching three boys. Therefore, the municipal council has decided that it is highly uneconomic to run this class for three students and so, they have stopped it. So, it is not for me to say, 'No you should have it.'

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Pocker, said that we had not provided for the teaching of Urdu for the Muslim students in Tellicherry school. In this connexion, I would like to state the attitude of the Malabar Mappilla in regard to this matter. I am proud of him because he would not study any language other than Malayalam. I refuse to think, as I said previously, that Urdu is

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the language of the Muslims. There is a sort of feeling and a guilty conscience that Urdu is the language of the Muslims. But, in this matter, as the Malabar Mappilla would not study Urdu, I cannot accept the suggestion of Mr. Pocker, and I cannot force on the Malabar Mappilla a new language as his mother-tongue. So, Sir, in the matter of languages, I am prepared to accommodate as much as possible. Even in Tellicherry, at least if there are half a dozen pupils to take Urdu, we shall certainly consider and see that Urdu is taught in Tellicherry also. But, it is not as if Urdu is the language of any particular community or particular religion.

"Then, the hon. Gentleman, Mr. Hameed Khan, said that training schools had been closed. It is not true, Sir. On the other hand, additional sections have been opened in the training schools in order to meet the increased demand for trained men.

"Then, Sir, about the reorganization of the Presidency College, I am afraid the hon. Member Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar, has conveniently forgotten many things. He himself looked into the matter when he was Minister and placed it before the Provincial Advisory Board of Education and they submitted a report that the Presidency College should not be an autonomous body. My hon. Friend said that the time has come when specialists like Sir C. V. Raman should be invited for the selection of professors to teach specialized courses. My hon. Friend himself while he was Minister has noted on the file, that 'the suggestion is only to make the College a model for Honours and Pass Courses with provision for research'. This has been accepted. Sir, the recommendations of the Reorganization Committee accepted by Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar have not been given up but they are on the other hand, being proceeded with. Only one word more, Sir . . ."

5 p.m. MR. SPEAKER :—"As it is now five o'clock, I propose to put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,53,60,100 under Demand XV—Education.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

MR. SPEAKER :—"Now, I am going to guillotine all the other Demands."

A—Expenditure on Revenue Account.

DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,26,900 under Demand I—Land Revenue.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

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DEMAND II—STATE EXCISE DUTIES.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,31,800 under Demand II—State Excise Duties.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND III—STAMPS.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,50,000 under Demand III—Stamps.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND IV—FOREST.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,37,200 under Demand IV—Forest.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND V—REGISTRATION.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,18,300 under Demand V—Registration.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,38,900 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,93,200 under Demand XII—Administration of Justice.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XIII—JAILS.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,30,600 under Demand XIII—Jails.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

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DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,46,700 under Demand XVII—Public Health.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XIX—VETERINARY.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,10,000 under Demand XIX—Veterinary.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XX—CO-OPERATION.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,74,000 under Demand XX—Co-operation.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXII—CINCHONA AND FISHERIES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,53,500 under Demand XXII—Cinchona and Fisheries.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXIV—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,92,400 under Demand XXIV—Labour including Factories.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,15,78,000 under Demand XXV—Civil Works—Works.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

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DEMAND XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,01,94,100 under Demand XXVI—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXVII—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,79,300 under Demand XXVII—Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXVIII—ELECTRICITY.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,33,17,800 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXIX—FAMINE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,22,600 under Demand XXIX—Famine.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXX—PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,72,700 under Demand XXX—Pensions.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXI—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,88,000 under Demand XXXI—Stationery and Printing.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXII—MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,02,400 under Demand XXXII—Miscellaneous.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

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B—Other expenditure.**DEMAND XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION.**

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,30,63,100 under Demand XXXV—Capital Outlay on Irrigation.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,82,39,500 under Demand XXXVII—Capital Outlay on Civil Works.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,37,31,200 under Demand XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,54,900 under Demand XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XL—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XL—Commuted Value of Pensions.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

DEMAND XLII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,31,64,100 under Demand XLII—Loans and Advances by the State Government.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I now adjourn the House to meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday, the 29th March 1951)."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 29th March 1951.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1010 asked by Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th March 1951, page 500 supra.]

List of pharmacies recognized by the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Madras-10.

Serial number and name of pharmacy.	Address.	System of medicine.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Sri Narayana Sevasrama Ayurvedic Dispensary.	Big Kancheeppuram, Chingleput.	Ayurvedic.
2 Nambiar Ayurvedic Pharmacy	132, Choolai High Road, Madras.	Do.
3 Malabar Ayurvedic Stores	107, Broadway, Madras	Do.
4 Ayurvedashramam, Limited	79, Gopathi Narayanaswamy Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.	Do.
5 Arya Vaidya Vilasini Vaidyasala	Palayam Road, Kozhikode	Do.
6 Ayurveda Oushadhalaya	Cannanore, North Malabar.	Do.
7 Arogyam Vitha Aushdhalaya	Camp Bazaar, Cannanore, North Malabar.	Do.
8 Madhava Ayurvedic Pharmacy	Krishna Vilas, Shoranur	Do.
9 Shoranur Ayurvedic Pharmacy	Mount Road, Coonoor R.S.	Do.
10 Lakshmi Ayurvedic Pharmacy	Kuthikkal Street, Kallidai-kurichi, Tirunelveli district.	Do.
11 Rafayee Pharmacy	Dr. Khader Mohideen Street, Tirunelveli.	Siddha.
12 Sree Sarmada Vaidya Sala	Srikakulam, North Visakhapatnam.	Ayurvedic.
13 Krishna Pharmacy	Innespetta, Rajahmundry	Do.
14 Sri Bogalingeswara Ayurveda Nilayam.	Tuni, East Godavari district	Do.
15 Kumara Mithra Pharmacy	Vijayavayee (via) Eluru, West Godavari district.	Do.
16 Sri Krishna Ayurvedic Pharmacy	Mina Road, Eluru, West Godavari district.	Do.
17 Sri Krishna Ayurvedasaramam	Tanuku, West Godavari district.	Do.
18 Sri Mruthyunjaya Pharmacy	Gandhinagar, Vijayavada	Do.
19 Sri Rama, Mohan Ayurvedic Pharmacy Vaidyasala Sangham.	Vijayavada	Do.
20 Sarasmrutham Depot	Do.	Do.
21 Sanatana Ayurveda Pharmacy	Vanukuru P.O. Vijayavada, Krishna district.	Do.
22 Venkataramana Ayurveda Pharmacy.	Gokarajuvaripalem, Khasi-palem P.O.	Do.
23 Sree Gowrishankar Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works.	646, Lalbagh Road, Bangalore City	Do.
24 Jeevan Pharmacy	Tirunelveli	Siddha.
25 Sri Dathathreya Ayurvedic Pharmacy.	Near Mission High School, Mangalore.	Ayurvedic.
26 Bhuvanendra Products, Limited	Kataradi, South Kanara district.	Do.
27 Sri Ramakri Dharma Vaidyashrama Sangha Pharmacy.	Vittobe Temple Road, Mangalore.	Do.
28 Madra Indian Medical Practitioners Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores, Limited.	Adyar, Madras	Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani.

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Serial number and name of pharmacy.	Address.	System of medicine.
(1)	(2)	(3)
29 Sri Chennakesava Ayurveda Pharmacy.	Robertsonpet, Masulipatnam..	Ayurvedic.
30 Navarathna Pharmaceutical Laboratories	Mattancheri, Cochin	Do.
31 The Madras Ayurveda Stores ..	117, Veterinary Hospital Road, Coimbatore.	Do.
32 Venkateswara Ayurveda Nilayam ..	Chintaluru, Alamuru P.O., East Godavari district.	Do.
33 P. C. A. and Company Ayurvedic Samaj.	Peridipi, Kandukur taluk, Nellore.	Do.
34 Srinivasa Ayurvedic Pharmacy ..	Pedana, Krishna district ..	Do.
35 Dharmika Pharmacy	Nhamanghat, South Malabar ..	Do.
36 Ayurveda Bhavanam	Rajahmundry, East Godavari district.	Do.
37 Kiran Products	Moodabidri, South Kanara district.	Do.
38 District Board Central Pharmacy of Indigenous Medicine, Tanjore ..	Tanjore	Ayurvedic and Siddha.
39 The Mahajana Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, Limited.	Kasaragod, South Kanara district.	Ayurvedic.
40 Sree Gangadhara Ayurvedic Pharmacy.	Tenali	Do.
41 Chintamani Pharmaceutical Works..	Do.	Do.
42 Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Ayurveda Pharmacy.	Chammanagripet, Guntur ..	Do.
43 District Board Central Ayurvedic Pharmacy.	Guntur	Do.
44 Malkau Pharmaceuticals, Limited ..	Udipi, South Kanara	Do.
45 Gopala Bhasajashrama	Kadiri, Mangalore	Do.
46 Ganapaya and Sons	Mangalore	Do.
47 Sastreeya Oushdalaya Nilayam ..	Governorpet, Vijayavada ..	Do.
48 Nambiar's Arya Vaidya Sala	Udipi, South Kanara	Do.
49 District Board Central Ayurvedic Pharmacy.	Visakhapatnam	Do.
50 Sri Dhanvantari Ayurveda Sadanam.	Injaram, Kakinada, East Godavari district.	Do.
51 Viswam Pharmaceutical Works ..	Tirukkur, Cochin State ..	Do.
52 Kerala Ayurveda Vaidyasala, Limited.	Taliparamba, North Malabar..	Do.
53 Dhanvantiredyethini Oushdha Sala.	Pilakkal, Tellicherry	Do.
54 Navarathna Pharmaceutical Laboratories.	Fort Cochin (Cochin State) ..	Do.
55 Sankar Research Pharmacy	Gandhi Bazaar Road, Palghat.	Do.
56 Kerala Ayurvedic Pharmacy	Kakkat, Cannanore	Do.
57 The Madhava Pharmacy (Ernakulam), Limited.	Bannerji Road, Ernakulam-Tiruchirappalli Road.	Do.
58 The Arya Vaidya Pharmacy (Coimbatore), Limited.	Tiruchirappalli Road, Coimbatore.	Do.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1012 asked by Sri P. Kandaswami Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th March 1951, page 502 supra.]

(a) Information regarding the total number of deaths, etc., for 1950 is available only for the first nine months. Even these figures have not yet been completely tabulated, as some figures from certain villages are yet to be received. So far as information is available for the first nine months of 1950, the total number of deaths and of deaths from the principal diseases are furnished in Annexure I. The figures for the corresponding periods of 1948 and 1949 are also given in the same annexure.

(b) The mortality rates for 1948 and 1949 were respectively 18.12 and 17.10 per thousand of the estimated population. The mortality rate for 1950 is yet to be worked out after statistics have been completely received. So far as can be seen from information available, there is nothing to indicate that there has been an increase in mortality.

(c) & (d) Bi-monthly reports were prescribed at the instance of the Government of India only for the purpose of watching for epidemics and not for reviewing the mortality figures. The mortality position cannot be gauged from statistics for brief periods. The proper statistical and Public Health method is to compare the figures for a year with the 'norm' for a period of years. There has been nothing even in these bi-monthly reports to indicate that there has been any increase in mortality to call for special action except in regard to cholera and smallpox in respect of which all necessary preventive and control measures have been taken by the Public Health department then and there.

(e) & (f) Apart from the usual carelessness of people especially migrating labourers in the use of drinking water and food, and the usual pollution of water courses and the fact that cholera is endemic in certain areas, the cholera epidemic was worsened by importation of cases from Hyderabad and from Orissa, in the latter case through the activities of Nepal Baba in Rantalai. Smallpox is often due to the failure of people to get themselves vaccinated.

Attacks and deaths from cholera, experience has shown, follow a definite cycle. Figures of deaths during the last ten years from cholera and smallpox are furnished in Annexure II. In 1950, the Public Health department actually introduced the new system of anticipating epidemics with reference to past experience and placing staff and inaugurating preventive measures including inoculations, well in advance of anticipated epidemics. These measures have facilitated the control of the epidemic and are quite adequate. But for the importation of cases from neighbouring administrations, the position would probably have been much better. Cholera can be completely controlled only if protected water-supply is available in all areas. This cannot be

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achieved in a short time, but Government's definite programmes of water supply schemes under execution will improve the position gradually. Smallpox can be avoided only if all members of the public will get themselves vaccinated and revaccinated periodically. Every effort is being made to see that no one escapes vaccination.

ANNEXURE I.

Total number of deaths and number of deaths from principal diseases based on birth and death returns received for the period January to September in 1948, 1949 and 1950.

	1948.	1949.	1950.
Total number of deaths	708,340	673,482	590,796
Number of deaths from—			
Cholera	21,164	11,207	11,684
Smallpox	2,152	4,859	5,003
Plague	790	132	48
Fevers	169,500	156,325	153,482
Dysentery and diarrhoea	45,886	41,004	39,644
Respiratory diseases	68,101	64,309	44,859
All other causes	400,746	396,746	334,076

ANNEXURE II.

Statement showing deaths and death rates from cholera and smallpox during the decade 1940-1949.

Years.	Cholera.		Smallpox.	
	Number of deaths.	Death rate per thousand of estimated population.	Number of deaths.	Death rate per thousand of estimated population.
1940	6,418	0.15	4,310	0.09
1941	8,510	0.17	2,755	0.06
1942	52,380	1.05	3,413	0.07
1943	117,039	2.33	7,925	0.16
1944	18,318	0.36	19,776	0.39
1945	8,494	0.16	20,686	0.40
1946	753	0.01	7,923	0.15
1947	12,743	0.24	2,650	0.05
1948	26,171	0.49	2,932	0.06
1949	13,147	0.25	5,918	0.11
Deaths estimated for 1950 (based on figures of past years).	38,000	0.70	15,000	0.28

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1016 asked by Sri G. Rajamannar Chetti at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th March 1951, page 507 supra.]

(a) Yes; the Sriperumbudur Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society and four other private wholesalers of Sriperumbudur taluk were each given an allotment of 100 tons of rice from Madras City stocks on 1st May 1950.

(b) Each of the four wholesalers and the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society received 450 bags of *boiled rice* and 910 bags of *raw rice*.

(c) The volumetric contents as fixed by the Taluk Supply Officer and adopted for fixing the retail prices are as given below :—

Name of wholesalers.	Volumetric contents per bag of 2 maunds.	
	Boiled rice.	Raw rice.
	MADRAS MEASURES.	MADRAS MEASURES.
1 Sriperumbudur Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society.	46	47
2 Sri M. S. Krishnaswami	44½	45
3 Sri M. R. Doraiswami Iyer	45½	46
4 Sri T. S. Manicka Mudaliar	45½	46½
5 Sri V. Kailasa Mudaliar	45½	46

(d), (e) & (f) The slight variation in the volumetric contents fixed for the Sriperumbudur Co-operative Society and in the case of the private wholesalers, was due to the fact that there was a slight difference between the measures used by them, though all the measures were duly stamped, with the district stamp. It was found that the wholesalers Sri M. R. Doraiswamy Ayyar and Sri M. S. Krishnaswami were using Madras measures stamped at the Madras Collector's office while the Sriperumbudur Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society and Sri T. S. Manicka Mudaliyar were using local taluk measures which were also duly stamped. Further, as the measures used by the society and the private wholesalers bore stamp marks and as the Taluk Supply Officer is not supplied with any standard Madras measure to check the correctness of the various measures used by the wholesalers, he seems to have been under the bona fide belief that all the wholesalers in Sriperumbudur taluk were using the correct measures. He, therefore, used the measures available with the respective wholesalers, for test measurement, assuming them to be correct and this led to the small difference in the fixation of the volumetric contents in respect of the different wholesalers. The Taluk Supply Officer seems to have discovered the difference later and he reported on 1st June 1950 that the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Sriperumbudur, was using the taluk measure which was

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slightly smaller than the Madras measure. The upon his attention was drawn by the Collector to the instructions already issued that the standard Madras measure having a capacity of 62.5 fluid ounces or 132 rice tola should be used. As there was no reason to suspect the bona fides of the Taluk Supply Officer in this matter, and in view of the fact that the slight variation in the fixation of the volumetric contents referred to above, did not result in either the society or the private wholesalers, making any unearned profit, no action was taken against the Taluk Supply Officer.

The Collector of Chingleput has since been instructed to see that the fixation of volumetric contents is done with better care and that the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Sriperumbudur, directed to use the standard Madras measure.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, the 29th 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.

Introduction of statutory rationing in Tanjore town.

* 1017 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce statutory rationing in Tanjore town.

(b) if so, the amount the Government have to spend on giving effect to the proposal;

(c) the quantity of rice they expect as surplus in this town; and

(d) whether the Government have received representation from the public of Tanjore regarding this rationing; if so, what it is and what action the Government propose to take thereon?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) It is not possible to say what the surplus will be.

“(d) Yes. Representations were received against the introduction of statutory rationing in the town. The Government after careful consideration have decided to introduce informal rationing instead of statutory rationing in the town.”

Construction of houses for the women employees of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Lady Member is not in her place. The answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

* 1018 Q.—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of houses that the Government propose to construct for accommodating their women employees;

(b) the type and design of the houses;

(c) the place where these houses are to be located; and

(d) by what time these houses are expected to be ready?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The proposal is only to construct a hostel for the women employees of the Government.

“Details regarding the type, design, the place where it is to be located and the number for whom accommodation will be provided are under the examination of the Government.”

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Supply of agricultural implements in the villages.

* 1019 Q.—SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY (on behalf of Sri S. C. Balakrishnan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state what arrangements have been made to supply agricultural implements in the villages which have no co-operative societies?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Five hundred and thirteen co-operative societies are at present distributing agricultural implements and iron and steel materials for agricultural purposes (which include cart tyres) all over the State. In addition to these societies, there are 39 co-operative fabricators who not only fabricate agricultural implements but also sell them direct to ryots. There are also nearly 100 private fabricators who sell direct to ryots out of stocks not taken over by the co-operative societies. The co-operative societies selected for the purpose cater to the needs of the entire district by opening branches or depots wherever necessary. In this connexion the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the paper placed on the table of the House with reference to Starred Question No. 921 by Sri S. Nagappa, answered on 14th March 1951.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the prices charged by the co-operative societies and by private merchants are the same or different? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ They must be the same.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ Are the Government aware, Sir, that in spite of having so many co-operative societies, there is still a large demand for agricultural implements in the rural areas? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There will always be a demand, Sir.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“ Is it a fact, Sir, that there is a growing demand once again, that these implements should be taken away from the co-operative stores and societies and given back to the Agricultural Department for distribution as they manufacture these implements? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The co-operative societies are maintaining many more depots for distribution of these implements than the Agriculture Department, which has only one depot in each taluk.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that the demand for steel has increased on account of the fact that the supplies go elsewhere than where they should go through the co-operative societies? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I have not heard any complaint against the distribution work done by the co-operative societies.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is not possible to supply more adequately these farm and agricultural implements, as only this would put an end to blackmarketing? ”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The position as regards cart tyres and steel is as follows: We have a sufficient supply of cart tyres now. Regarding agricultural implements, it depends on the quota of iron and steel we get for agricultural purposes.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, I understand the steel position has not improved, and may deteriorate in the coming quarter. May I know whether the Hon. Minister for Agriculture has got any information as to the probable quantity of iron and steel that will be made available for fabricating agricultural implements in the coming quarter? ”

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

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ Sir, while there are ample cart tyres available in places where there are co-operative societies, are the Government aware that in places where there are no co-operative societies, people have no chance of getting these materials, and if so, will the Government be pleased to supply these implements to remote villages through the headman of the village or make some such arrangement? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ We have 513 co-operative societies at present to distribute these materials. In addition to them, we have 100 fabricators and 39 co-operative fabricators.”

JANAB HAJI MOULVI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI :—“ Sir, is it not a fact that these arrangements are being made by co-operative societies and not by co-operative stores, and if so, may I know why this supply work cannot be given to the co-operative stores? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I think some co-operative stores are also doing this supply work.”

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI :—“ Sir, I want to know whether the Government realize that there is greater need for these implements in the dry and upland areas of this State, and if so, will they send their supplies to such areas? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ According to the needs of each place, the required materials are sent.”

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“ Arising out of the answer to the question, may I ask, Sir, whether the Government will appoint a committee to go into the question of manufacture of agricultural implements by the fabricators so-called, both private and co-operative? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ If the hon. Member will furnish information making out a case for the appointment of a committee, that will be considered.”

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—“ Sir, in view of the great demand for agricultural implements, will the Government think of establishing a central fabricating factory in the Madras State? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I do not think it is necessary.”

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SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH :—“ Arising out of the answer that there are only a few hundred agricultural co-operative societies and a lesser number of stores dealing with fabricators, who supply agricultural implements to the rural areas, should not Government consider it desirable, Sir, to supply these agricultural implements to all the co-operative stores, or to any kind of society in any village in the several thousands of villages in this State and thus take immediate steps to give these implements to all the agriculturists who are in need of these things? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The work of distribution is a matter left to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He will consider the need of each place and do what is necessary in this matter.”

SRI P. NATESAN :—“ Sir, may I know which service, the Hon. Minister considers satisfactory—service through co-operative societies or through private merchants? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Co-operative societies are rendering useful service.”

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that the co-operative societies and stores met in a conference and agreed to the distribution of these things, and that this is working satisfactorily just now? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Yes, Sir.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ Sir, if the co-operative society is doing its duty very well, why in the firka development area, the agricultural demonstrator is asked to distribute and not the co-operative society? ”

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

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ As there is still a large demand for even cart tyres and agricultural implements, may I know, Sir, whether it is not possible for this Government to demand from the Government of India a larger supply of iron and steel, so that the demands of the agriculturists may be met and there may also be increased food production for which we are all striving? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The demand for a more liberal supply of iron and steel is being made from time to time, and to the extent those materials are available, the Government of India send their quota to this State.”

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH :—“ Do the Government realize that they are not able to meet the requirements of the agricultural population in this State in the matter of agricultural implements, and if so, will they take immediate steps to meet the demands of these agriculturists? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ To the extent it is possible, it will be done, Sir.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Sir, if there are two co-operative societies in one and the same place, and one of them is a co-operative

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society of labourers and the other a co-operative credit society, may I know which of the co-operative societies will be preferred by Government to distribute agricultural implements? ”

Relief shops in Sankarankoil and Kovilpatti taluks.

* 1020 Q.—SRI L. S. KARAYALAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders have been issued for the opening of relief shops in Sankarankoil and Kovilpatti taluks, Tirunelveli district; and

(b) if so, the number of shops since opened in these two taluks?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) Twenty fair price shops in Kovilpatti taluk and thirty-two in Sankarankoil taluk have been opened. Besides these, two grain shops also have been opened in Kovilpatti town to serve the industrial population in that town.”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ Sir, since Sankarankoil and Kovilpatti taluks are badly smitten with famine—the rains having failed successively for four years—and since twenty fair price shops in Kovilpatti taluk and thirty-two fair price shops in Sankarankoil taluk are very meagre considering the scarcity of grain in those taluks, will the Government consider the question of increasing these fair price grain shops so that there may be one such shop in every village where millets and paddy have completely failed? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ It is admitted that these two taluks are badly off regarding food production due to the failure of the monsoon, and so, besides the opening of these fair price shops, the Collector has been instructed to give special attention to these two taluks.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know, Sir, on what basis the number of fair price shops is fixed, I mean, whether there is any rationale behind this, and whether similar concessions will be given to other places where similar conditions prevail? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes, Sir; in this particular district, these two taluks are taken special care of. So also, in other districts, if there are special pockets where some more attention is necessary, that is being given.”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ Sir, now it has been admitted by Government that there are only a few relief shops in these two taluks. Will the Government consider the question of allowing transport of paddy from the taluks of Ambasamudram and Tenkasi, as now there is annoying restriction by officials since they do not allow this paddy to be transported to Sankarankoil and Kovilpatti under the impression that all this paddy is being transported

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to the Ramanathapuram district? So, will the Government stop this transport of paddy only in border areas of the district instead of stopping the transport from Ambasamudram and Tenkasi taluks to interior places?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, that is being done. The Collector has been asked to see that paddy circulates in the district as far as possible, and at the same time to take care that the supplies do not leave the district to the detriment of the people of the district."

Education-cess and land-cess in Ramanathapuram district.

* 1021 Q.—SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that land-cess and education-cess for the last 19 months amounting to about Rs. 7 lakhs have not been paid by the Government to the Ramanathapuram District Board;

(b) if so, whether the Ramanathapuram District Board requested the Government to release the amount and whether any deputation headed by the President, Ramanathapuram District Board, waited on the Hon. Minister in this connexion;

(c) whether the Government have passed any orders on the same; and

(d) if so, what the date and nature of the order is?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" (a) to (d) The answer * is placed on the table of the House."

11-15 a.m. SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" When the Government passed orders to release the amount on the 19th July 1950, the Collector passed orders to release the amount only on the 4th December 1950. May I know the reason for delay on the part of the Collector in carrying out the Government order?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" Some adjustment of the cesses had to be made and naturally it would have taken some time."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" When the Government ordered to release the amount of Rs. 7 lakhs, the Collector ordered to release the amount in monthly instalments of Rs. 32,000 as though he was paying from his salary. May I know the reason for this?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" From the answer, the hon. Member can see that the Collector paid more than what was due to the District Board."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Due to the non-release of the amount by the Collector, the Board was not able to pay the salary of some members of the staff. On account of this delay, some members of the Ramanathapuram District Board wanted to resign."

* Printed as Appendix I on page 683 infra.

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The President and some of us persuaded them to desist from resigning and said that we would take up the matter with the Government. Therefore, may I ask the Hon. Minister to enquire and see whether the release of the amount was purposely delayed by the Collector?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" I do not agree with the hon. Member that the Collector purposely delayed the matter. Ramanathapuram district is a predominantly zamindari area. In the reduction of rents, several calculations and adjustments had to be made. After orders were passed, the Collector paid more than what was due. We advised the Collector to recover the excess amount in easy instalments."

JANAB HAJI MOULVI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI :—" Since Ramanathapuram district is a predominantly zamindari area and as the income of the District Board from land-cess will be considerably reduced, may I request the Government to increase the revenue of the District Board by alternative means?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" It is left to the District Board to suggest alternative means."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" When the matter was represented to the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Local Administration, by the President of the District Board, the Collector was instructed by telegram to release the amount. If he had released the amount as per instruction in the original order, then would there be any need for sending a telegram?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" Sometimes telegrams are sent to expedite the disposal of any matter. Sending of a telegram does not mean that the Collector was dodging or delaying the matter."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know whether this is the only instance of delay in the payment of cesses or whether there have been similar instances before with reference to the Ramanathapuram District Board?"

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

Revision of the prices of yarn.

* 1022 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI (on behalf of Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether yarn prices have been revised recently;

(b) if so, what the prices were and what their respective prices are; and

(c) whether the State Government was consulted before revised prices were fixed?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" (a) to (c) The answer * is placed on the table."

* Printed as Appendix II on page 684-685 infra.

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SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Can the Hon. Minister give us an idea Sir, of the price at which yarn is being sold in other than the controlled market? ”

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

SRI V. S. SANKARASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know Sir, whether the increase in price is sufficient to induce the millowners to produce more yarn? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ I think so, Sir.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ The other day the Hon. Minister said that action was being taken to introduce price control of imported yarn. May I know for what reason the price of imported yarn is not indicated in the paper placed on the table? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ A separate question may be put.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ May I ask the Hon. Minister the reason behind the increase in price? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ It is due to the increase in the price of cotton.”

SRI M. S. PATTABIRAMIAH :—“ From the paper laid on the table, we find that the price of yarn of 14 to 40 counts has been increased considerably, whereas the price of other counts has not been increased. Is it not an indirect tax Sir, on the poor and lower middle classes who wear cloth woven out of medium counts of yarn? Have the Government represented to the Central Government the injustice of raising the price of medium counts? ”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ The price of higher counts of yarn also has been increased, as the hon. Member will see from column (2). Only their price has not been further increased as will be evident from column (3).”

Loans to Kurnool and Nandyal Municipalities.

* 1023 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the number of requests for grants and loans from Kurnool and Nandyal Municipalities during 1947-50 yearwar;

(b) how many of these requests were complied with; and

(c) how many of them were rejected?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ (a)

1947-48	..	..	..	..	..	4
1948-49	..	..	..	..	..	11
1949-50 and from the 1st April to the 31st December 1950	..	..	..	..	..	20
Total	..	..	..	..	..	35

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“ (b) Thirteen of these requests have been accepted. Five are under consideration.

“ (c) Seventeen.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Out of the 35 requests, how many have come from the Kurnool Municipality and how many from the Nandyal Municipality? What are the reasons which prompted the Government to reject as many as 17 requests out of 35? ”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ My answer to the first part of the question is that a separate question may be put..

“ The reason for rejecting the applications were that some were not made in time and some were not approved by the Chief Engineer (Highways). For some schemes the application was made in advance and the plans and estimates were not ready. We rejected one application on financial considerations.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ May I know the considerations on which the Government give or refuse grants to municipalities? ”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ According to the priority of the need, the requests for grant are considered.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ May I know whether the Government will reach an early conclusion on the five applications under their consideration and whether all the five applications will be honoured? ”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ We will take decisions as early as possible. As regards the second part of the question, no assurance can be given.”

Acreage under millets in the Rayalaseema districts.

* 1024 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land in which millets have been grown in the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 in Rayalaseema, districtwar; and

(b) the procurement target fixed for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 in Rayalaseema, districtwar?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ (a) & (b) Vide statement ^a placed on the table of the House.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ From the statement laid on the table, I note that there has been a great decrease in the acreage under millets. May I know Sir, whether it is due to want of timely rains or diversion to commercial crops? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Failure of rains as well as diversion to commercial crops have been the cause.”

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SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ Since the decrease is partly due to diversion to commercial crops and as commercial crops are more profitable, do this Government propose Sir, to request the Central Government to increase the price of foodgrains? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Our stoppage of procuring millets has given a fillip to the production of millets. We have to watch its good effect this year and then it will be time to think of raising the price or taking any other steps.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“ Do the Government realize at least at this stage that encouraging commercial crops for dollar purposes on the one side and decreasing food crops which are essential for our maintenance on the other side, are inconsistent and that this Government have got the right to compel the Government of India to give priority for food purposes? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ The priority for food crops is always there. At the same time, the Government of India cannot neglect the cultivation of other crops which earn dollars, because they require dollars to import food from outside.”

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 27th March 1951, from His Excellency the Governor of Madras :—

(1) In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1) read with Article 199 (1) (d) 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 Madras Appropriation Bill, 1951, and in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 207, I also recommend to that Assembly the consideration of the said Bill.

(2) In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1) read with Article 199 (1) (d) 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 Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1951, and in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 207, I also recommend to that Assembly the consideration of the said Bill.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1951.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I introduce the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1951^a, and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once. ’

“ There are two Appropriation Bills. The motion that I have moved relates to the Appropriation Bill for the financial year which

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th March 1951.

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commenced on the 1st April 1950. The items which we discussed in the Supplementary Demands are put in in this Bill. Therefore I think the hon. Members need not take much time on it.

“ The Appropriation Bill No. 2 relates to the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1951. It contains all the Demands which the Assembly passed in the budget session for the past four weeks.

“ The Members of this House were elected in 1946 for a term of five years. The term expires on the 31st March 1951. Whatever life we have from the 1st of April is only an extended or artificial life. It is good that we review the accounts of these five years. During all these five years, the income under Revenue Account was Rs. 272 crores and the expenditure on Revenue Account was Rs. 271 crores. Therefore we had a surplus of Rs. 1 crore. Under Capital Expenditure, excluding State Trading Schemes and deposits for payment of compensation to zamindars, we spent Rs. 45½ crores. This is on the basis of the revised estimate for the current year and not the final accounts. By way of loans and advances, the Government gave Rs. 33 crores and recovered Rs. 20 crores. We have raised open market loans to the tune of Rs. 8½ crores and taken loan from the Government of India to the tune of Rs. 10½ crores. Thus, the total loan raised is 19 crores. I think this review puts in a nutshell the accounts for the past five years.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once. ’ ”

The motion was carried.

The Preamble, clauses 1 and 2 and the Schedule were put and carried.

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

‘ That the Bill be passed into law. ’ ”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(2) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1951.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, a.m. 1951^a, and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once. ’

Sir, this Bill concerns the appropriations for the next year, i.e., 1951-52. All the Demands upon which we had discussions during the last several days have been put into this legal form. They are put in the shape of a Bill—a two-clause Bill with a big schedule. The total amount is put at Rs. 1,26,52,08,100. This looks formidable though of course our revenue is only Rs. 60 crores and expenditure is Rs. 60 crores. What we have asked for in this Appropriation Bill is Rs. 1,26,52,08,100. Hon. Members need

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 28th March 1951 (Extraordinary)

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not feel that we have unnecessarily inflated the figures. The position is this. Whatever leaves our treasury has to be accounted for in this Appropriation Bill. In the irrigation, electricity, and road transport schemes we show in the accounts only the net receipts. Suppose our gross receipts are Rs. 100 lakhs, and our total expenses are Rs. 95 lakhs, we show in the accounts only Rs. 5 lakhs. But in the Appropriation Bill we have to show Rs. 95 lakhs, because this amount will be spent by the department. In irrigation and electricity schemes, we show only the net receipts. But in the Appropriation Bill we have to show the entire expenditure running into several crores of rupees. For account purposes, we show the net amount and for the purposes of the Appropriation Bill, we show the gross amount, because every pie that leaves the treasury has to be shown in the Appropriation Bill.

"With regard to the last item in the Schedule, namely, Public Debt Repayment, a sum of Rs. 35 crores is shown. It is not as if we are repaying Rs. 35 crores to the Reserve Bank. When our ways and means position becomes difficult, the Reserve Bank accommodates us. Forty lakhs of rupees is the statutory minimum, and when the figure is short of this sum, the Reserve Bank immediately makes advances to us. This will be reimbursed to them after a day or two or a week. Suppose I take Rs. 10 lakhs to-day and repay that amount tomorrow, and day-after tomorrow I take Rs. 15 lakhs and on the next day repay that Rs. 15 lakhs also. It will be shown as though I have paid Rs. 25 lakhs to the Reserve Bank, though the transactions take place in the course of two or three days or a week or a fortnight. The position is that every payment made to the Reserve Bank will be covered by the provision of Rs. 35 crores. It is a sort of current account. Every time the Reserve Bank makes us advances, we have to repay, and those repayments have to be accounted for in this manner. Therefore, Sir, hon. Members need not be baffled at this astronomical figure of Rupees 1,26,52,08,100, when our revenue account shows only Rs. 60 crores. Under 'Loans and Advances by the State Government', we have provided Rs. 4½ crores, and for irrigation schemes, electricity schemes, road transport schemes, establishment, tools and plant, we have provided about Rs. 22 crores. All these will not be seen in the budget memorandum, because there only the net receipts are shown. The various items mentioned in the schedule come to Rs. 1,26,52,08,100. I move, Sir, that the Appropriation Bill be taken into consideration at once."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"On a point of information, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have come to know that the Government are contemplating to dissolve this Assembly on the 15th of August this year. I would like to know whether there will be another session or this session is the last one."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"We will have another session some time in July."

MR. SPEAKER :—"We will have another sitting and not session."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"It may be that both the Houses are prorogued after the work in the Council is over. Whatever that is, it is very likely that we will have a session in July or August."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once.'

A large number of Members wish to take part in the debate. So, I fix 10 minutes for each hon. Member."

SRI P. NATESAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill has got necessarily to be passed, because this formal thing has to be done under the Constitution. The Hon. the Leader of the House is trying practically to take leave of the Members, and he has stated all that he had to say. He tried to satisfy us with what the Government have done in regard to accounting during the last five years. I would like to observe that the discussions on the budgets of all these years have practically been unreal."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"It is a reflection on the House."

SRI P. NATESAN :—"I do not think it is a reflection on the House. I am only saying what I feel. I feel that the discussions have been unreal. Hon. Members on the Opposition and also on the other side have made many suggestions. I do not think the Government were able to implement or act on the suggestions of hon. Members. For instance, under the Demand Irrigation, the Government were saying every year that thousands and thousands of acres were brought under cultivation. Every year I have been asking for the result, in terms of paddy, of the extensive cultivation of lands. I did not get a satisfactory reply. The Government should have come forward and said 'in the year 1945 we brought so many thousands of acres under cultivation; in 1946 we see the fruits thereof in the shape of so much increase in paddy production'. If we look into the budget speeches, we see that it is all a stereotyped way of saying 'so many acres have been brought under cultivation'. But we find no result accruing from the Government's efforts to bring under cultivation extensive areas."

"In the same way, there is much talk about the firka development. I have been saying almost every time that at least in one particular firka in South Arcot this firka development scheme is not going to be a success. Electricity is being taken to this particular firka. Still the firka development scheme will not be a success there. I see other firkas also have not been developed. I would expect the Government to come forward and say 'it is no good criticising the Government; this is what we have done in regard to firka development; so many firkas have been developed, and as a result of that, so many people have been able to find employment in cottage industries'."

"The Government have been following the khadi programme during all these years. What is it they have done? How has it

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helped the people? Even the peons in the Secretariat are wearing this khaddar cloth in a slipshod manner. We have been saying all the time 'why use khadi; why do you insist on the local bodies buying khadi instead of the ordinary mill cloth which is supposed to be cheaper by 50 or even 75 per cent than the khadi cloth?' I charge this Government with experiments on their ideological schemes without looking to the return to the common man. The Congress came forward with a big manifesto saying that they were going to find the necessary food, cloth and shelter to the common man."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—"On a point of order, Sir, is the hon. Member in order in saying that the firka development scheme is not working when the Government are publishing half-yearly reports?"

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

* SRI P. NATESAN :—"The hon. Member, Sri D. V. Ramaswami is very enthusiastic about firka development. But let the Government tell me that in such and such places so many firkas have been developed and so much money has been spent. This is the only thing that I am asking for. My complaint so far has been, and I repeat it now, that whatever we say, simply goes out, and no action is taken by the Government. Nor is any reply given to us as a matter of courtesy. I ask, Sir, what is the return, in tons of paddy, from all the lands brought under cultivation? What is the return for all the money spent on firka development? How many firkas have been developed? What is the position to-day in regard to the manufacture of khadi, use of khadi and utility of khadi?"

"Sir, I have to speak on many items, but as the time is short, I shall finish my speech soon. The Hon. the Leader of the House has explained away things when he replied to the cut motion on Transport. I do not deny that the nationalization of transport, so far as Madras City is concerned, will probably be a success—not from the commercial point of view but from the utility point of view, because even the Leader of the House has been saying that we cannot expect it to be paying from the commercial point of view. The Hon. Minister gave the analogy of the London transport. What is London and what is this poor Madras? What about the people in London? I am told that at least one million people come into London and go out of London every day."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"We are clearing 2 lakhs of passengers every day."

* SRI P. NATESAN :—"That is the reason why the Government should put more buses on the road. So many people come into the City by shuttle trains, buses, and all sorts of conveyances. What I wish to point out is that there is no gainsaying that the middle class people are suffering for want of accommodation in the buses. It is no good explaining away that during peak hours it is not possible to do anything and that even in London there is this difficulty. It is not so in London, Sir. During peak hours

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the Government ought to put more buses on the road. The Government say that they are there to do good to the people. They are saying that every time. Therefore, the Government should spend money for the convenience of the people. *

"Then, Sir, with regard to the people who wait at each terminus, I wish to make a suggestion. What happens now is that if there is a bus going to Parry's corner, people stand in all bus stops. At one bus stop, people who are supposed to go to Perambur, stand. They do not know where to stand and when the bus will start. They, of course, know the number of the bus which takes them to Perambur. What I say is that for people who wish to go to Perambur, there should be a particular stop and there should be indications also. There should be a board stating 'please stop here if you want to go to Perambur or Adyar, etc.' This will give an explanation to the people who wish to go to particular places."

"Then, Sir, I come to Excise. Although I have been always against Prohibition, when once the Government have launched their Prohibition policy, I have no objection to that. But I object to their spending money on the enforcement of Prohibition. What I cannot understand is that when people are going to break the law, of what earthly use is the law going to be. Laws are made for the people to care for and obey. But day after day people are rebelling against the Prohibition law. Is there then any good in having such a law?"

"My point is that the law must meet with the will of the people. If it does not meet with the will of the people, it is no good having that law and trying to enforce it. The more you enforce such a law, the more rebellious the people will become. It is possible that the present Government are not able to consider this question. But what I am saying is for the consideration of the future Government. There is no doubt that the Congress Party will be returned in a majority, because there is no other organized party in the country. It is a pity that at a time when there is so much of discontent in the State, not only in the City but also in the mufassal, there is no other political party to oppose the Congress. I want to impress on the Government that when the people rebel against their law, it is not worthwhile having that law. We can see from the Madras Information what a large number of illicit cases of distillation have been discovered and how many people go and murder people. That only shows that the people are not willing to obey the law. When that is the case, that law must go. The law is intended for the society. When the society does not agree to it, it must not be retained. When the people go against the law, it is no good having it."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"What about the Criminal Procedure Code?"

SRI P. NATESAN :—"The Hon. Minister will go on repeating these things like a gramophone record."

"On the whole, I have nothing to say against the Hon. Ministers personally. I do not accuse them of want of integrity. I do not say anything which will go against their character. But

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unfortunately they are put in a position where they have to push through the Congress ideologies. By putting into effect those ideologies, they have not been able to do any good to the common man."

* SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say at the outset that the Members of the Cabinet who are there now have not got as much imagination as I would want them to have. (Hear, hear.) They have not prepared this budget with the feeling that the elections are very near to us and that they should try to do something for the people, so that they may give their votes of their free will. They could have done this very easily if they had a little imagination.

" Sir the Hon. the Education Minister was gracious enough to say that he was paying the teachers Rs. 2 more and that he expected the managements to pay Rs. 3 more and make at Rs. 5 in the aggregate. Well, I cannot understand why the Government, when they are giving grants to the managements, could not deduct Rs. 3 from them and themselves make the amount which they give to the teachers Rs. 5, instead of saying that they will pay Rs. 2 and that they expect the managements to make it Rs. 5. That would please the teachers and it is really necessary for them because in these hard days it is very difficult for them to make both ends meet.

" Also many a time when I have had the opportunity of attending conferences of teachers, they have been asking that their children should be given free education. But the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon always, as a good lawyer, argues in his favour and says, 'Then the Government should see that the people who collect revenue do not pay taxes and that the people who are working in the Public Works Department have houses built free of cost.' But, Sir, there are some departments which are giving certain facilities to their employees. There are some in Madras and some under the Central Government. In the case of the Central Government, all the railway employees whenever they want to travel, get free passage to and from their homes. Similarly, if the State Government could make some arrangements with the Central Government for our lower paid Government servants, at least once in two years all the people who are paid below a certain amount to be fixed by them will get free passage to and from their villages. I know many clerks and even Superintendents in the Secretariat and other offices in Madras have children who are 10 or 12 years old and who have not seen their homes or their villages. They have to be here from the time they are born; and when their father, their uncle or whoever it is, retires from service, they go home and then they do not know their language, their village and their relations. It is very difficult for them to rehabilitate themselves in their own places. The Government should see that at least once in two years these people are forced to take leave and go home. It is a pitiable sight to see some of the clerks coming to the Secretariat and sometimes even to the biggest officer in Madras City, because they look so old and so overworked. They do not have any holidays. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

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In the olden days at least, once in two years these people had an advantage of going to and spending a few days in Ootacamund because the Secretariat was moving there for the hot season. They enjoyed some vacation or a few days away from the heat of the Madras City. Even that they are not able to have now.

" Madam, adult education classes, adult education officers and all the paraphernalia are there. But it is very difficult to gather people together in a place so that you can have adult education centres. If the Hon. the Public Works Minister and the Hon. the Education Minister could get together and have adult education centres in project areas, they could get all the people together at a certain time of the day and teach them and by the time the project is completed, all the people who are working in that project will become literate. That will be an easy way of getting the people together. I do not even mind if the Government impose a condition that a person who is working there will not be entitled to get any more pay or work after six months if he does not become literate within that period. That will be a very easy way of getting more of our people educated.

" Then, Madam, I want to say a few words about the plight of the Members of the Legislative Assembly here. Even during the Budget session, if an hon. Member wants a few sheets of note paper, he has to write a slip saying that he wants note paper. Every day we are supplied with a little bit of paper which is $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the size of a foolscap paper. No pencil is supplied. If you want to write, they give you a note paper and to write a note, if you happen not to have brought your fountain pen, you have to ask somebody else to give you his fountain pen because no pencil is supplied. I know the amount of stationery that is being wasted by this State! If you want a letterhead and envelope, again you have to write a note to the office. Madam, I have had the opportunity of visiting other Legislatures. For instance, in Ceylon all the Members of the Legislature are given letter papers and stationery necessary for them. Free postage facility is also given. Letter paper with the name of the Member printed is supplied. But here the hon. Members are put to such indignity that if they want one letterhead and envelope, they have to write a note and put their signatures which should be very legible; otherwise they won't get the letterhead. This is not the way in which Members of the Legislature should be treated. They have also to keep up their dignity as Members of the Legislature. Therefore, something should be done for this.

" Then, even when the British bureaucracy was here, we were allowed to have the emblem of the State on our letterheads and every Legislature has got this privilege. Now the Government here are supposed to be representative of the people and the majority of the Members of the Legislature belong to a party which has the pride to say that it was responsible for the attachment of Independence by this country, and yet we are not allowed to have the emblem of the State on our letterheads.

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"One of the hon. Members said that people should have better civic sense and should understand better sanitation and cleanliness. I can tell you, Madam, that a patient was undergoing an operation in a Government Hospital and he was a paying patient. He told the person in charge, 'My bed is a little soiled with urine. Will you change that?'. But the person in charge replied, 'It will dry of itself.' That is the answer he got from a person who had been trained to look after the convenience of the patient. When this is the state of knowledge of sanitation among such people, I am not surprised if the ordinary man in the street does not know much about sanitation.

"Everyone has pointed out the difficulties with regard to food. Before we criticize, I think we should try to find out the acreage under cash crops like sugarcane, tobacco, etc. I have looked into the statistics from about 1942 to 1950. The acreage under cash crops has not gone up very much. Some people say for propaganda purposes that the acreage has gone up very much and the Members take the news as correct without verifying it themselves. The other day some hon. Member was saying that an Englishman told him that the acreage under tobacco had gone up very much. Instead of blindly believing what the Englishman says, can't the Member of the Legislature find out from our offices whether the acreage has gone up at all? What are we here for? Are we not here to find out the real situation in the country and how agriculture is progressing?

12 noon. "I would also request these hon. Members who often make Khadi and Prohibition the subject-matter of their speeches not to do so. I find that some of the hon. Members refer to these in every speech of theirs and criticize the Government. I would only appeal to them to learn the economics of Khadi. Instead of sitting in Madras and just saying that Prohibition has been a failure and Prohibition has not done any good to the masses and that it should not be continued, they should go to the villages and try to find out what the women of those places feel about Prohibition. I am sure that they will be told by the women of the villages that Prohibition has helped them to a very great extent and after the introduction of Prohibition there is some happiness in their homes. I can challenge anybody that if Prohibition is taken away and drinks are brought back, the women of this State will see that the Government that brought drinks back does not exist. I am saying this, because I have heard that recently some people belonging to some new parties that are coming into existence, have been telling, among other things, that they will take away Prohibition and bring back drinks and make them available to the people at every place. They have been telling that they will make liquor, toddy and other drinks available throughout the State. Just because there are some stray cases of illicit distillation here and there, it is not right on the part of the hon. Members and others to say that Prohibition has been a failure and should not continue in force. I would like to remind the hon. Members who talk in that strain that illicit distillation has been going on from time

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immemorial and some of the districts were famous for this. Even when Prohibition was not there and even when the people were able to get drinks freely throughout the State, illicit distillation was going on. So, let us try to find out whether illicit distillation has increased now to greater proportions than before. When a legislation is passed by the Legislature, is it not the duty of every hon. Member of this House, no matter to which party he may belong, to see that the legislation passed by us is carried out properly? There is no use in their standing up and criticizing the Government. Not only hon. Gentlemen belonging to the Opposition but even hon. Members belonging to the Congress party have oftentimes said that Prohibition has been a failure. It is not right for them to say like that. They should take the trouble of going to some of the villages and asking at least a hundred people there as to how they feel about this Prohibition. I am sure that every one living in the villages will say that this legislation has benefited them to a very great extent.

"About the policy of the Government with regard to Khadi and the economics of Khadi, I think I had better leave it to my hon. Friend Sri Varadachari as I feel that he is a better authority on this subject. Anyhow, even from my personal experience, I can tell the hon. Members of this House through you, Madam, that Khadi is a thing that really helps the middle-class people if only they take it a little seriously. About the municipalities and district boards, I do not think that they have complained at any time that Khadi is very expensive and so they cannot have it. Except for one of the municipalities in the West Coast, viz., Mangalore which has said that Khadi is a little expensive, I think no other municipality or district board has complained about Khadi. If only people take some pains to understand the spirit and significance of Khadi, much of the criticisms may not be there. I would take this opportunity to urge upon every hon. Member of this House to study the economics of Khadi before saying that it is expensive and so it must be given up. We have to possess certain things even if they are a little expensive. We have to see that the poor people of the country are benefited even if we have to spend something more on Khadi. We hear people saying that as there is shortage of yarn in the State, the weavers are starving and so they must be given cash doles by the State. Instead of giving doles to these people and making them dependent upon somebody else, I ask you, is it not better to provide these people with spinning work and thus pay them a little more wages? Some of the hon. Members have complained that the price of Khadi is prohibitively high. Do they know the reason for the slightly higher price of Khadi? The price of Khadi is high not because of any establishment charges or anything like that. But, it is because the Khadi spinners and weavers are being paid more wages. Some of the hon. Members suggested that mill cloth could be supplied. Can any person in a democratic country feel that the mill-owner should get more and more money than the person who actually works? It is the labourer who works from morning till evening, and so he should be paid more wages. Whenever we

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purchase even a yard of mill cloth, we are only putting more money into the pockets of the mill-owners and we will not be thereby giving anything to the mill-labourers. I do not know how many more minutes you are giving me, Madam."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I have given already extra five minutes to the hon. Lady Member. If she wants, she may take a few more minutes."

* SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—"Thank you, Madam. There is one other matter, Madam, on which I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Members of the House. At times, when we tell the Hon. Speaker that we will sit for half an hour or one hour more and finish any particular business, we do not take into account the inconvenience that is caused to the temporary employees who are working here. Take for instance the peons and others who are attending on us. I think they get Re. 1 per day as their wages. If we sit for half an hour or one hour more, these people are not going to get anything extra for working extra hours. I think if we sacrifice our convenience a little and say that we will adjourn at 5 o'clock and again meet at 7 o'clock, these people may get something more. Generally, we do not think of these poor people at all. But still, we find that everybody speaks that he is for ameliorating the conditions of the common man in the street and all that. In this manner, the poor common man is very much exploited by his employers, politicians and everybody else in the country. By some of our speeches, we make the common man believe that we are trying to do everything for him. It is thought that these poor people are all fools. I can, however, tell those who think like that, that the common man is a very intelligent person and will not be carried away by speeches, and they will certainly know who are doing them good. The common man has got the greatest strength in the country, because it is he who has to send you to the Legislature or any other place during the next elections. So, nobody should try to exploit him more than is necessary. Thank you, Madam." (Cheers.)

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I have to speak under an initial handicap as I am called on to speak immediately after the hon. Lady Member, who has created a very good impression in the House by her speech. (Hear, hear.) I was wondering myself, why was it that Mrs. Madhava Menon was invariably keeping quiet all these days and made speeches here rarely. To-day, she has come out and has delivered a really good speech. I am proud of our women generally and to-day I am proud of Mrs. Madhava Menon. This shows that many of the hon. Members who generally do not talk but only hear others, can do or say when the time comes to give advice to the Government. The hon. Lady Member who spoke just now has really created a very good effect. I do not want to indulge in any sort of praise or flattery, because that will not be serving any purpose. If the hon. Gentleman Sri Madhava Menon will not be

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offended, I may say that if I had the choice of taking a Member from Malabar in the Cabinet, I will definitely choose Mrs. Madhava Menon and not Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOBALA REDDI:—"And, Janab Raza Khan will be the Chief Minister, I suppose?" (Laughter.)

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"There are so many 'ifs' and 'buts'. (Laughter.) Among the many points touched by the hon. Lady Member, her vigorous defence of the Prohibition policy of the Government has incidentally made Hon. Minister Sri Sanjeeva Reddi very enthusiastic. Whenever some of us attacked the Prohibition policy of the Government, he used to be a little morose. But to-day, he is in the best of spirits on account of the very able and good defence put forward by the hon. Lady Member.

"It was rightly said by the hon. Lady Member that our Ministers lack imagination. I would like to qualify that statement by saying that at least some of our Ministers are suffering from too much of imagination or I should say that their imagination is running riot. That is why we have to face all these difficulties. Madam, to-day we are just coming to the close of our Budget session after a month's hard work. I know how our Ministers have put up with this work, particularly the Hon. Finance Minister, because he had to take up the brunt of the work. He had to sit here for days and days and reply to every speech made on the floor of the House. Therefore it may not be in the fitness of things to refer to all those things said and done before. Let us forget the past. After all, every hon. Member of this House wishes all success to this Government. The main aim of any Government—whether it is the executive or the Legislature—should be to do something tangible for the uplift of the poor people. Incidentally, I may say that no Government—whether run by the Congress party or any other group of people—can succeed if they do not have that concept.

"I am in entire agreement with the good defence put forward by the Hon. Finance Minister the other day regarding the great difficulties that the State of Madras had to face in the past few years. It is true that the Government had to face great difficulties in the past five years or so. In spite of these difficulties, the Government have done something. It is not for us to say how far they have tried to help the poor people by their actions. It is for posterity to judge how far this Government were able to help the common man in the State. I am sure in the coming elections, the Government and the party members will have an opportunity to put their case before the electorate who will give a verdict. Whatever it is, their verdict will be final and their verdict will decide matters. Our people have been suffering for generations, and have been undergoing untold miseries. If freedom is to have any meaning, the demand will be that there should be release from poverty and disease. If a democratic State is to sustain, I feel that immediate amelioration in the standard of living of the millions of our people should be taken up. Our standard of

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living is the lowest. Of course, we cannot blame the Congress party for this as they have been holding the reins of Government only for four or five years. It is a phenomenon which is there for generations. How far this Government have attempted to solve this problem will be the question that may be asked. Whether it is the Congress party or any other group of people, they must be able to tackle this problem. Any party which may come into power should have this broad concept. Surely, in the next five or six years, conditions will have to be improved. Otherwise, innumerable problems will mount up and it will be very difficult to solve them.

"Now, I would like to say something about the education policy of this Government. Yesterday, there was a heavy demand by Members for speaking and a few of us were left out. I would, therefore, like to say a few words on this subject and finish my speech. My hon. Friend Janab Salam generally does not praise Ministers. But when he praised the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon yesterday, he did it in all sincerity. I only take it that way. It is really to the credit of the Hon. the Minister for Education, Sri Madhava Menon, and some other Ministers inclusive of our Chief Minister, that they have set up some standard at least in the last two or three years. Whenever people put forward their viewpoints and whenever people differed from them, they showed greatest respect and courtesy to these people. Whenever there was difference of opinion and whenever different viewpoints were put before them, they said that they would try to adjust things wherever possible. That is really what it ought to be. Hon. Sri Madhava Menon has been doing things satisfactorily ever since he took charge of the Education portfolio. But one thing has been troubling me since yesterday and that is this. One of the hon. Members of this House said that he was happy to find that the principles and policies which were enunciated by him in 1946, 1947 and 1948 were being pursued by the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon with vigour and energy. If this is a fact, I am sorry I have to change my opinion about the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon. If it is a fact, Madam, I have to demand that he should at least give up the Education portfolio, if not retire from the Ministry. The remarks of the hon. Member are really perplexing, and I do not know what to say further on this. Those who take up the Education portfolio should have a proper grasp of educational matters. To-day the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon is doing things in his own way. Being a very strong Member of the Congress party, the hon. Lady Member put up a very vigorous defence of the Government's policy with regard to the Firka Development schemes, Khadi scheme and the like. I do not like to go into the details. The Hon. Minister, at the end of his speech yesterday, made a big exposition of the Government's basic education programme.

"May I draw the attention of the Hon. the Minister to what has been stated by a prominent educationist not only of this State but of the whole country, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar? Speaking in the other House the other day, he said that the whole

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thing was a colossal waste and that the scheme that the Government were taking up would not help anybody. Even according to the Hon. the Minister, we have neither funds nor trained teachers for all our schools. So, it is all a question of leading a man into a blind alley. The Hon. Sri Madhava Menon is a clever lawyer and he tried a dig at hon. Member Janab Salam and said that hon. Member Janab Salam did not know anything about the present system of education. Madam, the former Minister for Education, Sri Avinashilingam Chettiar referred to basic education as one providing for taking a little cotton at ten of the clock, spinning it and producing cloth. But the present Minister's definition is that it is one which teaches him, when he arrives at Kozhikode Railway station in Malabar, to carry his luggage himself and walk through the streets home, if there is no porter available at the station. So, they themselves are not sure of their ground. If basic education is going to give us only these things and if these are the *summum bonum* of it, it is time that we cry a halt to it. Let us have a committee of experts to go into this question. After all, we are not going to give any advice to the Government in this matter. We cannot claim to be experts. Even the Central Minister for Education, Maulana Azad, has said that basic education schemes need vast sums of money to be spent on them and so he had to give up those schemes or keep them in abeyance. I have got the greatest respect and admiration for the Hon. the Minister for Education and will have more for him hereafter for reasons which I do not want to divulge. (Laughter.) I would request him to have a committee of experts to go into this matter.

"Then, Madam, during the discussion on the Budget this year, Members on this side of the House—especially the Muslim Members—did not say much about matters affecting communities. It does not mean that things are all right or that we have got tired of referring to those matters. I would like to make a reference to the Presidency College and its reorganization. If it is a question of instituting courses in research, then there are a good number of colleges in the State which can be utilized for this work. But that was not the object of the Government in converting the Presidency College into one for research and making the Muhammadan College a Government Arts College. In this Muhammadan College, though it appears to be one reserved for Muslims, members of all communities used to be taken. But it was made into a 'Government Arts College' by shifting the junior classes from the Presidency College. I know the present Minister for Education was not responsible for this. Let me tell the Government, Madam,—I am not saying this in a spirit of bravado—if we cannot get sufficient co-operation from the Government, we will ourselves, in our own humble way, contribute to the spread of education. We want to make our own contribution to the welfare of the State. But let the Government disabuse their mind of the spirit which compelled them to change the Muhammadan College into a Government Arts College.

"Madam, I wish all success to the Government and I am sure when they face the next elections, they will have left behind them a good record of work and will get the wholehearted support of the public."

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* SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“Madam, Deputy Speaker, I propose to confine myself to only one subject, viz., administration of justice in our State, in view of the short time at my disposal. There has been some reference to a feeling of perturbation in the minds of the people about what appears to them to be a head-on clash between the Government and the High Court. I am glad that the Hon. Minister for Law took an opportunity the other day while replying to the debate on Supplementary Demands, to define the exact relationship between the Legislature and the Executive and the Judiciary. It is of the utmost importance that cordial relations should exist between these three arms of the Government. The Hon. the Minister's assurance has restored confidence in the minds of the perturbed public and those who are interested in the making of laws and those who administer laws. The legislative body is sovereign so far as the question of law-making is concerned. The High Court is equally sovereign in the interpretation of laws and in examining the validity of the laws passed by the legislative body. If we want democracy to develop in our country, infants as we are in the art of democracy, we must keep this demarcation of functions clearly before our minds and we must not feel that any decision taken by the Supreme Court or the High Court in any matter will result in a head-on conflict between the Government and the Courts. The will of the people manifests itself in the shape of legislation. I do hope that every good citizen will make it a point not to do anything whether in thought or word or deed which will lower the independence and prestige of the highest Courts of Justice in our land.

“I would like to say a word or two about the necessity for upholding the independence of the Judiciary in this country. If democracy should thrive, young as we are in the art of democracy, we must observe certain things. We have got an immense store of ideas which we want to translate into action. We have prescribed the object of our endeavour, the achievement of a ‘Welfare State’, ameliorating the social and economic condition of the common man. While doing so, we are liable to overstep our jurisdiction and when we overstep, if somebody points out that we have overstepped our jurisdiction, we should not feel jostled. Judiciary is indeed a bulwark for the protection of the rights of the citizen. It is a very necessary bulwark; it is a very necessary strong-protection. Let me refer to one or two matters which were probably uppermost in the minds of hon. Members like Sri Kosalram and Janab Majid when they said that there was a little disturbance in the relationship between the Government and the Courts. Probably, the decision of the Madras High Court in Sri Gopalan's case, the expressed opinion of the Supreme Court with regard to the communal G.O., the decision of the Patna High Court in the matter of abolition of zamindaris—and also the decision of the Bombay High Court regarding the Prohibition Act in that State—have given them food for thought. But the Prime Minister of India has in a manner indicated his mind that there cannot be any grouse against the decisions of the Courts. He said that if necessary the Constitution itself would be amended. Madam, when the United States faced a similar situation,

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they met it in a different way—an American way. But let us not adopt that course! When the ‘New Deal’ was questioned before the Supreme Court in the United States of America and when it was said that the Supreme Court might go against the will of the President, the President went to the extent of hinting that he would appoint more judges to the Supreme Court in order to get a majority decision in favour of the New Deal. I hope that we shall not follow such a course! Madam, it is necessary that we must be given proper lead. In a growing democracy like ours, the highest Courts in our land must be kept free from all party affiliations. I am glad to say from my experience both at a tutor in law and as a practitioner for thirty years' standing that the reputation of the Madras High Court and of the judiciary in general is second to none and its integrity and prestige should serve as a model for other High Courts.

“Madam, I would like to make one or two observations regarding the appointment of Judges to the Madras High Court. Under the new Constitution, it is the President of the Union that can appoint Judges in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor and the Chief Justice of the State concerned with regard to puisne Judges. Though, theoretically speaking, it is the President that appoints the Judge in consultation with the Governor, in practice it boils down to this. The Cabinet of the State Government and the Chief Justice take counsel and make recommendations to the President through the Governor. In doing so, the Chief Justice should not confine his selection to the Madras Bar alone. So far, the appointments of Judges have been confined only to the Madras Bar, that is, those who are practising, if I may say so, under the very nose of the Chief Justice. The responsibility under the Constitution is so largely thrown on the Chief Justice that he should consider the claims of men from the mufassal also. He must be ‘scouting’ for men of talent and character. I know there are many lawyers in the mufassal courts who can hold their own against the most eminent lawyers of the Madras Bar. For instance, there are many practitioners from the mufassal who, on shifting to Madras, have enjoyed an extensive practice here and in some cases have, so to say, gate-crashed to work. They do bring credit to us. So, I am sure that the Chief Justice will not confine his selection to the City of Madras alone.

“Madam, there is a post still kept unfilled in the High Court for months on end. I am referring to the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Horwill from the Bench. Two more Judges are likely to retire shortly, Sri Panchapakesa Sastri and Sri Viswanatha Sastri. They are to retire in April. So far as Mr. Horwill's vacancy is concerned, it was reserved for a member of the fast vanishing race, the I.C.S., some members of which have in the past brought dignity and prestige to the High Court. I do not understand the reason why the Government do not promptly fill up posts of High Court Judges. Is it due to paucity of men, I ask. There are very able men whose attainments can certainly pass muster with any Government.

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"I want to know from the Government what their policy is with regard to the strength of the High Court, that is, the number of Judges that should be there. We have now sixteen Judges. Much of the work on the Original Side has been taken away by the increase in the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Courts to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000. There are now three Judges in the Madras City Civil Courts and the number will shortly be four. I want to know whether the Government's aim is to reduce expenditure by retrenching posts of High Court Judges. I would like to have a definite answer."

"Then, as regards the appointment of law officers, I want to say a word. Now the party system has come into vogue in our State and has come to stay. The majority party in the Legislature forms the Government and there is an official Opposition functioning. I want the Government of Madras to follow the example of the British Constitution. Their parliamentary practice is that all law officers should be recruited from the party in power so that they may come with the party and go with the party. Only then will a proper exposition of the principles of the party be possible before the Courts."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"That provision has been deleted."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"It does not mean that your right of making selection from party-men is taken away. I want the Government to set up a convention that law officers must come with the party and go with it. In England, the Solicitor-General, the Attorney-General and even the Lord Chancellor are party appointments. They are members of the Cabinet. They can best explain to the Courts the principles underlying the legislation that the party legislates."

12-30 P.M. "Then, Madam, there are one or two points on which I want to say a few words, namely, the delays of the High Court. This House has been in some manner responsible for the jibe against the lawyer politician. The excuse or the reason given in many of the legislative enactments is that there have been long delays in the courts, and that there have been complexities. We therefore have given powers to the executive or to the special tribunals. I want to bring to the notice of this House the learned treatise written on this subject by the ex-Chief Judge of England, Lord Hewart. He has called it the tyranny of the Executive. I am adverting to this aspect of the question only to request the Government of Madras that they must see to it that the arrears are kept down by the High Court. I know the ex-Chief Judge of the Madras High Court, Sir Lionel Leech, when he was presiding, made it a special point to reduce the arrears and instituted a drive for the clearance of arrears, with the result that it has come to reasonable limits. We have now first appeals of 1948 and 1949 and in the Original Side also we have come up to 1948 and 1949. I want that this drive should be kept up so that justice may be

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reasonably prompt and certain. I want this Government to tell the Madras High Court to keep up this drive and thus avoid the remarks about delays of law and so on.

"On the Original Side of the Madras High Court we have introduced the Court Fees Act with an *ad valorem* scale. We have increased the stamp duty on the filing of the Original Side cases. While we have tried to bring this on a par with the practice in the mufassal courts, there are certain aspects regarding which no relief is given although due under the Court Fees Act. I am referring to appeals against orders on applications. In the mufassal an appeal against an application is by C.M.A. on which a small stamp duty is paid. Here in the Original Side there is a rule for the payment of Rs. 100 for an appeal against an order of the Judge in chamber. This is an unfortunate amalgamation. If the Court Fees Act is to be applied to the Original Side also, then not only the *ad valorem* fee but all the provisions of the Court Fees Act should be applied."

"Now, Madam, we have the welfare State as our ideal. We want our own way of living. It is therefore no surprise that the hon. Members of this House want to translate their desire into reality by passing such legislations as prohibition, tenancy reforms and so on, affecting many phases of the life of our countrymen. It may be that we sometimes come in conflict with certain provisions of the Constitution known as the Fundamental Rights. It is a question of our trying to balance between the principle of human worth on the one hand and the importance of the welfare State and the internal security of the welfare State on the other and it is in trying to balance that that all these three bodies, inter-related as they are, the legislative, the executive and the judiciary, must keep in touch with realities both of facts and of existing laws. I may here just say a word about a matter which came under my professional notice. The liberty of one subject in Tanjore district was affected by his being detained. I made a representation to the Hon. the Minister for Law. I do not know how far I was able to convince him. But I think he felt convinced that that Act was wrongly used in that particular case. Still I am sorry to say, he did not exercise his prerogative which he was bound to exercise in such cases. The particular individual was under detention for a number of months till at last the Madras High Court was moved and his release obtained. There was no difficulty in getting his liberty restored in the Madras High Court. I am only citing this instance to show that where the Government felt convinced of the justice of a certain case, they must have the boldness to act. The protection of the right of human liberty and human worth is of the greatest value and the Government should do everything in their power for that protection. It is because we sometimes fail to do justice even in such obvious cases that the public have some reasonable apprehension of the Executive that it has not tried to protect the valuable rights of a private citizen."

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, even though the courts of law have become numerous, the relationship between the members of the

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Bar and the Bench has been the most cordial throughout. The practising lawyers are the first line of defence in the holding up of the prestige and dignity of the court and the utmost cordial relationship between the two limbs of the law must be maintained throughout if the dignity and prestige of the courts about which we are so very anxious are to be maintained. But, Madam, dignity like character, cannot be superimposed. Dignity must be won, striven for and earned by the members of the Bench and the Bar. I hope that every part of this machinery of this inter-related body—the Judiciary, the Executive and the Legislature—will move in such a way that cordial relationships might be restored and the integrity and dignity of the courts might be preserved for ever for the benefit of the growing democracy in our land."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I would like to know, Madam, Deputy Speaker, whether all our debates here will be real or useful without the presence of all the Hon. Ministers of the Government. I would like to speak in very great detail in regard to the Food policy of our Government in view of the news that appeared in the Press to-day and yesterday. I would like to know from you, Madam, Deputy Speaker, whether you will be able to send for the Food Minister or not. If you cannot send for him, I may not speak. I sent a letter to the Hon. the Food Minister forty minutes ago. I want to devote during this debate more attention to food. As you are presiding on this occasion, I beg to submit that it is the primary duty of the Chair to give a ruling in the matter whether the Chair can direct the Hon. Minister for Food to come here or not. The Chair can direct the Hon. Minister to come here. If the Hon. Food Minister is going to be so callous to the food needs of the country, if he is not going to be here, what is the earthly use of this discussion on the floor of the House? I want the Chair to give a ruling whether the Chair is prepared to send for the Hon. Minister or not."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I cannot insist on the Hon. Minister to come here. No ruling is necessary on this. I cannot send for him."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"You may say whatever you like; you have just said that you cannot insist on him to be present here and that you cannot send for him. Well, Madam, while you are not prepared to give a ruling which you might have . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"What is the ruling that the hon. Member wants?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I rose on a point of order. I requested a ruling from you whether you could not direct the Food Minister to come here."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member must realize that I cannot direct."

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RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"You say, Madam, you cannot direct him to be present here. That can be a ruling. If the Hon. Ministers do not choose to be . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"How far the debate is relevant to his presence must also be considered."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"The Hon. the Leader of the House says: 'How far is the Food debate relevant to his presence'. Then how far is the discussion on the other subjects such as Education, Justice and so on referred to during the debate relevant? I want the Leader of the House to enlighten the House."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Member in charge of the Appropriation Bill alone will reply or, if necessary, he may request some of his Colleagues to reply if there are any technical points. It is not necessary that all the Ministers should reply even though many subjects may be referred to during the course of the debate. Members can speak on any particular subject they want. We are not preventing them from doing so. But there is no time for all the Ministers to reply and therefore we shall see what could be done."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I know the Hon. Minister in charge would answer to all the points raised by any member here. But, if he chooses, he need not answer the points concerning other Ministers."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, the Leader of the House just now said that he is not going to be the only Minister to reply but that he would ask if necessary other Ministers also to speak."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"It all depends on him."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I will request my Colleagues to speak if there are big points. Otherwise I will speak."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The Hon. the Leader of the House may ask such of the Hon. Ministers whose demands were not discussed previously to reply, because they have had no chance. Food has already been discussed."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"The Chair has come to the rescue of the Leader of the House in suggesting that he may call only such of the Ministers whose demands have not been discussed. But all the same, I would like to submit that it is not the Leader of the House alone that will reply. There are other Ministers to speak. If there is a discussion on food, unless the Minister for Food is here, he cannot reply and the Leader of the House cannot call upon him to give a reply to the points raised during the debate."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"He can himself speak if he chooses."

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RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"What is to happen if the Leader of the House is not in a position to reply or is not willing to reply in detail? If the Food Minister is here listening to the debate, he will be able to give his viewpoints on important matters to the Leader of the House and he may include them in his general reply. I leave it there. I am indeed glad the Hon. Deputy Speaker was able to give an explanation saying that the Leader of the House will allow other Ministers to speak. But this is a matter of convenience. What I am particular about is this. If the Hon. Minister for Food is not here when a food debate is going on, I do not think it will really be possible

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"This is not a food debate."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"Food is one of the items of the schedule. It forms part of the Appropriation Bill."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"This is not a food debate. But reference might be made to food."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"It is there in the list as one of the items. I am entitled to speak on food all the time that you may be pleased to give me, if I like. It is my will and pleasure."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"But it will not become a food debate."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"I am going to refer to food as the hon. Gentleman Sri Ramaswami Mudaliyar was referring entirely to the Judiciary. I feel food is most important now. I charge the Government for the absolute neglect of their duty and for their carelessness and the insult to the House by the Minister in not being present here for answering the debate. As for the Leader of the House, I want to say that the Hon. Minister for Finance has failed in his duty to get the Minister for Food here. He has failed not once but on more than one occasion. This is not the first occasion. I want to tell the Leader of the House that he is the guardian for all of us regarding the conduct of work; and though it is actually regulated by the Chair, the Leader of the House should see that good business is done. It is a matter of sincere regret for not only me but for others also who feel like me that Ministers of Government do not feel as serious as they should in the matter of food and the food situation that is existing in our country.

"I want to ask the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Government as a whole, while Bombay is able to get ten lakhs of tons of foodgrains, what is the reason for this Government getting only six lakhs of tons out of the ten lakhs demanded? Is it because Bombay is treated specially? Let the Government of this State tell us the reason why Bombay State alone should get such

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a treatment. Is there any special reason why the Bombay Government should get ten lakhs of tons and we should get only six lakhs of tons?"

AN HON. MEMBER :—"Population."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"Is it due to smaller population? Or is it because our Government have not made proper representations to the Government of India? Let them tell us whether proper representations were made to the Government of India or not. If proper representations were made, why have they not been heeded to by the Government of India? Why have the Government of India heeded to the representations made by the Government of Bombay? Have this Government got comparative knowledge of what is happening in the various States of this Union and have this Government attempted to find out why the Government of India refuse to give additional quota to us. There are newspapers and newspapers all over the country. If this Government get the newspapers from all over the country, from every State, and properly look into them, they could get the necessary information in regard to the food situation throughout the country. They can know how much has been allotted to each of the different States, what were their demands, what were their procurement and so on and how it is that larger quotas were allowed to them by the Government of India and how they have not given the increased quota to this State. Have this Government a comparative knowledge about these things? I am glad that on account of the incessant demand made on the floor of this House the four lakhs of tons has been increased to five lakhs of tons; and from yesterday's paper I understand that it is going to be increased by one more lakh of tons.

"It is better if the Government of India give us four lakhs of 12.45
tons of foodgrains at a stretch instead of one lakh of tons at a time p.m.
piecemeal. It will bring down the blackmarket prices of paddy or rice if the Government of India announce an allotment of 10 lakhs of tons of foodgrains straightway. Of course, we may be able to get that 10 lakhs of tons of foodgrains by the end of October if the Government of India continue to allot us one lakh of tons of foodgrains at a time. Therefore I want the Government of Madras to tell the Government of India that, if they could announce an allotment of 10 lakhs of tons of foodgrains immediately to this State, it would bring down the prices of foodgrains considerably. We also understand that the Food Secretary had been to Delhi recently for attending a conference. We want to know from the Hon. Minister what has transpired during that conference and what has been done during the last three or four weeks for easing the food situation in this State. As a matter of fact, to-day is the last day of the Budget Session—of course we are meeting, I think, again on the 2nd, 3rd and the 4th of April in connexion with some other official Bills,—and we may not have opportunities again to know what is being done by the Government so far as food is concerned. If the Hon. Minister has not been able

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to achieve good results, let him say so and leave it to the public to agitate. If there has been any partial success, we want to know the reasons as well for the partial success.

“Madam, Deputy Speaker, as you said that I could speak for fifteen minutes, I will try to finish my speech within that time.

“Then, Madam, I would entreat the Hon. the Minister for Education also to reply to all the points that have been raised yesterday and to-day, as all the Demands were guillotined and as he had no time to reply to all the points yesterday. Regarding his exposition of basic education, however good it may be, it cannot be universal and it cannot replace the other systems of education straightway. Let modern basic schools be started. If only modern basic schools are started and if there is no compulsion, there are chances of success. If basic education is not universal and not compulsory, it will become more popular and it may not be causeating to the public. The people will take to it if there is necessity as in the case of English which was in use for a hundred years and more. I would also suggest to the Hon. Minister not to be over-enthusiastic, because it is well-known that over-enthusiasm means more diversion of money and that money could be better utilized for educational purposes. Let me once again remind him that English as the medium of instruction may be retained for a long, long time to come till we are able to become very proficient in the languages.

“Madam, Deputy Speaker, while I am on the question of education, I want to reiterate my plea for increased emoluments to the teachers. I understand that the Corporation of Madras has just submitted a proposal for the approval of the Government for increasing the salaries of their teachers from the present scale of Rs. 31—1—55 to Rs. 35—2—65. It is very modest and perhaps the Corporation can afford the increase. The Government can ungrudgingly approve the proposal. I cannot see any reason why the Government are not inclined to accept their suggestion. I think the Government have failed in their duty in this respect. If this is the treatment to be accorded to the Corporation teachers, I cannot think of the condition of the elementary school teachers and the second-grade teachers in this State. I do hope that the Government will seriously think of this matter and revise their attitude in this regard. In this connexion, I would also like to remind the Hon. the Minister for Finance not to be unkind towards the non-gazetted officers. What is the earthly use of paying tribute to the work of the non-gazetted officers while the Government are not treating them well? I do not know why the Government cannot draw a crore of rupees from the Revenue Reserve Fund and pay enhanced Dearness Allowance to the non-gazetted officers.

“Madam, I have already said that elections should be conducted fairly. I am glad that the Hon. the Minister for Finance has said that the maximum limit will be only 3 miles for the people to go and record their votes, in one single polling booth. It comes to 1,500 voters for a booth, 750 for the State Legislature and 750 for the House of the People. I still feel that 750 is a

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high number and it requires some reduction. Otherwise, it may not be possible for all the people to record their votes. We have seen that in West Punjab only a third of the voters turned up at the polls. Here too, it won't be a surprise if people are not able to come to the polling booth walking three miles.

“There are one or two matters which I would like to refer to and which are in the charge of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works. I want to reiterate my demand that the Kistna-Pennar Project should be taken up as early as possible. The Government should not couple this project with any other big project. The Kistna-Pennar Project itself is fairly big and this can be taken up and completed stage by stage. I understand that the Chairman of the Central Planning Commission is coming here shortly by the end of April, and perhaps our Chief Minister, Finance Minister and Public Works Minister may be meeting him. I do hope that the Government will impress upon the Planning Commission the urgent necessity for sanctioning the Kistna-Pennar Project which will, besides supplying water to Madras City, provide irrigational facilities both in the Andhra and in the Tamil districts. Therefore, I would entreat the Government to be more emphatic in their request to the Government of India.

“Madam, there is another matter in which the Madras Government have yielded to the decision of the Government of India, i.e., in accepting the acquisition of the land just opposite the Fort by the Government of India for the expansion of the Madras harbour. Not more than four ships are going to be in the harbour and the Government of India too will not be able to find money for this. As a matter of fact, the beauty of Madras will be spoiled if the harbour is extended southwards. Let the Hon. Minister pay a surprise visit to the harbour and collect the statistics for the next few months to find out how many ships are anchored in the harbour in a day on an average and let him satisfy himself whether there is any real necessity. There are ports already at Cochin, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, Cuddalore, Kakinada and even Pondicherry besides the big harbour at Visakhapatnam. If necessary, the harbour at Madras could be extended northwards, i.e., on the Royapuram side. The Government of Madras should not yield in this matter to the decision of the Government of India. It will spoil the beauty of this City. Even now it is not too late. I do not think that there will be any day in the year when the harbour will be fully occupied. That being so, I do not see any reason for the necessity of extending the harbour. Besides, taking the railway further south will be creating another bottle-neck. Madam, I would like to ask the Government why they cannot improve the minor ports like Tuticorin. As a matter of fact, Tuticorin was first thought of before Cochin was taken up. Visakhapatnam is a great harbour in the Andhra area; and it is absolutely necessary that Tuticorin should be developed so as to provide a major harbour for the Tamil area. Otherwise, I will take it that the Government are lacking in their sense of duty by the Tamilnad. I do hope that the Government will consider this aspect and request the Government of India to reconsider their decision in this matter.

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"Madam, whether any Hon. Minister is sitting here or not, I am not concerned. The Bombay Government have got one or two crores of rupees as loan from the Government of India for the construction of houses for the industrial labourers. But the Madras Government are not able to get any loans. Is there no industrial labour in Madras? There are many industries in Madras besides the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. Let the Hon. Minister answer me in his reply how many industrial labourers are housed and how many thousands are not housed. My hon. Friend, Sri M. Kanniyappan, is present here and he knows how many industrial labourers are there in Madras. They can consult the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust and perhaps construct an industrial colony in and around Perambur. Let them earmark some amount every year towards this or ask the Government of India for a loan. But their voice is not effective with the Government of India. The object of my speaking in this debate is to bring to the notice of the Government various aspects of administration so that in their working during the coming year the Government may be able to rectify many things. We want to strengthen the hands of the Government. We want the voice of the Government of Madras to be felt in Delhi. But, their voice is not now effective. They are scorned. They are hated. They are exploited. Madam, if I am using any unparliamentary language, I am prepared to withdraw.

"I know, Madam, that no hon. Member would tolerate this state of affairs. Madam, I know that you yourself will never agree. Even if you, Madam, Deputy Speaker, are the Minister in charge, (laughter) I know that you will never allow this. You will force the Government of India to come here and administer the Food Department. Madam, Deputy Speaker, it is a matter of great regret that you are not a member of the Cabinet to-day. (Laughter.)

"Madam, Deputy Speaker, I am mentioning all these on behalf of the public outside and on behalf of this House. The Government are fearful, whether it be in the case of industries or cotton or yarn or food. The Government submit good proposals, but the Government of India do not hear them. The Hon. the Minister for Industries is good at collecting statistics of day-to-day working of the industries. Why does he not place those statistics before the Government of India? The Hon. Sri Harekrishna Mehtab, the Union Minister for Industries, says that we must get along with our worn-out machinery. The life of the spindle is only 20 years. And how can we produce the same amount of yarn with these worn-out spindles? Therefore, Madam, I want the Government of Madras to make themselves felt with the Government of India. Let them do it and leave it there. Let the people follow it up if the answer of the Government of India is not satisfactory. But they are the representatives of the people. That is why I say that the voice of the Government should be more effective with the Government of India. I hope, Madam, Deputy Speaker, that the voice of protest of the hon. Members of this House more than that of the Hon. Ministers themselves, will have a salutary effect and I do sincerely hope that the Madras

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Government will raise their voice before the Government of India at least in the matter of getting more food. In their efforts, I wish the best of luck to the Government."

SRI M. BAPINEEDU :—"Madam, Deputy Speaker, this is the last Budget Session and to-day is the last day for us to review the work we have done during the last five years and also some of the difficulties that we have had to encounter. No doubt, we have had many a time when many hon. Members criticized the Ministry sometimes in season and out of season.

"Again, we had critics within our own party and also outside. 1 p.m. Then, we had critics who made some constructive suggestions and others who had a destructive way of putting their points of view. Whatever it is, Madam, we, the Members of this Legislature, have to take pride in our achievements. When compared to other States, there is no doubt that we have marched forward and that we have many Acts to our credit, to our pride and to our congratulations and to all these, our Hon. Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, the Leaders of the Opposition and Members have all contributed. You yourself, Madam, the other day, were speaking about the efficiency of our Hon. Speaker and you rightly pointed out that there is no need for him to learn anything from outside. It is really a matter on which we have to congratulate ourselves. Again, the way in which we have conducted our affairs in this House, the humours, the points of order, high-level debates, all these go a long way to add to the credit and prestige of our House. As whips we had many difficulties. We had to arrange the speakers and sometimes, it is very difficult to arrange. We submit a list; then some priority comes and we have to alter the names of the speakers on different occasions. But, with the help of my hon. Friend, Sri Rajaram, we tried our level best to satisfy all the Members. Still we had our own difficulties and if any hon. Members felt annoyed, I offer my apologies on this occasion and I hope they will sympathise with us.

"Then, Madam, a good many critics pointed out that we have forgotten about Ghandhism and the eighteen items of constructive work. I challenge those Members who criticised the Ministry and ask them in what way we are behind other States. I must say that we are far ahead of other States. We must take pride in that. This is the only State where we have complete prohibition in all the twenty-six districts. Again, this is the only State where we have such an intensive rural reconstruction programme, though hon. Member, Sri Natesan, said that it is all an experiment. We have tried our best to follow the rural reconstruction programme as given to us by our great leader, the Father of the Nation. At one time, in some firkas, we have improvement of village roads, sanitary improvement, grow more food scheme, etc., all in one place. In some firkas, it is 50 per cent or 60 per cent or 80 per cent success but in other firkas, it is not very successful. But, this is the only State in the whole of Hindustan, where such experiments have been made in intensive rural reconstruction work based on the ideals of the Father of the Nation. I know that

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many other States have written to us; they have sent their Ministers and officers here and they were almost surprised with the way in which we are going on with these things.

“Again, Madam, it is a mistaken notion to say that Prohibition has failed. Hon. Member Mrs. A. V. Kuttimalu Amma and other hon. Members rightly pointed out that sixty per cent of the people are benefited by it and that it is a great success. When I was in the United States, I found there was complete Prohibition. Still, there was bootlegging. Because there is some bootlegging, people here think that Prohibition should be abolished. But, I know how it benefits the masses. Let the hon. Member, Sri Natesan, go to any out-of-the-way village; he will find there temporary cinemas filled with villagers, rural folks, husband, wife and children all together. Where did they get the money? If he enters any coffee hotel, or cinema or bus, as our Hon. the Minister in charge of Transport rightly points out, he will find these village folks. I carried some research in this matter and I found that this money is the money which the villager was previously spending on his drinks. Now, the ex-drunkard is able to utilize that money for going to cinema or coffee hotel and such other things. Therefore, it is wrong to say that Prohibition is a failure. Madam, there are divorces. But, on that account, we cannot say that marriage is bad. There are murders, robberies and thefts but on that account, we cannot say that the Indian Penal Code is bad. There are always people who criticise and point out that Prohibition is a failure. But, it is not the case. Again, you take our Panchayat Act. This is the only State in the whole of Hindustan where we have introduced this wonderful Panchayat Act. The hon. Member, the Raja of Chettinad, is always insisting and stressing upon the need for more urban housing schemes, so much so that he forgets rural housing. I want the Government to think also about rural housing schemes and not always think of urban improvement. They should also think about dwelling houses for industrial labour in places like Madurai, Coimbatore and Rajahmundry. So far, Madam, we have only one housing scheme in the districts for the rural areas. I want one housing scheme for every taluk, instead of having only one scheme for the whole rural area. Then, our Hon. the Minister for Public Works has given us good rural roads and rural electricity. Again, we are the first in rural broadcasting. Again, what about the Zamindari Abolition Act? Is it not a revolutionary Act, which this State has introduced first? Other States are just now trying to introduce that Act. Similarly Madam, for Education, we are spending the largest amount. Again, in regard to giving lands to political sufferers and many other things, we can take credit. Of the various Acts we have passed in this Legislature, not only the members of the Congress Party but also members of the Opposition and all Members of the Legislature as a whole should feel proud. We are one happy family. In spite of some criticisms here and there, we are a happy family and we have been carrying on as a happy family inside this House and also outside, in the lobbies and other places. So, we should all take pride in our achievements.

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Perhaps we may meet only once again in July or August. That will be the last session. So, on this occasion, Madam, I have to extend my heart-felt thanks to all the Members for their very kind co-operation.

“Again, with regard to cottage industries, I want to point out that we did not make as much progress as we ought to have made. We have helped many heavy industries, but cottage industries we have not taken up in right earnest. This is one of the items which is included in the 18-point constructive programme as laid down by the Father of the Nation.

“With regard to Irrigation Schemes, our Irrigation Minister is a man of few words and great deeds. I pointed out the other day how he changed the policy of the Government from the time the Britishers left and the Congress came into office. If you compare the money spent on this item when the British were here, you will find that we are now spending five or six times more than the money spent in those years.

“Again, we are having the Malabar Tenancy Bill which is a revolutionary Bill and I am sure, it will be followed in other States because it deals with the land tenures. Again, there is the Land Reforms Committee. So, in these many matters, we are going forward and ahead of other States. To this, not only the members of the Congress Party but all the Members of this House, have contributed as a whole, as one happy family. With these words, Madam, I once again congratulate and thank the Members of this House and I support this Bill.”

* JANAB HAJI MOULVI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சென்ற இரண்டு மாத காலமாக நமது மாகாண வரவு செலவு கணக்கை நிர்ணயிப்பதில் மிகவும் சிரத்தையுடன் இருந்து வெற்றிகரமாக அதை முடித்து வைத்திருக்கும் இந்த நிலைமையில் நான் அவர்களுக்கு என்னுடைய மனப்பூர்வமான நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“அவர்கள் இன்று இந்த மசோதாவை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்துப் பேசு கையில் சென்ற ஐந்து வருஷ காலமாக 272 கோடி ரூபாய் நம் மாகா ணத்திற்கு வருமானம் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது என்றும், 271 கோடி ரூபாய் நாம் செலவு செய்து இருக்கிறோம் என்றும் சுருக்கமாகச் சொன்னார்கள். இப்போது நான் இரண்டொரு முக்கியமான விஷயத்தை மாத்திரம் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“இந்தத் தடவை முஸ்லிம் மெம்பர்களாகிய நாங்கள் இன்று காலை ஜனப் ரஜாகான் சொன்னதைப்போல எங்கள் சமூகத்தைப்பற்றிய எந்தப் பிரச்சனையும் இந்தச் சபையில் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. ஆனால் நாங்கள் அவ் வாறு குறிப்பிடாததற்குக் காரணம் எந்த விதமான குறைகளும் இன்றி எங்கள் சமூகத்தார் வாழ்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதினால் அல்ல என்பதை நான் கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். மாகாண நிர்வாகத்தில் நடந்துவரும் ஊழல்களைக் கண்டு மனம் நொந்து புண்ணியிருக்கும் முஸ்லிம்களில் நானும் ஒருவன் என்ற நிலைமையில் தான் நான் இப்போது பேச முன் வந்துள்ளேன். இப்போது முஸ்லிம் ஆபீசர்கள் அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்தில் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் மிகவும் குறைந்த பேர்கள் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏனெனில் தோப் பிரிவினையின் காரணமாக எல்லோரும் பாகிஸ்தானுக்குப் போய்விட்டார்கள். அதை கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களே தனது

[Janab Haji Moulvi Abdul Khader Jamali] [29th March 1951]

பட்டுஜட் பிரசங்கத்தின் கடைசியில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு இலாகாவிலும் மீதி இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒன்றிரண்டு முஸ்லிம் ஆபீசர்களும் கூட, லஞ்சக் குற்றம், மற்ற குற்றச்சாட்டில் சிக்குண்டு மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களுக்கு நிச்சயமாகத் தெரியும். நாங்கள் முஸ்லிம்களுடைய சார்பாக இந்த சபையில் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் வகிக்கிறோம் என்ற நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் எல்லாம் தங்களுடைய குறைகளை எங்களிடம் வந்து சொல்லும்போது நாங்களும் அவர்களுடன் சேர்ந்து அழுவதைத் தவிர வேறு எந்தவிதமான உபகாரமும் எங்களால் அவர்களுக்குச் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு எந்தவித விமோசனமும் கிடைக்காது கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒன்றிரண்டு முஸ்லிம் ஆபீசர்களும் கூட இன்று இம் மாதிரி கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய கஷ்ட நிலைமையிலிருந்து விடுபட்டு நல்ல நிலைமைக்கு வர சர்க்கார் முழு மனதுடன் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“அத்துடன் கூட நான் மராமத்து மந்திரி கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களைச் சொன்ன தடவை பேசியபோது ரொம்பவும் தாக்கவிட்டதாக பல நண்பர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். நான் ‘அவர்களை தாக்கவேண்டிய அவசியமும் இல்லை, தாக்கவும் விரும்பவில்லை. நாலைந்து மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிற்கு விஜயம் செய்தபோது அங்கே உள்ளவர்கள் கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்களிடம் என்ன கோரிக்கைகளை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டார்கள். அதற்குக் கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் என்ன உறுதி மொழி கொடுத்தார்கள் என்பதை கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி மறந்திருக்க மாட்டார் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். அப்படி கனம் மந்திரியார் அவர்களிடம் நேரில் விண்ணப்பித்துக்கொண்ட ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா வாசிகளுடைய நிலையை எடுத்து சபையில் அன்று பேசினேனே தவிர கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரியை தாக்கவேண்டுமென்று பேசவில்லை. அங்கத்தினர்கள் அந்தத் தவறாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டுவிட்டது என் தவறல்ல.

“அத்துடன் நேற்று நடந்த கல்வி விவாதத்தில் எங்களில் அநேகருக்குப் பேசுவதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்காமல் போய்விட்டது. அதனால் இப்போது கல்வி விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி மட்டும் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லி என்னுடையபேச்சை நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடிப்படைக் கல்வி, ஆதாரக் கல்வி போன்ற விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தில் புகுத்தி காந்திய முறையில் கல்வி திட்டத்தை மாற்றி அமைக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக டி. வேதரத்தினம் பிள்ளையைப் போன்றவர்களும், இன்னும் அநேக காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் பேசுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் ஒரு பெரிய தொகை வீணாக விரயம் செய்யப் படுகிறது என்று சொன்னால், அது ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்காக என்று கண்மூடித்தனமாக செலவு செய்யப்படும் 7 கோடி ரூபாய் சொச்சம் என்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் செலவு செய்யும் இந்தத் தொகை பூராவும் முழுக்க முழுக்க வீணாகி என்று தான், விரயம் என்று தான் நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் சரியாக ஆராய்ந்தால் ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்காக என்று செலவிடப்படும் 7 கோடி ரூபாயினால் ஒருவிதப் பிரயோசனமும் இல்லையென்பது அவர்களுக்கே தெரியவரும். சர்க்கார் இந்த ஆரம்பக் கல்வியில் போதிய கவனம் செலுத்துவதே கிடையாது. ஆகையால் நான் இந்த சர்க்காருக்கு என்ன யோசனை சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால், வயது வந்தோர் கல்வி, அடிப்படைக் கல்வி போன்ற திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் விட்டுவிட்டு முக்கியமாக ஆரம்பக் கல்வியை இப்போது நடத்தி வருகின்ற பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் நல்ல முறையில் நடத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்தால், அதில் போதிய கவனத்தைச் செலுத்தினால் ரொம்ப நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று தான் நான் சொல்ல பிரியப்படுகிறேன். சமீபத்தில் இப்போது நான் ஒரு கல்வி அதிகாரியுடன் ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூலுக்குச் சென்றிருந்தேன். என்னுடன் வந்த கல்வி அதிகாரி ஒரு இரண்டாம் பாரம் மாணவியை ஹிந்தியில் உன் பெயர் என்னவென்று கேட்டார். அந்தக் குழந்தைக்குத் தன்னுடைய பெயரைக் கூடச் சொல்லத் தெரியவில்லை. உடனே அந்தக் கல்வி

[29th March 1951] [Janab Haji Moulvi Abdul Khader Jamali]

அதிகாரி அவர்கள் அந்த வகுப்புக்குப் பாடம் சொல்லித் தந்த உபாத்தியாயரை நீங்கள் எத்தனை மாதமாகப் பாடம் சொல்லிக்கொடுத்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறீர்கள் என்று ஹிந்தியில் கேட்டார். அதற்கு அந்த உபாத்தியாயருக்குக் கூட பதில் சொல்லத் தெரியவில்லை. அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமையில் தான் சர்க்காரின் கொள்கையான ஹிந்தி போதிக்கும் முறை இருக்கிறது. ஏன் சொல்லுகின்றேன் என்றால் ஆரம்பக் கல்விச் சாலைகளில் இருக்கும் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு பாடம் போதிப்பதில் ஊக்கமும், விருப்பமும் இல்லாமல் இருந்து வருகிறது. அவர்கள் நிலைமையை சர்க்கார் சிறிதும் அனுதாபத்தோடு கவனிக்காததின் காரணமாகவே, அவர்கள் குடும்ப நிலை எப்போதும் வருமையுடன் தவிப்பதைப் பார்த்தும் இந்த சர்க்கார் அந்த ஏழை ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலையை கருணையோடு கவனிக்கத் தவறிவிட்டதின் காரணமாகவே அவர்கள் மனம் நொந்துபோய் தங்கள் உழைப்பில் ஊக்கம் குன்றி வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் ஐனாப் அன்வார் சாகிப் அவர்கள் சொன்னதைப்போல ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாகச் சம்பளம் கொடுப்போமென்றால் நிச்சயமாக அவர்கள் தங்கள் வேலையை சரியாகச் செய்வார்கள், விருப்பத்தோடு செய்வார்கள். அதன் காரணமாக நாமும் நல்ல கல்வியை நம் குழந்தைகளுக்குக் கிடைக்கச் செய்யலாம். இந்த மாகாணத்திலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களும் மிகவும் சிறந்த முறையில் உயர்ந்த முறையில் கல்வியைப் போதித்து மேன்மேலும் நம் நாட்டுக் குழந்தைகளை அறிவை வளர்த்துக் கொண்டு வரும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. அத்துடன் நான் ஒரு பண்டிதன் என்ற முறையில் கல்வி மந்திரி கனம் மாதவ மேனன் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு விஷயத்தை ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகின்றேன். கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பொறுப்பற்ற முறையில் அடிக்கடி தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்களைப் பற்றி குறைகூறிக்கொண்டே வருகிறார்கள்.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I never said anything like that at any time about the Tamil Pandits.”

JANAB HAJI MOULVI ABDUL KHADER JAMALI :—“ கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தமிழ் பண்டிதர்களைப் பற்றி ஒன்றுமும், எப்பொழுதும் சொல்லியது இல்லையென்று கூறுகிறார்கள். நான் அவருக்கு ஒரு சம்பவத்தை ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகின்றேன். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கவர்னர் ஜெனரலாக இருந்தபோது சென்னை வந்திருந்தார்கள். அப்போது சென்னை சமஸ்கிருத கல்லூரியில் நடந்த கட்டத்தில் கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி மாதவ மேனன் அவர்கள், “பண்டிதர்கள் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலையிலே இன்னும் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள்.” (கனம் B. கோபால் ரெட்டி : ‘சில பேர்களை குறிப்பிட்டுச் சொல்லியிருக்கலாம்’) கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் சில பேர்களுக்காகச் சொல்லியிருக்கலாம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சில தமிழ் பண்டிதர்கள் பிற்போக்கான நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக தமிழ் பண்டிதர்கள் அனைவருமே புண்படும் நிலையில் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பேசினார்கள் என்றால் அது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் சம்பளமும் மிகக் குறைவு. இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்களைப் பற்றி இழிவாகவும் பேசுவது என்பது மிகவும் மனம் புண்படத்தக்க விஷயமென்றே நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக தமிழ் பண்டிதர்களுடைய நிலையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு டபுள் டிகிரி எல்லாம் வாங்கியிருக்கும் தமிழ் முதல் கிரேடு பண்டிதர்கள் கல்லூரிகளில் அசின்டெண்டு லெக்சரராக எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்குத் தகுதியிருந்தால் அப்படியே எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாமென மாஜி கல்வி மந்திரி கனம் அனினசிலிங்கம் செட்டியார் தன் காலத்தில் ஒரு ஜி.ஓ. கொண்டு வந்திருந்தார். இந்த ஜி.ஓ. இன்னும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரப்படாமல் இருந்து வருகிறது. இன்று டபுள் டிகிரி வாங்கியுள்ள பண்டிதர்கள் கூட அசின்டெண்டு லெக்சரர் கிரேடுக்கு உயர்த்தப்பட்டு சம்பளம் வாங்காமல் பல சர்க்கார் கல்லூரிகளிலும், காலேஜ்களிலும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இதைக் குறையை கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி மாதவ மேனன் அவர்கள் அவசியம் கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். எத்தனை காலம்தான் அந்த தமிழ் பண்டிதர்கள் தங்கள் உழைப்புக்கு ஏற்ற கூலியைப் பெறாமல், கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பார்கள்.”

[Janab Haji Moulvi Abdul Khader Jamali] [20th March 1951]

பார்கள். தங்கள் ஊழியத்திற்கு ஏற்ற, தங்கள் வாழ்நாளை கஷ்ட மில்லாமல் கழிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய ஊதியம் கூட இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பார்களா என்பதை நான் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்?

“இந்த சமயத்தில் பேசிய பல காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பல பேர்கள் இந்த சர்க்கார் அனேக விஷயங்களை வெற்றிகரமாகச் சாதித்து விட்டதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். நமக்கு வருகிற வருமானத்தில் பெரும் பகுதியைச் சரிக்கட்டி இப்போது பட்ஜெட் தயார் செய்து விட்டார்கள். நான் குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்த சர்க்கார் ஜமீன்தார் ஒழிப்புச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தது. ஆனால் இன்னமும் அனேக ஜமீன்தார்களுக்கு அவர்களுக்குச் சேரவேண்டிய பெரும் பகுதி பணம் கொடுக்கப் படவில்லை. பஞ்சாயத்து மசோதா கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். அது இன்னமும் அமுலுக்கு வரவில்லை. அடுத்தபடியாக மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இப்போது மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் பூர்ணமாக அமுல் நடத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது என்று யாரும் பெருமையாகச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள முடியாது. காலையில் பேசிய ஸ்ரீமதி குட்டியம்மாள் அம்மாள் அவர்கள் ‘இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் வேண்டாமென்று எந்த கஷ்டியாவது ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தாலும் சரி’ பெண்களாகிய நாங்கள் அதைத் தடுக்க ஒரு பெரிய போராட்டத்தை நடத்தியே திருவோம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அது வரவேற்கப்பட வேண்டியதே. நாங்களும் அவர்களுடன் ஒத்துழைக்கத் தயார். மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்த வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் எங்களுடைய பேராவல். ஆனால் அந்தச் சட்டம் சரியாக நடைபெறவில்லையென்றுதான் நாங்கள் அடிக்கடி புகார் செய்கிறோமே தவிர மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை ரத்து செய்து விட வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அல்ல. சர்க்கார் இன்னும் அதிகமாக வேண்டுமானால் பணம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளட்டும். மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்திற்கு வேண்டிய திருத்தங்களை இயற்றிக் கொள்ளட்டும். இன்று கிராமாந்திரங்களில் பார்த்தால் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் வருவதற்கு முன் எப்படி கள், சாராயம் போன்றவைகளைக் குடித்துவிட்டு மக்கள் திரிந்தார்களோ அதைப் போலவே இன்னும் அந்தப் பழைய குடிகாரர்கள் குடித்துக்கொண்டுதான் வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இன்னும் அந்த வழக்கத்தை நிறுத்தவேயில்லை. ஆகையால் மதுவிலக்கைக் கொண்டு வந்த சர்க்கார் அதைப் பூர்ணமாக அமுல் நடத்த தங்களாலான எல்லா முயற்சிகளையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றுதான் நான் அந்தரங்க சுத்தியுடன் சர்க்காரை வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லாவற்றையும் சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

1-15 p.m. SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ Madam Deputy Speaker, to-day is perhaps the last day on which a Member is allowed to talk on any subject. To-day's debate contains some excellent speeches. I listened with rapt attention to hon. Member Srimathi Kuttimalu Amma directly telling the Cabinet that they lack imagination. I listened to some of the speeches from the opposite benches, particularly from the members of the Muslim League, and from hon. Members like Janab Mohamed Abdul Salam. During these five years, what difference do I see? What temperate language have they used to-day? What a change in their tone! How much of moderation there is in their tone? From very fierce attacks, to-day they have come to slings and arrows with flowers and bouquets attached. If this Assembly has done them so much good, I should indeed congratulate the hon. Members on this enviable reform which has been attained.

“ Madam Deputy Speaker, the time allotted to me is so short that I shall not waste it by referring to many points. I want to refer to only one thing and that is the relationship between the

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High Court and the Government. The High Court or the Judicial Administration is part of the Governmental machinery. The High Court should not get touchy. The High Court should not think that the Government are coming down on them. Nor should the Government get touchy about the High Court. In recent times there seems to have been some hostility between the Government and the High Court. It started as a whisper and people began to talk about it. Now we are discussing it on the floor of the House. The difficulties of the Government should be understood by the High Court. The Government after all are the final authority for maintaining law and order in this State. Let us take preventive detention. I am not referring to any particular case but I am speaking in general. I shall not discuss the conduct of any judge on the floor of the House. Let us take the case of detention of a person. It is no pleasure for the Government to detain anybody. Though the police officers and the Intelligence Department are at work, they are not able to find sufficient evidence against the person; all the same they come to the conclusion that the person is a very dangerous person and that he has to be detained. Then what is it that we find? We find that he is released all of a sudden by the High Court.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Is not the hon. Member criticizing the judiciary even though he is referring to their actions in a vague way? If the High Court order the release of any person they do so according to the law.”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ I am not going into the merits of any particular case, Madam. I want to know whether the High Court could go to the extent of saying that this Government do not care for the people, do not care for the High Court and further that there is a conspiracy between the Government and some of their officers. If the High Court could go to such an extent, I should say that it is going too far. Nobody need get touchy. There need not be any tug-of-war between the executive and the judiciary. After all, as I said, the Government have got enormous powers. Recently it has been stated by our great Prime Minister that an amendment of the Constitution might be required for certain purposes. If the mind of the Prime Minister should be brought to the extent of thinking like that and saying that they would have to amend the Constitution itself, then there is something wrong somewhere and not all is well with this country.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Not with regard to the Judiciary perhaps.”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ The powers of the Government are enormous. They can commute or remit death sentences. Supposing they go on commuting or remitting every sentence passed by the judiciary and a sentence passed to-day is remitted to-morrow,—where will we stand?”

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JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"On a point of order, Madam, I am afraid the hon. Member is continuing to refer more or less to the same thing to which you said he should not refer."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I think so. He does not know that he is doing it. The hon. Member should not criticize the actions of the judges."

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR:—"Then I shall give it up completely and refer to one or two things which the High Court Judges do off their bench. Let them not develop a morbid mentality and a sickly sentimental feeling. Madam, there is a High Court Judge going about here and there"

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Madam, is the hon. Member in order when he makes certain remarks generally or particularly against High Court Judges?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"He is not in order. He should not criticize the conduct of the judges as judges."

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR:—"I am not criticizing the conduct of the High Court Judges; I am not even criticizing the misconduct of the High Court Judges. But I want to bring to the notice of the House certain things which they have done off their bench, their extra-judicial activities."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"On a point of order, Madam Deputy Speaker; even, if some hon. Members want to speak of the conduct of a High Court Judge outside the bench, the presumption is that he being a High Court Judge ought not to have acted in such and such a way. If he was not a High Court Judge, this question would not have arisen; because he is a High Court Judge and he does such and such a thing outside the court, this question arises. Therefore anything concerning High Court Judges ought not to be discussed here. It is a constitutional maxim."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The High Court Judge in his private capacity and individual capacity has said or done something that he should not have said or done. I do not think it is wrong to refer to it."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"I want to know whether the objection is taken to his action as a private individual and would such objection be taken with reference to any individual even if he is not a High Court Judge?"

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR:—"I will make the point clear, Madam. Article 211 of the Constitution says—

'211. No discussion shall take place in the Legislature of a State with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties.'

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I should like to say that the point raised by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition

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is quite right. He has drawn pointed attention to the fact that it is because he is a High Court Judge, reference is being made by the hon. Member to what he has done outside the court."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"It is not to anything done in the discharge of his official duties."

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR:—"Presiding over dance parties and tea parties is not discharge of official duties."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Deputy Speaker was in the Chair.)

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR:—"Madam Deputy Speaker, much of my time was taken up by interruptions."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"That is why the hon. Member is given another five minutes now to speak."

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR:—"I was referring, before we rose for lunch, to the High Court; I was asking whether the High Court Judges could dabble in politics. The post of a High Court Judge is a place of high trust, a place of responsibility and a place of high dignity and high honour."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Can you give instances where they have dabbled in politics recently?"

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR:—"Madam, recently there was a party in which a Member of this Honourable House was congratulated on his success in an election; he was a Congress Member, but whatever party he belonged to—I am not talking party politics here—when a High Court Judge goes and presides over that party, what will one think? Whatever may be their personal predilections, I want the High Court Judges to be more dignified, I want them not to come to parties of this kind. If I refer to these things, it is only because of my earnest desire that they should raise the prestige and the dignity of the High Court, much more than what they are doing at present. Madam, high traditions have been handed down to us in regard to the posts of High Court Judges; those traditions should be kept up. It was only the other day that the Andhra Mahasabha gave a party to the Deputy Minister of the Government of India who was also a Congress Minister. The most important Judge of the High Court came to preside over that party; and presiding over that party, he had to read and present an address to the Hon. Deputy Minister. Why should he descend to such a level; his position is so big and so sacred that he should not come down with the ordinary people to ordinary functions—I am not descending lower than that, e.g., tea parties and things of that kind. It is only these that I object to."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ They are the prerogative of the Ministers.” (Laughter.)

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ The Hon. Leader of the House says that these are the prerogatives of the Ministers, but I shall not refer to that. Controversial politics is one thing which the High Court Judges should avoid. When on the Bench they hold the balance of justice, and they hold the scales so even—at least they are expected to hold it so between party and party. But once outside the High Court and off the Bench, could they be allowed to go to these ordinary parties, parties arranged by this or that party? ”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Can they attend marriage functions? ”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ Oh yes, certainly.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ So, all these things differ from member to member.”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR :—“ Madam Deputy Speaker, probably you will not allow me any more time, but one point I want to make is this: controversial as this subject has been, the High Court Judges should not enter into controversial politics, and if only I have impressed that particular point on the House, I think I have done my duty. Madam Deputy Speaker, thank you; at least this time I have had no interruptions.”

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Madam Deputy Speaker, to-day seems to be a day of stock-taking of the effects of the policies of this Government; to-day seems to be a day when we can have a sort of roving survey over the activities of the Hon. Ministers of this Government. The Hon. Leader of the House while presenting the Appropriation Bill said that we had discussions and we have taken decisions during the last five years. So far as discussions are concerned, Madam, no doubt we also took our part in them, but as regards the decisions taken by the Government, I have to say that we had no part to play in that line of activities of this Government. You know, Madam, this Government have got a vast majority in this House, and whatever they brought up before this House they got a decision on, just as anybody by putting an anna coin into some slot machine could get whatever he wanted, because of the huge voting machinery they had behind them. In this connexion, Madam, I would like to refer to one important matter. No doubt several things were brought up before this House, but only on particular things the Government could have got a vote of confidence from their partymen; on all other matters, they could have given freedom of voting to the Members of the House. In this way, they could have easily understood whether all the Members were behind those decisions of theirs or not. This is the practice obtaining in other Governments. If only the Hon. Leader of the House has followed the proceedings of the House of Commons, particularly during recent years, he will find

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that Mr. Attlee has permitted freedom of voting to Members of the House of Commons and he wanted party voting only when it was a question of confidence of the House in his own Government.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ We have also given freedom of voting in regard to hon. Member Mr. Kaleswara Rao's Bill.”

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ Hon. Member Mr. Kaleswara Rao's Bill was a non-official Bill, and so I need not discuss it here at this hour.

“ Then, Madam Deputy Speaker, the hon. Gentleman Mr. Karayalar started by saying that it was refreshing to find that members of the Opposition were vying with one another in praising the work of the Hon. Ministers. There I would like to point out to him—and you can bear with me, Madam, when I say—that whenever we criticized the Government, we criticized them out of sincerity, and whenever we praised the Government, we praised them out of sincerity. Future historians will bear witness to the several activities of the members of the Opposition here and their enormous help particularly at a time when there was no effective Opposition in this House. We have played our part, as far as we are concerned, nobly and in the best interests of the country and of the people at large. The Hon. Ministers would pride themselves about the several policies and programmes which they have formulated during the last five years. They could pat themselves on their backs and say : ‘ We have implemented all the ideas, the ideals and the ideologies embodied in the Congress manifesto ’. But I put it to the Hon. Ministers particularly to the Hon. Mr. Gopala Reddi, ‘ what is the result of all your policies and programmes? ’ He himself while speaking the other day said something about the yard-stick. The yard-stick of the man-in-the-street is something entirely different: he is measuring this Government with his yard-stick, viz., by seeing whether he is getting his food, whether he is getting his cloth and so on. Hon. Members of the House will bear witness to what I say, that the man-in-the-street is not happy; he was thinking that as the freedom of India had been attained, henceforth he would have all happiness and prosperity in the country. But, unfortunately, whatever the Hon. Leader of the House may say, the unhappiness of the people is there, and considerable dissatisfaction and disaffection are there. While replying on another Demand, the Leader of the House said ‘ we had formidable difficulties in our way, the war and the aftermath of it, the communal riots in the country and several other urgent problems which this Government had to face ’. But I submit the greatness of a Government is in tackling those problems and trying to solve them. They have not, however, done it. Policies! Yes, they have boldly formulated policies. In this connexion I want to refer the Hon. Leader of the House to a Grecian mythology where it is said that it is written on the doorway to Paradise : ‘ Be bold, be bold, but be not too bold ’. I say, Madam, that they have been too bold in undertaking certain schemes which they could not implement satisfactorily. They were trying to break the

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Ulysses' bow in this country; and thereby they have created unhappiness and misery and agony for the people of this State. No doubt, they have had a reform regarding the zamindaris and they have had reforms regarding prohibition, regarding Malabar Tenancy and several others too; but I ask whether they have brought in the millennial changes which the Hon. Ministers were talking about on the floor of this House. They have brought in several pieces of legislation, no doubt, but in the wake of all this legislation confusion set in and people do not know now where they stand. For instance, almost every day every one is going to the court to get a decision. Most of the legislative Acts of this House are set at naught. The Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon stated the other day that writs are surely a sign of health in an infant democracy, because people are trying to realize the freedom they have won and they are now fighting for their rights. But I say it is not on questions of freedom or rights that they are going to the court, it is on the question of defectiveness of the legislation which has been passed. The Hon. Prime Minister of India has stated that we have got to change the Constitution because people are questioning several of our own social and political reforms; at the same time, he said that as long as the decisions of the courts stand and as long as the Constitution is there, we can do nothing and we have got to respect the decisions of the courts. I ask the Members of this honourable Government 'Are they trying to respect the judgments of the courts in this State?' They are not doing it. I know in one instance when a court had ordered the release of a detenu, the Superintendent of a particular jail did not implement that decision; he waited for the orders of the Government and then the order of Government goes asking that detenu to stay on in the prison. Then next day both the orders of the court and of the Government are presented to that unfortunate detenu. I am asking, Madam, whether this is the right way of doing things."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" He deserves."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" An hon. Member says 'he deserves'; but there is a Constitution, Madam, and that Constitution has got to be respected even at the cost of the self-respect or the prestige of this Government. If they are not going to respect the very Constitution and the judgments of our courts, they will be heading towards disaster. The hon. Gentleman, the Leader of the House, just pats the Minister for Law."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I only wanted him to hear."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" I think he is hearing."

" Madam, reference was made to the activities of the High Court Judges by the hon. Gentleman Mr. Karayalar. I agree with him to a large extent. Yes, I know the Judges are indulging in controversial politics. They are getting down from their pedestal and they are indulging in things which will only go against their

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very dignity and their very honour. But unfortunately, Madam, it all depends upon the personnel of the High Court. Perhaps, the Hon. Minister will say 'I am not a party to it'."

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—" Madam, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member is making a very wide sweeping statement by a general reference to judges indulging in controversial politics. Are these references at all permissible? If any such reference is to be made, it would have been proper, in the working of an infant democracy, to leave it to the individual members to call the attention of the Government to specific cases and ask them to take necessary steps in the matter. Instead of that, it really surprises me to see such wide statements being made." 2.45 p.m.

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" It is only a suggestion."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Madam, if I make a reference to the dignity of the High Court, I make it only out of my anxiety to see that it is maintained."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" You are not saying anything about the dignity of the High Court. You are saying something about the activities of the Judges of the High Court outside the court."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Can he say anything about their private conduct?" (Laughter.)

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" You have been following my speech and you know, Madam, what I have been referring to."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Anything concerning their private conduct." (Laughter.)

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" I do not know what the Leader of the House means by 'private conduct'. Madam, so far as the judges are concerned, they are judges wherever they are; they are judges all the 24 hours."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" No, you cannot criticize their functions as judges in the High Court. But you can say something about what they should not do outside the High Court."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Provided it is not going into their private conduct and provided it is not going into their private character and all that."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" That is, how they conduct themselves outside the High Court."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Madam, the other day, while replying to the debate, the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon was referring to the three Estates of democracy, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. He made a very admirable speech on that occasion, and I congratulate him on that. In that speech, he made a reference to these three Estates having their own limitations; and when he said that, he meant that some of the estates were going out of their limits. He did not go further than that. Therefore I thought I should make some reference to that now."

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"Another suggestion I would make here is that we should send some of our judges to other States, and we can bring in judges from other States. That would create a very good impression not only in this State about the judges, and also result in the better administration of justice."

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

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—"There was a lot of interruption and so I may be allowed some more time."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"I have given time for the interruptions."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—"Then I shall resume my seat."

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—"Madam Deputy Speaker, before speaking on the Appropriation Bill, let me enter my emphatic protest on the party arrangements in this House in rationing time. The way in which a Member can be made least effective is to ration his time. Give him a few chances, if you like; but do not limit his time; give him full time so that he may give full expression to his ideas and place his plan before Government; give him full scope to show his capacity; let there be no restriction on his time to speak. If Mr. Churchill were told or if Mr. Antony Eden were told, for instance, 'we restrict your time to ten minutes' I am sure they would prefer not to speak than accept this galling restraint on time. I have done on this and I hope this will have the necessary effect on party arrangements."

"Now, Madam Deputy Speaker, let me come to the Appropriation Bill. I shall carefully limit my remarks to ten minutes which I am allowed. Speaking on the Bill, the Hon. Finance Minister said, 'do not be aghast at the astronomical figures.' I am sorry for the language he has employed. I wish these figures were true and really represented not the gross revenues and the gross expenditure but the net revenues and the net expenditure of our State. I shall feel proud only on the day when I see Madras State acquire revenue in the neighbourhood of Rs. 100 crores and its expenditure correspondingly rise to that figure. We have to plan for the future and plan steadily. Madam, having said this, I feel the Hon. Finance Minister takes a lead from me. We have to plan for a population which has increased by twenty per cent, whose figures you know at present. Our per capita income, has it risen or fallen; has the revenue per head of the population risen in proportion to the rise in population? Has our expenditure per head risen in similar proportions? A careful planning of the State's resources and useful spending of those resources on the welfare of the people are required immediately. Madam, I suggest to the Hon. Minister to appoint a committee, on which Members of the Legislature may be represented, as also others who are competent to advise on finance. In our future budgets, we have to provide for this increased population. They will have to be provided in such a way that we raise the food necessary for feeding millions more who have come to occupy their legitimate and lawful status in this

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State. Our first duty will be to attend to agricultural production. This committee may be entrusted with that task. Only this morning I suggested to Government the appointment of a committee to cover a limited field on this subject, namely, the manufacture of agricultural implements. Many quotas of iron and steel never leave Madras State but are sold out here and the cry for more agricultural implements is heard in this House. We must know what to manufacture. I am here only dwelling on the implements that are in daily use. How a mammooti is used differs from place to place; how a spade is used differs from place to place; the use of the manures differs from place to place. All this requires careful examination and deep thought. Let the committee go into this; let it draw up a plan which will cover everything from manure and implement to crop planning, let it plan between cash and food crop and also the quality of the crop to be raised. All these will have to be looked into. Let us get ahead with the task in ten months. It is not possible in this short time allowed to me to indicate in more detail the field over which the committee will have to carry on investigation.

Next in importance to agriculture I must lay emphasis on an all-out effort to be made in the direction of production. While you raise the cry to import from abroad, you are undermining every minute the production of food in the country. Perhaps the business and commercial community may look at this from a different point of view. But beware, so long as you are blaming the Government of India for not importing food from abroad, you are jeopardising the increased production of food in our own country.

"Madam, the next important thing I wish to deal with is regarding industries based on agriculture, for which this State is eminently suited. We must manufacture tool steel. It is not enough if we establish a small plant. We want to manufacture high grade tools which may be turned out from the resources available in the Sandur State. We want to have more sugar factories. For that we require sugarcane of good quality. For that we need fertilizers. Now the best manure available in the country is bone meal. Now three important factories of fertilizers near Madras had to be closed down two years ago on account of income-tax trouble. We have to depend on the next best manure available in the country, and that is bone meal; and it has to be one of our industries based on agriculture."

"Now what does all this lead to? We want more revenue; for then alone there will be money available for more expenditure. And where are we to go for it? We shall have to resort to more direct taxes. (Cries of Oh, oh!). There is no use crying that we should not have more taxes. It is no use paying empty compliments to me that I am an expert in taxation. It is not that I want. I want full opportunity to be given for the utilization of the knowledge there is in every member of this House in order to enhance the revenues of the State and then alone you can bring out that possibility, which only increased revenue can bring, I mean, increased expenditure."

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"I would make a suggestion strictly pertaining to finance to the Hon. Finance Minister. Do not keep earmarked funds for every small thing; they give us a wrong impression. Why should you have such large depreciation funds; why should you have revenue reserve fund? You are not a Marwari running a business. You are a State. Perhaps you have to discharge a commercial responsibility in view of certain commercial undertakings. But we, members of the House, give you fullest authority to utilize that depreciation fund and invest the amount in the very business for which you have kept it. Do not say there is no room for nationalization of transport. You have a depreciation fund for transport. Use that fund for the expansion of nationalization of transport. You have a depreciation fund in the electricity department. Use that fund for the expansion of electricity. You are not using that now in full measure. I want you to do that. Now it is not against any rule to do that. For we make rules, and we can unmake those rules. We are not a business community to be bound down by rules, though to a certain extent, these rules do govern our commercial transactions.

"Now, how do Government propose to deal with their capital expenditure? Their capital expenditure is in the neighbourhood of fifty crores for five years all told."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"During the next two years it will be forty crores!"

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"The next two years are the peak years, when all the schemes you have put forward will be in execution, for which schemes the sanction of this House has been obtained. So, forty crores may not be enough; and so, Government, it is likely, will come up with a supplementary demand. They will find themselves without resources and they will be fumbling as to what to do. So let us increase our resources, let us levy more taxes, let us increase capital expenditure and spend it on nation-building works. If the Congress Government do not do this, nobody else is competent to do it in this country. It is only in this way we can get on with our productive schemes. It is in this sense I said that we should expand our scheme of nationalization of transport. Now, under that scheme, we have got ourselves into a blind alley; we are groping there; we do not know how to get out of it; we are struggling to find a way out of it. It is only by properly using our resources and increasing our resources that we can get out of this blind alley. It is there in the depreciation fund. There is money lying and waiting in sealed boxes. Let not the Government look upon it as a miser would, but take the money and utilize it on a properly executed programme of public works. Not all the Government of India forces can ever resist the claims of this Government. The Government of India are anxious to put money in the hands of this Government. Let not this Government lose this opportunity. Holland, which is just a little over the size of the Madras State, has a budget revenue and expenditure of three or four times the budget figures of the Government of India and the States put together. Two companies alone in Holland,

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the Lever Brothers and the Royal Dutch Shell Co., contribute a large revenue. I am aware that the Government of India take away all the indirect taxes and the most important direct tax, the income-tax.

(At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

"American figures are astronomical figures compared to our figures. Our figures reflect the poverty of the country, if they do anything at all. Our country is comparatively poor. As I travelled from one end of the State to the other recently, I found hundreds of people travelling in trains even without tickets and going in search of employment. How can the Government relieve the distress without an expanded budget—more revenue, and more expenditure wisely directed?

"I hope that this Appropriation Bill is only the fore-runner of Bills for the appropriation of larger sums in future. Let us not be pettifogging politicians; let us be bold statesmen with imagination enough to see that our programme of public works keeps pace with the increasing population and that the increase in population does not in itself become a problem."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am reminded of the fact that to-day is the last day of the last Budget session during the tenure of this Assembly. Very naturally, my thoughts go back to two of our colleagues, the hon. Members Sri K. Anandan Nambiar and Sri P. Venkateswarlu. It would have been better if this House had been informed of the reasons and the charges for which they were detained. They could not attend the meetings on account of their detention. If they had been present, they would have contributed much to the discussions. When I think of them, I also think of the innumerable people who are in detention although no charge has been proved against them. To-day is the epilogue of the drama of the five-year rule of this Government. I am sure some historian, who will write the history of this Government in future, will have to describe this State as a police raj during these five years. (Interruption.) The Hon. Leader of the House need not be anxious, because there are enough people to write the history. I do not know what share in the administration during the four years of his office belongs to him. I am sure the Opposition has played its part well and it is for the historian to say what part it has played. If I put questions or spoke harshly, there was no personal motive behind it. It was all done in the interests of the State. I ask the Government to cite one single instance when I spoke with a personal motive. The Hon. Leader of the House himself said that even hon. Member Mr. Salam did not take advantage of the charges against certain Ministers brought forward by certain members. It is wrong on the part of certain members of his party like the hon. Member Sri L. S. Karayalar to say that it was strange to find some members of the Opposition criticizing one day and praising the other day. Even if we praised some Ministers, it was not with any personal motive. We had no axe to grind like the other members who might have some axe to grind and derive some advantage by praising the Ministers."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"The hon. Member is not in order in saying that the other members might have some axe to grind."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"My object in saying that is that whatever was said by the Opposition was said with the sincere idea of helping the State and not with any personal motive. I leave the matter at that."

"As I think of the past five years, this Government stand specially charged for the activities of their Police Department, especially in the Circar districts. I have already spoken about it when the Hon. Law Minister said that he did not propose to introduce the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in those districts for various reasons. We have a very pathetic story to tell about Guntur, Krishna and some other districts. There is no civilized government there to-day so far as police administration is concerned. I agree that horrible crimes are being committed by certain persons and not by parties, because I do not admit that they are committed by the Communist Party. I have seen press statements issued by the Government saying that a village was raided by the Communists and later on they themselves have said that the raid was not by the Communists. I have got a list of six instances in which the Government say that the Communists are responsible for the trouble, whereas our information is that the Communists are not responsible. I am prepared to pass on the list to the Government. In putting down Communist activity, the Government should see that the Police behave in a civilized manner. If the Ministers go into the country side, they will realize how the Police behave towards the villagers. Special Police Force, Armed Police Force and several kinds of Police Force are let loose on certain districts. I asked the district officials in certain districts whether these Police were hunting the Communists or were hunting for innocent women and hens. They said that it was very difficult to control the Police constables, because they had been away from their homes for several months, and they must have sufficient activity and nourishment to keep themselves fit. I ask the Government to ponder over this matter and not to brush aside the criticism simply because it emanates from the Opposition."

"We are anxious to speak on many matters. But this day seems to be a holiday for certain Ministers. I want the Hon. Leader of the House to listen attentively since he is going to reply on behalf of all the Ministers. We have a chronic absentee in the Hon. Chief Minister. In this morning's newspaper I saw his announcement that the Government were paying two lakhs of rupees every month by way of rent for private buildings used for Government offices and that the Government proposed to construct new buildings for the offices. A promise was given by this very Government that they would not spend huge amounts on buildings since the State was likely to be partitioned sooner or later. What happened to that promise? For the future enlarged Assembly of this State, we are constructing a temporary building and it is like a cinema hall. It is not proper to spend huge amounts on constructing buildings in Madras City when the State is going to be

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partitioned some months or years hence. The Hon. Sri Gopala Reddi and the Hon. Sri Sanjeeva Reddi, who were members of the Partition Committee, know what a lot of difficulties have got to be faced in the partitioning of buildings."

"It is better that the Government diffuse these offices. Why do they want to concentrate them in Madras City? There are certain offices in the City and there will not be any great inconvenience if they are located in the mufassal."

"The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, who is present in the House almost always, is absent at present. In reply to certain points raised by me, he said that the Government had spent more money in the Ceded districts and Circars put together. He has included in his estimate the expenditure proposed on the sanctioned schemes and what he said was not about the sums actually spent."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"He gave the figures from accounts of the actual expenditure incurred and not from the estimates."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"My information is that he included the sums proposed to be spent on sanctioned schemes."

"Yesterday I asked why some District Educational Officers, Divisional Inspectors of Schools and Deputy Directors of Public Instruction were re-appointed after retirement. There are in the Education Department people who have put in a long period of service. The re-employment of retired men blocks the chances of their promotion and it creates bad blood. The Hon. Leader of the House has said that the general policy of the Government is not to re-employ retired persons. I cannot understand the reason for re-employing non-technical people. They are not technical people like engineers or doctors who are in short supply. I have got information to show that the Government have acted very hopelessly in various departments in the matter of re-employment. It has become a scandal in the Education Department. I would like to know why there has been re-employment of District Educational Officers, Divisional Inspectors and Deputy Directors of Public Instruction when promotees can hold the posts equally well."

"We have read in the newspapers the observations made by the Supreme Court in regard to the Communal G.O. The Supreme Court has said that this Government have no case to justify the application of that Government Order in regard to admission to schools and colleges."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Judgment has not been delivered in the case. Let not the hon. Member refer to it."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"The Court has expressed its opinion clearly that the Government are wrong in refusing admission. Only the formal judgment has to follow."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Till judgment is delivered, let not the hon. Member Mr. Salam speak about the case."

[29th March 1951]

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ I can comment on the action of the Government in sending to the Supreme Court, to plead on their behalf, the Advocate-General who does not see eye to eye with the Government. A gentleman of the community which is adversely affected by the Communal G.O. and who does not see eye to eye with the Government was sent to the Supreme Court.”

3-15 P.m. * Sri A. S. SAHAJANANDA :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது ஜமீன்தார் ஒழிப்பு சட்டத்தை நாம் செய்து அவர்களுக்கு காம்பென்சேஷன் கொடுப்பதாக சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது முடிவுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது பெரிய ஜமீன்களை ஒழித்துவிட்டு குட்டி ஜமீன்தார்களை ஏற்றுத்த வேண்டாம். நிலத்தை யார் சுயமாக உழுது பயிரிடுகிறானோ அவனுக்குத்தான் நிலத்தைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் உழுது பயிரிடுகிறவர்களுக்கு ஆளுக்கு இரண்டு ஏக்கர்கள் வீதம் நிலத்தைப் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தால் நல்லதாக இருக்கும். அப்படியே இளம் நிலம், கோவில் நிலம், மடத்து நிலம், சத்திரங்களின் நிலம், இன்னும் எல்லாவற்றையும் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு தலைக்கு இரண்டு ஏக்கர்கள் என்று பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தால் நம் நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் தலை காட்டாது. மேலும் அவர்கள் சேஷமமாக இருப்பார்கள்.”

“மேலும் பழைய காலத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் நிலம் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். அவைகளுக்கு அப்பொழுது பஞ்சமா தரிசு என்று பெயர் கொடுத்திருந்தார்கள். அவ்விதம் நிலம் கொடுப்பது என்று ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகா ஆபீஸ் போர்டுகளிலும் நோட்டீஸ் போட்டு இருப்பார்கள். அதைப் பார்த்துவிட்டு ஏழைகள் விண்ணப்பம் செய்து கொள்வார்கள். இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் அவ்விதம் செய்வதில்லை.

“இப்பொழுது வீர மான்யம் என்று காங்கிரஸ் தொண்டர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது தான். ஆனால் தியாகி என்றும், தேசபிமானிகள் என்றும் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு 2 லட்சம், 5 லட்சம், 10 லட்சம் என்று பணம் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது நிலம் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் கொடுத்த நிலங்கள் புரம்போக்கு நிலங்களாக இருந்தாலும் பாதகமில்லை. ஆனால் ஏழை மக்கள் பயிரிட்டு சாகுபடி செய்திருந்த நிலங்களை எடுத்து அவர்களிடமிருந்து துடிக்கத் துடிக்க பிடுங்கி வீர மான்யம் என்று காங்கிரஸ் தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்தது நியாயமா? இதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஒரு கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தி இதை பரிசீலனை செய்து ஏழைகளுக்கு பரிசாரம் தேடிக்கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தேச தொண்டர்களுக்கும், தேச பக்தர்களுக்கும் அவசியம் நிலம் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது தான். ஆனால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் உழுது பயிரிட்டு வந்த நிலத்தைப் பிடுங்கிக் கொடுப்பது என்பது சரியல்ல. அவ்விதம் கொடுத்திருந்தால் அதை வாங்கி ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு திருப்பிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மற்றும் உணவு பெருக்குவதற்கு சர்க்கார் நிலங்கள் கொடுத்தார்கள். தாசில்தார் உத்திரவு கொடுத்து நிலங்களை யாராவது ஒருவர் தீர்வை கட்டி ஒரு வருஷம் உழுது பயிரிட்டு வந்திருந்தால் அந்த நிலத்தை அவனே பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு சுதந்திரம் உடையவன் என்று சர்க்கார் ஒரு உத்திரவு பிப்பித்திருந்தார்கள். அப்படி இருந்தும் கூட, ரொம்பவும் பணம் சிலவு செய்து ஹரிஜனங்கள் பயிரிட்டு வந்த நிலத்தை எல்லாம் இப்பொழுது பிடுங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் அவ்விதம் நடந்திருக்கிறது. என் கவனத்திற்கு வந்த விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் கோர்ட்டுகளுக்கு கேஸ்கள் கொண்டு போனால், கேசு போட்டவன் செத்துப்போனாலும் அவனுடைய மகன் காலத்திலும் கூட அந்த கேசில் தீர்ப்பு வழங்குவதில்லை. அதிக காலதாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது. மேலும் *magistrate* கோர்ட்டுகளில் ஹரிஜனங்களின் பேரில் பணக்காரர்கள் கேசுகள் போட்டால் அந்த கேசை தள்ளித் தள்ளிப் போட்டுக்கொண்டே போகிறார்கள். அதனால் வெளியூரிலிருந்து

[29th March 1951] [Sri A. S. Sahajananda]

வருகிறவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதனால் பணக்காரர்களுக்கு தான் சாதகமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் ஒரு கேஸ் போட்டால் ஒரு மாதத்திற்குள்ளாகவோ அல்லது இரண்டு மாதத்திற்குள்ளாகவோ அதை முடித்து விட வேண்டுமென்று மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் ஒரு உத்திரவு போட வேண்டும். இப்பொழுதுள்ள கோர்ட்டுகளெல்லாம் ஏழைகளுக்கு சலுகை காட்டாமல் பணக்காரர்களுக்கு தான் சலுகைகள் காட்டிவருகின்றன. மற்றும் பஞ்சாயத்து கோர்ட்டுகள் ஒழுங்காக நடப்பது இல்லை. பஞ்சாயத்து கோர்ட்டுகளில் தகுதி இல்லாதவர்களும், யோக்கியதை இல்லாதவர்களும் தான் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதமில்லாமல் பஞ்சாயத்து கோர்ட்டுகளுக்கு தகுதியுள்ளவர்களையும் யோக்கியதையுள்ளவர்களையும் போட வேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்னும் காலாகாலத்தில் கோர்ட்டுகளுக்கு மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகள் வருவதே இல்லை. பெஞ்சக் கோர்ட்டுகள் ஒழுங்காக நடப்பதற்கும் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகள் இடமளிப்பதில்லை. இவ்விதம் சிதம்பரத்தில் நடக்கிறது. இந்த விஷயத்தை கனம் சட்ட மந்திரி அவர்கள் நேராகவே விசாரித்து தெரிந்துகொள்ளும் படியாக நான் அவரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“போலீஸ்காரர்கள் சில நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்தாலும் ஊரில் நடக்கும் சில அக்கிரமங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் அவர்கள் தான் காரணமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் சர்க்காழி தாலுக்காவில் நடந்திருக்கிறது. அதை நான் ஒரு தடவ் பிரதம மந்திரியின்மீடம் எடுத்து சொன்னேன். அவைகளை ஒரு கமிட்டி வைத்து விசாரிக்கிறேன் என்று அவர் சொன்னார். இதுவரையிலும் ஒருவரையும் விசாரிக்கவில்லை. இன்னும் ரிசர்வ் போலீஸ்களை வைத்து பயிர் தொழில் செய்யும் கிசான்களை மிராசதார்கள் சார்பாக அடித்துமிருக்கிறார்கள். அத்துடன் காட்டுமன்னார்குடி செட்டித் தாங்கல் என்ற கிராமத்தில் ஹரிஜன பிணத்தைப் பப்ளிக் ரோடில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போகக்கூடாது என்று தடுத்து விட்டார்கள். அந்தப் பப்ளிக் ரோடில் ஒரு வீடும் கிடையாது, ஒரு கோவிலும் கிடையாது. இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அந்த ரோடின் வழியாக பிணத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போனார்கள். அதற்காக ரிசர்வ் போலீசை வரவழைத்து பத்து வீடுகள் இருக்கின்ற சேரியில் 200 ரிசர்வ் போலீசைக் கொண்டுவந்து வைத்தார்கள். அத்துடன் ஹரிஜனங்களையும் அடித்துமிருக்கிறார்கள். சேரியில் சில வீடுகளை கொளுத்தியுமிருக்கிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில் அந்த இடத்திற்கு நானும் கனம் முனிசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்களும் சென்று ரிசர்வ் போலீசை பார்த்தோம். அவர்களைக் கண்டு பேசினோம். போலீஸ்காரர்கள் பணக்காரர்கள் சார்பாக இருக்கிறார்களேயொழிய ஏழைகள் சார்பாக இருப்பதே இல்லை. ஏழைகளுக்கு துணையாக இருந்து இவர்களுக்கு நியாயம் வழங்குவதே இல்லை.

“மதுவிலக்கு சரியானபடி அமுலுக்கு வராத காரணம் போலீசார் தான். எந்த இடத்தில் கள்ளச்சாராயம் கள்ளத்தனமாக, ரகச்யமாக காய்ச்சுகிறார்களோ அந்த இடத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு போலீஸ்காரர்கள் துணையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால்தான் மதுவிலக்கு சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை.

“மேலும் ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு என்று ஏற்படுத்தி இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் நல்ல வேலை செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் தீவிரமாக வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். தென்னார்க்காட்டில் ஒரு டிபுடி கலெக்டரைப் போட்டு அங்கே ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிற்கும் ஒரு ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அங்கே ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டலை கிடையாது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கும் வீட்டுக் கஷ்டம் சிதம்பரம், கூடலூர் தாலுக்காக்களிலும் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த கஷ்டங்களை ஒழிப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் தீவிர முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“இன்னும் பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் ஒரு ஹரிஜனம் வரவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஒருவரும் கிடையாது. இதுவரையிலும் ஒருவரையும் போடவில்லை. ஆனால் பலர் இடம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது பல ஜில்லா கலெக்டர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களில் யார் வீணியாக இருக்கிறார்களோ அவர்களை எடுத்து பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் போட வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் ஹரிஜனத்தைப் போட்டால்தான் அவர் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நன்மைகளைச் செய்து வருவார்.

[Sri A. S. Sankarananda] [29th March 1951]

“அடுத்தபடியாக மராமத்திலாக வைப்பதற்குச் சொல்ல வேண்டும். கனம் மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் இங்கு இப்பொழுது இல்லை. P.W.D. ஹைவே டிபார்ட்மெண்டு, எலக்ட்ரிகிட்டி டிபார்ட்மெண்டு, சாண்டரி டிபார்ட்மெண்டு முதலிய இடங்களில் தலைமையாக இப்பொழுது அய்யர்க்கள்தானிருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கே அய்யர்களைத் தவிர வேறு ஒரு வருக்கும் இடம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. அதனால் அந்த இடங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களையோ அல்லது பிராமணரல்லாதாரையோ தான் போடவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளுக்கு ஹரிஜனங்கள் வருவார்கள். இப்பொழுது ஷெடியூல் வகுப்பினருக்கு முக்யமாக இடம் கிடைக்க வேண்டும். அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய மந்திரி கனம் பாதவத்சலம் இருக்கிறார். அவர் ஒரு முதலியார். ஆகவே அவர் முதலியார்களுக்கு சலுகை காட்டுவார் என்றே நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். (சிரிப்பு.)

“கல்வி இலாகாவானது எல்லா விதங்களிலும் நல்ல வேலை செய்கிறது. ஆனால் நம்முடைய நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தில் சொன்னார், 1946-ம் வருஷத்தில் 1,100 பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருந்தன என்றும் இப்பொழுது 1,300 பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருக்கின்றனவென்றும், நிதிமந்திரி கூறினார். இந்த ஐந்து வருஷத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 200 பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமா வென்று கேட்கிறேன். இந்த முறையில் பார்த்தால் என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவில் 2,000 கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த 2,000 கிராமங்களுக்கும் 2,000 பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் அமைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் அளித்தால்தான் ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களில் எல்லா குழந்தைகளும் படிப்பதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும். அத்துடன் அவர்களுக்கு பகல் உணவு இல்லவசமாக அளித்தல் வேண்டும். இன்னும் முதியோர் கல்வியை பரப்புவதற்கு தீவிர முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். கட்டாய கல்வியை ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகள் மாடு மேய்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால் அவர்களுடைய தாய் தந்தையர்கள் கஞ்சிக்குக்கூட இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதனால் கட்டாயக் கல்வியை ஏற்படுத்தி குழந்தைகளுக்கு பகல் உணவு இல்லவசமாக, லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் கொடுப்பதுபோல், எல்லா பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் கொடுக்கும் படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“மேலும் நாலுகா ஆபீசுகளில் குமாஸ்தாக்கள் ரொம்ப நேரம் வேலைசெய்கிறார்கள். சில சமயத்தில் இரவில் 8 மணி, 9 மணிக்குக் கூட அவர்கள் எழுதிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய விளக்குகள் கூட கிடையாது. ஆனால் போலிஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் எலக்ட்ரிக் லைட், எலக்ட்ரிக் fan முதலியவைகள் இருக்கின்றன. ரிவினியூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் அவைகள் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். வெறும் சிம்னி விளக்குகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய பரிகாரம் தேடிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“கடைகியாக கஜானாவில் போய் பார்த்தால் அங்கே இரவில் ஒரு மணி, இரண்டு மணி வரையில் கூட வேலை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பார்ப்பதற்கு ரொம்பவும் பரிதாபகரமாக இருக்கிறது. அதோடு இப்பொழுது உணவு டிபார்ட்மெண்டில், அதாவது ரேஷன் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருந்த இளைஞர்களை இப்பொழுது வீட்டிற்கு அனுப்பி விட்டார்கள். அதனால் அநேகம் குமாஸ்தாக்களுக்கு வேலையில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். காலி உண்டாகும் இடங்களில் அவர்களை நியமித்து வேலை கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இத்துடன் என்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I must inform the House that a large number of members wish to speak. I have no objection to sit till 6-15 but the Leader of the House says he can sit only up to 5-15. Therefore, I fix five minutes for each hon. Member.”

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* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad I got the chance to speak for five minutes. I crave your indulgence to give me one or two minutes more if need be. Hon. Members Messrs. Karayalar and Majid have referred to our High Court Judges. I agree with those Members in the remarks they have made. The other day the Leader of the House told us that they had nothing to do with the selection of High Court Judges. I think the Government have got a great part to play in the selection of High Court Judges. I want our High Court Judges to maintain the highest dignity. I do not know what procedure is adopted in selecting judges. Of course, the best men should be selected. Men of integrity, men with vast legal experience, men who have established a name at the bar, and also men who could command respect, should be selected. We have always had high esteem, awe and reverence towards these High Court Judges. I do not like our High Court Judges going out and participating in small meetings and presiding over functions, especially functions of a controversial nature. I can cite the instance of one High Court Judge going and presiding over a drama.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“This is nothing but a criticism of the High Court Judge. A High Court Judge cannot be criticized under this Bill.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“I am not going into the merits of any particular individual. At the same time, I am entitled to say generally that our High Court Judges should maintain their status.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Whether it is a general remark or a particular remark, it is criticism of a High Court Judge.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“How can I help it, Sir, when a High Court Judge, while presiding over the Bharati Day celebration, remarked that because Pondicherry was the asylum for Bharati, it should not be merged with India? This remark by the High Court Judge appears to me to interfere with high politics. I do not understand the Chief Justice going and presiding over the Sashtiabdapoorthi function of Sri Annangarachariar when that man was against the temple entry reform? It is only creating feelings among Harijans. (Interruptions.) I feel that our High Court Judges should not associate themselves with small functions and that too of a controversial nature.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“Annangarachariar function was a cultural function.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Recently when Mr. A. K. Gopalan's case was going on in the High Court, some unpleasant thing happened, because the Advocate-General remarked something.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have been telling the hon. Member time and again that he should not criticize High Court Judges.”

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* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ I see, Sir, High Court Judges are making remarks against the Government in strong language. I wish they maintain their dignity.

“ It appears, Sir, that Courts are against progressive legislation, for instance, the zamindari legislation.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I will not allow the hon. Member to proceed any further in this manner.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ I am not afraid of contempt of court proceedings, Sir. I am prepared to say this outside this House. I am prepared even to go to jail if only it is to establish a principle. I have gone to jail several times.

“ Now, Sir, let me come to the food problem. The Hon. the Minister for Food said that producers would not be given cards for getting rice from relief shops. When there was a continuous failure of monsoon for the last four years, the producers could not produce anything. But, if the Government should say to the producers, ‘ you are all producers, and, therefore, we will not give you cards ’, I ask, Sir, where are they to go, and what will be their fate? The Government are not justified in saying that, because the producers could not produce anything for the last four years on account of the continuous failure of the monsoon.

“ I now come to the communal Government Order. I am not going into the findings of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court have indicated what will be the nature of their judgment. Their idea is to confirm the judgment of the Madras High Court. I appeal to the Government to find out some way of protecting the other communities. I appeal to the Government to see how the interests of other communities can be safeguarded, and how proper protection can be given to other communities.

“ Lastly, I wish to say one thing about motor transport. In replying to the debate yesterday, the Hon. the Leader of the House stated that the Government had no definite principles, and that they could not lay down any definite principles. I say it is wrong because, if there is no definite principle, it only gives room for Members and bus owners to approach the Government with numerous applications. Therefore, I would ask the Government to frame proper rules.”

3-30
p.m.

* JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are innumerable difficulties for the people in the country. In some places they are starving for want of food, in some places they are troubled by the Communists and in some other places they are attacked by the rowdies and they are also beaten by the Police unnecessarily. Some months back a Police party came to our place and visited some villages in connexion with the Communist movements. They passed from one village to another village and beat every person whom they met on their way and in the shops and hotels. They entered into the hotels, and broke the utensils, mud pots, plates and cups, because the hotel-keeper refused to give them coffee. Their intention was to go to the village and arrest

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the Communists. For doing so, they should go without making a havoc and when they reach the village, they should conceal themselves and pounce upon the Communist whom they want to arrest, all of a sudden. Instead of doing so, why make hubbub on the way? By this, they give information to the Communists who easily escape. Of course, if they beat the Communists, or persons who help the Communists, or suspected Communists, or persons who are taken to be Communists by mistake, there will be no complaint against the Police. But on the other hand, they beat innocent persons unnecessarily, knowing their innocence, simply for the sake of *tamasha* or enjoyment. There is a proverb in Kannada, ಬೆಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಆಹಾರ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಕಟ. That means, ‘ Play and joy for the cat, and pain and suffering for the rat ’. This is the way in which the Police behave. I reported this matter to the Collector and also sent a copy of the communication to the Government. An enquiry was held by the Subdivisional Magistrate and I was told that the Policemen were warned.

“ Now about the rowdies. Thieves will take away only the property, but the rowdies will take away the respect and honour of a man. The Police instead of putting down rowdyism help the rowdies because the rowdies have now become rich on account of blackmarketing and extortion. When the Police go to their houses, they get bakshis also from them. If one Sub-Inspector wants to book a rowdy, another Sub-Inspector helps him. I know in my place there was a rowdy who was a gun licensee. One Sub-Inspector got his licence cancelled and registered him as a rowdy and put him under the provisions of section 114 of Criminal Procedure Code. Afterwards another Sub-Inspector came and the rowdy was acquitted. The rowdy sheet was closed and the gun licence was restored to him. Thus the District Magistrates grant and cancel the licences on a mere report from the Police without calling for a report from the revenue authorities. It is quite wrong.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member's time is up. Hon. Member Sri Veeranna Padal will now speak.”

SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL :—“ అధ్యక్షా, మహాశయ, మనకు స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చి ఇప్పటికి నాలుగు సంవత్సరములైనది. మనము నాలుగు సంవత్సరములనుంచి మన ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజాప్రభుత్వమని, ప్రభుత్వమే ప్రజలని, ప్రజలే ప్రభుత్వమని చెప్పుచున్నాము. అయినప్పటికి ప్రజలలో సంతృప్తి కనపడుచు లేదు. అస్థితికన్న ప్రధానమైనటువంటిది తిండి విషయము. ఆహారధాన్యాలు సరిగా దొరకనందున ప్రజలు చాలా ఇబ్బందులు పడుచున్నారు. ఈ ముఖ్య విషయంలో ప్రజలు సంతృప్తి చెందాలంటే కాంగ్రెస్ వారు, కాంగ్రెస్ మంత్రులు ఏకగ్రీవంగా ఐకమత్యముతో పని చేయవలసియున్నది. లేనిచో ప్రజలు చాలా వాదలు పడవలసివచ్చును. ఈ మధ్యన రేషను షాపులను మార్పు చేసిన తరువాత పల్లెటూళ్లలో పేదవారికి సరిగా బియ్యము దొరకుటలేదు. ప్రజలకు రెండు ఆశ్రుస్థులు ఇస్తూ ఉద్యోగములకు విడు అవుస్తులు ఇస్తున్నారని ప్రజలలో చాలా ఆసంతృప్తిగా ఉన్నది. ఇటువంటి ఆసంతృప్తిని తొలగించి అందరికీ సమానముగా తిండిధాన్యాలు దొరకునట్లు చూడగోరాను. ఇందుకు మిస్టర్లు, కాంగ్రెస్ మంత్రులు కృషి సలిపవలసినదని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. ఆ విధంగా చేయకపోయినట్లయితే ప్రజానీకంలో ఆసంతృప్తి చెలరేగకుండు. మనము

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ఈ సందర్భములో వెనకటే ఎలక్షన్లలో సెగ్మెంటేషన్లున్నది. కాబట్టి ప్రజలకు ఆహార భాగ్యములను సరిగా సప్లయి చేయించవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. నేను విజిల్లించి వచ్చే సభ్యుడను. నాకన్న ఈ ఆహార విషయంలో ఇతర ప్రాంతాల నుంచి వచ్చే సభ్యులు ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసినదని మీకందరకు సలహా ఇచ్చు చున్నాను. ఇది మీరు గమనించవలసియున్నది.

“కాంగ్రెసువారు అధికారములోనికి వచ్చిన తరువాత ఈ నాలుగు సంవత్సరములలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు మా తూర్పు గోదావరి, విశాఖపట్నం agency ప్రాంతములపై ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ కూపలేదు ఇవి విజిల్ల ప్రజలలో అసంతృప్తిని కలిగించుచున్నదని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. Agency ప్రాంతములను అభివృద్ధిపరుచుటకు ప్రణాళికలను తయారు చేసేటందుకుగాను శ్రీ మలయప్పకాగారిని Agency Development Commissioner గా వేసియున్నారు. వారు మా agency ప్రాంతములలో హెచ్చుగా సంచారము చేసి, వివిధ ప్రాంతముల అభివృద్ధిపరచుటకు అనుగుణ్య scheme లను తయారు చేసి యున్నారు. Agency areas లలో చాలా తిరిగివచ్చుటనైన శ్రీ మలయప్పకాగారు ఇప్పుడు smallpox తో బాధపడుచూ కాకినాడలో ఉన్నారు. వారు చాలా కష్ట పడి తయారుచేసిన scheme లను వెంటనే అమలుపరచినట్లయితే agency ప్రాంతాలు అభివృద్ధి చెందగలవని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

“మా విజిల్ల కొండప్రాంతములలో విద్యా సౌకర్యములు కూడా సరిగాలేవు. ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న పాఠశాలలో 5 వ తరగతివరకే చదువు చెప్పుచున్నారు. దై చదువు చదువుకొనుటకు వీలుగా ప్రతి 15 మైళ్లకు ఒక hostel ను ఏర్పాటు చేసి, III Form వరకు విద్యార్థులకు చదువు చెప్పించే ఏర్పాటు చేయించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“Agency border areas లో ప్రజలకు అన్ని విధముల సౌకర్యములు కలుగ జేయవలెను. లేనిచో వారు అసంతృప్తి చెందెదరు. Agency ప్రాంతములలోని వారు అసంతృప్తి చెందడమువలననే 1925 వ సంవత్సరములో అల్లూరి సీతారామ రాజుగారి పితూరీ వచ్చినది. కాబట్టి agency ప్రాంతములలో రాకపోక సౌకర్యములు అభివృద్ధి చేసి, ప్రజలకు కష్టములు తొలగునట్లుగా చేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వము వారిని కోరుచూ ఇంతటితో విరమించుచున్నాను.”

* Mr. W. J. FERNANDEZ :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, my object in speaking to-day is to urge on the Government the necessity for retrenchment in the Excise and Judicial Departments. It is rather unfortunate that the moment prohibition is mentioned on this side of the House, there conjures up in the minds of the hon. Members opposite an idea that we are up against Prohibition. After all, we are not anti-prohibitionists. We are certainly one with the Government in wishing to save addicts from that vice. It is said again and again that Prohibition is a success. Well, Sir, conceding that it is a success, I only wish to know why such a heavy amount as nearly 85 lakhs of rupees should be spent upon the staff for enforcement of Prohibition. Those who violate the Prohibition law are like the ordinary law-breakers and it is part of the duty of the Police to apprehend law-breakers and bring them to book. Why not the Police be given this additional job of apprehending the people who violate the Prohibition Act? Sometime back our Leader of the House said that the Police would cost double the amount now spent, but I added that they must be made to discharge that function also.

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“With regard to the Judicial Department, I think that we have got too many Judges in the High Court. Originally we had ten Judges. Then it went up to 12, again to 14 and now it is 16. Two were temporary Judges meant to clear arrears of work, but when the new Constitution came into force, they became permanent Judges. I understand that two vacancies are likely to occur shortly and I would suggest to the Government to consider the advisability of reducing the strength of the High Court Bench by at least one Judge. It may be that there are some arrears of work, but there will always be arrears in the High Court. It all depends on how both the Advocates and the Judges carry on the work in the High Court. Where there is a will there is a way. I think the arrears can be reduced without any extra staff if an attempt is made.

“Another point that I want to urge is the possibility of amalgamating the offices of the Administrator-General and the Official Assignee. I think this question was raised sometime back and it has also been considered by the Government. I remember to have raised this question about three years ago and the reply then given was that the offices were self-supporting. I then said that both these offices were working at a loss. You will find from the Budget Memorandum that the expenditure on staff in the office of the Official Assignee is Rs. 84,000. The expenditure is heavy in the case of the office of the Administrator-General also. I was then told that there was an unclaimed creditors' fund running to several lakhs in the office of the Official Assignee, the interest on which would cover the difference of expenditure over income. If there is such a fund giving so much income, that income can be more usefully diverted to some other purposes instead of being used to meet the expenditure on staff who have not sufficient work to keep them going. If there is a large amount of work, then they should earn more. The amalgamation would save expenditure on one of the big officials. The post of either the Administrator-General or the Official Assignee can be retrenched. There may be a chance of effecting retrenchment in the staff also. Further, it would be to the advantage of the office of the Administrator-General to bring that office under the High Court in conjunction with the office of the Official Assignee because the Administrator-General's office is now a blind alley and there is no chance of the clerks rising, whereas in the High Court they may be recruited as Bench Clerks and so on.

“One word more. Looking back over the last five years, one is glad to note a great change in the atmosphere in this House. There was a time when there were stormy speeches and stormy replies. Now there is a general cooling down on both sides and I think it has to be said to the credit of some of the Hon. Ministers that though they receive good shots, they take them in good humour and do not get ruffled as one might expect them to do. That is to the credit of the House and we shall certainly go away from this place carrying with us pleasant memories of five years spent in this House.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want to say a few words about what is happening today with regard to the administration of the Food Department. I must say

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that as the position with regard to food is becoming more and more acute, the administration of the Food Department is also becoming more and more loose. I think it is necessary that the Department should give better attention to the administration of matters relating to the supply of food, not only in the City but throughout the State. This is very important and the Government should take note of this matter. We have heard many complaints from various parts of the State that the administration of this Department is becoming very loose and that there is no proper supervision or control over the conduct and work of some of the subordinate officials. We have heard so many complaints about the issue of new Ration Cards in the City of Madras. The subordinate officials are not only very indifferent but they are very hard on the poor people. These officials are there to serve the citizens and not to boss over them. Unfortunately they are adopting an attitude of superiority over the citizens. This should change. I think it is better that immediate action is taken by the Department.

"People are suffering a great deal not only on account of shortage of foodstuffs, but also on account of shortage of water. There is water famine in various parts of the State. We do not know what the Government are doing to make water available wherever it is in short supply. Of course, anybody who goes to some of the big towns will find a number of ladies standing in the streets waiting for tap water. This is really a very bad state of affairs and I do not know what special steps are taken by the Government to see that water is supplied to the people.

"On account of the shortage of foodstuffs and on account of the water famine, epidemics have broken out in all parts of the State. We know that in the City we have had epidemics of cholera and smallpox. In the town of Tiruchirappalli also smallpox and cholera have broken out and taken a very heavy toll of even children besides elders. I do not know what the Public Health Department is doing and what attention it has paid to stop the spread of these diseases in Tiruchirappalli and other places. I think it is the duty of the State to save the children who suffer from smallpox and cholera. I think the percentage of deaths on account of these diseases has considerably increased. Really, a large percentage of mortality is due to these diseases and the Government should take adequate steps to put a check on the spread of these diseases.

"I would like the Government to give some special attention to some of the backward areas, like the districts of Ramanathapuram, North Arcot and the districts in the Rayalaseema. These are the districts which require very special attention of the Government of Madras with regard to various things like food, water-supply and other things. I know there is the Tungabhadra Project which will benefit the Rayalaseema. It is hoped that that project will bring a millennium to the people of the Rayalaseema. Till that project becomes a *fait accompli*, the Government ought to pay their special attention to that area, where districts like Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur are suffering from want of food, water and things like that.

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"In this connexion, I would like to mention about the enormous delay in the disposal of cases in the courts. I do not know what improvement has been made. The improvement that is said to be made by the Government is not at all satisfactory. Even now, it takes four or five years for cases to appear on the Notice Board."

"Taking advantage of this debate, some of the hon. Members have referred to the High Court and High Court Judges. It is true that the High Court has issued writs in some of the cases and in this some of the hon. Members may not agree. But it is high time we do not try to pull down the dignity of the High Court. It is our duty to maintain the dignity of the High Court and the Judges. In the guise of referring to the private activities of some of the High Court Judges, some hon. Members tried to attack the High Court and the High Court Judges. It is really very unfortunate. The only good thing that is left in our State is the power given to the High Court to protect the rights and privileges of the people of the State. If we were to pull down these Courts of Law, then woe unto the people of our State."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I would like to mention only two points. The first is with regard to the speeches made by the Members of the Opposition party. The Hon. Leader of the House, while replying to my complaint that we were not allowed to speak, said that the monopoly of speech should be left to the Opposition Members. Though I am in a way inclined to agree with him, I have to submit that the Members of the Opposition also have got their own limitations in criticizing the Government. Some of them arrogate to themselves the position that they are the only representatives of the people, little realizing that they represent only a handful of them. Some of them ask this Government to resign and give place to another Government, not knowing that we are here representing five crores of people as against the 120 or so whom they represent.

AN HON. MEMBER :—"Only 35 people."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—"I stand corrected, Sir."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—"Whom is he referring to?"

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—"I am referring to the Leader of the Independent Party, the Raja of Chettinad. I think he represents only the 35 people of his constituency whereas we represent nearly five crores of people. But yet he has got the audacity to say, 'Supply the food that we ask. Ask the Central Government to supply the foodstuffs necessary for the State. If you cannot do it, give place to some other persons.' What right has he to say like that I ask. He should realize that there cannot be a substitute if this Government go out of office.

"There is another point to which I wish to refer in this connexion. While some of the Members criticize the Government and accuse the Congress that they are mad after their own policies

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and programmes they should realize that we have given certain pledges to the electorate which are now seeking to fulfil here. When they criticize the Government, I want to submit that their criticism should also be constructive and based on facts.

"I want to say a few words with regard to basic education. Many hon. Members of this House have criticized basic education and *The Mail* has taken the cue and written an article headed 'the Basic Mystery' and 'what does this basic education mean'. I want to tell the paper and impress upon the hon. Members that better people have realized what basic education is. The University Commission which had as its Chairman one of the distinguished Vice-Chancellors, viz., Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and many Vice-Chancellors including the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University as Members, has clearly given its view about basic education. This is what it has said about the possibilities of basic education—

'At this fateful moment in our history, we have the extreme good fortune to have had presented to us a pattern and philosophy of education of such universal and fundamental worth that it may well serve as the type for bringing into being the new India which is the desire of many of us. We have no sympathy with hero worship, and feel that there should be no withholding of criticism of an educational plan because it was presented by our great leader. With some details of Gandhiji's programme of basic education, we may not agree. However, taking his concept as a whole it presents the seeds of a method for the fulfilment and refinement of human personality, the wisdom and excellence of which will become more apparent through the years and will stand the test of time and of criticism. Years of time and vast effort will be required to insure this movement against warped and mistaken expression, and to develop effective skills and methods; yet inherently the concept is one of the world's great contributions to education.'

That is what the University Commission has said about basic education. And yet some of the hon. Members criticize basic education. I can only say that they do not realize the great potentialities attached to that scheme. They also forget to note what distinguished educationists have said about this scheme. The University Commission has clearly defined basic education and its possibilities and I should also say that it has done so in very able and inspiring expressions. I suppose hereafter nobody will criticize basic education, especially after having heard what great people have said about it. The University Commission has not only defined basic education clearly but has also expressed its satisfaction at the actual practice of that education it has seen it. I therefore take this opportunity to appeal to the Members of the Opposition to be always guarded in their criticism of the Government and their policies and see that their criticisms are always constructive and based on facts."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last Budget session of this House has come to a close. The past month has been a period of considerable strain for all and particularly for the Hon. Leader of the House, who I am sure must be heaving a sigh of relief to-day. I must say that his suave manners, geniality of temperament and spirit of understanding have contributed largely to the success of the deliberations of this House. On this occasion, I do not wish to deal with many points as I do not have much time at my disposal. So I only wish to state a few points. Whatever criticism we might have made from this side

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of the House, has been made with the best of intentions and the best of motives. I hope the Hon. Leader of the House and the other Hon. Ministers will take our criticisms in that same light.

"I would like to say a few words on the judiciary. In the first place, it is no doubt deplorable that some hon. Members have indulged to-day in reckless attacks on the Hon. High Court Judges. I wish that they have not indulged in this sort of attack, because the Hon. Judges are not present here to defend themselves."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Whether they are present here or not, the rules do not permit it."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"Some of the hon. Members have referred to the Judges in your absence. I am sure, Sir, that if you were in the Chair, you would not have allowed all those remarks. I feel that such criticisms are bound to undermine the prestige of the judiciary. It is very necessary to maintain their prestige and dignity."

"When we discuss points relating to the judiciary, I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister for Law to one matter. That is with regard to the necessity for amending the Court Fees Act. He is aware that this matter has been pending for a long number of years and the Satyanurti Committee Report is also pending for a number of years. I think the High Court have also been consulted and they have also given their report. Sir, the people are suffering quite a lot owing to the heavy Court fees that they have to pay at the present moment."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"You want to reduce the revenue of the State? In that case I will not allow it." (Laughter.)

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—"I only want to make it more rationalistic. There are certain anomalies. Even the Satyanurti Committee have only suggested ways to make it more rationalistic. This is very important and this matter has been pending for such a long time. As I said, the people are put to a lot of suffering by the present Act. There should be some rationalization with regard to this matter. I would request the Hon. Minister for Law to kindly look into the matter and suitably amend the Act in a rationalistic manner."

"Another point which I would like to mention is with reference to the enactment of a Poor Prisoners' Defence Act. I want the Government to bring in a legislation for the defence of poor prisoners at Government expense on the lines of similar legislation in Great Britain. I may inform the Hon. the Leader of the House and also the Hon. the Minister for Law that in Bombay, the Government appointed a committee to go into this question and that committee has submitted a very good report. It has made recommendations for an early enactment of a Poor Prisoners' Defence Act. Dr. Subbaroyan, who was formerly in charge of Law promised to do something in this regard. But it is now years and nothing has been done so far. I would like to remind the Hon. the Minister for Law about this on this occasion."

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"Innumerable cases are filed before the Courts for issue of writs. The Government must see that these cases are disposed of quickly, because other work is being held up on account of increase in such cases.

"Sir, in the City of Madras, many lower courts have been without a presiding officer for long periods. I think it is in the City Civil Court or the Court of Small Causes that there have been no presiding officers at all for a number of weeks. Such a thing should not be allowed to continue."

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion before the House. In doing so, I must say that the policy of the Government in regard to khadi, firka development and prohibition, has the support of the people. It is most unfortunate, Sir, that the hon. Member, Sri Natesan, made certain sarcastic remarks while speaking on Prohibition. It is not fair on his part to have done so. My hon. Friend, Srimathi Kuttimalu Amma rightly said that if there was to be a plebiscite taken from the women to-day, it would be found that the entire womenfolk would vote for Prohibition.

"I shall next come to the question of Harijan uplift. Sir, G.O. No. 1523(?) relating to assignment of lands clearly said that the ban on assignment of lands was lifted and that permanent assignment could be made. But the result achieved so far is nil. The Revenue Department has issued another G.O. No. 2614, Revenue, dated 20th September(?)—which has imposed a ban on assignment of lands in the Nilgiris. This is more than unfair. I do not see any reason why the Nilgiris alone should be singled out for such a treatment.

"I would request the Hon. the Minister for Law and also the Hon. the Ministers for Finance and Public Works Department to make the Nilgiris an up-to-date and modern district. Yesterday, the Hon. the Minister for Education was referring to establishment of new colleges. The Nilgiris has been agitating for a college for many years and I would like to see a college started in the Nilgiris during the term of office of the present Education Minister himself.

"The Nilgiris, unlike some other districts, has had early rains this season. I welcome all the Ministers to visit the Nilgiris after a good deal of hard work that they have put in. I would request the Government to shift some of the offices also to Ootacamund, so that it may serve to relieve the congestion in the metropolis. In the past, many offices used to be located and work in Ootacamund and I request the Government to consider this question.

"As regards Prohibition, Sir, I think the Act has worked quite well. Only recently Prohibition offences have increased in number and that is because of the advent of spirituous drugs and so-called tonics. If the Government prohibit the use of such things and also tonics which contain more than five per cent of alcohol, it will go a long way in making Prohibition an absolute success.

"There is scarcity of fuel in all towns. Even in the Nilgiris, there is this scarcity, though it is a forest area. I would request

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the Government to draw up a plan as was done during the time of the Premiership of Sri C. Rajagopalachari to open village fuel plantations.

"As regards harassment of Harijans, the matter needs to be enquired into thoroughly."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up. He will resume his seat."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the last Budget session under the existing set-up. This is my last opportunity to speak in this House on the Budget. Sir, we must speak the truth. The time allotted to me is very short and I would request you, Sir

MR. SPEAKER :—"It is not possible to give the hon. Member more time."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—"Sir, I want to say one thing on behalf of my party and on behalf of my community. I will be failing in my duty if I do not thank this House and the Ministers in particular for what has been done for the good of the State. It is possible that certain things have not been done. But when we compare what we have done here with what has been done in other States, I think we have done much. We have worked like a family. We have been a happy family.

"Sir, I have often been charged with attacking the Ministers. In politics, certain people will indulge in such attacks to get prominence in the Press. I have not done so, so far. I must speak the truth. What can these poor Ministers do at this juncture? If we make the Raja of Chettinad, Minister for Food and Janab Anwar, Minister for Education and I become the Finance Minister, even then what can be done? We are short of food. It is not available within India. It has to come from outside and the Central Government are short of funds. What can our Ministers do? The Central Government also are doing what best they can do in the circumstances to provide us with more food.

"Coming to Prohibition, Sir, this is a very important, indeed the most important, subject. Those who oppose Prohibition are the enemies of the State, I should say, no man with any conscience will oppose Prohibition. 'Do we not see congestion in railway trains, in the buses and in cinema theatres because people have money on account of this Prohibition?' Then, it was said that illicit distillation is going on. I say, Sir, murder and arson are going on; and because such things take place, can we legalize them? No. It is a preposterous suggestion to say that Prohibition must go because there is illicit distillation. We must have better check and put an end to these things. In my opinion, if the Congress Government have done anything materially good, it is the introduction of Prohibition.

"Then, I come to a long-pending grievance which needs to be redressed by the Hon. the Minister for Finance—exemption

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for mutton-dealers from Sales Tax. Mr. Churchill has written a book entitled 'Blood, Tears and Sweat'. Whenever I see a mutton-dealer, I am reminded of that book. Because the butchers are always in blood-stained clothes and sweat and tears."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Whose tears? Goats?"

JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—"I appeal to the Minister to have a soft corner in his heart for these unfortunate victims."

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

JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—"No, I mean the butchers. Their earning is very small. They have no capacity to pay the sales tax; they cannot maintain accounts. Day and night they are engaged in cutting mutton. I must appeal to the Hon. the Minister to have a soft corner in his heart for the butchers and exempt them from the operation of the Sales Tax Act."

SRI KALLUR SUBBA RAO:—"అధ్యక్ష, శ్రీ గోపాల రెడ్డిగారు ప్రతిపాదించిన ఈ బిల్లును బలపరచుటకు ఈ సభ సభ్యులముగతాన్ని కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు అనుమతిని కార్యక్రమాలను పరిశీలించుకొనుచు చేసే సందర్భములలో మంత్రిగారు వారి వేరకుండా, వారికి సహాయములుగా సున్నబరచుకొని మా ఆభివృద్ధిని చూపుచున్నాము."

"గౌ. ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారు ఈ సభ సభ్యులముగతాన్ని వివిధ కార్యక్రమాలకు గాను దాదాపు 270 కోట్ల రూపాయల ప్రభుత్వమువారు వెచ్చించియున్నట్లుగా ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ సందర్భములలో తెలియజేసియున్నారు. ఇంత మొత్తాన్ని ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారి రాబట్టిన విధానాలను అనుసరించిన దక్షిణదేశ ప్రసిద్ధ రాజకీయవేత్త, అవర విజ్ఞులగు శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని ఆభివృద్ధిని చూపుచున్నామని గాని, గోపాలరెడ్డిగారిని కాదు. ఆ అవరవిజ్ఞుల వరప్రసాదముగా కాదుగానే ఈ సభ సభ్యులముగతాన్ని ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారి కార్యకలాపములను నిర్విఘ్నముగా అనుమతిని ఇచ్చుటకు సహాయపడినది. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మారదప్పటికి విధించిన అమృతపు కన్నును పాపించుట తప్ప ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ సభ సభ్యులముగతాన్ని తప్పక చూడాలి—తెచ్చుకోవలసినంతగా—విధించియుండవలసింది. ఈ సందర్భమున ఆర్థిక శాఖా మంత్రిగారికి ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయమును పాపించుటకు ఒక సలహా చేయుచున్నాను. నిన్నటివిషయము గౌ. విద్యాశాఖామంత్రిగారు నిర్బంధ ఉచిత ప్రాథమిక విద్యను రాష్ట్రము వంతట గర్రుటకు భనాభావము ఆర్జున తగలుచున్నదని చెప్పియున్నారు. రాజ్యాంగ సూత్ర రీత్యా నూటికి నూరు వంతుల వయోజన కౌటంగు అధికారము ప్రజలకు దాఖలుచుకొనినది. కాని ఈ నాడు నూటికి కొందఱు మాత్రమే ప్రజాసామాన్యము విద్యాభివృద్ధిని. ఏమి విద్యావంతులైనాడో ప్రజాస్వామ్యము సక్రమ మార్గాల ప్రకారమే గలదు. ఏమి విద్యాభివృద్ధికి పాపు మొత్తములను వెచ్చించవలసిన అవకాశము కలదు. ఇందుకుగాను కొత్త కన్నులను విధించవలసియున్నది. ఈ సందర్భములలో ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారికి ఒక సలహా చేయుచున్నాను. తెలుగు కంటి,

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పాగాకు కంటి, మిరక కంటి మొదలగు వాటికన్న కంటికి పెట్టిన పాపు కన్ను విధించవలసియున్నది. ఈ కంటిని పాగాచేసేవారికి విశేష ఆదాయము వచ్చుచున్నది. దీనిపై పాపు కన్ను విధించుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు వెనుకాడ ఎక్కరలేదు.

"ఇది యంగసంధి. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో కొన్ని వైపరీత్యములు కలుగవచ్చు. మహాశయి కానివాడు

‘నిన్ను పృథివీ,

నిరౌఢులతాః

నివాసుకాత్మకతాః’

అని అన్నాడు. యంగముల సంధికాలములో పృథ్వి నిస్సారమును, లతలు నిస్సారములగును, నీచులు గొప్పవారలగుదురు అని దీని అర్థము. ఇట్టి విపరీత పరిస్థితుల నుండి ప్రజల రక్షించుటకు మహాశయిలకు ధీశక్తి ఎంతేని అవసరము. అట్టి ధీశక్తితో మంత్రిగారు ప్రజాభివృద్ధిని గమనించి ప్రవర్తించవలసినది కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ విషయము ప్రజాసామాన్యము కలదు పెట్టుచున్న ఆహారమును ‘అన్నము’ గాను వర్ణించి యని ఈ నాడు దేద ప్రజలు ఆలోచిస్తున్నారు. ఈ పరిస్థితులనుంచి వారిని రక్షించవలసిన ప్రభుత్వమువారు పాపు శ్రద్ధ వహించవలసియున్నది. దీనినించి ఆహారభాగ్యములు తెచ్చి విశ్రాంతిచేయవలసిగానే అధికారపక్ష మంతయు తమ తమ ప్రాంతాలకు పోయి గ్రామములలోని పెద్ద రైతులను కలిపి కొని వారు దాచిపెట్టు కొన్న ఆహారభాగ్యములను సేకరించి ప్రజలకు వినిపెట్టించవలసినదని మంత్రిగారు వారికి సలహాచేయుచున్నాను.

"నేను ఈ సందర్భములలో శాసనసభ్యులుగానున్నాను. ఈ సభ సభ్యులముగతాన్ని ప్రతిపక్ష పక్షాల వర్తనను చూచుచున్నాను. వారు ముస్లిం లిగువారు కానివ్వండి. ఇతర కక్షలవారు కానివ్వండి. విద్యావంతులు, వివేకవంతులు, ధీశక్తి వంతులు అని చెప్పగలము. ఒక్కొక్కప్పుడు వారు ప్రభుత్వమువారికి వ్యతిరేకించి మాట్లాడినప్పటికి ఒక అడర్ముగారికి వారల్లు చేసినారు. దేశములో ఏ ప్రాంతము లోని పరిస్థితులు ఎక్కువగా, దేశములో మన రాష్ట్రము అడర్ముగారికి ఎట్టి కల కక్షలు లేక పాపములనుంచి విశ్రాంతి మెలగుచున్నందుకు ముఖ్యముగా ముస్లిం లిగు సభ్యులను ఆభివృద్ధిచేయవలసియున్నది. ఇకమిందు మాటా ముస్లింలు, హిందు లు తమకు వ్యతిరేకులని భావించక సభ్యులతో ఒకే మాతృదేశమునకు సంబంధించిన వారలనే విశ్రాంతిచేయవలసి విశ్రాంతిచేయుచు మాతో వాదమాటా ఈ శాసన సభలో మాడవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను.

"ఇంతకుముందు గౌ. సలహాగారు మాట్లాడుచు ఈ సందర్భములలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారు కొనసాగించిన పరిపాలనాపద్ధతుల గాగోగుల గురించి చర్చిస్తారులు ప్రాయశఃగతించి చెప్పియున్నారు. ఏ చర్చిస్తారులైనప్పటికిని ఈ సభ సభ్యులముగతాన్ని పాలనగురించి వ్రాయవలసినను, అతడు ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారిని అభివృద్ధిచేయవలసినది చెప్పగలము. ఏమి సందర్భముల క్రిందట మా రాయలసీమలోని—ముఖ్యముగా మా ఆనంత పురం జిల్లాలోని—పరిస్థితులను నేటి పరిస్థితులకు ఎంతో వ్యత్యాసమున్నది. అనాటి కన్న నేడు ప్రజలు ముఖ్యముగా, సామాన్యవంతులుగా ఉన్నారనుటకు సందేహ మెంతమాత్రము లేదు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారు అనుమతించిన, అనుమతించుచున్న విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి ప్రణాళికలపైనేలేనని, నీలపాడుల స్త్రీలనులపైనేలేనని రాష్ట్రము లోని వివిధ ప్రాంతముల అభివృద్ధి చెందుచున్నదని, ఈ ప్రణాళికలపై పూర్తి చేయవలసిన రాష్ట్రమువందల సంవత్సరాలలో ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారి కనుకించగలదని చెప్పగలము."

[29th March 1951]

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P.M.

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இன்றைய தினம் பல விஷயங்களைக் குறித்து பேசவேண்டுமென்கிற கருத்தினால் பேச முன்வந்திருக்கின்றேன். முதலாவதாக, ஆசிரியர்கள் சம்பந்தமான விஷயங்களைக் குறித்து பல ஆண்டுகளாக தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கின்றேன். பல மகாநாடுகளில் உபாத்தியாயர்களுடைய பிள்ளைகள் சம்பள மில்லாமல் படிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய ஒரு காரியத்தை அரசாங்கம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் கேட்டார்கள். ஆனால் பெண் ஆசிரியர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளுக்கு மாத்திரம் இலவசமாகவும், ஆண் ஆசிரியர்களுடைய பிள்ளைகளுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் வைக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தப் பாகுபாடு இல்லாமல் எல்லா ஆசிரியர்களையும் ஒன்றாகப் பாவிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“முதியோர் கல்வி விஷயத்தில் 1,110 பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அது போதாது. கிராமங்களில் அதிகமான முதியோர் கல்விச்சாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். பன்னிரண்டு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் முதியோர் கல்விக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது போதவே போதாது. குறைந்தது 50 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயாவது முதியோர் கல்விக்காக ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“எந்தெந்த கிராமத்தில் 250 பேர்களுக்குள்ளாக அங்கெல்லாம் ஒவ்வொரு கல்விச்சாலையை அமைக்கவேண்டியது மிக முக்கியமான விஷயம். அதையும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக்கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது செய்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தால், இல்லையென்று தான் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகின்றேன். பணக்காரர்கள், படித்தவர்கள், மேதாவி கள் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டவர்கள், இன்று 10 வீடுகள், 5 வீடுகள் இருந்தாலும் கூட அவர்களுக்காக இன்றையதினம் அரசாங்கம் உதவி செய்து காந்தியின் பெயரால் வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுத்து இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கிருப்பவர்களுக்கு ஏற்கனவே வீடுகள் இல்லையா என்று பார்த்தால் பல பங்கவாக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், அரசாங்கத்தின் உதவி இருக்கிற தென்ற காணத்தினால் அவர்கள் தான் விமோசனம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்களேயல்லாது உண்மையாகக் கஷ்டப்படும் ஏழை தொழிலாளர் என்றும் விமோசனம் அடையவில்லையென்றுதான் இந்தநேரத்தில் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகின்றேன். தொழிலாளருக்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா விஷயங்களிலும் மிக முக்கியமாக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்காமல் இருக்கிறதென்று தான் சொல்லுகின்றேன். அப்படி இருக்குமானால், உண்மையில் நாம் ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் அல்ல என்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டும்.

“மதுவிலக்கு விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், நாம் வெற்றி பெற்று விட்டோம், காந்தியின் தத்துவத்தை நிலை நாட்டிவிட்டோம் என்று மனப்பால் குடித்தால், உண்மையில் அவ்விதம் இல்லையென்று தான் நான் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகின்றேன். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் மது விலக்குக்காக இருக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் எந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்து கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள் என்று பார்த்தால், மதுவிலக்கை அமல் நடத்துவதற்காக ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கின்ற போலீசும் இன்னும் நம்முடைய சாதாரண போலீசும் அதற்கு உடந்தையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். மனம் வைத்தால் அவர்கள் ஒரு நொடிப்பொழுதில் குடியை ஒழித்துக்கட்ட முடியும். சட்டத்தைப் பாதுகாக்கவேண்டிய போலீஸ்காரர்கள் சிலர் ‘டிப்யூடி’ முடிந்தவுடன் வெளியே சென்று குடித்து அவர்கள் மயக்கத்தில் இருப்பதை நான் பார்த்திருக்கின்றேன். நானே ஒரு போலீஸ் ஹெட் காண்டிபிள் குடித்திருக்கும் போது பிடித்துக் கொடுத்திருக்கின்றேன். ஆனால் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டார் அவரைக் காப்பாற்றி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதுபோலத் தான் இன்றையதினம் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இருக்கிறது. அதைச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன் உண்மையில் நாம் இந்த மதுவிலக்கு விஷயத்தில் வெற்றி பெறவில்லை யென்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். அதன் காரணமாக பணம் வந்து கொண்டிருந்ததே அதுதான் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விரயமானதே தவிர,

[29th March 1951] [Sri M. Kaniyappan]

உண்மையாக இந்த மதுவிலக்கில் நாம் வெற்றிபெற்றோமென்று சொல்ல முடியாது. ஆதலால், சர்க்கார் மிகவும் தைரியமாக இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை அமல் நடத்தவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த கம்யூனிஸ்ட் ஜி.ஓ. விஷயமாக நாம் மிக முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும். கம்யூனிஸ்ட் ஜி.ஓ. இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நாம் ஒரு சட்டத்தைச் செய்தோம். அது வெகுசாலமாக இருந்துவருகிறது. ஆனால், இந்த நாட்டின் அரசியல் சட்டத்தை வகுப்பதற்காக நாம் எந்த ஆட்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அறிவாளிகளென்று அனுப்பினோமோ அவர்கள் அங்கு சூட்சுமமாக வேலை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த சூட்சுமமான காரியத்தினால் இன்றையதினம் நம்முடைய சட்டம் இடம் தராமல் கோர்ட்டில் அதன் காரணமாக சிலரை ஏவி இவ்வளவு சட்டத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்லி நமக்குத் தீர்ப்புக் கொடுத்தார்கள். அந்த நிலைமையில் நீங்கள் அவசியம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இந்த நிலைமையைப்பற்றி நாட்டில் ஒரு குழுவைக் குழுதிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறது. மலை இடிந்து விழும்போல் ஒரு உணர்ச்சி மக்களிடத்தில் இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் ஏதாவது நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டும். அரசியல் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தி யமைக்கவேண்டிய காரியத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த மாதிரி நிலங்கள் பல இடங்களில் கொடுக்கப்படாமல் தியாகிகள் தண்டாடுகிறார்கள். அதற்காக சில ஆபீசர்களை நியமித்தார்கள். அவர்களை வைத்தும் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. இன்றையதினம் பல தியாகிகள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலங்கள் கிடைத்தும் அதைச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வதற்குக்கூட சில இடங்களில் அவர்கள் செய்யாமல் சும்மா இருப்பதைக் கண்டு நான் வருந்துகிறேன்.”

SRI G. KUMARASWAMI :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation Bill moved by the Hon. Minister for Finance this morning. This is a Bill which seeks to appropriate moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the Estate for many good purposes, such as for improving the irrigation facilities of the State by harnessing the waters of as many rivers as possible, and by the construction of anicuts and reservoirs. Many of these works are now progressing well. Then it seeks to establish many health centres. Then there is the Police department for which about seven crores of rupees have been allotted for putting down the Communist menace which has become a terrible nuisance in the State. Then comes education. For education a sum of about 11 crores of rupees has been allotted. This represents one-fifth of the total revenues of the State. Now there are 46 lakhs of boys and girls for whom education is being imparted; about 40 lakhs are in elementary schools, about 6 lakhs are in the secondary schools and about 13 thousands are undergoing collegiate education.

“Now, Sir, in this connexion I would like to suggest that the Government may be pleased to announce that a separate college will be started for the Srikakulam district. This is the only district in the whole State which has not a college of its own. Probably there is another district which has not got a college of its own, the Nilgiris district. Government propose to open an arts college for the Srikakulam district. I would request the Hon. Finance Minister and also the Hon. Education Minister to see that the college is opened at Srikakulam, which is the headquarters of the district and whose population is about 28 to 30 thousands. There are ample facilities there for opening the college.

[Sri G. Kumaraswami] [29th March 1951]

Government have acquired many sites for the construction of headquarters offices and quarters for the officers. It is also proposed to lay a cement concrete road from Sriakulam to Sriakulam Road Railway Station. As such it would be desirable to locate the college at Sriakulam. Sir, education is an important defence much more important than military or police defence. The college committee met and is doing its best to collect the 2 lakhs of rupees for the construction of the hostel. I am sure it will be collected and deposited with the Hon. the Finance Minister or the Education Minister or with the Director of Public Instruction. To avoid unnecessary conflict, I would request the Hon. Minister for Finance and the Hon. Minister for Education to announce that the College will be opened at Sriakulam. This will make it very convenient for us to collect the two lakhs of rupees before the end of May or even earlier.

"Sir, I thank the Hon. Minister for Finance for introducing this Bill which seeks to provide money for very good purposes. In this connexion, I want to refer to what an hon. Member said, namely, that any amount could be spent for any purpose. In reply I would like to quote what an authority on budgeting said. He said that 'he who balances the budget is a good Finance Minister and good finance Member'. Therefore he who controls the finances of the State is also the controller of the destinies of the country and the nation."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, கடைசியாக, 5 நிமிஷநேரம் பேசுவதற்கு எனக்கு அவகாசம் கொடுத்ததற்காக உங்களுக்கு முதலில் நான் நன்றி செலுத்திக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். இருந்தாலும், 5 நிமிஷத்திற்குள் நான் பேச வேண்டிய சில விஷயங்களைப் பேசி முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"நண்பர்கள் ஜனாப் மஜீத், ஸ்ரீ சுவாமிநாதன், ஸ்ரீ கரையாளர் இவர்கள் பேசியதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சட்டத்தின் பெயரால், இந்த நாட்டில் பொது மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்ய முடியாமல் சட்டத்தை ஆதாரமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு இருப்பவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். உங்களுடைய 'கண்ட்ரோல்' களுக்கு மத்தியிலும் இங்குள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் சுதந்திரம் இந்தப் பத்திரிகை நிருபர்களுக்கு இல்லாமல் இருக்க Press Act என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலைமையில், சட்டத்தின் பெயரால் நாட்டின் நலனுக்கு விரோதமான பல காரியங்களை இந்த நாட்டில் செய்கின்றவர்களைக் கண்டிக்க முடியாமல் இன்று அரசியல் சட்டம் அவர்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கிறது. அதற்காக இந்த நாட்டில் Fundamental rights என்று இருக்கிறது. நம் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் 60 கோடி ரூபாய் கொடுத்துவிடுவோம். அவர் இஷ்டப்படி இந்த நாட்டு மக்களுக்குச் செலவிடுங்கள் என்று சொல்லிவிடுவோம். அவர் என்ன செய்ய முடிகிறது? மக்களிடத்தில் உறுதி சொன்ன காரியத்தை அவரால் நடத்தமுடியாது என்பதைத்தான் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். Fundamental rights என்ற பெயரால் Adultery நடத்தப்படுகிறது. Anti-Bigamy Act-க்கு விரோதமாக, எத்தனை தரம் வேண்டுமானாலும் மணம் செய்துகொள்ளலாம் என்றும் மக்களுக்கு விரோதமாக பல காரியங்கள் செய்யப்படுகின்றன. கொலை, அதாவது murder செய்யமுடிகிறது. அதைக் குற்றமல்ல என்று சொல்ல அரசியல் சட்டம் இடம் கொடுக்கிறது. எந்த Progressive Legislation ஆக இருந்தாலும், எந்த Labour Legislation ஆக இருந்தாலும், எதைச் செய்தபோதிலும், Fundamental rights என்ற பெயரால் இந்த சட்ட சபைக்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லையென்று வாதாடப்படுகிறது. நான் ஹைகோர்ட்டைப்பற்றி சொல்லவில்லை. இன்று இப்படி வாதம் செய்யப்படுகிறது என்று

[29th March 1951] [Sri K. T. Kosalam]

சொல்லுகின்றேன். ஜமீந்தார்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக இன்று அரசாங்கத்தில் பல அங்கங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதற்கும் fundamental rights என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் நீங்கள் எதைச் செய்தாலும் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. மக்களின் நன்மைக்காக, மக்களிடம் உறுதியளித்த பல காரியங்களை இந்தச் சட்ட சபையில் செய்கிறோம். இதற்கு தடங்கலாக இருக்கும் யாரையும் போகச் சொல்வதற்கு, ஹை கோர்ட்டில் உள்ளவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, வேறு யார் விரோதமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அவர்களைப் போகச் சொல்வதற்கு நமது நாட்டு ஜனாதிபதி ஸ்ரீ ராஜேந்திர பிரஸாத் அவர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. மக்களின் நன்மைக்காகச் செய்யப்படும் காரியங்களுக்கு யார் விரோதமாக இருந்தாலும், அவர்களை வீட்டுக்குப் போகும்படிச் சொல்ல இந்த நாட்டின் ஜனாதிபதி அவர்களுக்குச் சிபார்சு செய்வதற்கு இந்தச் சட்டசபைக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. அந்த முறையில் மக்களின் நலனைப் பாதுகாக்கமுடியுமென்று சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, சில நண்பர்கள் கம்யூனிஸ்ட் G.O.-ஐப் பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். கம்யூனிஸ்ட் G.O.-ஐப் பற்றிச் சப்ரீம் கோர்ட்டானது, 'நாங்கள் சென்னை ஹை கோர்ட்டு சொன்னதைத்தான் சொல்லப்போகின்றோம்' என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். இந்த ராஜா மந்திரிகளைக் கேட்கின்றேன். 'நீங்கள் என்ன செய்யப்போகின்றீர்கள்?' என்று. இந்தச் சட்டசபையின் ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வாருங்கள். இந்த கம்யூனிஸ்ட் G.O. ஜாதியின் பெயரால் வேண்டாம். பிற்போக்கான சமூகத்தினருக்கு நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதை மறுப்பவர்கள் இந்தச் சபையில் யாரும் இருக்கமாட்டார்கள். அல்லது, இந்த வகுப்புவாரி உரிமை வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லக் கூடியவர்கள் இருந்தால், பொது மக்களுக்கு அவர்கள் என்ன பதில் சொல்லப்போகிறார்கள்? நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன். அதற்காக ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வாருங்கள். அந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் நிறைவேற்றங்கள். அரசியல் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்துவதற்கு எந்த விதத்தில் செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்யுங்கள் என்று இந்த ராஜ்ய மந்திரிகளைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன். நீங்கள் அதைச் செய்வதற்கு முடியாவிட்டால் நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் ராஜினாமா செய்து விடுங்கள். பிற்போக்கான மக்களுக்குச் செய்ய முடியவில்லையென்று நீங்கள் சொல்லமுடியுமா என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன். தேர்தல் வருகிறது. மக்களுக்கு நீங்கள் என்ன பதில் சொல்லப்போகின்றீர்கள்? உங்களால் செய்ய முடியாவிட்டால் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீவைத்தியநாத அய்யர் அவர்களிடம் ராஜ்யத்தைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டுப்போங்கள். அவர்கள் கம்யூனிஸ்ட் G.O. வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லுகிறார். அவரிடம் ராஜ்யத்தை கொடுத்துவிடுங்கள். உங்களால் பிற்போக்கான மக்களுக்குச் செய்யமுடியாவிட்டால் நீங்கள் வெளியேறிப்போய்விடுங்கள்; அதனால் பரவாயில்லையென்று நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன்.

"இன்று மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் appointment ஹைகோர்ட்டால் செய்யப்படுகிறது. Nepotism என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறதென்று சொன்னால் அங்குதான் அது இருக்கிறது. இந்த அரசாங்கமானது, அதாவது, இந்த அரசாங்க மந்திரிகள் செய்யும் appointment-களைப்பற்றி நாங்கள் இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் அவர்களைக் கேள்வி கேட்கிறோம். இங்கு கேட்காவிட்டால், அவர்களுடைய காரியாலயத்தில் சென்று அவர்களிடம் சண்டை போடுகிறோம். தெருவில் போகும்போதும் பொதுமக்கள் மந்திரிகளைக் கேட்கமுடிகிறது. ஆனால், ஸ்பீ-மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகள், ஸ்பீ-ஜஜுகள், டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் ஜஜுகள், டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகள் எல்லாம் அவர்களால் நியமிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் appointment செய்ததைப்பற்றி கேட்பதற்கு எந்த மனிதனாலும் முடியாது. அந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலைமையில் appointment பண்ணுகிறார்கள். நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்கள் music பார்ட்டி, dance பார்ட்டிக்கும் ஒரு பங்கு போகிறார்களென்றால், அவர்கள் music பார்ட்டியிலும், dance பார்ட்டியிலும் அடிக்கடி பங்கெடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"நீங்கள் யாரைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடுகின்றீர்கள்?"

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—"ஸ்ரீ கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களைப்பற்றிப் பேசுகின்றேன். இந்தச் சபையின் Leader அவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [29th March 1951]

கொடுக்கின்றோம். அவர்களைப் பற்றி நாங்கள் பேச உரிமை இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் நான் பேசுகின்றேன். அவரை மிஞ்சிவிட்டார்கள். இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த நாட்டில் எங்களை யாரும் பேசக்கூடாது, அதற்குச் சட்டம் இடம் தராது; என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள், மக்களிடத்தில் நாங்கள் வரமாட்டோம் என்று சொல்லக்கூடியவர்கள்; நாங்கள் ஞாயத்தைக் காப்பாற்றுவதற்காக இருக்கின்றோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள், கனம் ஸ்ரீ கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களை மிஞ்சி விட்டார்கள். தெருவில் போவதற்கும், controversial politics-இல் தலையிடுவதற்கும் அந்த நிலைமையில் போய் விட்டார்கள்."

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p.m.

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a great pity that some of the hon. Members of this Honourable House spoke of the judges of the High Court as they did. They must remember that the courts of the land are the last refuge of the citizens of the country, so far as their rights and privileges are concerned. It is they who by their deliberation, by their activities, enable proper laws to be enacted and it is they who see in the last resort that these Acts are implemented in the proper way. If the freedom of the court is undermined in any way, I say the independence of the whole country will be undermined. Suppose there is no court to question the executive authority or anybody else, then what will happen? Then the whole country would be ruled by dictatorship. Man likes to have his own way in everything and there must be a check. The Hon. Law Minister has said the other day that every one of the three branches of the State has its own limitations. Yes, Sir. But the primary agency which has to take care to see that these limitations are not transgressed, is the limb which is called the judiciary. Therefore, it is for the benefit and welfare of the citizens of the State that courts have been set up and we must see that, in spite of the shortcomings and in spite of many things which some people might not like, the dignity, the honour and the prestige of the courts are maintained intact. If they have any grievances, there are ways and means of expressing them. Sir, whenever we complained against the Ministers, you were telling us that the Ministers' salaries would come before the House and that we could vote down their salaries or do some such thing. In the same way, the appointments of High Court Judges are in a great measure in the hands of this Government whatever they may say. Sometimes they have the chance to see that the proper material is sent to the High Court. Therefore, Sir, they are also in a measure responsible for what they are complaining.

"Sir, I want to say a few words on what this Government themselves have been doing with regard to that trust which they have taken upon themselves. In many things, the Government seem to go on contraries. Where they can take quick action and that too very easily, they adopt a dilatory policy and they take time and go on delaying the matters. Where they have to bestow very good thought, deliberation and attention, they do things in a hurry. This is the way in which many things are being done by the Government. Sir, I want to cite one or two examples in this connexion. Article 286 of the Constitution says that certain

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articles should not be subject to sales tax, i.e., articles which are being imported into the country and articles which are being exported out of the country. One such article is 'skins and hides'. The Government know that these articles are primarily intended for export, and if they have got the least idea of what commerce is, they can understand very well by getting figures from the Customs House how much worth of skins and hides are being exported and purchased by different agencies. They could have done this in a day or two. They also know that these articles should be exempted from the levy of sales tax. Sir, the Constitution of India came into effect on the 26th January 1950. It is more than 14 months and so far the skins and hides merchants have not been given any relief. Here I have to mention that the Revenue Board has been considerate enough to circularize to its subordinate officials not to insist upon the collection of sales tax on these articles. However, these merchants are receiving notices and they are being harassed. One ingenious explanation that is being given is that the skins and hides that are being taxed are not being exported as such and therefore they come in for the levy of sales tax. Sir, it is not proper. The Government do not perhaps remember that these articles are not to be taxed for purchase and the tax they are levying is sales tax and not purchase tax. Sales tax cannot be levied on skins and hides that are purchased, processed and exported. This could have been understood very easily and disposed of even in a month's time. I do not know why all this delay has been caused to the great annoyance and loss of the people.

"Sir, while speaking on sales tax, I want to say a few words on one or two other matters. Time and again, I have been referring to the case of mutton retailers in this State. Generally they are poor and illiterate people. They are not educated and they deserve exemption from sales tax. The other day, the Hon. the Minister for Finance was kind enough to tell us that the Government were giving some consideration to this matter, i.e., some lump sum levy was being proposed. Sir, such lump sum levy gives no relief to the mutton retailers because the Government must impose this lump sum taxation on some estimate and there will be a dispute. When disputes arise, the question of accounts comes up again and then the whole trouble has to be gone through. The same is the case in regard to vegetables and flowers which are very, very perishable. These small merchants too deserve consideration at the hands of the Government. Sir, one funny thing I hear of is that it is being insisted that these vegetable vendors must give bills for the sales they make. Sir, if only the Hon. the Minister for Finance goes to the Kothwal Market and sees how this business of vegetable vending is being carried on, he would himself be surprised how funny and mocking it would be if they are asked to give bills. They cannot carry on their business and they will have to employ an accountant for the purpose and that will again fall upon the consumer. At times they may not be able to sell their articles if they are to prepare bills and the articles will perish. Then again, in course of time all this loss will come.

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upon the consumer. Sir, these are some of the points which require consideration at the hands of the Government. I also feel that this matter of skins and hides need not have taken so much time.

"Sir, there is another matter on which the Government might have bestowed some consideration, but on which they acted with all haste and hurry and that is with reference to the abolition of religious instruction in the State. There is nothing in the Constitution, according to me, which made the Government act in such a haste and hurry. When questions were being raised in this House, some time might have been given for discussion and some deliberation might have been bestowed upon the subject. Now, they have abolished religious instruction once for all and notices have been issued to all religious instructors terminating their services. Now, on top of that, another thing is being done. Even in the purely private schools and institutions, certain things are being done which militate against the continuance of religious instruction and the inspecting authorities tell the managements of those schools and institutions that, if they want any grant from the Government, they must take so many hours of service from such and such a teacher. Sir, I hope that the Government will look into this matter. Nothing would have been lost if they had waited for some time and discussed the matter in all aspects.

"Sir, whenever we speak of the achievements of the Government, the hon. Members of the Treasury Bench are touchy. They say, 'Have we not collected Rs. 272.0 crores and spent Rs. 272.0 crores during all these years? What more do you want?' That is the answer the Government give again and again. Any clever man can do it. Any man in the street can spend the money he is able to collect. But, when we speak of the achievements of the Government, they talk of the expenditure they have incurred. We do not want the expenditure. We want to know the benefits that have accrued to the people from such expenditure. Sir, excepting in the department of the Hon. Minister who is just entering the House (the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam) (laughter), we do not find very many tangible results on the expenditure that the Government have incurred. In the Public Works Department, the Hon. Minister can show his projects and roads. Except one or two such things, what are the achievements of the Government, Sir? We do not want to know the amount of expenditure that the Government have incurred. We want to know the benefits that have accrued to the people from such expenditure.

"Sir, I have been all along saying that the Government must raise their revenues in the most equitable manner and spend the money in the most economic and useful way. Now this Government must apply this dictum. It cannot be disputed by anybody. It is a principle that has been accepted all the world over. They must see whether they have applied this principle. Sir, let us take the case of prohibition. When they were introducing prohibition, we pointed out the manner in which it ought to be

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introduced and how alternative employment should be provided for all the thousands of tappers in the State, and how all these things should be planned before introducing prohibition. But, they did not do anything of that sort. They introduced prohibition all of a sudden and threw out of employment thousands of tappers. They began to think only after the tappers were agitating. Sir, this is the way in which things are being done by the Government. Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Bapineedu, was one of those who said that prohibition would be successful, while many others were dubious about it. Sir, in these days of depression, how is it that many people stand outside the cinema houses in queue? Where is the money for them? So, I take exception to the manner in which they do things. We want to judge their achievements by the result. They must sit and plan before doing anything. That is my complaint.

"Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Education says that he has doubled the expenditure on Education. What is the benefit to the people? If Government had spent one-third of the expenditure a few years ago at the rate at which they are now spending, illiteracy would have been liquidated by now. Sir, this is what one would expect from the Government. But they have not done it and the liquidation of illiteracy has gone on only by 20 per cent. Yesterday, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Education said that the Americans appreciated the scheme of basic education. They would have appreciated it. But, the question is about the way in which Government are going on with the scheme of basic education.

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"Then, Sir, coming to the achievements, have you made this State self-sufficient at least in cloth, if not in others? I am not one of those who make a fetish of self-sufficiency. What is the progress you have made in self-sufficiency?

"Then, Sir, with regard to the Industrial Finance Corporation, what is the result you have achieved? Have you been able to help any small-scale industries and cottage industries? What have you done to the most important cottage industry, namely, the handloom industry? To-day, it is being starved for want of yarn. What is it that you have done in that connexion?

"Coming to the Zamindari Abolition Bill, of course, you have abolished the zamindars. But, have you been able to pay compensation to the zamindars? The result is, when people are clamouring for lands, there are no lands. You ask them to wait, I do not know for how many years. It may be four or five years at least.

"Again, for the separation of Judiciary from the Executive, you have now taken more than four years but, you have not introduced this scheme in all the districts. Still nine districts remain. The scheme was started five years before and it has not been completed even at the end of the fifth year.

"Then, coming to Public Health, what is the achievement? You have heard complaints that diseases have increased. Cholera,

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small-pox and other diseases are taking greater tolls than previously. Have they been controlled? I want to know why they have not been controlled.

"Coming to the Food question, Sir, which is the crying question to-day, you have heard so much on this question. I do not want to charge the Food Minister alone. I have got sense enough to see that he is not responsible for this. I am making a charge against the whole Cabinet. After all, the Hon. the Food Minister is responsible for only procurement. He is not in charge of 'Grow More Food' or the buying of foodgrains. Therefore, Sir, I lay the charge on the whole Government for their failure in this respect. What happened to the 'Grow More Food Campaign'? You have spent so many crores of rupees on this. But, what is the result? Where is the food? People are clamouring for food. But, there is no food. In this connexion, I want to give one suggestion. There should be some constructive ideas with regard to this matter. I will give one constructive suggestion and that is about manure. I spoke about it on the last occasion also. If you have a special campaign such as the 'Grow More Food Campaign' you have to induce people to use good manure. That would produce good results. Another important point I want to mention in this connexion is about the price of foodgrains. Unless you give a better price, unless you give the agriculturist the price which is obtaining in other parts of the country, you will not be able to induce people to grow more food. I am mentioning all these things, Sir, because the Government spoke about their achievements and they said that they have spent so many crores. If it is a private individual, he can say, 'I have given away more than 50 per cent of my earnings to the people or towards charity.' He will of course be considered a praiseworthy person. But, how can the Government say like that? Is it our Ministers' money? It is public money. So, they must not take pride in spending.

"Now, I come to the most important portion of my speech. I should not finish without that. I have to say a few words about you, Sir, though it may be embarrassing to you, in appreciation of the able and wise manner in which you have conducted the proceedings in this House all these years. The admirable rulings you have given are an envy of the whole country. Though there may be some difference of opinion—and it is only natural in human affairs—the whole world admires your uniform impartiality to all sections in this House and you have earned the appreciation of all sections of this House. I should also say a few words which are really due to the Deputy Speaker. Sir, the Deputy Speaker has been an able deputy of yours and she has been discharging her functions without party distinctions. Then, Sir, about the Ministers, though we have been criticising the Ministers here, you should not think that we do not appreciate their good points. Sir, we have received uniform courtesy at their hands and they have been sympathetic about many matters which were placed before them, in spite of political differences. I would only say that they are gentlemen and we appreciate the sympathy and courtesy shown to us

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by them. Then, about the Members, Mr. Bapineedu said that in spite of differences of opinion, we have been working as one family. I quite agree with him and that is the spirit in which we ought to continue in the future as well."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The House of Commons is called the best social club in the world."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :—"We have exemplified that here, Sir, I also know that in one or two places in the world, they have got social clubs of Members. Sir, we have exemplified that in this State under your leadership and under your chieftainship. Sir, this spirit is only the reflection of the spirit of the people at large. I was hoping and I still hope that our State will set an example not only to other States in this country, but to the whole world, that different and differing sections of the people might still live together with goodwill. I am sure that our State is going to continue in the same spirit to the glory of our country and to the betterment of the world. In this connexion, please allow me to say a few words about the Secretary and the staff of the Legislature and also about the Press."

MR. SPEAKER :—"About the Secretary, the Leader of the Opposition can speak on the 3rd."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :—"I thank the members of the staff of the Legislature for their co-operation and also the Press for their co-operation and hospitality which they have extended in their columns."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Hon. Minister will now reply."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also, with your permission, associate myself and endorse what the Leader of the Opposition has said about you and the Deputy Speaker, on the way in which the proceedings of this House have been conducted, and also what he said about the Press. Most of us would never have spoken at all but for the fact that the Press is so obliging and reported the speeches so faithfully. So, the activities of this House are as much due to you, Sir, as to the alertness and the goodness of the Press that we have.

"The hon. Member, the Raja of Chettinad, wanted me to take note of certain points he spoke. Whatever he spoke yesterday has been spoken to-day. It is not possible for me to accept every suggestion that he has made. But, one or two suggestions which he has made can be given effect to. For instance, the Raja of Chettinad wanted the Government to send a technical expert to see whether we can get any suitable machinery and equipment for our technical institutions from the Disposals Depot. I have myself seen some of the equipment and machinery and so, if necessary, we shall certainly depute a person to see what we can get from the Disposals Depot for our technical and technological institutions.

"I must join issue with the Raja of Chettinad on what he said about the reorganization of the Christian College High School

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as a public school. He said that such an idea should not be encouraged. I must say, Sir, that there is no such idea with the Government. Then, Sir, I must certainly join issue with him on the most uncharitable remarks that he has made against a very good headmaster of a very good institution. He said that the headmaster crow-catches every Minister. I must say that it is a wrong thing, and as far as I am concerned, I can say he has never done so. If some people think that he has done so, then I cannot help it. Therefore, it is unfair to speak in this House in such terms about the headmaster of an institution, which is almost an ideal secondary educational institution in this State, with a longstanding tradition, and a headmaster who is keeping up those traditions."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Time will prove."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Then, Sir, hon. Lady Member Begum Amiruddin yesterday and hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan to-day spoke about the set-back to Muslim Education. I certainly do not plead guilty to the charge. It is wrong for the Lady Member to say that applications from 55 Muslim students for admission into the Government Arts College have been rejected. I have given the figures with regard to the admission of Muslim students in answer to a question and I have answered supplementary questions also on that subject. Still, I am sorry to say that the Lady Member has conveniently forgotten that. Anyhow, I will give those figures again for the information of the House.

" In 1948, the name of the Muhammadan College was not changed into Government Arts College. It was then called Muhammadan College because the Presidency College had not moved there at that time. Sir, in 1948, for the 1st U.C. class, 170 applications were there; 68 Muslim applications were rejected. So, in 1948, the percentage of Muslims admitted to the total number of admissions was 22. In the III B.A. class, 11 applications were there; 6 were rejected and the percentage of Muslims admitted to the total number of admissions was 6. In the III B.Sc. class, 50 applications were there; 27 were rejected. The percentage admitted was 38.

" In 1949, in the 1st U.C. class, there were 107 applications; 53 were rejected; the percentage of Muslims admitted to the total number of admissions was 16. In the III B.A. class, there were 15 applications; none was rejected and the percentage of admission was 19. In the III B.Sc. class there were 39 applications; 17 applications were rejected and the percentage of admission was 37.

" In 1950, in the 1st U.C. class, there were 141 applications; 55 applications were rejected and the percentage of admission of Muslims to the total number of admissions was 19. In the III B.A. class, there were 32 applications; none was rejected and the percentage of admissions was 40 and in the III B.Sc. class, there were 29

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applications; 7 applications were rejected and the percentage of Muslim students admitted to the total number of admissions was 37.

" So, that is the position, Sir, with regard to the admission of Muslim students. If some Muslim applications were rejected, I am sure that these students were getting admitted elsewhere. But, if there are any cases of rejection where the Muslim students are not getting admitted elsewhere, let hon. Members bring such cases to my notice and I shall certainly see that they do not go without education. We do not want any cause for complaint with regard to this matter. So, from the figures, hon. Members will see that the percentage of Muslim students admitted into that college after the name of that college was changed into Government Arts college was in fact more and not less. Therefore, the charge by hon. Members Begum Amiruddin and Mr. Raza Khan that Muslim education, especially Muslim collegiate education, has received a set-back is not a thing of which we are really guilty."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Girls' school has been closed down."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The information that the Girls' school has been closed down is not correct.

" Then, Sir, about the question of religious instruction, the Leader of the Opposition said that we were in a hurry to issue instructions. Certainly, Sir, we were in a hurry, since the Constitution has provided definitely. " No religious instructions shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds." So, if we continue to do it, certainly we are liable to be sued. Any number of writs may come. There are also many local board schools and municipal schools. They asked us what is the position with regard to them. Government consulted their legal advisers and they said that because those bodies collect funds as State funds, this must apply to them also. We 5 p.m. have only followed the Constitution. I appreciate the difficulty particularly in the case of elementary education. I am not bothered so much about secondary and collegiate education. Knowing the conditions in my district, I find it is very difficult to get Muslim students to attend classes in the elementary schools unless there is religious instruction. That is the tradition and the belief. I shall certainly try to get over the difficulty in the matter of elementary education. We shall see whether we could not make some arrangement out of school hours, so that students are not discouraged from attending these schools on account of the absence of such provision. I shall examine the position and see what can be done.

" Regarding the communal G.O. much has been spoken on the subject. The Leader of the Opposition has made his observations. Though the Supreme Court might have indicated what their decision is going to be, they have still not delivered their judgment. The judgment may be against the communal G.O., being made

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applicable. However much we may say that there should be no communal-mindedness and that we should be absolutely fair, it is impossible for us, living as we do in this State, not to face the realities. There are certain hard realities in this matter which we have to face. Until all the communities are given opportunities to be in a position to compete equally with each other, some protection is necessary. There is no doubt about it. If the law is against it, our business is to find out a way of doing things which will not infringe the law. That is engaging our attention. We shall try to do it in the way we can. That is all that I can say about that matter at present and nothing more.

"Regarding teachers' salaries, reference has been made to it by the Raja of Chettinad, Sri Chidambara Ayyar and Sri Vedaratnam Pillai. They said that the Government had asked the managements to pay Rs. 3 to the teachers and suggested that the amount should be admitted to the grant. A number of managements have asked that this amount should be admitted to the grant and said that they would be able to pay the amount then. This question is being very seriously considered by the Government. The smile on the face of the Finance Minister shows that I can get his support also for admitting this amount to the grant. With regard to the scale of pay of the Corporation teachers, I have answered the question many times in the House. For various reasons, the Corporation may say that the salaries of the teachers should be raised to Rs. 100. But the same kind of teachers are working in aided schools also and there should not be a great disparity between them and the Corporation teachers. That is the reason why we have not agreed to the increase.

"Hon. Member Sri Subba Rao wanted a Training College to be opened at Anantapur. We are trying our best. We have applied to the University for affiliation. Reference was made to many things here for which the University is responsible. Hon. Gentleman Janab Hameed Khan is not here now. In those cases, the fault is being tried to be fathered upon us instead of on the University. We wanted to open training colleges along with second grade colleges, but the Syndicate will not give permission. They said that we must have a separate building and a separate staff for the Training College. In the case of the Mangalore Training College, we said that we would have the Training College along with the Arts College. The Principal of the Arts College said that he could manage it without difficulty, but the University said that we must have a separate Principal and separate buildings. We cannot have a separate building easily. In the case of Anantapur, there is this difficulty. The Government are willing. As soon as the Syndicate gives permission, we shall have no objection to have a Training College at Anantapur.

"The hon. Gentleman the Raja of Chettinad wanted that we should increase the number of Second Grade Colleges by attaching them to secondary schools. But the Madras University objects to it. The University never allow a Second Grade College to be

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attached to a High School. They want us to have separate buildings. Hon. Member Srimathi Sumangalamma wanted women students to be admitted to the Veerasaiva College, Bellary. Personally, I am for co-education but some of the Members are against it. I feel, particularly in the higher classes, the presence of a number of colourful sarees will give inspiration to the students. There is no harm in co-education. We have no objection to it."

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA :—"For the sake of the inspiration of the men students, you want women students to be admitted in such colleges?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"It is mutual."

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA :—"The other sex must say that."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Men students may look at women students without any bad idea in them, and human nature being what it is, women students also may get inspiration from looking at men students. (Laughter.) There is nothing wrong in it. We have no objection to admitting women students in the Veerasaiva College but the Syndicate objects to it and says that it will not allow women students to be admitted in Second Grade Colleges where men students are admitted. This is also a matter in which the University has to be approached and not the Government.

"My hon. Friend Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar is not here now. With his thirty years' experience at the bar, he made certain useful suggestions. He complained about the vacancies in the High Court not being filled up in time. I cannot discuss that matter here because the power of appointment of the Judges of the High Court is vested in the President. We act only in an advisory capacity. If the appointments are not made, it is not because we have not made our recommendations in time. We send up our recommendations at least a month before or even earlier. For various reasons, the appointments have not been made and are still under consideration. I can only say that we are not at fault in this matter.

"The hon. Gentleman Janab Salam Sahib is not here now. He has done the mischief and gone away. Some of us can't do it. If we want to do it, we have to face the consequences also. He said that this was the last day of the Budget session, that he looked back at the last five years of the life of this Legislature, and that his mind turned towards the two gentlemen, Messrs. Anandan Nambiyar and P. Venkateswaralu who were in prison. It is a very sad thing that two of our Members have to be under detention. The Highest Courts in the land have said, on their own petitions, that the detentions were justified. The petition of one of them is still pending with the Supreme Court and will be heard to-morrow or the day after. It is not only Sri Anandan Nambiyar and Sri Venkateswarlu, but 250 to 300 others also are still under detention. I

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want Janab Salam's mind to go back also to the numberless murders and lootings committed by a certain class of people who are being inspired by a certain set of people. Can the House forget that? It was at one stage said that we were not sufficiently strong. I want the House to remember that a number of dacoities and murders and lootings have been committed not for the purpose of gain, but for the purpose of spreading a political doctrine. There is no parallel for the brutality with which these murders have been committed in the Circars and in Madurai for instance. Recently a circular was issued by the Communist Party regarding the murder of a head constable by name Shanmuga Servai. His body alone was found but his head was missing. It was found only afterwards. The murderer was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge and the sentence was confirmed by the High Court and the murderer was hanged. That murderer is hailed by the Communist Party as the greatest hero and martyr the country can think of. Janab Salam Sahib can only think of such murderers who have been hanged for their crimes. At the same time, there is the other party who has suffered. It is no pleasure for the Government, as some hon. Member said, to detain anybody. It is because some persons instigate others to do certain things without having the courage to face the consequences of such action themselves, that we feel that in such cases there is no other go for a Government worth its name than to prevent the commission of such things, instead of waiting for the things to be done and doing something else afterwards.

"The speeches on the last day of the budget have been said to be funeral orations. The Leader of the Opposition spoke today and he referred to what he said yesterday also. It was really an election speech. He said that we had not achieved anything. That may be quite all right. But, for the hon. Member Janab Salam to glorify things which will not redound to the credit of any civilized country, because for the sake of the maintenance of peace and order some people have to be detained, is not good even as electioneering tactics. Janab Salam was very unfair in his remarks that we have appointed an Advocate-General who does not agree with us and that we have asked him to argue before the Supreme Court on the Communal G.O. It is a most unfair and unwarranted remark that can be made by any responsible person. If Janab Salam had followed the proceedings of the Supreme Court in the Communal G.O. case, he would not have said that. We had long discussions about the matter with the Advocate-General and nobody could have done the work better than the present Advocate-General. Therefore to say that he does not agree with the Government and that he is half-hearted is an unwarranted and unfair remark to be made by any Member of this House.

"The Court Fees Amendment Act is already on the anvil and the House will get it soon.

"One more thing I want to refer to is with regard to references made about the High Court and High Court Judges by several

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hon. Members. Article 211 of the Constitution lays down that no discussion shall take place in the Legislature of a State with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties. But in the guise of making references to certain matters which are not their duties, certain remarks have been made here. I entirely agree with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition in what he said on this question. I do not at all think that the hon. Members who made these remarks have the least intention of offending the dignity or wounding the feeling of the judges. They are as much interested as myself or the Leader of the Opposition in maintaining the dignity and prestige of the High Court. What they said or what they must have intended was that one's dignity could be more easily kept only if one also co-operate to keep it. That is what they meant. There is nothing wrong about it.

"Some remarks have been made about High Court Judges attending parties and presiding over meetings. Judges also are men and they are also social beings like others. They are also human-beings like any one of us. I would personally have requested the Chief Justice to preside over the Sashtiabdhapurthi celebrations of Vidwan Annangarachariar Sri R. V. Swaminathan objected to this. Sri Annangarachariar is one of the most saintly scholars that we have in this State. He has no politics. He is a saint, almost a Swamiar and he is one of the greatest scholars that this State can boast of. When his Sashtiabdhapurthi celebrations are going on, if the Chief Justice presides over the function, what is wrong about it? I do not see anything wrong about it. After all, judges are also men and they are also social beings. They are entitled to have their feelings as much as we. With regard to attending such functions, we must leave it to their good sense. Their attending one function may be objectionable to my hon. Friend Mr. Kosalram; their attending another function may be objectionable to X, Y or Z. It is not possible to consult everybody in these matters. We have to leave it to their good sense. I am sure that no one will dare say that their attending such parties or functions has in any way affected the administration of justice in this Province or even caused a doubt in the mind of anybody here that the administration of justice would have gone this way or that way, just because a Judge was present at a function organized by one party. It is certainly asking too much of anybody that he should not attend a party or preside over a function organized by somebody. So, as I said the other day, we have to be a bit kind and charitable in these matters, and we must leave it to their good sense to decide as to which function they should attend and which function they should not attend. Supposing it is a function which I do not like that he should attend, it is wrong to say on that account that he should not attend any function at all or pass such remarks as have been made. It would be well of course if those remarks had not been made at all. Anyway, I think the remarks should be taken in this light, that it is the intention of every one in this House, and

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I declare it publicly here, that it is our duty to point out that we want to, and that we must, zealously guard the dignity and honour of the High Court. And if anybody here has said something, it is not that he wanted to detract from these ideas. At the same time, I think we should not lay down rules that this party or that party should not be attended by the Judges. (Interruption.) In any case before the Court where the very issue may be whether the Government are *bona fide* or *mala fide*, the court will not be worth its salt if it does not feel either way purely on the merits, and there is nothing wrong in coming to any such decision. In fact, that is the function of the courts; we cannot fight shy of it; it is their function to point out the correct thing. And when once a case goes up to the Court, Government are certainly as much a party before the court as any other person. Therefore, I submit we must certainly guard the prestige and dignity of the courts.

"Then, Sir, hon. Gentleman Mr. Jamali Sahib said that I am against Tamil Pandits. It came as a sort of shock to me. Tamil Pandits are one of those sets of people whom I like and love. I presided over a meeting of the Sanskrit Association. Mr. Rajagopalachari inaugurated the function and I was present there, or I was presiding. I casually made a remark at the time of quoting a Sanskrit sloka or speaking something in Sanskrit to the effect 'I hope there is no fanatic Tamil Pandit here who will object to my quoting a Sanskrit sloka.' There are people who sometimes believe that a mixture of Sanskrit with Tamil will spoil that language and it ought not to be so mixed. Even though some of the sounds may not be produced by the Tamil alphabets, some Tamil scholars might feel that some of the Sanskrit sounds they have put into the Tamil words should continue to be there. For instance 'Gandhi' may be pronounced as 'Kanthi' or as 'Gandhi'—it may not matter much at all; but still, according to some Tamil scholars, it will be against the genius of the Tamil language to pronounce it in a 'Sanskritean fashion'. There are some people who may honestly feel so. And so, in a joke I said I would quote a Sanskrit sloka and I hoped that the Tamil scholars won't take objection to it. At once, a Tamil Pandit, a lecturer in the Presidency College, got up and said 'The Minister need not be worried at all; I am a Tamil Pandit and I am not angry that he has quoted the Sanskrit sloka.' There are fanatics about, and it was out of consideration for such fanatics that I jokingly said like that before quoting the Sanskrit sloka, and nothing else.

"I shall refer to one more matter, Sir, and that is with regard to the separation of the judiciary from the executive. I tried my best to explain the position in this respect two days ago. I may repeat there is nothing like an absolute separation of the judiciary from the executive anywhere in the world. In England, the Lord Chancellor is the Head of the judiciary and he is a member of the executive, the cabinet. You know the cabinet is the highest executive body; so, the Chancellor who is the head of the Judiciary is also a member of the cabinet. He presides over the House of Lords

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and is also a member of the cabinet. The appointment of Judges to the High Court in England is made by the Prime Minister, not by the Lord Chancellor. But here, the judiciary and the executive are supposed to be completely separate. There the Judges of the High Court are supposed to be appointed by the King, but only on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and not of the Lord Chancellor, while the District Judges and the county Judges are appointed by the Home Secretary, not even by the Prime Minister. So, I submit, you cannot have a complete and water-tight separation of the judiciary and the executive. What actually you should see is that a person going to a court should not have the feeling 'I am being tried by the person who has charged me.' That is the only thing we have to care for. The person who is responsible for investigating and charging a man should not himself try that man. That confidence should be instilled into everybody who goes to court, and that is what is being done now. In spite of various difficulties and handicaps which the previous magistrates had, they have done their work very well and we have nothing to be ashamed of that way. If to one or two districts, the scheme has not been extended, it does not mean that any crime has been committed; there may be political reasons for it. But just because this political change is not there in one or two cases, you cannot say anything about the old magistrates. They have done their work very very carefully, as carefully as they used to do before we got our Independence. Moreover, in an important matter like the separation of the judiciary from the executive, it is not right that the House should ask us to hasten. Recently, one of the High Court Judges went on inspection and he stated that in the haste with which the separation has been achieved, certain things which ought to have been done had been overlooked. Now, therefore, we have to rectify certain mistakes which have been pointed out. I submit, therefore, we should not be hustled to do it immediately, though intrinsically, as I said, it may be good to have it early."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"What about the remarks made by an hon. Member regarding matters pertaining to the Legislature?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I do not know whether the hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan makes a reference to the very meagre stationery that is supplied to the House, mentioned by the hon. Lady Member, Srimathi Kuttimalu Amma. It is true I am in charge of stationery; but I do not remember to have received any sort of requisition from the Legislature office which I have failed to comply with. If this had been brought to my notice earlier, something could really have been done.

"Regarding the emblem also, we shall look into the matter and see what can be done.

"Some Members spoke about the National Cadet Corps. The Raja Sahib said that there are no buildings; but the students do

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not require buildings; it is the officers that require buildings. A place may be required to put the armoury. If buildings are required to be put up in a place like the Annamalai University, it may not be difficult to make a provision for that. Regarding the National Cadet Corps members, we have issued orders that preference for appointments to services like the Police and the Jail services should be given to those who have had National Cadet Corps training. The National Cadet Corps can supply people who are good not only in brawn but also in brain, and there are certain departments of Government where both are required; and in such departments, certainly preference will be given to people who have had National Cadet Corps training. That is all I have to say; thank you."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—Sir, I thought this Bill would have a very easy passage, but as many as 26 Members have spoken on it even on the last day. It is really very remarkable that even on the last day without getting fatigued, hon. Members wanted to take part in the discussion to-day and offer their criticisms. Thus they want to serve the people. Of course, they are entitled to speak on behalf of the people and thus serve the interests of the people. A good deal of reference has been made unnecessarily, as though some tug-of-war is going on between the Judges and the Ministers. There is no such tension, and we do not expect any tension at all in the future also, and yet a good deal of reference was made to the High Court Judges. I entirely agree with my Hon. Colleague Mr. Madhava Menon that it must be our constant endeavour to keep up the prestige and the dignity of the High Court. Likewise, Sir, as you are the head of the Legislature, your rulings will have to be respected. So, in between the Speaker and the High Court Judges—the rulings and conduct of both of whom cannot be questioned by hon. Members in this House—the only people, the head of the executive, viz., the Ministers alone are responsible for various things. Whatever happens, it is thrust on their shoulders—the Press can go against them at any time, hon. Members can go against them at any time and everybody else can do it. So it is the head of the executive alone that is subject to criticism while the head of the Legislature and the head of the Judiciary are not subject to any kind of criticism at all. It is really a peculiar position, and there is some secret mystery about it. And who are these heads of the executive that are charged with tremendous responsibility? There are certain inherent powers given to them such as the power to collect taxes, to spend the money so collected, with the concurrence of the Legislature, to give reprieve, i.e., commute death sentence, etc. So, our political pandits thought that the executive which has been entrusted with so much power and responsibility must have necessarily some check somewhere and that otherwise it would all be an engine in motion without any brakes. Therefore, they thought that the judiciary must be here to see whether the executive is acting

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according to law, following the prescribed procedure and not encroaching unnecessarily upon constitutional issues. It is therefore necessary that the check must be there, and it is the duty of the judiciary to see that the liberties of individuals are not encroached upon by the executive authority. But this so-called tug-of-war between the executive and the judiciary has a very ancient history behind it. In other countries, we have seen how these two bodies have been at variance and how ultimately the executive won. In any tug-of-war, ultimately the people's will must prevail. And in cases where the courts have gone at variance with the will of the people, the Constitution will have to be amended or the rules or regulations will have to be amended, and ultimately the Government must have its way. In that process of course the Government must not encroach unnecessarily upon individual liberties. While the High Court is necessarily the repository of all individual freedom—it is a sacred trust, indeed and it has been guaranteed to us in the fundamental rights—the executive is charged with the responsibility of looking after the security of the State itself. It is not the individual's interests alone, it is the interests of the totality of the population, the citizens, that have to be safeguarded; the security of the State is of paramount importance. I am not referring here to people like Mussolini or Hitler though they sought to raise the State to a pedestal where the executive was all in all; but I submit that individual freedom must also be guaranteed while the security of the State is being looked after. It is also the responsibility of the executive to see that State security is maintained and not jeopardized by internal or outside disturbances. Therefore, Sir, it is necessary that we must all act within our powers, and after all, there need not be any inferiority complex on the part of the executive and the judiciary that somebody is encroaching on their powers. Of course, if all the limbs act in unison, things will be carried on smoothly, and we will be working our democracy in a successful manner.

5-30
p.m.

"I am really glad my hon. Friend Mr. N. S. Varadachari spoke in that strain, and he was speaking in good spirit. He advocated additional taxation so that we may have more money to spend. Additional taxation means more money flowing into our State coffers, there will be more funds available, and so, more schemes can be carried out. My hon. Friend Mr. Kallur Subba Rao stated that it was high time Government thought of levying a tax on cash or money crops. For, he said, Government were lenient towards agriculturists in the years of depression by giving remission, but they have not paid anything by way of increased taxation when the prices for their produce have been ruling high for the last so many years. It is a good suggestion, no doubt. I agree there is some cause for this increase in land revenue. But we should think of it deeply before we do it, because it is a ticklish problem. Anything connected with agriculture is a ticklish problem. Our people, sixty to eighty per cent of them,

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are agriculturists. So, it has to be deeply thought over before final action is taken. No doubt, we should try all means to get more money for the State as revenue, and by levying an additional cess on cash or money crop, the State would get some more revenue, and we can utilize it to serve the people in the different spheres of life. But as I said, it is a ticklish problem and it has to be thought of deeply, before a final decision is taken.

"Now, with regard to the use of the phrase 'astronomical figures' referred to by my hon. Friend Mr. N. S. Varadachari. Sir, the people of Madras State have seen in the previous years a total revenue of Rs. 16 crores only; but we have an Appropriation Bill going up to Rs. 126 crores now. We have a large demand from the people to meet their requirements in the various departments. We have to meet the demands of the districts; we have to improve the backward areas; we have to pull up the backward communities, and we want more money for all that. For, without money their requirements cannot be met. I have taken credit to the figures for the last five years and I am looking forward to what the figures would be five years hence. Perhaps our Madras State will have increased its revenues doubly five years hence; there would be an increased acreage under cultivation; there would be more food produced then; there would be increased crops then; and there would be more industries bringing more and more revenues to the State and our revenues would be going up to Rs. 500 crores and the Government would be doing immense good to the people. Therefore, Sir, when I took to the year 1955-56, I feel it will be a much more glorious period for Madras, when perhaps some of our difficulties will have been overcome, when, several schemes will have fructified, and perhaps people will be feeling happier.

"Now, Sir, with regard to this, there is a Central Planning Committee functioning just now. We know Mr. Nehru is the Chairman of that Planning Committee, and there are eminent members serving on that Committee, who are devoting their best energies to it. They have been at it for a long time past, so to say, and one of the important members of that Committee is Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari who is just at present in the City of Madras. He has been discussing with the various people here; he has been discussing with the Secretaries to the Departments, the Ministers, etc. We are also taking advantage of his presence here, and we intend to discuss with the Planning Committee our schemes when it visits Madras next month. We shall show it some of our big schemes, get them approved by them, for, otherwise the Government of India would not help us by way of loans to implement those schemes of ours. Therefore, I shall certainly see that some of our big schemes are approved by the Central Planning Committee.

"I also noted with joy the hon. Gentleman, the Raja of Chettinad, pleading for the taking up of the Krishna-Pennar Project. It will certainly be one of the schemes which we shall discuss with the Planning Committee. We are going to discuss it with

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Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari now. The first part of the scheme alone would cost us necessarily Rs. 16 crores. We shall take steps to see that scheme is sanctioned at an early date. We know how it will serve our State. We know what particular taluks and districts it will benefit; we know how much of land would be brought under cultivation, what crops will be raised under the ayacut, and we know how water-supply in the Madras City would be augmented. We know the possibilities under the scheme. But we cannot do anything in the matter unless we get the necessary funds for it. We shall have to get a loan from the Government of India and for that we have to get the scheme approved by the Planning Committee. So, we shall discuss it with the Planning Committee, with Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari and other members of that Committee and see that the scheme is sanctioned.

"In this connexion, I want to say that whatever may be the feeling of my hon. Friend Mr. Gopalaswami about the speeches of the hon. Gentleman, the Raja of Chettinad, I have nothing but praise for the indefatigable energy with which the hon. Gentleman, the Raja of Chettinad, has championed the problem of food in this Province. Sometimes we thought he was trying to speak *ad na seam* about food on every occasion. Yet it must be said to his credit that with an indefatigable energy and enthusiasm, he has pleaded for getting more quota of food from the Government of India. There is no doubt that the Government of India must have gone through the speeches made here about the food situation and perhaps they are already considering whether they cannot give some more food to this State either from other States or from abroad. Perhaps they are considering why they should not approach the hon. Member himself and ask him if he could help them in getting rice from abroad. Whatever it is, his speeches have always been an embarrassment to the Hon. Minister for Food. (Laughter.) But whatever it is, he has been only pleading for an additional quota of food for this State. I did consult the Food Secretary during the lunch interval as to what has happened to the quota for Madras, and he told me how he was pleading for increased quota and how the Government of India have been asking this Government what our requirements are, what is the acreage of food-crop, what our target for this year is, what is the population of the State and so many other details. For, they proceed on certain statistical data, on which basis they give food to the different States.

"Now, a point was made as to how Bombay was getting more food and how we are not entitled to that quota. We cannot put that as an argument to give us more food. Bombay is getting 10 lakhs of tons. We cannot ask the Government of India, 'you are giving Bombay 10 lakhs of tons, you give Madras also that 10 lakhs of tons.' Every State is given a quota as per its requirements. The Government of India proceed on a certain basis in this. The requirements of Bombay are different from those of other States. Bombay is highly deficient in food. It is much more crowded than Madras. Its industrial population is more

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than that of Madras. There are industries in places like Bombay, Sholapur and Ahmedabad in that State. So, unless the Government of India give food to the industrial labourers, the mills will not work; if the mills do not work, production in mills will be stopped, and from this, everything else will go topsyturvy, as it will have its repercussions in so many other spheres. When I say all this, I should not be thought that I am pleading either for the Government of India or for Bombay. I only say they have some very good reasons for giving Bombay 10 lakhs of tons of food. This point was discussed with the Government of India officials, and course, they gave their explanation. They said that Bombay is a highly deficient State in food and unless they give food to the industrial workers, production will not go on, and a number of repercussions will ensue from it. Of course it is certainly our anxiety to see that food is provided to our people. We know our food problem will be bad in the next few months. The Government of India appreciate our difficulties. We are trying to get more allotment. Even yesterday the Chief Minister indicated that the rice contents of the ration would be increased to eight ounces shortly. Some hon. Members suggested that the Ministers should go and see the deficit districts and see things in person to appreciate the difficulties there. The hon. Gentleman, the Raja of Chettinad, suggested that we should keep ourselves in constant touch with the districts to know the exact position, so that relief might be sent as early as possible to prevent the situation deteriorating. We shall see that the people of our State are put to the minimum difficulties.

"There is another issue raised by the hon. Gentleman, the Raja of Chettinad. He asked, 'what is the position of Madras Government vis-a-vis the Government of India?' He said, 'we are not heard by the Government of India; we are not even looked at by them; the Government of India are treating us like orphans; we are not treated well by them.' Sir, the way in which he talked will not enhance our prestige with the Government of India. (Laughter.) I do not know whether the Raja Saheb meant anything like that when he said that. I doubt very much whether he said that to bring down the prestige of the Ministers of the State in the eyes of the people of the State or in the eyes of the Government of India. But let him consider for one moment; if he says like that, what the people in Madurai, in Tirunelveli or in Vijayavada will think about the Ministers? (Laughter.) They will think, 'after all' these Ministers are nothing; they do not count anything in the Government of India.' I am sure this does not conduce to the prestige of our Ministers."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"I want to assure the Hon. Leader of the House, that was not at all my intention. These remarks are based on the results of our Ministers' efforts, particularly with reference to the demand (and the result thereon) made by the Madras Government on the Government of India regarding allotment of food. If more food had been given, I would not have complained at all."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—"Whatever it is, it does not add to the prestige of our Ministers. Perhaps he thinks that if he adopts this technique, it might succeed in getting more food for this State from the Government of India. Now that the hon. Gentleman the Raja of Chettinad has tried this technique for a number of months, I would request him to try the other technique, that is by saying the other way about the Ministers, that is, that the Madras Government are most respected in Delhi, our Ministers are the most respected people in Delhi, (laughter), they command high regard there and so on. If the Raja Saheb speaks in that strain, it will enhance our prestige and he can serve our cause better. So I request him to try this new technique and see whether it will not serve us better. (Laughter.) After all, the Government of India and the Government of Madras have their own functions and responsibilities. State Governments should not be treated like district boards. We have protested and we have stood firm whenever our powers were encroached upon. The State Governments should be treated with due dignity and regard. Otherwise the food problem and the textile problem cannot be tackled. The Government of India cannot tackle it from Delhi. They must do it through our agency. Therefore, the State people should strengthen the hands of the State Government, so that they may discharge their functions of the State fully. Here again, there should not be any tussle between the Government of India and the Government of Madras. I am sure the Government of India will respect the Madras Ministers, so that they can all pull together in the best interests of the country.

"With regard to the depreciation fund, to which my hon. Friend Mr. N. S. Varadachari referred, the House knows there is such a fund for motor transport and electricity. We are already drawing from the depreciation fund under electricity, in which there is Rs. 51 lakhs, for acquiring private electric companies. The entire depreciation fund will be diverted for that purpose. In view of that, we may have to transfer our Government of India securities to the electricity fund.

"With regard to the construction of buildings for housing offices, the hon. Gentleman Mr. Salam raised the big political issue, that because Andhra province is coming, we should not spend any money on buildings. I may tell him, just now we are spending two lakhs by way of rentals for our offices. Many Government offices have no proper building; and many of our offices are inconvenienced by that. Now, if we capitalize this sum, we will get a very good building centrally situated which will be convenient to all. So all these things need not be delayed. If the Andhra province is to be formed, whenever it comes, whoever takes the building will bear the cost of the building. The entire capital expenditure on such buildings would be debited to the State to which the City would belong.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Veeranna Padal pleaded on behalf of the Agency areas. We are calling for a Statutory Agency Committee meeting on the second of April next. We constituted

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that committee recently and the first meeting will be held on the second of April. There, we will have the advantage of knowing from the tribal people themselves their grievances. Three-fourths of the members of the committee are representatives of the tribal people and the remaining one-fourth consists of members like myself. So we will have the advantage of consulting the tribal people. There are people coming from Malabar, the Laccadives and representatives of the tribes from the East and West Godavari districts and Visakhapatnam district, and we hope to see what can be done for them. We have already taken steps on behalf of these people. Mr. Malayappan has been appointed as the Special Officer, and under him there are four or five officers working in the Agency. We shall see what suggestions they make and how we can implement them; and we hope things will take a definite shape soon.

5-45 p.m. "The hon. Leader of the Opposition and also the hon. Gentleman Mr. Chinna Kaziar have been pleading for a long time for the exemption of mutton vendors and vegetable vendors from the payment of sales tax. We know the difficulties of the vendors, because the articles they deal in are perishables. I am convinced that some relief is necessary. There is a difference of opinion between me and the Leader of the Opposition about the quantum of relief. I shall see that some relief is given to them, but it will not be very much. After all, they have been accustomed to pay sales tax for the past ten years and no new difficulty has arisen. We shall see what can be done.

"The Leader of the Opposition referred to Article 286 of the Constitution and criticized the Government for levying sales tax on goods intended for export. We are not quite clear about the interpretation of that Article. The Travancore Government have been asking me about it. The Mysore Government are making some constitutional changes. They want to take advantage of that opportunity and know what exactly the interpretation of that Article is. The Finance Minister of Mysore has written to me only yesterday saying that the Mysore Government have recommended to the Government of India to change the wording of the Article and asking whether the Madras Government also will make a similar recommendation. The courts of law are there to interpret the Constitution. Why should I take upon myself their business of interpretation? We thought that we could continue in the same old way until an adverse verdict is given by the court."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"Of all persons, the Hon. Leader of the House knows the intention of the framers of the Constitution in this matter. Even if he does not take their intention into consideration, I do not think the Articles is wanting in clarity. Even from prior to the coming into force of the Constitution, there has been an agitation for exempting from sales tax articles which enter into the trade with other States of India and countries outside the territory of India. The Hon. Finance

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Minister has been saying again and again that the State would lose so much of revenue by exempting these articles. I do not know how this confusion about the Constitution has arisen."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"There are two kinds of goods coming under that Article—goods exported outside the Union of India and goods exported outside the State. The provision about goods exported outside the State will come into operation on the 1st April 1951. The provision about goods exported outside the Union of India came into operation on 26th January 1950. Ours is a turnover tax. The point at dispute is whether the exemption should be at the exporting point only or at all the points. We say that the last point alone should be exempt and we think we are right. It is up to the Judiciary to say whether this is right or wrong."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"This question has been settled as long ago as 1937."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"My hon. Friend Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar wanted that the Law Officers must resign with the change of Government on the analogy of what happens in England. The idea is that the same Law Officers may not understand and carry out the intentions of a new Government. It is very difficult to accept that theory, though it may have its own advantages. But it can be carried to its logical absurdity. At that rate, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries, etc., will have to resign and every new Government will like to choose their officers. That system is in vogue in America. Every Head of a Department resigns with the change in administration and the new President has an opportunity to appoint the various Heads of Departments. We do not want to follow the American example. In the draft stage of the Constitution, there was a provision that the Advocate-General should resign with the resignation of the Government. Later on, wiser counsels prevailed and the Constituent Assembly deleted that provision. The Advocate-General is there to argue on behalf of whatever Government is in power and he cannot import his own predilections in the discharge of his duty. I do not accept my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's contention that the Law Officers should resign with the Government."

"The hon. Gentleman Mr. Abdul Khader Jamali wanted that Muslim officers should be protected. We have been considerate to Muslim officers. If any officer is inefficient or corrupt, the Government cannot make any distinction and condone him because he happens to be a Muslim officer. Whatever punishment is awarded to officers of the Hindu, Christian or any other community in a similar position must be awarded to the Muslim officers also. No hon. Member should plead for inefficient and corrupt officers. The Government have a very delicate job to perform in this matter. It is very difficult to prove the corruption indulged in by officers. People should give up the mentality

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which makes them think that an officer is victimised because he happens to be a Muslim and that an officer is condoned because he happens to be a Hindu. It is purely an administrative matter and it is better that the subject is not brought in in the open House.

"The term of this Assembly is coming to a close. It must be said to the credit of all the Members including the Opposition that they have done their job well. A valedictory atmosphere is prevailing in the House. The speeches also were not as hot as they used to be. When the Muslim Members came to this House five years ago, they came with a philosophy. Suddenly on the 15th of August 1947 they had to do a right-about-turn. The political atmosphere changed and they acclimatized themselves to the new atmosphere and pleaded not merely for the Muslims but for the entire people. It must be said to the credit of the Opposition and the Second Opposition that they championed the cause of the people in an admirable manner.

"You, Mr. Speaker, have done your duty well. In appreciation of what you have done here, I am holding a tea party to-morrow. Invitations have been sent to all the hon. Members. If any of them has not received the invitation, I request him also to attend the party."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once.'"

The motion was carried.

Clauses 1 and 2 and the Schedule were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I move—

'That the Bill be passed into law.'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1951, be passed into law.'"

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 2nd April 1951.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1021 asked by Sri R. V. Swaminathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th March 1951, page 592 supra.]

(a) In faslis 1357 and 1358, monthly advance payments of land and education cesses were made to the Ramanathapuram District Board on the basis of the old demand. The total amount paid was Rs. 20.22 lakhs. With reference to the probable revised demand under land and education cesses on the basis of reduced rents in estate lands, there was an excess payment for faslis 1357 and 1358 to the extent of Rs. 6.60 lakhs. This excess payment was recovered by the District Collector by adjustment against the cesses due to the district board for fasli 1359 according to the orders then in force. No cess amount was therefore paid to the board in fasli 1359. In fasli 1360 (the 1st July 1950 to the 30th June 1951), advance payments of land cess and education cess are being paid by the Collector at the monthly rate of Rs. 32,880 and Rs. 52,080, respectively.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Orders were issued on the 19th July 1950 for the payment of land cess and education cess based on the entire probable demand for faslis 1357 to 1360 assuming that all uncollected arrears of cesses would be realized by Government in future. It was also ordered that excess payments for three faslis, 1357 to 1359 taken together, need not be recovered immediately and that arrears, if any, might be paid in one instalment. The Collector accordingly ordered the payment of the arrear amount of education cess of Rs. 30,140 in his proceedings, dated the 4th December 1950, and addressed Government for the recovery of excess payment of Rs. 8,788 of land cess from the district board. As the excess amount recoverable from the district board was small, orders have been issued on the 8th February 1951 for the recovery of the said amount of Rs. 8,788 from the monthly advance of cess payable to the board for March 1951. The board has also been advised to apply to the Government for an advance for running its administration, if necessary.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1022 asked by Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai (on behalf of Sri N. M. R. Subbaraman) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th March 1951, page 593 supra.]

(a) Yes.

(b) The old and the current prices are as given in the statement below.

(c) No.

Statement showing the counts and the prices of yarn—Maximum ex-factory prices of 10 lb. bundle.

Counts.	From 1st November 1950 to 31st January 1951.	From 1st to 31st January 1951.	From 1st February 1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4s	9 9 6	11 12 6	11 12 6
6s	10 13 6	12 0 6	12 0 6
8s	10 14 6	12 4 6	12 4 6
10s	10 15 0	13 2 0	13 2 0
12s	11 3 0	13 6 0	13 6 0
14s	13 4 0	13 14 6	15 6 0
16s	13 14 0	14 8 0	15 15 6
18s	15 2 0	15 3 0	17 2 6
20s	15 0 0	15 6 0	17 6 6
22s	15 12 0	15 12 0	17 12 6
24s	16 2 0	16 2 0	18 2 6
26s	19 0 0	19 2 0	20 4 6
28s	19 4 0	19 6 0	20 8 6
30s	19 8 6	19 10 0	20 12 6
32s	19 14 0	20 0 0	21 2 6
36s	20 13 6	20 8 6	21 10 0
40s	21 12 6	20 8 6	22 11 0
42s	29 6 0	36 0 0	....
44s	29 14 0	36 6 0	....
60s	50 6 0	54 13 0	....
66s	55 3 6	59 10 6	....
100s	68 12 6	73 1 0	....

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1034 asked by Sri P. Venkatasubbiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th March 1951, page 595 supra.]

(c) The figures of acreage under millets in the Rayalaseema districts are given below district-wise for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51:—

District.	Acreage under millets in	
	1949-50.	1950-51.
	ACS.	ACS.
	A.	B.
Kurnool	1,311,100	1,123,600
Bellary	1,275,200	1,287,400
Anantapur	1,053,900	1,016,600
Cuddapah	593,900	547,500
Chittoor	354,000	323,300

NOTE.—A. According to final forecast reports.

B. According to preliminary forecast estimates.

Final forecast figures will invariably exceed the preliminary forecast figures.

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(b) (i) The following procurement targets were fixed for millets for 1949-50:—

	TONS.
Kurnool	17,900
Bellary	14,000
Anantapur	8,000
Cuddapah	5,700
Chittoor	4,800

(ii) As the Government have given up procurement of millets in deficit districts, no targets have been fixed for 1950-51 for the Rayalaseema districts.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, the 2nd April 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.

Shortage of medicine in hospitals.

* 1025 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state what action the Government have taken to remove the shortage of medicine in hospitals?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The Surgeon-General with this Government has already taken up the matter with the Deputy Assistant Director General (Medical Stores). Orders have also been issued permitting local purchase, subject to suitable safeguards, of drugs not available with the Medical Stores Department.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that there is practically no medicine in many of the rural dispensaries and what action the Government have taken to remove this difficulty? If allopathic medicines are not available is it not desirable to utilize indigenous medicines? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The Hon. Member may know that the Government are taking all necessary steps in the matter. But, I may tell the hon. Member that substitution of indigenous medicines for allopathic medicines is not possible until the whole medical knowledge with regard to these two systems is incorporated and analysed and made to approximate one with the other.”

SRI U. PADMANABHA MALLAYYA :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that the Medical Stores are not able to supply more than 60 or 70 per cent of the needs of hospitals? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Yes, Sir, the Government are aware of it and so they have allowed the local agents to buy such medicines as are available subject to certain safeguards with regard to the procedure in buying them and such medicines may be supplied by those agents, wherever medicines are available, to the Medical Stores.”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ As the same is the difficulty in the case of local fund dispensaries also, may I ask, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister will empower the district boards to make local purchases and supply them to the dispensaries? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Sir, I have already answered the question. We have permitted the local bodies to make temporary purchases subject to certain safeguards.”

[2nd April 1951]

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ As allopathic medicines are generally in shortage, is it not possible for the State to manufacture some of the patent medicines which can be done in India? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ It is certainly a very big question, Sir, and most of it depends upon the support of the Government of India in the matter.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ In view of the fact that spurious medicines have been put on the market in Bombay and elsewhere, may I know what steps the Government have taken to see that in buying medicines in the local market, care is taken to avoid buying spurious medicines? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The hon. Member might have noticed that, when I answered that sufficient safeguards were to be taken in buying such medicines, what I meant was that such spurious medicines were being put in the market and the agencies that purchased them would have to see that necessary safeguards were ensured before purchase.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“ Are the Government aware that this Medical Stores referred to by the Hon. Minister is following a dog-in-the-manger policy, in that it neither produces nor allows others to produce and it neither purchases and supplies nor allows others to purchase? And may I know why the Government have not thought of encouraging naturopathy which does not require any store or medicine? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Sir, this is a curious alternative proposition. Naturopathy is a thing of which most of us know that it is not ‘pathy’ in any sense of the word and it is a system in which we do not want any treatment and things are left for themselves. If that is naturopathy, we have no quarrel with the hon. Member. But, here we have got supply of medicines and we have to see that no ill-consequences follow such supply of medicines. That is why the Government have stipulated certain safeguards before buying such medicines. If what the hon. Member means by naturopathy is that this system should not be adopted by the Government, as it is to-day, we have no quarrel.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether this shortage of drugs is due to the non-availability of drugs in this State or insufficiency of production or insufficiency of allotment of funds? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Everything that is mentioned by the Hon. Member has contributed in a way to this shortage. In the first place, the Government are not in a position to manufacture all the drugs themselves. Necessarily they will have to buy these drugs and when they buy they have the responsibility of buying proper medicines. In view of this double responsibility, the Government have permitted all local bodies and other institutions to buy under certain restrictions.”

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SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that generally the cost of medicines supplied to rural dispensaries is less than the cost of the establishment that is employed to administer these medicines? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I do not know, Sir. I take the information from the hon. Member.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is not possible to give training in indigenous medicine to students in our medical colleges as we are giving training in allopathic medicine in the College of Indigenous Medicine? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ How does this question arise? Let the hon. Member put a separate question.”

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—“ In view of the fact that Homœopathy is a scientific and popular system which does not require so many drugs as Allopathy requires, will the Government consider the desirability of opening Homœopathic hospitals, and if not, will the Government consider the offer of a qualified officer in Government service who is trained in Allopathic system, but offers to treat patients by Homœopathic system in the General Hospital and take charge of 50 or 100 beds? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member put a separate question.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the shortage in medicines is in the hospitals or in the market? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ It is just possible that it may be short in both places.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that on account of the financial difficulties the Government of India are not giving enough licences to import medicines from foreign countries? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I am not aware of the finances of the Government of India.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ May I know, Sir, what the Government have proposed to do, having admitted that there is acute shortage of medicines, in order to relieve this position and see that proper medicines in sufficient quantities are supplied to all the dispensaries both in urban as well as in rural areas? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ Yes, Sir, the Government are aware of the shortage of medicines and to that extent they have made provision for purchases wherever they may be secured. That is what the Government have already done. Besides, if there is a possible supply of pure medicines and a guarantee to the Government that they are pure and can be used safely for the people, then, we will have no objection to make such purchases.”

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—“ Is it a fact that the shortage of medicines is due to the fact that a number of doctors,

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about 100 to 150, in some villages are practising and hoarding medicines, thanks to the organization of a Homœopathic Institute at Kumbakonam? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I am not able to follow the hon. Member. If it is his premise that one Homœopathic Institute in one part of the State is enough to lead to trouble throughout the State, it is a proposition which I cannot accept."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether it was Allopathic, Homœopathic, Naturopathic, Ayurvedic or Unani which the Hon. the Minister for Health had undergone during his recent illness? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is a personal matter."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Sir, this is a personal reference which I would like to answer. I may assure the hon. Member that the Health Minister is certainly capable of taking necessary steps to get himself cured by whatever system in which he has faith." (Laughter.)

Expansion of the Madras Harbour.

* 1026 Q.—JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Madras have decided to hand over a part of the foreshore to the Central Government for the expansion of the Madras Harbour to the south;

(b) if so, the total area to be handed over; and the extent to which the Harbour will absorb the land on the beach; and

(c) the terms and conditions under which the land is to be handed over?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) & (c) The Government will issue a press note as soon as the scheme is finalized."

11-15
a.m.

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Is it not a fact that public opinion in the City of Madras is definitely against the extension of the Harbour in the southern direction and that the same is the opinion of the Members of the Legislature and also the Press? Therefore, is it not advisable on the part of the Government to ask the Central Government to move it northwards rather than towards south? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Some time back, I answered a number of supplementary questions on this subject; the position has not changed since then except that the Corporation of Madras have revised their view and they have agreed to the extension of the Harbour southwards."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Instead of finally deciding and saying that the Harbour should be extended towards the south, may I ask the Government whether it is not better to call for public opinion and then finally decide? "

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The Government have their own methods of gauging public opinion before they take final decision in any matter."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I ask the Hon. Minister whether this extension will be up to the Fort St. George? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, it will go beyond the Fort St. George."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" May I know what is the estimated cost of the extension of the Harbour? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" This Government have no information about that."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" As this extension of the Harbour will cover up to the Iron Bridge as agreed to by the Central Government, will it not be advisable to extend it northwards, instead of depriving the people of the beach and the Marina? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The Government of India feel that it is not technically advisable to extend it northwards."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that Government have got their own methods of gauging public opinion, may I know what are those methods and how many of them are open-door methods? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" All doors are there; it is not possible to indicate the various doors."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" By this extension of the Harbour towards the south, as the people of the City of Madras are going to lose a valuable site of the Marina, may I know what action the Government propose to take to preserve at least the other part of the Marina from unauthorized occupation? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The Government have been taking necessary steps in the matter."

Collection of water-tax in Kozhikode Municipality.

* 1027 Q.—JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Janab M. V. Hydross): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the date from which water-tax is being collected in Kozhikode Municipality; and

(b) the total amount of water-tax collected so far?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" (a) The date from which water-tax is being collected in Kozhikode Municipality is 1st April 1936.

" (b) The total amount of water-tax collected up to 30th September 1950 is Rs. 13,87,817-5-4."

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JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ May I know, in respect of the huge amount which the municipality has collected, has the municipality got any prepared plan to spend at least any part of the amount? ”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ It is rather a strange question to ask. It is stated that the municipality has started work and it is going on with the funds already collected from the people as tax. ”

Participation in All-India Cattle Show held in Hissar (Punjab).

* 1028 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Government participated in the All-India Cattle Show held in Hissar (Punjab) on 26th February 1951;

(b) the number and categories of cattle sent to the Show; and

(c) the names and qualifications of the representatives of the State who participated in the Show?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) No, Sir.

“ (b) Does not arise.

“ (c) Sri V. R. Rajagopalan, G.M.V.C., DIP., BACT. (Manchester), Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras, was the only representative of this Government who participated in the Show and acted as a judge as well. ”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ May I know how does it happen that the Government are taking the responsibility of answering on the Floor of the House on behalf of a person who went to the cattle show in his individual capacity? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ He was sent as an official representative to participate in the Cattle Show and Conference. Four non-official members also were nominated and two of them went. ”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ Then, how could the answer to clause (a) be ‘ no ’, the answer to clause (b) is ‘ no ’ and that only answer to clause (c) is given? I want to know who are the four non-official representatives who were nominated and who were the two representatives who went to participate in the Conference? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I meant that for the Show, no Government animals were sent to Hissar. The four non-officials who were nominated are—

(1) Sri S. P. Subbaraya Gownder, Coimbatore district;

(2) The Zamindar of Idayakottai, Madurai district;

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(3) Sagi Vijayarama Raju, Guntur district; and

(4) Sri Tottampudi Kondayya, Guntur district.

The latter two attended the Show while the former two did not go. ”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ May I know, Sir, when the Government decided to send representatives to participate in the Conference, why did they not send any cattle to participate in the Show? Is it the Government's view that there are no cattle worth sending from this State to this show, or is it that no cattle were available to be sent? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Since 1949, no Government animals have been sent as a measure of economy; because the Show is held at a long distance from this place, it will cost at least Rs. 12,000 if we have to send two wagon loads of cattle. ”

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—“ In answer to another question, the Hon. Minister said that our Ongole breed cattle are appreciated even in Australia. When that is so, why did he not think it advisable to send some specimens to participate in the Cattle Show? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Our good breeds of cattle, Ongole, Kangayam and stud bulls, are known throughout India and they were all being sent to the All-India Cattle Shows in the years prior to 1949. ”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ In answer to the question, the Hon. Minister said that the Director of Animal Husbandry and two non-official members were sent to take part in the Conference. May I know the expenditure incurred in sending them and whether the Government incurred the expenditure in the case of the non-officials also? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Director of Animal Husbandry went in his official capacity at Government expense. The non-official representatives also were paid travelling allowance and daily allowance. ”

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—“ May I know whether these gentlemen were sent to participate in the Show or in the Conference? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I do not think that such a fine distinction can be made between the two. They participated in the Conference as well as attended the Show. ”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ Is it not a fact that this Cattle Show is of All-India nature and that Madras is proud of its cattle breeds? Therefore, may I know the purpose of only sending the representatives to participate in the Conference and not sending the different categories of cattle-breeds in this State to participate in the Show? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Cattle Show is held far away in the Punjab. It is very difficult for us to send

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our cattle to such a long distance. If they hold the Show in other parts of India, such as Central India and Western India, it will be easy for us to send our cattle."

SRI MATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA :—" May I ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government were able to send some statistics and some good photographs of the stud bulls and other animals which we have in the Madras State? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Photographs of cattle are available to all people interested in cattle."

SRI V. JAGGA RAJU :—" Since these persons were sent as representatives of the Government of Madras, may I know whether they have sent any reports of the Cattle Show held in Punjab? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" They may have given a report to the Director, Sir. I am not aware of it."

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" May I know the total cost incurred by this State in sending these three representatives, one official and two non-officials, to participate in the Conference, where no cattle was sent to the Cattle Show from this State? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have not got the information now."

Ravanapalli Reservoir Scheme.

* 1029 Q.—SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the plans and estimates for Ravanapalli Reservoir in the Golugonda taluk, Visakhapatnam district; and

(b) if so, when the work will be commenced?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) A further report on the revenue and administrative aspects of the scheme has been called for from the Collector of Visakhapatnam. The scheme will be considered for sanction on receipt of the Collector's report. The execution of the work will be commenced only after the Government accord sanction to the estimate for the work."

SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL :—" దయచేసి తెలుగులో చెప్పవలసింది."

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" (a) అవును.

" (b) విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా కలెక్టరు దగ్గరనుంచి రిపోర్టు వచ్చిన తరువాత ప్రభుత్వము వారు శా.క.క్. చేయడము ఆలోచిస్తారు. అది ఆలోచించిన తరువాతనే పని ప్రారంభించడానికి తగిన సన్నాహము చేయడము."

SRI K. VERANNA PADAL :—" సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో ప్రభుత్వము పని ప్రారంభిస్తారా ! "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" We hope to to start the work early and to complete the work by 1952."

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JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" May I know, Sir, when such schemes are sanctioned whether the Government consider them on regional basis and linguistic developments also? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" We do not take into account regional considerations when we sanction schemes. As I have explained before, as and when schemes are ready, whatever may be the region, we consider them and take them up in hand."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know, Sir, how long after the report from the Collector had been received, the scheme was considered? Even after the receipt of the report, why should the Government take so much time to consider it? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" It is not possible to give the exact time. We cannot specify the time with regard to these schemes, as referred to by the hon. Member. Until we get all the information, it is not advisable to finalize a scheme in regard to expenditure."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Sir, it is already several months since it has been referred to the Collector. May I ask the Hon. the Minister to remind the Collector to send the report as early as possible and without further delay? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not agree with the hon. Member that it has taken several months since the reference was made. It was only recently that some specific reference was made to the Collector and as soon as the report is received, the scheme will be taken up and executed."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" The Hon. Minister said that regional considerations are not taken into account when schemes are considered. Is it not a fact, Sir, that if such things are done, namely, if schemes are sanctioned and executed as and when they come forward, there will be lopsided development in certain areas in this State? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" It may be so, Sir, but, as I have said, if there was any lop-sided development in certain areas, it will be set right ultimately. When a scheme is ready in a particular region, we take it up because, it is not right that we should wait till some other scheme is ready in some other region. So, Sir, as I said, as and when the schemes become ready, we take them up and execute them."

Free distribution of milk powder.

* 1030 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of milk powder received in December 1950, and January and February 1951 by the Government of Madras for free distribution; and

(b) the quantity allotted to Andhra districts?

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“(a) A quantity of 400,000 lbs. of skimmed milk powder was received from the UNICEF in December 1950. No stock of milk powder was received during January and February 1951.

(b) Of the 400,000 lbs. of milk powder received in December 1950, a quantity of 57,280 lbs. has been allotted to 16 Municipalities in Andhra districts. Also from the above 400,000 lbs., a quantity of 100,000 lbs. has been allotted to Indian Red-Cross Society for distribution through its branches in the State. The quantity assigned by the Indian Red-Cross Society to its branches in Andhra districts is not known.”

11-30 a.m. SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“It is stated in the answer that out of 400,000 lbs. of milk powder only 57,280 lbs. of milk powder were allotted to the Andhra districts. May I know, Sir, why such a small quantity has been allotted to the Andhra districts though there are twelve districts with a huge population there?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“Consistent with the demands made on the Government, the quantities distributed have been very fair.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“Sir, may I know whether the Government have satisfied themselves about the purity of this milk powder, whether it is safe to be given to children, how long it can be preserved and after what period it becomes unsafe as a food?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“It is fairly certain that this milk powder that is supplied to us is supplied after due consideration has been given to the safety of its administration. We are satisfied that nothing untoward has happened by the use of this powder.”

SRI P. NATESAN :—“May I know if this milk powder is supplied only to institutions or to the public at large also?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“There are certain directions to be observed by those who receive this powder. It is not a thing which can be given to anybody and everybody. It is a valuable drug that is given to us for proper distribution. The Government have been distributing it so far through people who can guarantee and account for proper distribution.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“May I know whether the 400,000 lbs. of milk powder have been given to us at random or whether it is based on the population of children in this State, and if so, whether in the allocation of the powder, justice has been done to the Andhra districts?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“I may assure the hon. Member that no statistics of children were taken into consideration with regard to the supply of the milk powder. This is a valuable drug, which if properly given would be of great use to the children of this State. That consideration was borne in mind when one lakh of pounds of the powder were allotted to the Andhra districts.”

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SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“It is only 57,280 lbs., Sir.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“Excuse me, Sir, it is half a lakh of pounds.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“May I know, Sir, whether the supply of this milk powder from the UNICEF has stopped from this year because the Hon. Minister said that no supply was received during January and February this year? Was the supply only for a limited period or are the Government still receiving supplies?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“We have no information, Sir. Whenever it is made available to us, we will gladly distribute it.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that there is black-market even in the distribution of this milk powder?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“Not to the knowledge of the Government, Sir.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“At present the milk powder is distributed to expectant and nursing mothers and children. When the Government receive further supplies of milk powder, will they see to it that some portion of it is also distributed to elementary school children in compulsory education areas?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“The distribution depends on the quantity of the powder we get. It is the intention of the Government to distribute it in the best possible way. Expectant mothers should be looked after as much as the children. We are very careful in seeing how best it can be distributed. We have taken such advice as may be necessary to see that the milk powder reaches those children who need it most.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“In view of the fact that the present distribution agencies are confined to urban areas, will the Government devise ways and means of seeing that the powder reaches the rural areas also where the poor people stand in need of it?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“It depends on the quantity at our disposal. When a sufficient quantity is available, the hon. Member may rest assured that the children of the rural areas will not be neglected.”

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—“If this free supply of milk powder is not made available to us in future for some reason or other, will the Government consider the desirability of getting a sufficient supply of this milk powder on their own account for distribution to the children?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“We have no factories to prepare this milk powder in this State. Therefore the demand cannot be met universally. It depends on the

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availability of the powder for distribution. When the powder is available, we will take such measures as are necessary to see that it is distributed to those that need it."

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—" May I know whether there is not a Government milk powder-producing factory in Madras? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" We have no such factory, Sir."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I know whether this 400,000 lb. of milk powder is a free supply or whether the Government paid anything for it and if so, how much? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" It is a free supply, Sir."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" May I know whether this Government have not got a factory in Madras which produces milk and whether the whole production of that factory is not distributed in Madras? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" We have got a factory which converts the milk powder into drinkable milk and distributes it in the City. We have no factory for manufacturing milk powder."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" The Hon. Minister for Health was pleased to state that the milk powder was a valuable drug. May I know the ingredients of that valuable drug? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The only ingredient of the milk powder is milk, Sir."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the milk powder distributed under the scheme to expectant mothers and children is doing good to them and whether, in view of the stoppage of further free supply of the powder in the months of January and February, the Government would pay for the powder themselves and get a supply of it and continue the distribution of the same to those persons who have been benefited by it? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I have already stated that we do not manufacture the milk powder. We shall be very glad to apply for the same to such sources wherefrom we can get it as freely as we have been able to get it so far."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know how long this milk can be used and what is the effect of this milk on the health of the children? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" It is only dry milk and it is quite as good as ordinary milk provided it is diluted sufficiently. It is distributed to those children that need it most."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" May I know, Sir, what is the quota for each district in the scheme of distribution of this milk powder? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I may tell the hon. Member that it is not distributed districtwar."

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SRI P. NATESAN :—" May I know if this milk powder is obtained by the Government placing an indent on the supplying authorities or whether the supplying authorities supply the powder free from time to time? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" It is certainly due to the kindness and courtesy of those authorities who have got the milk powder to spare. We are not yet rich enough to buy it."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" In view of the great injustice done to the Andhra area in allotting only 57,280 lb. out of 400,000 lbs., will the Government consider the desirability of allotting the future supplies of milk powder on a districtwar basis? May I also know what was the agency that was entrusted with the distribution of this powder? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" We do not go on a population basis at all in this matter. We give it to the needy people and those that need it most get it."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I am afraid my question has not been answered. My question was, if the Government are convinced of the beneficial effect of this supply of milk powder to expectant mothers and children, whether they have got a scheme of obtaining supplies of this milk powder from places where it is available and continue the distribution of the same to the people. I did not refer to any factory of the Government."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The Government have got as much milk powder as is available to them and it is being distributed properly and to their satisfaction. When more milk powder is available, it will also be distributed."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister what machinery he has got for checking the distribution of the milk powder by the various influential social organizations in the City of Madras? I am asking this question because milk powder is available in the market at black-market rates."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" We cannot control such availability of the milk powder. As a Government we have got the responsibility of distributing this stuff and we do it properly and judiciously to people who need it most. We distribute it to the children and they are getting it."

SRI V. JAGGA RAJU :—" Since there is talk of black-market in milk powder, will the Government entrust the distribution of it to organized co-operative societies in order to avoid black-marketing? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I am not able to follow the question of the hon. Member. He evidently thinks that the co-operative society can be substituted for other agencies for this black-marketing."

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SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI:—"I want to know whether this milk powder is not available for purchase by the Government, what is its cost per pound and whether it is not worth while for the Government to spend a few lakhs of rupees for purchasing this very important food."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The availability of the milk powder at the rates at which the Government could buy it is a matter for the consideration of the Government. If there is need for it, and there is the availability of the supply, the Government will certainly think over the matter."

Production of synthetic rice.

* 1031 Q.—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to organize the production of synthetic rice in this State either on a cottage industry basis or on a factory basis; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government intend to take in the matter and the amount set apart for this purpose?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—" (a) Not yet. " (b) Does not arise."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I know whether an experiment was not made in synthetic rice and samples of it were shown to the Food Council by Sri S. V. Ramamurthi and whether there are not big potentialities in this respect?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Yes, Sir. During the last meeting of the State Food Council, Dr. Subramanyam of the Food Research Institute spoke to us about synthetic rice. We also tested some samples during that meeting. But everything was left in the stage of further investigation of the possibility of manufacturing it economically so that it can be supplied to the people cheaply."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"May I know what is this synthetic rice, how it is manufactured and what are its ingredients?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"We have not gone into the matter in detail. The general idea is to have synthetic rice manufactured from tapioca and groundnut cakes."

11-45 a.m. BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Is it not a fact that the main problem before this country is how to augment the food resources? In view of the fact that synthetic rice is claimed to be more nutritious than ordinary rice and it can be produced in all areas, even in dry areas, and it is likely to solve our food problem to some extent at least, is it not the duty of the Government to examine this matter carefully and consult Sri S. V. Ramamurthi who is an expert in this matter and see whether we cannot organize it on a cottage industry basis?"

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Yes, Sir; the whole matter is under the consideration of the Government; we have not turned down this proposal; on the contrary, we are examining the proposal."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the report of a party given to no less a person than the Hon. President of the Indian Republic, that he tasted this synthetic rice and certified to its nutrition as well as good taste?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"We have also tasted it and found that its taste is quite good."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"As the Hon. Minister has said that he is examining this question of synthetic rice, may I know how this synthetic rice is going to solve the food problem, especially when it is prepared out of articles of food such as tapioca, etc.?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"The nutritious value will be quite different from what we get out of mere tapioca."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that he has stated it and found it all right, what need is there for his further investigation?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"The constant availability of the materials, how far this synthetic rice can be supplied and what will be the total quantity available to us—all these matters have to be examined."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Sir, in view of the importance of this question, will the Government take early steps to examine the matter and see whether they cannot start some factory for manufacturing synthetic rice, at least on a small cottage industry basis? I want the Government to examine the matter and see whether they cannot do something about it, at least experiment it as a cottage industry with a view to expand it afterwards, if necessary."

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Sir, that is being done."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"May I know whether Government have spent any money so far in experimenting on this matter, and what is the amount sanctioned or spent for the purpose?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"We have not spent any amount up to now, Sir."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Village panchayat courts and the village munsifs' courts in Nellore district.

93 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of village panchayat courts and the village munsifs' courts in the Nellore district;

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(b) the names of places where such courts are located and the average number of times the courts are held every week; and

(c) whether there are any reserved seats for the Harijans in the village courts?

A.—(a) There are 89 village panchayat courts and 728 village munsifs' courts in the Nellore district.

(b) A statement^a showing the names of places where such courts are located, except those that have ceased to function, is placed on the table of the House. These courts sit as often as the volume of business they have to conduct requires.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

Secondary and Higher grade teachers training course.

94 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received during this year for Teachers training for Secondary and Higher grades in the State, districtwar;

(b) the number rejected; and

(c) the stipends given to Secondary and Higher grade teachers respectively?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^b is laid on the table of the House.

(c) The rates of stipends for Secondary and Higher grade teachers are Rs. 18 and Rs. 12, respectively. The candidates undergoing training in institutions at Ootacamund are paid stipends at the special rate of Rs. 25 and Rs. 18 for Secondary and Higher grade, respectively.

Photo-stat system in the Original Side of the High Court.

95 Q.—JANAB B. POCKER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the system of taking copies by photograph has been introduced in the Original Side of the High Court, and if so, from what date and for what reasons;

(b) whether the Government have taken into consideration the reasons which made the Government to give up the system in the Registration Department before introducing such a system on the Original Side of the High Court; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this system of taking photographic copies is much more costly than manuscript or typed copies?

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 766-770 infra

^b Printed as Appendix II on page 771-772 infra.

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A.—(a) The photo-stat system of copying documents was introduced in the Original Side of the High Court from the 20th July 1948 for the following reasons:—

(1) There would be a great saving of time and labour and the delay in granting copies could be almost eliminated.

(2) A photo-stat copy would be a perfect copy disclosing all the features of the original in their true form.

(3) It would be possible to grant copies of wills or other documents written in languages for copying in which there was no provision.

(4) A copy made from a photographic copy of the original would be secondary evidence under section 63 of the Evidence Act, whereas a copy made from other certified copies would not be secondary evidence.

(5) Any old and damaged records of court which had to be preserved permanently could be preserved through photographic copies.

(b) The reasons for the abolition of the photo-stat system in the Registration Department do not hold good in the case of the High Court.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

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

II.—MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated 30th March 1951, from the Hon. Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council:—

(1) I transmit a copy of the following motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Council in respect of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1951) ’—

“ That the Bill be passed.”

(2) I transmit a copy of the following motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Council in respect of the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1951 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1951) ’—

“ That the Bill be passed.”

“ I have also to announce to the House that I have received a message, dated 31st March 1951, from the Hon. Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council—

“ I transmit a copy of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1950 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1950), as passed by the Council with the amendments set out in the annexure and signed by me for the concurrence of the Assembly.

[Mr. Speaker]

[2nd April 1951]

ANNEXURE.

Clause 5.

Omit item (vii).

Clause 11.

1. In new section 8, in sub-section (1), *add* the following at the end :—

“ or where the lands have not been assessed, three times the annual assessment payable in respect of similar lands of the same extent in the neighbourhood.”

2. In new section 8, in sub-section (3), *omit* the brackets and letter “ (a) ” at the commencement and the whole of clause (b).

3. In new section 8, *add* the following as sub-section (4) :—

“ (4) If any dispute arises as to the amount of fair rent payable under the foregoing provisions in respect of any dry land either the landlord or the tenant may apply to the Rent Settlement Authority for the determination of such amount, and on such application being made, the amount shall be determined by the Rent Settlement Authority in such manner as may be prescribed.”

Clause 15.

In new section 10, for the whole of the Explanation ending with the words “ of the Improvements Act ”, *substitute* the following :—

“ *Explanation.*—For the purposes of the foregoing proviso, the janmi's rights in the holding shall be valued—

(i) in the case of a kanam existing on the date of the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, at twenty times the excess of (a) the annual fair rent of the holding as payable on that date under that Act over (b) the annual assessment then payable thereon;

(ii) in the case of a kanam created after such commencement and before the date of the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, at twenty times the excess of (a) the annual fair rent of the holding as payable under the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, on the date of the kanam over (b) the annual assessment then payable thereon;

(iii) in the case of a kanam created on or after the date of the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, if and to the extent the kanam relates to wet land, at thirty times the excess of (a) the annual fair rent of the holding as payable on the date of the kanam under the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, as amended by the Amendment Act aforesaid, over (b) the annual assessment then payable thereon, and if and to the extent the kanam relates to garden or dry land, at twenty-five times such excess.”

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[Mr. Speaker]

Clause 20, item (vi).

In item (vi), *after* the second proviso, *add* the following proviso :—

“ Provided also that no suit for eviction on the ground specified in clause (5) or clause (6) shall be instituted except—

(a) in cases where the period of the lease has expired before the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, within one year from the date of such commencement and in every twelfth year thereafter, and

(b) in other cases within one year from the expiry of the period of the lease and in every twelfth year thereafter.”

Clause 36.

New section 44-A.

(i) Between the words “ a cultivating tenant ” and the words “ shall be entitled to continue on the holding as such ”, insert the words “ or the holder of a kudiyruppu ”, and

(ii) *after* the words “ applicable to a cultivating tenant ”, *add* the words “ or the holder of a kudiyruppu, as the case may be ”.

Clause 42.

In new section 52-A (1), for the whole of the explanation ending with the words “ of the Improvements Act ”, *substitute* the following :—

“ *Explanation.*—For the purposes of the foregoing proviso, the janmi's rights in the holding shall be valued—

(i) in the case of a transaction subsisting on the date of the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, at twenty times the excess of (a) the annual fair rent of the holding as payable on that date under that Act over (b) the annual assessment then payable thereon;

(ii) in the case of a transaction entered into after such commencement and before the date of the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, at twenty times the excess of (a) the annual fair rent of the holding as payable under the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, on the date of the transaction over (b) the annual assessment then payable thereon; and

(iii) in the case of a transaction entered into on or after the date of the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, if and to the extent the transaction relates to wet land, at thirty times the excess of (a) the annual fair rent of the holding as payable on the date of the transaction under the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, as amended by the Amendment Act aforesaid over (b) the annual assessment then payable thereon, and if and to the extent the transaction relates to garden or dry land, at twenty-five times such excess.”

[Mr. Speaker]

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2. In new section 52-A (2), add the following words at the end of the first sentence :—

“Of the Subordinate Judge's Court having jurisdiction over the area in which the holding is situate.”

3. To new section 52-B (1), add the following proviso :—

“Provided that no such order shall be passed without giving the landlord a reasonable opportunity either to cultivate such land himself or to lease it out for agricultural purposes.”

Clause 46.

Sub-clause (iii) (b).

In line 3 of the proviso, after the word “rent”, insert the words “or otherwise in respect of the tenancy”.

III.—USE OF THE WORD ‘POST-MORTEM’.

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“On a point of order, Sir. You have been pleased, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Let the hon. Member come to me; I must have a talk with him regarding the word ‘post-mortem’. I shall explain to him the matter and we shall take it up to-morrow, if necessary.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“Sir, I was not here when it was raised by the hon. Member; I want you to remember that I specifically said ‘post-mortem’ admiration for the administration of.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“That is allright; we shall take it up afterwards.”

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL, 1950 (L.C. BILL NO. 3 OF 1950).

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“Sir, with your permission, I beg to present the report* of the Select Committee on the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1950 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1950) and move—

‘That the Bill as approved by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.’

Sir, this is a Bill which was passed by the Legislative Council and sent to this House. When I introduced it in this House, I said it was more or less a cleaning of the Augean stables, because there have been a number of enactments during the last fifty years which have become out of use. They are enactments which have expired by efflux of time or been repealed on account of other enactments passed. For instance, the Moplah Outrageous Act could be cancelled by a notification, and Government have cancelled

* Printed as Appendix on page 773 infra.

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it by notification; but still that Act finds a place in the Statute Book. Similarly, there are about a hundred enactments which have become obsolete either by efflux of time or by non-use. In regard to certain other enactments, some verbal mistakes have been corrected; in some places, the singular has been used for the plural or plural for the singular; and we have now corrected such mistakes. Certain other amendments also have been made, for instance, wherever the word ‘Crown’ occurred, the word ‘Union’ has been substituted, and wherever ‘Province’ occurred, the word ‘State’ has been substituted. We examined such things and made a clean list of the Acts which are not necessary and of those which had to be amended. When the Bill came to this House, the hon. Member, Mr. Bhashyam, said: ‘There are a number of Acts put in here, we will have to examine and see whether the right thing has been done’ and so he suggested that a Select Committee might be appointed to go into the Bill. We appointed a Select Committee including the hon. Members, Sri Bhashyam and Sri Viswanatham, and the Select Committee sat on two or three occasions and went through the whole list, and it found there was nothing wrong in the Bill as passed by the Council, and so it recommended to the Assembly that the Bill be taken up and passed. There is nothing new in the Bill. As I said it contains Acts which have exhausted themselves, and which are unnecessary, and we have also carried out some grammatical corrections wherever necessary. That is the Bill before the House, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Motion moved—

‘That the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1950 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1950), as approved by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.’”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the motion before the House. Although the book containing this Repealing and Amending Bill is a voluminous document, when we went through the whole matter, we found that it was a very simple Bill. The Government have brought it forward in order to do away with obsolete and unwanted Acts which have no force at all and are now practically dead. Such Bills have been brought forward in the House of Commons from time to time. In the House of Commons in England, certain ancient laws were in force up to a few years ago; for instance, they had a law in force which stated that if a man married a woman who wore a high-heeled shoe or if a woman attracted a man by using cosmetics, scents, etc., that would be an offence. There were such laws in ancient England, and it was only recently that they brought forward a repealing Act and repealed such laws. There was another law saying that no one should read newspapers on Sundays; but people have been reading, in these modern days, newspapers even on Sundays. So, that law also was repealed recently. In the House of Commons it is called ‘pruning legislation’, and it is intended to do away with obsolete laws. Government even appointed a Select Committee for this purpose, although I thought it was not necessary. The Select Committee met on two occasions and they have made some suggestions; and

[Begum Sultan Mir. Amiruddin] [2nd April 1951]

those suggestions are not of very great importance. The amendments that have been made are only verbal in nature such as the substitution of 'State' for 'Province' and 'Union' for 'Crown' wherever they occurred. I am sure the House will accord its support to this measure."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1950 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1950), as approved by the Select Committee be taken into consideration '."

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will now put the clauses, one by one."

Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 1 and the first and second Schedules and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I move—
' That the Bill be passed into law. '."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1950 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1950), be passed into law. '."

The motion was carried, and the Bill was passed into law.

(2) THE MADRAS CITY POLICE AND PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1951 (L.A. BILL NO. 6 OF 1951).

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras City Police and Places of Public Resort (Amendment) Bill,* 1951 and move—

' That the Bill be taken into consideration at once. '."

Sir, this is a very simple Bill. There have been complaints from various sources and some of us by practical experience also felt that smoking in cinema theatres and closed dramatic performances, during the time when the performances were going on, has been a nuisance to people who are not accustomed to smoking, and even in cases where people were accustomed to smoking, it was felt that smoking by a large number of people in closed cinema theatres would be a nuisance. So, Government issued an order by which they said a condition might be inserted in the licence given to cinema theatre owners and other theatre owners, that during the time of the performance, smoking should not be allowed. Government however insisted that compulsion should be limited for the time being to the matinee performances, because during the matinee performances, all the doors have to be closed, and a request could be made to the patrons to smoke only during the other performances. So, such a condition was put into the licence. But the licensees found it impossible to enforce the condition because they found that if a person did smoke, the licensee had no power to eject him from the performance. It was only one of the terms for the licence and

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 2nd January 1951.

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the licensee himself could not be punished for any offence which he has not committed. So, the Commissioner of Police brought it to the notice of Government that the condition put into the licence could not be enforced and that is why this Bill has been brought forward now. It prevents smoking in cinema theatres and other theatres during the time of the show and thirty minutes before the show and thirty minutes after the termination of the show or entertainment, except of course where smoking is part of the entertainment itself. Power is given to the licensee to prevent such smoking, and if it is not obeyed, the licensee is being given the power to request a policeman to eject the person smoking, and if he refuses to go out, he can be charged for an offence for which he may be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. This is only a matter in which we want to cater to the convenience and comforts of the people who do not smoke, and also even in the case of the people smoking to prevent all people in a closed cinema or dramatic performance from smoking together and causing a nuisance. They may of course go out and smoke, or they may smoke during the brief intervals. We are only taking power now to notify that such and such things should not be done at such and such performances—that is all. For instance, we may say that smoking should not be done during matinee performances as now, or we may say that during night performances, if smoking is to be done, it should be only when all the doors are open, or some such thing. By this Bill we are only taking the power to notify all these things."

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA :—" On a point of information, Mr. Speaker. I want to know whether this Bill would definitely prohibit the conductors, the drivers and the passengers, from smoking inside the buses even though it is now written in the buses ' smoking is strictly prohibited '."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I may tell the hon. Lady Member that this is an amendment to the City Police Act and to the Places of Public Resort Act, and not an amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act. This can apply only to theatres where cinema or dramatic performances are held. If smoking is to be prevented in the buses, it is a matter connected with the licences issued under the Motor Vehicles Act, and action should be taken under an amending Bill to the Motor Vehicles Act, and not under this Bill."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras City Police and Places of Public Resort (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once. '."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very sad thing to note that our State is fast becoming a Welfare State only in the matter of passing legislation. It is no use merely passing legislation to make the people moral without having the proper background for it and without proper public opinion behind them. I for one should think that it is high time they stop doing such a thing. The most important thing is to see how far the

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legislation they pass will be made effective. Sir, we have passed certain laws in this House. For instance, take the Prohibition Act, the Zamindari Act and the Panchayats Act. Of course, these Acts have been passed with laudable objects and they have made some of the Ministers immortal. The Hon. Chief Minister can very well be proud of saying that in his time such important legislative measures have been passed. But, we ask him, how far these legislations have gone to help the people of the State and how far they have been effective? No doubt, they have passed the Acts with the best of motives and the best of intentions. There is this snag also in this particular Bill. Only two days ago it appeared in the papers that in the Madras State the consumption of tobacco was the highest of all the States in India. Instead of passing this legislation and empowering the police constable or the cinema proprietor to eject a man who is smoking inside the cinema hall, is it not possible to see that proper cinema halls are constructed with proper ventilation and with all modern contrivances where smoking may be allowed and at the same time not much harm is done to the public who resort to such places? It looks as if they do not like cinemas, sight-seeing, racing or dancing. Our Government and the Members of the Cabinet seem to be obsessed with some half-baked ideas and they do not consider the finer aspects of life at all. There is no public opinion behind this legislation and especially when smoking is a danger neither to the State nor to public health, it is not proper on the part of the Government to interfere in a matter like this. It is a very simple matter. It is not proper to legislate on strictly private matters which are not the concern of the State and they should think twice before bringing forward such legislation. Now, Sir, coming to details, we have seen what powers have been taken by the Ministry and this Government under the present Chief Minister under the legislation they have passed. They do not merely say they have passed this or that legislation. They give powers to the Police because they have taken such powers. They can also exempt cinema theatres say in Krishna or Madurai district under the powers vested in them under this Bill. I ask, why this vast power in their hands? After all people will be coming up to the Government and troubling them for exempting this cinema and that. Since it is power that corrupts, they should not take such vast powers. They should not also have power to notify. For instance, in the case of the Zamindari legislation which was passed long ago, notification was issued only long after it was passed; in the case of the Panchayats Act the notification was issued only yesterday and in the case of the Betting Tax Act, so far no notification has been issued, but we find only that the time has been extended and instead of coming to the Legislature every year asking for extension, the Hon. Chief Minister has extended it by two years and I do not know whether it is going to be implemented at all. I can understand it if in the case of this particular legislation, they fix some places and notify them saying that it will take effect from to-day or to-morrow. No, they do not do like that. Since they have a large majority behind them, they simply come forward with the legislation and say that sometime hence they may notify certain

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villages and certain cinema halls. It is all because they have this road-roller majority. Whatever it may be, why not they get out of this system and this mentality? In fact, no section is specific; they simply say there seems to be some trouble in smoking and that it is likely to affect people and therefore let smoking be stopped and let somebody be authorized. The implementation of this law is impossible in practice. There can of course be no objection to smoking, but there is objection to smoking during the matinee shows. There is in fact already a law prohibiting smoking during matinee shows when all the doors and windows are closed. But yet we know that people are illicitly drinking and smoking. I know in certain English cinema houses, people are taking drinks, keeping bottles under the chairs."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Drinking? "

SRI K. RAJARAM NAYUDU :—" Drink in pictures? "

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Sir, they are scenes of drinking even in cinema shows, even though power is given to Government to stop it. Again, there is power given to the proprietor to stop smoking, yet it is going on even in matinee shows. So, Sir, instead of trying to see how far the powers which are already there are implemented, they simply come forward with this legislation. Sir, there are people who are accustomed to smoke, just as the Hon. Ministers are accustomed to a lot of things. Are they going to stop all that now? Is it possible to restrain human nature and the habits of people at the age of 40 or 50, after a long time? You ask people to mend their habit. I say, it is impossible to ask people to stop their habit at 12 or 1 o'clock in the night. There will always be people preferring to bypass such a law than follow it. However much a law is beneficial, especially when there are more than 50 per cent of the people who are not likely to follow it, it is better this Government think twice before coming forward with such legislation, than merely having it on the Statute Book. No doubt, it is to the credit of the Government to pass such a law, but in implementing it the Government should be careful to see that at least 90 per cent of the people are likely to honour it. It is, of course, easy to pass legislation and convert any Government into a Welfare State or to ask people not to do this or that, but the most important thing is, what percentage of the people will follow it and how far it will be implemented in practice. Even though the Hon. Law Minister is innocent in regard to this matter and this Bill also looks innocent, it is not going to help the cinema-goers. It will be seen that even to-day in the matinee shows nobody is following it. In future also, I am sure 90 per cent of the people are not going to care for it and even the cinema proprietors will only be anxious not to antagonise their patrons. Of course, there may be some cases and people will be fined. It is better therefore to devise some other method than pass such a law which cannot be implemented at all."

* MR. B. W. BATCHELOR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Government have to be congratulated on their solicitude for the welfare of the people of the State. After all, it is not possible

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to drink in a cinema, though some friends may say it is; and now in the future, it will be impossible to smoke. The hon. Member Mr. Abdul Salam has made out a case that the better way to stop a nuisance of this sort will be to insist on ventilation. There is also the case for another point of view. I am myself practically a non-smoker. But, besides smoking to which I object, I object to people who chew strongly scented sweets in cinema houses. I would suggest to the Hon. Minister to take powers under this Bill to include the prohibition of the eating of strongly scented sweets in cinemas. Then, there is also the question of people who chew tobacco. I see nothing in this Bill to prevent a man chewing tobacco, as opposed to smoking. As a matter of fact, it is a very objectionable habit. I put it to the Hon. Minister that he might include that also. I need not go any further. Of course, there are some people who spit in cinemas but I have not seen the police people throw out people for this offence, though we know, it is, of course an offence against hygiene. When all is said and done, the Police seem to have a lot of additional burden thrust upon them and it is a case for the consideration of the Hon. Minister opposite that they should not be over-burdened, otherwise it may be said that the distinction between the Welfare State and the Police State is beginning to be very narrow indeed."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Hon. the Law Minister on having brought forward this Bill as it is most essential in a Welfare State. Any Member who has had occasion to go into a cinema hall, especially when the doors are closed, knows that he cannot get rid of the smell of smoke coming from his clothes, shirt and dhoti, until the whole thing is washed afresh. There is no gainsaying the fact that it is a hindrance to others. It may be there are persons who are habituated to smoking and therefore non-smoking should not be insisted upon too much. But, at the same time, they should also grant that when once they enter a public cinema house, they have not only to look to their own comforts and convenience, but also to the comforts and convenience of the congregation that is assembled there.

" The other point that I want to stress is, the Government should not only prevent smoking in respect of the two shows, as suggested by the Hon. Minister, but they should also see that smoking is prohibited on all occasions inside a cinema house. There could be no objection to people going outside the cinema house during intervals or at other times and having their smoke. But when once they come into it, they should see that they do not disturb others, apart from the question of cleanliness, hygiene and public health. I would therefore suggest to those friends who want to smoke, to give it up in the interests of the public that are gathered and in their own interest, so that the suffocation caused by smoking may not affect their respiration and thereby render themselves liable to many diseases.

" Then, Sir, I would like to answer one point raised by the hon. Gentleman, Mr. Salam. He went out of the way and said

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that the Hon. Minister might give exemption to certain theatres. The Government only take power to exempt particular classes of entertainments and not exempt all cinemas or particular shows and they only want to make a distinction between classes of entertainments. They only want to see that in regard to particular classes of entertainments, smoking is prohibited so that it may not cause inconvenience to the public. I therefore wholeheartedly support the Bill and commend it to the acceptance of the House."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I cannot reply adequately to the hon. Gentleman, Mr. Gopalaswami and Members of his way of thinking. Unfortunately they belong to the 18th century, though they are born in the 20th century. Days have changed and they have to adjust themselves to changed circumstances. I entirely sympathize with the Hon. Minister for Law for bringing forward this enactment just to protect certain people against other sections of the people. It is a question of smokers and non-smokers. But I cannot understand the logic of the Hon. Minister for Law and also of his good supporters and to-day particularly, the hon. Member, Mr. Gopalaswami. You know, Sir, even Members of the Assembly, after sitting here for about half-an-hour or three-quarter of an hour, go out invariably with your permission, and have some smoke. Unfortunately, a majority of the Members have got accustomed to this habit and there is no escape from it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" A majority of the Members? "

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" I mean a good number of Members, barring perhaps old people like hon. Member Mr. Ismail Sahib and some Ministers. One thing, I would like to say is, although the Government and particularly the Hon. Minister for Law, may take credit that in the course of the five years period, they have brought in a number of enactments and put them on the Statute Book, I think, they have done the worst thing as far as this is concerned.

" Our State, Sir, is suffering from too much of legislation and even a person of the standing of Dr. John Matthai, the other day said that this State of Madras is suffering from too much of legislation. There is another aspect of the matter: the Government must first of all consider whether it is practicable. Certainly, the Government want to protect one set of people against the others. Sir, smoking in cinema houses has been going on for the last so many decades and there is no point in the Government trying to enact a Bill of this nature. You have to see how far it is practicable. Supposing I am found smoking and I am warned, I shall just drop off my cigarette and there will be no more work for the policeman. But supposing some four or five rowdies begin to smoke and do not heed the warning, the men have to be dragged out and the show has to be stopped."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The show is not closed."

12-15
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JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" But, Sir, the consequences of the thing will be that the show will have to be stopped and it need not be stated in so many words in the Bill itself. If such people make it a point to smoke at a particular show, even if one or two policemen get into the theatre, they may not be able to throw them out and there may be a possibility of their being roughly handled. If a small number of people in the four-anna or eight-anna galleries smoke, the police will have to be on the alert always for offenders and if they smoke, they will have to get into the theatre every now and then and what will be the position of those who had paid for the entertainment? They will not be in a position to enjoy the entertainment. It is true, Sir, that when one smokes, some other person may not like it. There are many things like that. My hon. Friend, Mr. Batchelor, was perfectly right in objecting to the habit of chewing tobacco in cinema houses and other places of public resort. I have myself experienced the awful smell of a particular type of tobacco of the Guntur district—I do not mean any disparagement to that district but that is what my hon. Friend Mr. Salam told me. In that case, Sir, is it not logical that the Hon. Law Minister should bring in an amendment saying that while a picture is going on, chewing of betels or tobacco is prohibited. I have another instance, Sir. Last year, I went to a picture house with the Leader of the Opposition and there he just took a pinch of snuff and for ten minutes, I could not see the picture and even here I do not know, Sir, whether the Secretary or hon. Member Mr. Hameed Khan gets his eyes affected in a like manner." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" He is not taking it openly here."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" I do not want to say anything against my own leader; I only stated it as an example and I am not blaming him for it and you have been also very helpful, Sir, to say that while smoking is not allowed in the House, snuffing . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That thing too I do not allow. I do not allow the hon. Member or anybody to take snuff in the House; it is wrong. But he perhaps does it stealthily."

JANAB ABDUL HAMED KHAN :—" What is the practice in the House of Commons, Mr. Speaker? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Mr. Chamberlain was a snuffer and what he used to do was like this. Whenever he wanted to take a pinch, he used to drop his handkerchief and while leaning down in order to pick it up, he used to snuff. He used to do like that. As I said, it is out of order to snuff here."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :—" Is it Neville Chamberlain or Austen Chamberlain, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" He is Joseph Chamberlain, father of Neville Chamberlain, the war-time Premier of England."

SRI K. BRAHMANANDAM REDDI :—" Though snuffing is prohibited, under the pretext of picking up a handkerchief, a person

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is able to take his pinch: in more or less the same way, I wish to know whether it is permissible for anybody to smoke without the smoke coming up if it is possible."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the hon. Member wanted, he could have raised a point of order saying that an hon. Member is taking his pinch."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" I am very sorry, Sir, that by stretching my point too much, I have put my own leader in a very unenviable position. But bear with me, Sir, when I say that so far as I know, he is incapable of making any good speech without his pinch of snuff. (Laughter.) It is a habit, and I want to bring to the kind notice of the Hon. the Law Minister that for a good number of people like us, who have cultivated this habit of smoking, it is impossible to sit in a cinema hall or a theatrical performance for two hours without having a smoke. Instead of bringing in such things, which are, at any rate for the time being enthusiastically supported by Members on the other side, I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to devote his attention to better things like the question of food and clothing. I know the hon. Gentleman Sri Pattabhiraman feels like that. But let me tell you, Sir, that there are people who would rather give up going to a cinema than sit there for two hours without having a smoke. Let me take the practical side of the question, Sir. Supposing in a gallery there are some people like that and if they wish to get out for purposes of smoking, it may be possible that every ten or fifteen minutes one or two will be going out and it can well be imagined what nuisance it will be to the others who are sitting in the galleries. There will be others there who will begin to object these frequent goings out and comings in and it will all lead to so many difficulties.

" There is the other thing, Sir. Our police have got too many things for which they have to be responsible. What will be the position if this legislation is passed? In the City of Madras, there are about 35 cinema houses and apart from the usual bandobast arrangements we have at present, the Hon. the Law Minister should provide in the rules to be framed asking the Home Minister, our good Premier, to send another batch of a dozen or so constables to each cinema house; and what is the duty? It will be the 'smoking duty.' Who will pay for it? Will the cinema proprietors pay for it or will it be arranged by the Government themselves? Therefore, I would wish very much that the Government drop the Bill and leave it to the people to adjust. Even now, Sir, the practice is that in the matinee shows, they put up the 'No smoking' board whether there is an Act or not but complications which I have mentioned will occur if we extend it to the other shows. It may be based on annoyance to others but in that way so many things occur and people try to adjust by give and take. Sir, I do not see any reason for the Hon. the Law Minister to go forward with this Bill and I strongly oppose this measure. Even if the Leader of the Opposition supports it, I am sorry that on this issue, I will have to oppose it."

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JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to make any observations about your ruling on snuffing but I wish to state a point or two about the merits of the Bill. Smoking may be a bad thing or it may be a good thing but as has been pointed out, it is the job of the social worker to see that it is prohibited; it will be a good thing if the Congress party takes up the matter and influences public opinion to give up the practice of smoking if they think that it is bad. It seems rather strange if legislation is brought with a view to prohibit smoking in particular places. Even if it is urged by the Government that apart from the question of the habit of smoking being good or bad, they have brought it with a view to ensure the safety of the theatres and of the members of the public who attend entertainments, I do not think it is called for. I was not here when the Hon. the Minister for Law introduced the Bill and I do not know whether he made out a case for bringing forward the Bill by giving facts and figures to show that the measure was necessary. I do not know whether in recent years cinemas have been endangered on account of smoking and whether the danger has increased so abnormally as to justify the introduction of a measure of this nature. Of course some people might not have liked it previously and they may not like it now but, Sir, the practice of smoking in public gatherings is an accepted practice all over the world; and particularly when they go for an entertainment, you should not compel people who are in the habit of smoking to give it up by a piece of legislation and as I pointed out, Sir, that is really the job of the social workers and missionaries. If, however, it is pointed out by the Government that in recent years, danger from fires to theatres and places of entertainment has increased, then there may be a case for legislation but I do not think the Government have made out such a case. Under such circumstances, I suggest that they may defer this piece of legislation.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me at the outset assure the House that I am neither entirely against nor in favour of this measure and I shall make my point clear. It is good if we prevent smoking in public places like cinema houses and in our country, many will welcome it. But in bringing it about, the Government must have an idea of how it is prevented in western countries. In western countries, there are certain cinema houses where smoking is not allowed and even in London, I have seen cinema houses with the board ‘Smoking allowed’. It is allowed in certain cinemas and it is not allowed in others and I do not think that smoking is prohibited in all the cinema houses. Even in railway carriages, smoking is not prohibited in certain carriages as there are separate smoking compartments to which any passenger can go and have a smoke and return to his compartment wherein smoking is not permitted. Thus there are smoking and non-smoking compartments. Without making provision for such arrangements if we bring in legislation saying that smoking in cinemas and theatres is not allowed, it will be a hardship to many

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people who are accustomed to smoke. I know, Sir, the Hon. Minister was a terrible smoker but on account of his great will power, he gave it up in a minute, dropping off the last stub saying ‘No more of this hereafter’. But we cannot expect such a sort of thing from other ordinary people and it will not be possible for them to stop it in a minute. It will be a very difficult thing if we penalise smoking.”

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA :—“ But it is a nuisance.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ It is indeed a nuisance to ladies, because our ladies do not smoke but if we go to the Andhra, things are different and we see every lady smokes there. (Inter-ruption.) We cannot say the ladies do not smoke, even though hon. Member Mr. Jaggaraju here says, they do not smoke. I have seen a number of ladies in the Telugu districts smoking. No doubt some of our ladies on this side, I mean, modern ladies, smoke cigarettes. Therefore, though some of our women do smoke, we cannot altogether say, the entire womenfolk do smoke. So I want the Government to consider this aspect of the case and not bring in a hasty legislation. It is true we have to bring in progressive legislation. But small Bills like this, which are not of national importance, should not be rushed through the House and passed. Of course, I was also a party to some of those legislations brought in this House and passed here like the Animal and Birds Sacrifices Prohibition Act and so on. When we go to our villages, some people say we have done a wise thing in passing this legislation prohibiting sacrifices of animals and birds, but at the same time it should be said, there are many villages where the Harijans and backward classes cannot get on without this kind of sacrifice. Therefore, these people will be unnecessarily dragged into Court. With regard to the Anti-Bigamy Bill, I was one who supported that legislation. It is true there are not very many people with more than one wife. Still I do not see any reason why we should penalise anyone who happens to have two or more wives. The Government, no doubt have been bringing some very progressive legislation, like the Abolition of Zamindaris, which will have the effect of improving the economic life of the tenants. I request Government to concentrate on measures like that and not Bills like these. I request Government not to be hasty in this legislation. Of course, I do not say, the Bill is entirely wrong. I would agree if Government restrict prohibiting smoking in some cinemas, say, Tamil cinemas, to which theatres our ladies go. I only say prohibition of smoking should not be *in toto*. It should not be applied to all cinemas. Or let Government have it prevented half here and half there, that is, half in English cinemas and half in Tamil cinemas. This is all I have to say.”

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this innocent Bill has given rise to more smoke than was expected, and after hearing the hon. Gentleman Mr. Salam's speech, I felt it my duty to support the Government. His speech was more a confession of ignorance, a confession of utter failure to perceive things,

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which he could have seen with his own eyes. It is not in the spirit of crusading or in the spirit of preaching morals, that this Bill is being sought to be introduced. I would like to impress on hon. Members of this House that it is not because Government are anxious to make the people more and more just-minded that they bring this legislation. It is because people think that licence and liberty are one and the same thing. If anybody, to-day goes to a cinema theatre, not in the city but in the mufassal, he will see that the screen on which the film is being exhibited, is being blinded by a smoke-screen caused by the cloud of smoking. Because of this, one is not able to see the picture, and there is discomfort to the people inside the theatre. There is no use of comparing with cinemas in the western countries. For, what is the atmosphere there; and what is the atmosphere here? More especially during matinee shows, one should consider the atmosphere inside the theatre. Already when the doors of the theatre are closed during matinee shows, the atmosphere inside the theatre is hot and stuffy. To add to it, if the people inside smoke also, the atmosphere becomes suffocating. So, it is not on moral grounds this Bill is being brought forward now; it is not to preach gospel that this Bill is being brought forward. The hon. Gentlemen Mr. Salam and Mr. Raza Khan may be very good smokers, and so it is they oppose this Bill. Or it may be, the hon. Gentleman Mr. Salam is smoking a very good cigarette, hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan may be smoking the 'Players' and not the ordinary beedi or cheroot, which emits a very bad smell."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" I am not smoking Players but Gold Flake." (Laughter.)

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—" Whatever be the brand of the cigarette the hon. Member is using, I presume it is not the lowest brand of cigarette. Then, Sir, some Members said that there must be provision of separate rooms in theatres where people can go and smoke. I do not think, if the picture is interesting, people will be prepared to go and smoke in the room set apart for that purpose; they would be prepared to forego smoking or put it off for half an hour or one hour. But, Sir, see what actually happens in our theatres to-day. A number of our ladies who attend theatres are puzzled by the discomfort caused by the smoking of persons who sit before them or behind them; for they smoke and puff smoke just in their faces; they are helpless. We have seen several such instances, done purposely by people with a mischievous tendency. Our women are not able to move from there; they are not able to make any complaint; and so they are forced to put up with the discomfort. Some people out for mischief take advantage of this licence and cause nuisance to the public. So is it not the duty of the Government to put a stop to this nuisance to the public. So it is not in the spirit of preaching morals or to preach the gospel of morals this Bill is brought forward by the Government. It is to provide comfort for the public, which is now absent due to the action of a ten per cent of the population, out for sheer mischief. I do not say a man should not smoke; but I

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say, a man may smoke, but his smoking should not be a nuisance to others. I have liberty to smoke, but it should not be confused with the licence to smoke in the public. It is only to bring home this, this Bill is brought forward. I hope the hon. Gentleman, Mr. Salam, who spoke about this legislation as a hasty legislation and who said that this legislation is going to be another feather to mark the achievements of the Congress Party, will see, if he goes to a picture in the mufassal, not for the six o'clock or nine o'clock shows, but for the matinee shows, that not one smokes, for people are willing to abide by the general request not to smoke. But there is a necessity for this legislation because there are some people who are there in the theatre out to create mischief. Then, after all what is this Bill asking people to do? The person who smokes is asked to clear out of the theatre. It is said by some that to enforce this law, more Police constables would have to be stationed in the theatres. I may tell them, there are already some constables posted in each theatre. It is already obligatory on the proprietor of the theatre to post some Police constables during the shows. This legislation empowers them to ask the smoking persons inside the theatre to clear out of the theatre. There will be a number of people in favour of this legislation, more especially among those who see cinemas. Our ladies would bless us for this legislation. It is no argument to say that we should copy the position in western countries. As I said before, a man has a liberty to smoke but it should not be confused with the licence to smoke in the public."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, as was expected, this Bill has given rise to a big storm among those who are addicted to smoking. (Laughter.) Sir, I am afraid they have not understood the view point of the Government. The main reason for which the Government have brought forward this Bill is to safeguard the health of those who go to the cinema. When the health suffers, diseases set in. It is in the cinema theatre we come in contact with all sorts of diseases. Because the atmosphere there, particularly on account of smoking, has become bad, and that is why most people are afflicted with cold while attending cinema, and this is more marked in the case of habitual cinema goers. That is one of the reasons I am not going to the cinema. Sir, I welcome this Bill from the point of view of public health. But I am afraid that the Government may not be able to enforce this measure effectively on account of the fact that there are people like the young men behind me who will violate the law. In England and other western countries, things are quite different. The people there respect and obey the law. They are imbued with a sense of civic consciousness which is wanting in this State. The people here look after only their own comfort and convenience; what the law is immaterial to them. I do not see why a hue and cry should be raised over this Bill. You, Mr. Speaker, do not allow the hon. Members to smoke in the House. They have to sit here for hours together. But they are not raising a hue and cry."

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JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ We leave the House now and then.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Smokers can leave the cinema hall. After all, the cinema shows last only for a couple of hours, and within the couple of hours there is an interval. Smokers can go out during the interval, have a puff and come back. In the interests of their own health, smokers should put a curb or restraint on themselves and not be smoking every minute of their life. I support this measure. My only fear is that the Government may not be able to enforce it effectively. In a cinema house, there is a big crowd of people. When it becomes dark, the smokers can quietly put their head down and smoke. Many people do that. There may be a tussle between the Policemen and those who violate the law.

“ Reference was made to ladies. There are some fashionable ladies who are addicts to smoking as there are among men.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ That is good.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ The hon. Member wants the ladies to follow in his own path. It is neither good for men nor for women. Some ladies smoke one cigarette in a day. Men have to provide them the necessary money to buy cigarettes.” (Laughter.)

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ There are chain-smokers among ladies.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ This Bill will cause hardship not only to men but also to women. But happily the women are only a few. A majority of our women have not taken to this habit. Smoking has become a habit with a large number of men. As was said on the floor of the House, the acreage under tobacco has increased tremendously. Even youngsters have taken to smoking beedies. The Government should prohibit smoking, especially by youngsters, as it is a nuisance and is most injurious to health and well-being. Legislation to prevent juvenile smoking is more essential than a Bill of this nature.

“ The Government have taken an omnibus power to grant exemption to whomsoever they like. I do not see why they should not frame rules and indicate which sort of cinemas should be exempt from the operation of this Act. The Government have taken a vast power of exemption in almost every Bill. I object to their taking the power of exemption. In order to satisfy the smokers, I think it will be better if the Government allow smoking at least in a few cinema shows. That is all they can do for the smokers.”

* SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL :—“ கணம் அக்ரொசுதிபதி அவர்களே! இந்த ஒரு சிறு திருத்தப் பிரேரேபணையை நான் ஆதரித்து இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் பேசுகின்றேன். இந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு சின்ன திருத்தத்திற்கு சில ஆகேஷன்கள் கூட இருக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம் இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் இந்தச் சட்டமாவது எல்லோரையும் நான் பூராவும் சிகரட்டோ, பீடியோ குடிக்கக் கூடாது என்று தடுக்கவில்லை.

[2nd April 1951] [Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal]

பொதுப்பெயரான ஒரு இடத்தில் அதாவது பலவிதமான அபிப்பிராயங்கள் உடைய மக்கள் வந்து கூடுகின்ற இடங்களில் இந்த மாதிரியாக சிகரட்டு குடிக்கும் (சங்கையை தடை செய்ய வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம் தான். பார்க்கப் போனால் இந்தச் சட்டம் சினிமாக்கொட்டைகளில் சிகரட்டு குடிக்கக் கூடாது என்று தான் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தச் சட்டத்திற்கு முன்பே இப்போது பலவிதமான பிரயாணிகள் பிரயாணம் செய்யும் பஸ்களில் ‘Smoking Prohibited’ என்று போட்டிருப்பது தெரியும். கொஞ்ச நாள் முன்புல்லாம் பஸ்களில் பிரயாணம் செய்கிறவர்கள் புகை பிடிக்காமலேயே இருந்தார்கள். இப்போது ஒன்றிரண்டு பேர்கள் பஸ்களில் கூட புகைப் பிடிக்கிறார்கள். (K. T. கோசலராம் :—“ யார் சொன்னார்கள் ? ”) இதை நானே பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். அனேகமாக நான் பஸ்களில் நான் பிரயாணம் செய்வது வழக்கம். அவ்வாறு பஸ்களில் போகும்போது தான் இரண்டொரு சமயம் சில பேர்கள் புகை பிடிப்பதை நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். இப்போது இந்தத் திருத்தச் சட்டத்தினால் இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று மணி நேரம் தான் சினிமா நடக்கும்போது அந்தக் கொட்டையில் புகை பிடிக்கக் கூடாது என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு மூன்று மணி நேரம் புகை பிடிக்காமல் இருப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமென்று நினைப்பது ரொம்பத் தவறான காரியமாகும். அப்படி மூன்று மணி நேரமும் சும்மா இருக்க முடியாது என்று எண்ணுகிறவர்கள் இடைவெளி நேரத்தில் வெளியே போய் குடித்து விட்டு வரலாம், ஏனென்றால் இப்படி கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக புகை பிடிப்பதை நிறுத்தினால் தான் நாளைவில் புகை பிடிப்பதையே நிறுத்துவதற்கு சாதகமாக இருக்கும். ஆகையால் தான் நான் இந்தத் திருத்தப் பிரேரேபணையை முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஆனால் இந்தத் திருத்தச் சட்டத்தை ஸ்ரீ கோசலராம், ரஜாகான் போன்றவர்கள் எதிர்க்கலாம். ஸ்ரீ கோசலராம் அவர்கள் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை ஆகேஷிக்க முடியாது. ஏனென்றால் அவர் சர்க்கார் மெம்பர். கவர்மெண்டு பக்கத்திலிருந்துகொண்டே அவர் இதை அகேஷிக்க முடியாது. ஜனா ரஜாகான் அவர்கள் சினிமாக்கொட்டையில் புகை மாதிரித்தான் பிடிக்கிறார்களா? பொடி போடுகிறார்களே! புகையிலையை வாயில் போட்டு மெல்லுகிறார்களே! அவைகளை எல்லாம் நிறுத்தினால் புகை பிடிப்பதையும் நிறுத்துங்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அனுவசியமாக எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் இஸ்மெயில் அவர்கள் ஒரு நிமிஷ நேரம் கூட பொடி போடாமல் இருக்க மாட்டார் என்ற விஷயத்தையும் கொண்டு வந்து பகுத்தப்பட்டது. ஒரு மனிதன் கட்டுப்பாடேயில்லாமல் மனம் போனபடி எல்லா காரியத்தையும் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று அவசியமில்லை. சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்துவிட்டது என்றால்கூட பேச்சு சுதந்திரம், பிரசார சுதந்திரம், எழுத்து சுதந்திரம் என்று எந்த சுதந்திரம் வழங்கப் பட்டாலும்கூட எல்லா சுதந்திரமும் சில கட்டுப்பாட்டுடன் இருந்தால் தான் அந்த சுதந்திரங்கள் நீடித்து பயன் தரத்தக்கதாய் விளங்கும். அவ்வாறு இஸ்லாமியர் போனால் சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்து விட்டது. எந்தக் கட்டுப்பாடும் இருக்கக் கூடாது என்றால் அப்பறம் மனிதன் மிருகத்தன்மையுடைய வஞ்சு மாறி, பகுத்தறிவற்றவனுடைய செய்கைகளை விடுத்து மிருகத்திற்கும் இவனுக்கும் வித்தியாசம் இல்லாதவனாகி விடுவான். ஆகையால் தான் சமூகத்தில் வாழும் ஒவ்வொரு மனிதனும் சமூக நன்மைக்காக விதிக்கப்பட்ட சில கட்டுப்பாடுகளுக்கு கீழ் படிந்தேயாகவேண்டும். புகை பிடிப்பதை தடுக்கக்கூடாது என்ற வாதத்தில் தங்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக ஸ்ரீ சாமிநாதன் போன்றவர்கள் பெண்கள்கூட இப்போது புகை பிடிக்கிறார்கள் என்று பேசினார்கள். நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஸ்ரீமான் சாமிநாதன், கோசலராம் போன்றவர்கள் எங்கேயாவது அமெரிக்கா, பிரிட்டன், பிரான்சு போன்ற வெளி தேசங்களுக்குப் போய் அங்கே பெண்கள் சிகரட்டுக் குடிப்பதைப் பார்த்து அதை இங்கே வந்து சொல்லுகிறார்களோ என்று கேட்கிறேன். இந்த தேசத்தில் பெண்கள் புகை பிடிப்பதை வெறுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் பிஷ்கர்கள் தான் அதிகமாகப் புகை பிடிக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்க பெண்கள் புகை பிடிக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வது எனக்கு நேடிக்கையாக இருக்கிறது. இங்கேயுள்ள பெண்களும் சிகரட்டு சப்பிப் வேண்டுமென்று இவர்கள் விரும்புகின்றார்களோ என்னவோ எனக்குத்

[Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal] [2nd April 1951]

தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரைக்கும் இந்த தேசத்தில் பெண்கள் சிகரெட்டு சாப்பிடுவது என்பது மிகவும் குறைவு. அப்படி கொஞ்சம்பேர்கள் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள் என்றால் அவர்கள் வெள்ளைக்காரர்களாகத் தான் இருக்கவேண்டும். ஸ்ரீ சாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் பேசும் போது ஆந்திர தேசத்தில் அனேக இடங்களில் பெண்கள் chain-smoking என்று சொல்வதைப் போல பெண்கள் சிகரெட்டு சாப்பிடுவதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அவர்கள் எல்லாம் கூலி வேலை செய்பவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அவ்வாறு வேலை செய்யும் போது அவர்கள் வெற்றிலை பாக்கு போட்டுக் கொள்வதைப் போல பசி தெரியாமல் இருப்பதற்கு ஏதாவது சிகரெட்டு பிடிப்பது வழக்கமாக இருக்கலாமென்று எண்ணுகிறேன் தவிர அவர்கள் சிகரெட்டு சாப்பிடவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக இருக்காது என்பது தான் என் எண்ணம். அப்போது எப்போதாவது ஸ்ரீ சாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் பார்த்திருப்பார்கள். அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பெண்கள் சிகரெட்டு சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. ஆகையால் இந்த திருத்தச் சட்டத்தை எல்லோரும் மனம் உவந்து ஆதரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்தத் திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டதின் நோக்கம் பலதரப்பட்ட மக்கள் வரக்கூடிய சினிமாக்கொட்டைகளில், அதாவது புகை பிடிப்பவர்களும் இருப்பார்கள்; பிடிக்காதவர்களும் இருப்பார்கள். அப்பேரப்பட்ட இருதரப்பாரும் வரக்கூடிய இடத்தில் இரண்டு மணி நேரம், அதாவது படம் ஓடிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் காலத்தில் புகை பிடிக்கக் கூடாது என்பது தான் இந்தச் சட்டம். இரண்டு மணி நேரம் புகை பிடிக்காமல் யாராலும் இருக்க முடியாது என்று சொல்வது வெறும் வாதத்திற்குத் தான் என்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் வெளியே தங்கள் விட்டிலோ, மற்ற இடங்களிலோ புகை பிடிப்பதை இந்தச் சட்டம் தடை செய்யவில்லை. அவர்கள் தாராளமாக புகை பிடிக்கலாம். ஆனால் பலதரப்பட்ட மக்கள் வரக்கூடிய சினிமாக்கொட்டைகளில் ஆட்ட காலங்களில் புகை பிடிப்பது கூடாது என்ற நல்ல விஷயத்திற்கு இவ்வளவு எதிர்ப்பு வேண்டியதில்லை. ஆகையால் எல்லோரும் இதை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Mr Speaker, Sir, I oppose the motion. In moving for the consideration of the Bill, the Hon. Minister for Law said that this legislation was sponsored for the convenience and comfort of non-smokers."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" And also for the convenience and comfort of smokers."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" For the convenience and comfort of bachelors, is he going to bring forward legislation to prevent people from marrying? For the convenience and comfort of people who wear shirts, is he going to bring forward legislation to prevent people from wearing shirts? For the convenience and comfort of several people, is he going to bring forward legislation to prohibit several other things? As has been pointed out by several Members, this Government have been passing innumerable legislative measures. Many of them are not implemented effectively with the result that there is utter chaos and confusion in the country. When there are serious problems like the food, cloth and housing for the Government to tackle, they are simply indulging in what I may be permitted to call 'silly legislation'. I say that this legislation should not be undertaken for the reason that it is going to be an infringement upon the liberty of the individual. Unfortunately within and without this House, there are pseudo-moralists who are crying for several laws which will not

[2nd April 1951] [Janab M. S. Abdul Majid]

conduce to the happiness of the people but will remain a mockery on the statute book. I ask the Hon. Minister for Law whether cinema-houses are temples, churches, mosques or prayer halls wherein the Government should prohibit smoking or snuffing. Cinema-houses are places of entertainment. People go there to get entertainment and to escape from the atmosphere of depression and frustration that is prevailing in the country due to several acts of this Government. For the Government to say that the people should not do this thing or that in cinema-houses is a thing which I am not able to comprehend. To me the hon. Gentleman Sri T. S. Pattabhiraman's speech was a bundle of contradictions. He began by saying that most of the people who attend cinema shows were smokers and ended by saying that very few among them were smokers. I do not understand his argument at all. I would request him to use all his eloquence, power and influence in the direction of bringing forward good legislative measures and not legislation of the sort under discussion. In every cinema-house there are several exhaust fans. Are the Police strictly observing whether they are working properly or not? No. As has been pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. B. W. Batchelor, the Police have got several duties to perform under several Acts. Why should they be burdened with additional duties? It is enough if adequate number of exhaust fans are provided and worked properly. It is no use asking the smokers not to smoke in cinema-houses. I am a regular cinema-goer. I know cinema proprietors are putting up a small slide saying 'smoking is prohibited during matinee hours', and 'patrons are requested not to smoke during other hours'. Sir, during matinee hours people have already stopped smoking. But during the other hours, when the doors are open, and when there is every possibility for the air to go out and come in, I do not know why the Government should come forward with this legislation to prevent smoking during those shows? There are several people who want to speak in season and out of season. I ask the Hon. Minister whether he is going to bring in, for the convenience and comfort of all these people, a legislation saying that others should not speak? These are all things which the Government must ponder over. For the sake of a few pseudo-moralists Government should not come forward with this legislation and waste their valuable time and funds. I am sure the Government will seriously consider the opinions put forward by the Members of this House. The Gentleman Mr. T. S. Pattabhiraman stated that public opinion was in favour of this Bill. I would ask him, Sir, how is he able to say that? Has he taken a Gallup poll? Did he include this in his manifesto when he went before the electorate in 1946? What is the public opinion that he is talking about? If the Government want to take the public opinion, let the Hon. Minister withdraw this Bill, let him go before the public and then take their opinion."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I will go with this Bill and I throw out that challenge."

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JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ The hon. lady Member who preceded me asked ‘ why such a hue and cry is raised against such a small Bill? ’ I ask ‘ why legislation for such a small affair? ’ I ask Government why should they waste their time and funds in bringing forward such Bills? They can as well see whether all the legislations that are passed here are properly implemented. Almost all the legislations—with many ideals in them—are in a state of suspended animation. They are not being implemented.”

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—“ Question.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ There is no use of bringing in, in season and out of season, Bills of this type. The other day the Hon. Minister stated that they were actively considering the question of preventing juvenile smoking. I do not really understand how they are going to implement it even if they would bring in a legislation in that behalf. Is it the intention of the Government to punish the parents of the children? If my son goes somewhere and purchases a cigarette, will the Government take action against me? This is something which I cannot comprehend. I do not really know how the Government are thinking of legislations on these lines. They can devote their attention to better and more useful purposes. The Hon. the Law Minister is a gentleman, and I know quite well that he would take the remarks of Members seriously, and see that this Bill is withdrawn. Let him advertise it in the papers. Let him advertise it in the Gazette. Let him take public opinion in the matter. Then, if there is public opinion in his favour, he may come forward with this Bill. It is no use passing a legislation such as this. Therefore, Sir, I strongly oppose the Bill which is before the House now.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid that the public will feel that the Government have nothing better to do. Otherwise, they would not have come forward with Bills of this nature. On the other hand, we know that the Government have a lot to do to relieve the people of many of their difficulties in respect of food, cloth, etc. There is no sufficient supply of water. There are various matters which affect this State. I am afraid the Government lack a sense of proportion. There must be some dignity even in legislation.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Even in speeches.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ There must be some important object in a legislation. What do we see here? Overnight somebody thought that there was some trouble in cinema theatres, and the Government now come forward with this legislation. I am sure the Government have not given sufficient thought to this Bill. Their belief is that public opinion is in favour of this legislation. I know, as a matter of fact, that the public are

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getting disgusted with the way in which private liberties are encroached upon. One after another and in one form or another the liberties of people are encroached upon. Reasonable people and sensible people have expressed very freely that the Government are really trying to curtail the freedom of the citizens. Is it right for Government to encroach upon the freedom of the people? It is not as if the Government have come forward to prohibit smoking altogether. The Government cannot do that, because that would mean encroachment upon the people's freedom. Is this Bill brought forward in order to prevent nuisance to non-smokers in the cinema halls? I daresay that that is not the object. If it is to prevent the nuisance to the neighbour of a person who smokes in the cinema hall, then it would be too much of a thing for Government to come forward with this Bill. The Government cannot prevent a person from smoking. What the Government seek to do by this legislation is to prevent suffocation in enclosed places or in a cinema hall or theatre, particularly when matinee shows are going on. I take it that that is the object of the Government. If that is so, I ask, Sir, is this the only way of achieving that object? Is there no other way out? There are more effective ways of preventing suffocation in the cinema hall than the one proposed in the Bill. My hon. Friend Mr. Batchelor was saying that instead of trying to prevent people from smoking, the best way would be to have exhaust fans and ventilators which would take away the smoke and also the annoyance or even suffocation. This is a more reasonable proposal. As hon. Members who preceded me stated, there are so many conditions on the basis of which licences are issued to the cinema hall proprietors. It is the police who have to see that all the conditions of the licence are fulfilled by the cinema hall proprietor. But it is impossible for the police to sit there and watch which of the terms and conditions of the licence are not being fulfilled. Then again, Sir, how many policemen would be required in every cinema hall to see whether all the conditions are fulfilled? It is unworkable. If this legislation is to be effective, one has only to imagine what kind of effect it will have. Especially, in a crowded day, would it be possible for half a dozen Policemen to find out who is smoking and who is not smoking? Will they be able to perceive the cigarette or beedi in the hands of the smoker? How much can we expect a Policeman to do? This smoking cannot be prevented by legislation. We should not bring in legislations like this unless we feel that the health of the people will be greatly affected by smoking in the cinema halls. No amount of legislation can prevent this nuisance at all. The nuisance will be there. Besides, Sir, what is happening in this State on account of legislations such as this is that respect for law is fast disappearing. People have begun to feel that the laws enacted by this legislature are no laws. They absolutely have no respect for these laws. They are even prepared to break them. They are also anxious to break them. Therefore, it behoves the Government to stop short at some stage so far as legislations like this are concerned. The people have come to the breaking point, and they think that they can break

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with a view to see that all laws are respected by the people, it is necessary that we should not in a hurry bring forward legislations of this character. If smoking is deleterious and damages the health of the people, and if the Government come forward with a Bill to prohibit smoking; then one can understand that the Government are considering the question from the health point of view. After all what the Government seek to do is to see that in a crowded cinema house, particularly during the matinee show, there is no risk of people getting suffocated. I am not pleading for people who are habitual smokers, and who cannot afford to stop smoking even for one or two hours during the show. I say that this legislation is encroaching upon the liberties of the citizens. I am opposing this Bill not on its merits. If this Bill attempts to prevent injury to the health of the people, it is all right. But, as I said at the beginning, this is entering too much into the liberties of the people. Then again, the Government are bringing in a legislation which will, in all probability, be not enforced. It is impossible, Sir. Of course, I am aware that the prevention of smoking during the matinee show has mitigated the evil to some extent. The object with which the Bill has been brought forward can be achieved rather by a request from the management than by compulsion. It is always the nature of a human being who loves his freedom to resist unnecessary compulsion. I have even consulted the Hon. the Law Minister whether it will not be advisable to publish the Bill inviting public opinion so that all aspects of the question may be considered fully. After all, nothing will be lost by a delay of one or two months. But the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon as usual was not prepared to accept the suggestion. Government might have considered this matter in all its aspects and made up their minds. But the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon as a Member of the responsible Government is not in a position at the moment to accept the suggestion. All the same, I request the Government to consider whether such a legislation is necessary and whether the object cannot be achieved by persuasion in the form of a request from the management.

"As I said, enforcement will be difficult. At least, 50 constables will have to be engaged to detect crimes in a large cinema theatre. At that rate, one can easily imagine how many constables will be required for all the cinema theatres in the City of Madras. The constable will have to be vigilant and watch with eyes which can see through darkness; otherwise he will have to be provided with glasses which can see through darkness, so that he may run up to the person who smokes and catch him. Even then immediately when the constables run up to him, the man stops smoking and throws the butt of the cigar by his side. In that case, is the constable going to arrest the person by whose side the butt of the cigar is found or the person who was really smoking a few minutes back? All these difficulties should have been visualized by the Hon. Minister before bringing forward this legislation. The Government indulge in such hastily conceived legislations and ultimately ask the hon. Members of this House to be responsible for Acts of this nature."

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* SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the trend of debate in this House shows the fascination which Lady Nicotine has obtained in a large circle of the public. Even in the sphere of law, the extension of the tobacco habit amongst a large section of the public has to be taken notice of and it has become a moot question whether tobacco has not come to be considered a necessity of the public. Certainly tobacco is not a necessity for a young man. But the question which every man has to put to himself and come to a decision is whether he, as a man, would like a serious extension of this tobacco habit. Persons like us who are placed in a position of public responsibility have to consider whether parents would like their children or even their womenfolk to smoke. The answer to that question will be that no responsible man would like this habit to spread. Unfortunately it has spread and now we have to tackle this question. Now, I want the House to remember that the cinema houses built even in a place like the City of Madras are not air-conditioned. In even colder climates, in European countries, for instance, they have got air-conditioned cinema houses so that they are filled with pure air and impure air is taken away. Undeveloped as we are, except one or two cinema houses in the City, all of them, nearly 40 in number, are still in the primitive style with a zinc roof and, may I say with great respect, not properly ventilated. There are no means of escape for the impure air out of the cinema house. I sometimes go into a picture-house and I feel that the atmosphere is not very good or conducive to health. To all these existing defects, this smoke is also added. I have often wondered whether we cannot prevent this in the interests of a quiet enjoyment of a good picture. Some months back when I entered a picture-house, smoking was prohibited in matinee shows absolutely and I thought it was a move in the right direction. I even felt that this reform should be extended. I am, therefore, glad that this Bill embodies that hope that I entertained.

"Objection has been raised by the hon. Gentleman Janab Abdul Hameed Khan that this Bill interferes too much with the rights of private life. I say it is not interference with private life in a private place but it is interference to some extent with a private habit in a public place. I think people who do not see eye to eye with the private practice of any individual in a public place have got as much right as others to say that their comforts and susceptibilities should not be interfered with. Suppose a man spits or defiles the place around me in a cinema house. I, as a citizen, have got a right to appeal to him not to defile that place. That is one point that has got to be considered with reference to this Bill.

"The other objection is the impracticability of enforcement of a legislation like this. Speaker after speaker who are very devout votaries of Lady Nicotine said that the Government were in a sense right in prohibiting smoking in matinee shows but that any extension of that prohibition was wrong. During matinee shows this order of the Government or this edict issued by the

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Police Department is being observed to a very great extent. If it could be observed during the matinee shows either because of compulsion or by reason of the good sense of the audience, I certainly think the same good sense will prevail even during other shows if prohibition of smoking is enforced by the authorities concerned on the strength of a legislation of this nature.

"Again, the hon. Gentleman Janab Abdul Hamed Khan painted a very lurid and exaggerated picture of 50 policemen being on duty for 8 hours a day with eyes penetrating into darkness and things of that sort. As I said, the success of enforcement of this legislation depends not upon the number of policemen employed but upon the people who enter into the cinema house. People like us who want to keep the atmosphere clean and pure must appeal to our neighbours who smoke to desist from doing so. Just as every rightminded citizen has got the right to ask a man who drinks not to break the law, so also with regard to smoking, I am sure the appeal, if made, will not fall on deaf ears. Sometimes when I am travelling, if a fellow-traveller smokes—I sometimes smoke and sometimes do not—and if I am not in a mood to take the tobacco fumes, I appeal to him not to smoke because it troubles me, and he throws away the cigar. I have no difficulty in persuading my neighbour not to smoke. Reasonable as we are, I am sure we can persuade our neighbours not to smoke, particularly when they know that their action will be against the law.

"The hon. Gentleman Janab Muhammad Raza Khan asked what would happen if half a dozen rowdies of the lower classes took it into their heads to keep on smoking and breaking the law and creating nuisance. My answer is that the law will take care of itself. The arm of the law is long enough to reach those people.

"This Bill certainly causes some amount of discomfort to people who are addicted to smoking. But I am certain that in the larger interests, they will be reasonable enough to put up with the inconvenience that is caused to them by this Bill. I suggest to the Hon. the Law Minister that the interval in a show may be increased to more than two for the sake of freshness and breathing pure air. This provision also may be inserted in the Bill. I support this Bill, Sir."

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

(After lunch 2-30 p.m.)

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, on a point of order, tobacco is a Central subject. In the matter of smoking, the State Government is trying to control the hours of smoking in the cinema theatres and other places and to this extent the income of the Central Government will be reduced. In view of the fact that the Central Government's revenues are concerned in

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this matter, may I know whether this Assembly can consider this Bill? So, it is for you to consider and decide whether this Bill is *ultra vires*."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This Bill is not *ultra vires* as it has nothing to do with the Central Government's income."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, இப்பொழுது புகை பிடித்தல் கூடாது என்று City Police Actக்கு கனம் மாதவ மேனன் அவர்கள் ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். அந்தத் திருத்தம் கனம் முதல் மந்திரி குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்கள் பெயரால் இங்கே இருக்கிறது."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Bill does not prohibit smoking. It prohibits smoking in the theatre during the show."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"சினிமா கொட்டகையில் புகை பிடிக்கக் கூடாது என்று திருத்தம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றுதான் சொல்ல வந்தேன். முதல் மந்திரி கனம் குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்களும், கனம் மாதவ மேனன் அவர்களும் சிகரெட் குடிக்காத நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் இன்றைக்கு இருப்பதால் இந்த திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டு வந்தால் சிகரெட் குடிக்கிறவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு சங்கடம் இருக்கிறது என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். தியேட்டரில் ஏதாவதும் நூற்றுக்கு இரண்டு, மூன்று பேர்கள்தான் குடிக்காமல் இருப்பார்கள். இவ்விதம் நூற்றுக்கு, அதிகமானால், ஐந்து பேர்கள் புகை பிடிக்காமல் இருப்பதற்காக மெஜா ரிப்பியாக உள்ளவர்களுக்கு பாதிக்கும்படியாக இருக்கும் இந்த திருத்த சட்டம் என்பதை அவர்கள் மறந்து விடக்கூடாது."

"இப்பொழுது vegetarian இருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது சைவ உணவைச் சாப்பிடுகிறவர்கள். ஆனால் நம் மகாத்மா காந்தி கூட சைவ உணவு தான் சாப்பிடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். இந்நாட்டில் நூற்றுக்கு 97 பேர்கள் மாமிச பட்சினிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மூன்று பேர்கள், அதாவது சைவ உணவைச் சாப்பிடுகிறவர்கள், செய்யும் காரியம் நல்லது என்று வைத்துக் கொண்டு அதற்காக மாமிசம் சாப்பிடக்கூடாது என்று ஒரு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவருவதாவென்று கேட்கிறேன்? இந்த 97 பேர்களுக்கும் பாதிக்கும்படியாக ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தால் அது எவ்விதம் இருக்குமோ அப்படி இருக்கிறது அந்த திருத்த சட்டம். அந்த முறையில் இது இருக்கவேண்டுமா என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும்."

"இன்று பீகம் அமீர்உதீன் பேசும்பொழுது health point of view வில் இது மிகவும் நல்லது என்றும் சொன்னார். புகை பிடிப்பதால் பல தொத்து நோய்கள் பரவாமலும் தடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சொன்னார். அதையே நானும் சொல்லுகிறேன். சிகரெட் குடிப்பதனால் காலரா முதலிய தொத்து வியாதிகள் நிச்சயமாக வராமல் தடுக்கப்படுகின்றன என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். சிகரெட் குடிப்பதனால் இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ வியாதிகளையும் தடுக்கமுடியும். தொத்துவியாதிகளும் பரவாமல் தடுப்பதற்கு சிகரெட் குடித்தால் அவைகளை தடுக்க முடியும் என்று பெரிய டாக்டர்கள் எல்லாம் யோசனை சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்."

DR. M. J. SAMUEL:—"The hon. Member is saying something against the medical service itself. There is no doctor who advocates smoking to prevent cholera."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"சிகரெட் குடிக்கக்கூடாது என்று எந்த டாக்டரும் சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் சிகரெட் குடிப்ப

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [2nd April 1951]

தால் காலரா போன்ற தொத்து வியாதிகள் வராமல் தடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்று நண்பர் டாக்டர் சாமுவேல் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டுமென்றாலும் நான் புஸ்தகங்களைக் காண்பிப்பதற்கு தயாராக இருக்கிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த ‘பில்’-ஐக் கொண்டு வந்துவிட்டார்கள். அதுவும் இன்று pass ஆகிவிடும். அதில் ஒன்றும் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஆனால் எனக்கு மனதில் தோன்றியது ஒன்றைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன் இந்த ‘பில்’-லிற்கு அவசியமே இல்லை. இது அனாவசியம்தான் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆனால் ஜனப் சலாம் அவர்கள் பேசும்பொழுது இது காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களின் தேர்தல் பிரசார ‘பில்’ என்றும் சொன்னார். ஆனால் நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால், இந்த மாதிரியான ‘பில்’-ஐக் கொண்டுவந்தால் சிகரெட் குடிக்கிறவர்கள் அத்தனை பேரும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களை திட்டுவார்கள். அத்துடன் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் அனாவசியமான சட்டத்தையெல்லாம் கொண்டுவந்து pass செய்கிறார்கள் என்ற ஒரு கெட்ட பெயரைக்கூட கனம் மாதவ மேனன் அவர்கள் வாங்கிக் கட்டிக்கொள்ள போகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் இந்த சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தால் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் வோட்டுகளை வாங்கிவிட முடியாது. ஆகவே சிகரெட் குடிக்காமலிருக்கும் ஒரு சிலருடைய நன்மையைக்கருதி அநேகம்பேர்கள் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் இந்த ‘பில்’-ஐக் கொண்டுவரக் கூடாது என்பதாக தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இத்துடன் கனம் மாதவ மேனன் அவர்களுக்கு ஒன்று கடைசியாக சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த “பில்” pass ஆன பிறகு நம் சென்னை நகரத்திற்கு இந்த சட்டத்தை உடனடியாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டாம் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். சென்னை நகரில் இருக்கும் கார்போரேஷன் இந்த சட்டத்தை சென்னை நகரத்திற்கு கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினால் அதன் பிறகு கொண்டுவரலாம் என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. அதேபோல் ஒவ்வொரு முனிசிபாலிட்டியிலும் அதாவது ஒவ்வொரு நகராட்சி மன்றங்களிலும் இந்த சட்டம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால், இந்த அரசாங்கம் அவைகளுக்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்கும் படியாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அதேமாதிரி எந்தெந்த முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளில் இதை விஸ்தரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்குத்தான் இதை நீடிக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இந்த ‘பில்’-ஐ pass பண்ணி வைத்திருந்தாலும் பிறகு அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரலாம் என்றும் நான் கருதுகிறேன். இந்த சட்டத்தை ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் விஸ்தரிக்காமல் அவரவர்களுடைய இஷ்டத்திற்கு விட்டுவிட வேண்டுமென்று கனம் மாதவ மேனன் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I am fixing five minutes for each hon. Member hereafter. Now the hon. Member Sri Govinda Menon will speak.”

* SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a conflict between smokers and non-smokers. My tendency is to be with the smokers. I am a terrible smoker myself and Mr. Speaker, I may tell you that I may even break the law for the purpose of smoking. When I was in jail and when I was prevented from smoking, I used to smuggle smoking materials for smoking. So, my whole tendency is to support smoking. I have my grievance against you, Mr. Speaker, for I am not enabled to smoke within the Assembly, but yet it is the rule and I must obey it. At the same time, I am inclined to support this Bill. The hon. Gentleman Janab Raza Khan will certainly be surprised when I say that I am supporting this Bill. I must inform him that this is not a Bill against smoking as such. If

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smoking as such is sought to be prohibited, I would certainly oppose it. But this Bill is only enabling the Government to issue a notification, when it is necessary, not to allow smoking in a cinema theatre during the show. It is only a restrictive Bill and as it is I do not know why anybody should oppose it. We smokers must not have the freedom to cause nuisance to others. The hon. Gentleman Janab Hameed Khan just brought to the notice of this House that this will be an infringement of personal freedom. In certain places we are prevented from smoking even now. In the Assembly Hall we are not permitted to smoke. So, there is no infringement of private freedom here. It is said here that one must not cause nuisance to others who do not like to be in an atmosphere of smoking. This is a very reasonable thing. Are there not similar restrictions in the buses? In buses, we are not allowed to smoke. Is there not a section in the Railway Act in this regard? I cannot smoke in a compartment unless the fellow-passengers allow it. These are reasonable restrictions to prevent people from causing nuisance to others. Are we to advocate bathroom freedom everywhere? In the bathroom, we have freedom to have our own dress and all that. But surely we cannot have the same freedom when we come to public places. In the Assembly Hall, there are certain restrictions regarding our behaviour and we must bow to those restrictions. When we do so, we cannot say that it is infringement of private freedom. Even here, hon. Members can go out and smoke in the verandas. There is no harm in having this legislation. Some of the hon. Members have said that it will be very difficult to enforce this Bill. I feel that cent per cent enforcement may be very difficult. For that reason, can we say that we should not have legislation to restrict smoking in the cinema theatres during the shows? Are not murders going on in the country? For that reason are we to take away section 302 of the Indian Penal Code? Are we to withdraw all the Criminal Laws because crimes are every day being committed in the country? I think if legislation is passed, people will begin to respect it. Any social legislation can be successful only by propaganda. You cannot successfully enforce any social legislation in the country without doing sufficient propaganda. We have introduced Prohibition. By our long and persistent propaganda we prepared the country for Prohibition. Mr. Speaker, I do think that such a legislation to interfere with people's action when they cause nuisance to others, is necessary. Just like smokers, the non-smokers also go to the cinema theatres for relaxation and enjoyment. The smokers who go to the theatres should not cause inconvenience and discomfort to the non-smokers. Of course this may inconvenience the hon. Gentleman Janab Raza Khan and myself who are chain-smokers, but we must have consideration for the convenience of persons like my hon. Friend Sri Gopalaswami. Others who go to the cinema theatres must also enjoy and relax. This Bill is only an enabling legislation to restrict smoking to the extent that it does not cause nuisance to others who do not like smoking in the cinema hall when the show may be going on. Hence I support this Bill.

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But I would only request the Hon. Minister not to extend this legislation to touring cinemas in villages. Because I live in the villages and attend touring cinemas. (Laughter.) Besides this, I have another reason also. These touring cinemas are housed in temporary sheds and there will be plenty of open air and so this legislation may not be necessary. Therefore the Government may enforce this legislation in cities and towns only and not in villages."

2-45 P.M. * Sri A. SUBRAHMANYAM :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! சினிமா நடைபெறும்போது புகை பிடிக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்காகக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதாவை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். இந்த சட்டசபையில் அதைப்பற்றி பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஆதரித்தும் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் எதிர்த்தும் பேசினார்கள். ஆனால், பொது ஜனங்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகள் என்ற முறையில் இங்கு நாம் வீற்றிருக்கின்றோம். பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மையான காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்கு நாம் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம் மென்பதை நாம் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. "குடிப்பதைத் தடுப்பது கோடி கோடி புண்ணியம்" என்று பல அறிஞர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நாம் பதவி ஏற்றவுடன் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தோம்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இம்மாதிரியான ஒரு மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவருவதென்றால் இது மிகவும் சிலாக்கித்தக்கதும், வரவேற்கத்தக்கதுமாகும். ஏனென்றால், புகைப் பிடிப்பதனால் மனிதனுக்கு கெடுதல் என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. அதிலும் பகல் நேரங்களில், சினிமாக்களிலே, கதவுகளையெல்லாம் மூடி விட்டு, அவரவர்கள் இஷ்டப்பிரகாரம் பீடி, சிகரெட்டு, சுருட்டு முதலியவைகளைப் பிடித்தால், அதன் புகை கொட்டகை முழுதும் நிரம்பி எல்லோருக்கும் கெடுதலை விளைவிக்கிறது. அதனால் புதிய புதிய வியாதிகள் உண்டாவதற்குக் காரணமாயிருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி புது புது வியாதிகள் ஏற்படுகின்றனவென்றால் அது இந்த பீடி, சிகரெட் போன்ற வஸ்துக்களை பிடிப்பதனால் என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படியிருக்க ஏதோ அவர்கள் தமாஷாக காலம் கழிப்பதற்கு கொஞ்ச நேரத்தை ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்படாதா என்று சலுகை கோளும் முறையில் சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசியதைக்கண்டு நான் வருத்தமடைகின்றேன்.

"நம்முடைய தேசமானது வியாதிகள் நிறைந்து மிகவும் கேவலமான ஒரு நிலைமையில் பிணி இந்தியாவாக இருக்கிறது என்றுகூடச் சொல்லலாம். மேல் நாடுகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அவைகள் குளிர்ப் பிரதேசமாக இருக்கின்றன. இங்கிலாந்து, அமெரிக்கா போன்ற நாடுகளில் உள்ளவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் குடு வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக குடித்துக்கொண்டும், புகை பிடித்துக்கொண்டும் இருக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், நம்முடைய தேசம் வியாதிகள் நிறைந்த தேசமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த தேசம் அதிக உஷ்ணத்தைக் கொடுக்கும்படியான தேசம். இம்மாதிரி பீடி, சிகரெட் முதலிய லாகிரி வஸ்துக்களை உபயோகிப்பதால் நம்முடைய ஆரோக்கியம் மிகவும் கெட்டுப்போகும்படி நேரிடும். அம்மாதிரி நிலைமையை நாம் உண்டுபண்ணக்கூடாது.

"இந்த மசோதாவை வெகு நாட்களுக்கு முன்னதாகவே நாம் இங்கு கொண்டுவந்திருப்போமானால் அது மிகவும் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். புகை பிடிக்கக்கூடாது என்ற திருத்த மசோதாவை கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்ததை நாம் ஆதரிக்கவேண்டும். எல்லா சமயங்களிலும் பிடிக்கக்கூடாது என்றுகூடச் சொல்லவில்லை. காலையிலிருந்து இரவுவரை புகை பிடிக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லவில்லை. சினிமாக்கொட்டகையில் திரைப்படம் ஒடிக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது புகை பிடிக்கக்கூடாது என்ற முறையில் இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மீறி இதைச் செய்தால் அவர்களுக்கு ஏதோ தண்டனை விதிக்கப்படும் என்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆகையால், இதில் ஏதோ விபரீதம் ஏற்படும் என்பதாக நினைத்துவிடக் கூடாது.

2nd April 1951] [Sri A. Subrahmanyam]

கூடாது. சினிமாக்கொட்டகையில் இடைவேளைக்காக 10 நிமிஷம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இன்னும் 5 நிமிஷம் காலம் அதிகமாக வேண்டுமானாலும் கொடுத்து, வெளியே தாழ் வாயத்தில் டேயர் பீடி, சிகரெட் பிடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறவர்கள் பிடித்துவிட்டு வரலாம். அதனால் ஒன்றும் கெடுதல் ஏற்படுவதாது என்பதை நாம் மனதில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஆகையால், இம்மாதிரியான ஒரு நல்ல காரியம் செய்கின்ற போது பலர் பலவிதமான கருத்துக்களைச் சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். இது நடக்குமா? எத்தனை போலீஸ்காரர்களை வைக்கப்போகின்றார்கள்? எங்கெங்கே நெருப்பு வெளிச்சம் தெரிகிறதோ அங்கு போய் இரவில் அவர்களைப் பிடிப்பது கஷ்டம் என்பதாகக்கூட பல வாதங்களைக் களப்பிவிட்டு பேசப்படுகிறது. இவை நியாயமல்ல. ஏனெனில், திருட்டே நடக்கக்கூடாது என்று சட்டம் செய்திருக்கிறோம். போகும்போது ஜோபடி திருடர்கள் பையில் உள்ளதை திருடி விடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் சட்டம் அவசியமில்லை என்று தள்ளி விடுகிறோமா? ரயிலில், பஸ்ஸில், மற்ற எல்லா இடங்களிலும் திருட்டு நடக்கிறது. இந்தத் திருட்டுத்தனம் ஏகமாகப் பரவியிருக்கிறது. சட்டமே பிரயோஜனமில்லை. போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இருப்பதில் பிரயோஜனம் ஒன்றுமில்லையென்று சொல்லி அதைத் தள்ளிவிட்டிருக்கிறோமா? ஆகையினால், இது உடனுக்கு நல்லது; ஆரோக்கியத்திற்கு நல்லது; நம்முடைய தேசத்திற்கு இது மிகவும் உகந்தது. இம்மாதிரியான சட்டத்தை நாம் வரவேற்க வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம். அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் சட்டத்தைச் செய்து சினிமா பார்க்கப்போகின்றவர்களுடைய சில சங்கடங்களை நீக்கவேண்டும். கொட்டகையில் நுழையும்போது வெளியில் பெரிய எழுத்துக்களில் 'பீடி, சிகரெட்டு பிடிக்கக்கூடாது' என்று போர்டுகள் போடலாம். ஆட்டம் ஆரம்பமாகும்போதும் பெரிய எழுத்துக்களில் திரைப்படத்தின் முதலில் போட்டு அவர்கள் மனதில் பதியும்படியாக விளம்பரங்கள் மூலமாக உடனடியாக இக்காரியம் செய்யவேண்டுமெனவிர, மற்றபடி இதை ஆட்சேபிப்பதில் பிரயோஜனம் ஒன்றுமில்லை.

"நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் கூட பிற்பட்டவர்கள் தெரிந்தோ தெரியாமலோ சில இடங்களில் பீடி சிகரெட் பிடித்துவிடுகிறார்கள் என்றும், இது இல்லாவிட்டால் கஷ்டமாக இருக்குமென்றும் சொன்னார்கள். கோவில்களிலும் ஏதோ நடக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார். கோவில் என்றால் எல்லோருக்குமே மரியாதை ஏற்படுகிறது. கோவிலைக் கண்டவுடன் நமஸ்காரம் பண்ணவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் எல்லோருடைய மனதிலும் தோன்றுகிறது. அதேபோல் சினிமாக்கொட்டகைக்குள் நுழையும் முன்பு பீடி சிகரெட் பிடிக்கக்கூடாது என்ற எண்ணம் உதயமாகவேண்டும். நல்ல காரியம் செய்வதற்கு முன்வரும்போது இம்மாதிரியான எதிர்ப்புகள் இருக்கக்கூடாது. (ஒரு குரல்—ஆசிரமத்திற்குப் போய்விடலாமே) இப்பொழுது சாப்பாடு இல்லை. 16 அவுன்ஸிலிருந்து இப்பொழுது 6 அவுன்ஸுக்கு கொண்டுவந்து விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை நாம் தியாகம் பண்ணவில்லையா? ஆசிரமத்தி் கா போய்விட்டோம்? நாட்டின் கேஷமத்திற்கான செயலுக்கு ஒரு சில மணி நேரம், அதுவும் ஜனங்கள் கூடும் இடத்தில், சினிமாக்கொட்டகையில், அதுவும் படம் ஒடும்போது புகை பிடிக்கக்கூடாது என்று இருக்கும் இந்தத் திருத்தமசோதாவை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்."

Dr. M. J. SAMUEL :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this amending Bill, for good reasons. I have heard many of the hon. Members who have spoken very vehemently against the introduction of this piece of legislation. I am not able to understand or be convinced as to the validity of their arguments. Even my hon. Friend Sri Kosalam was stating a few minutes ago that doctors have advised to smoke as a preventive measure for cholera and some other diseases which I would like to refute. No medical science, so far as my knowledge goes, has advocated smoking, though most of the doctors are smokers.

"Going into the economic and ethical value of smoking I would like to say a few words."

[2nd April 1951]

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Bill is not about smoking as such."

* DR. M. J. SAMUEL :—" Sir, some of the hon. Members are misinformed that smoking is not a bad habit, though one or two Members said that it is a bad habit. As a professional man I would like to say that smoking is not only a bad and baneful habit, but it would also bring down the health of the Nation. I would, in this connexion, like to quote a few statements made by very many eminent authors on smoking. One of the American authors recently writing on smoking said that this tobacco, either in the form of cigarette or cigar or any other, has got a very bad effect on the system and the nicotine poison that is contained in this tobacco is absorbed into the blood circulation and stimulates the nervous system, and it also in a way stimulates the liver. As more and more of the tobacco is used in the form of cigarette the circulatory system will get more of nicotine poison and hence the whole nervous system gets accelerated. That is why most of the addicts who smoke in season and out of season say that they cannot get out of that habit. This is a very bad habit which is working rather very heavily on their circulation and nervous systems. Some of the Members said that it is not possible to restrain themselves from smoking in cinema houses and other such places. I do not believe this, Sir. When we go to the mosque, or temple or church, we do certainly restrain ourselves. Those places have a spiritual atmosphere which makes us not to smoke there. It may be argued that cinema houses and opera theatres cannot have that spiritual atmosphere. But, when so many people who congregate there do not like others to smoke and make the whole atmosphere very unhealthy and unattractive, it is better that these smokers, at least for the sake of their neighbours restrain themselves from smoking in those places.

" With regard to smoking in other places like the motor vehicles, about which the hon. 'Lady Member referred, I may state that only yesterday I was travelling in a public bus. I found an urchin of 12 years smoking in the bus and nobody tried to check it. I got round and told him that there was a definite rule that nobody should smoke in the bus. The boy immediately threw away the cigarette. Therefore I feel that the impracticability of enforcing this sort of legislation is not real; if the public feel really that it is a very bad habit to smoke in some of the public places, they would themselves come forward and put down this habit. In that case, the Police force may not be necessary. Every man who is convinced that smoking is a bad habit can put down this habit in a public place by his own example and advice to the smokers in the Cinema Houses."

3 p.m. * SRI P. KAKKAN :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! கனம் சட்ட மந்திரி அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதாவை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். நல்ல காரியத்திற்கு நானுறு முட்டுக்கட்டை என்பதற்கென்க ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்தை அரசாங்கம் செய்ய நினைத்தால் அதற்கும் இந்த சபையில் முட்டுக்கட்டையாக சிலர் இருப்பதைப்பற்றி நான் வருத்தம் அடைகின்றேன். முற்போக்கு வாதியான ஸ்ரீமான் கோசல்ராம் போன்றவர்களெல்லாம் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யும்படியான, நாகரிகத்

[And April 1951] [Sri P. Kakkan].

திற்கும் பொருத்தமானால், இந்தக் காரியத்தை அரசாங்கம் செய்ய முன் வரும்போது அதற்கு இடையூறு இருப்பதைப் பார்த்து நான் தலை குனிவிறேன்.

“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! நாம் இன்றைக்குச் சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்த இதை நிவர்த்திக்க முன்வந்திருக்கின்றோம். ஆனால், இதற்கு முன்பாகவே, நம் நாட்டில் கிராமங்களில் பெருமையுடைய நபருமான, இன்றைக்குக்கூட நடைபெறும் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான தெருக்கூத்துக்களில் கூட யாரும் பீடி குடிக்கக்கூடாது என்று கிராமத்தார் ஒரு வார்த்தை சொன்னால் அங்கு யாரும் குடிக்கமாட்டார்கள். பல ஆண்டுகளாக பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு இடையூறு உண்டாகும்படி யாரும் புகை பிடிக்கக்கூடாது என்ற பழக்கம் இன்றைக்கும் தெருக்கூத்தில் நடைமுறையில் இருந்துவருகிறது. அதை இன்றைக்கு அரசாங்கம், படித்தவர்கள், நாகரிகம் அடைந்தவர்கள் என்று சொல்லக்கூடியவர்கள் வசிக்கின்ற நகரங்களில் இருப்பவர்கள் சினிமாக்கொட்டகையில் புகை பிடித்து மற்றவர்களுக்கு இடையூறு செய்யாமலிருப்ப தற்காக இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் மூலம் செய்ய முன்வந்திருக்கின்றேன்.

“அது மட்டுமல்ல. ஜனப் மஜித் சாகிப் அவர்கள் இதை “Silly amendment” என்று சொல்லியதைப்பற்றி நான் வருத்தமடைகிறேன். நல்ல காரியத்தைச் செய்யும் போது அதை Silly amendment என்று சொல்வது நியாயமல்ல. யார் சிகரெட் பிடிக்கிறார்களோ அவர்கள் அவ்வாறு செய்வதற்கு சுதந்திரம் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், பக்கத்திலிருக்கக்கூடிய சிகரெட்களின் சுகாதாரத்திற்கு விருத்தமாக புகை பிடிப்பவர்கள் செய்யும்போது அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கும் சுதந்திரம் இருக்கின்றது. அவ்விதமாக சினிமா பார்க்க வருபவர்களுடைய சுகாதாரத்தையும் சுகாதாரத்தையும் கவனிக்க வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. அதற்குத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உரிமை உண்டு. அதைத்தான் இந்த அரசாங்கம் செய்கிறது.

“ஸ்ரீமான் கோசல்ராம் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள், சினிமா பார்க்கக்கூடியவர்களில் 100-க்கு 75 பேர்கள் பீடி சிகரெட் பிடிக்கக்கூடியவர்கள், 100-க்கு 25 பேர்கள் தான் பீடி சிகரெட் பிடிக்காதவர்கள் என்று. ஸ்ரீ கோசல்ராம் அவர்கள் சினிமாவுக்கு ஜாஸ்தி போகவில்லையென்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன். 100-க்கு 75 பேர்கள் புகை பிடிக்காதவர்கள், 100-க்கு 25 பேர்களுக்குக் குறைவாக இருப்பவர்கள்தான் புகைபிடிப்பவர்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன். ஆகவே, ஜாஸ்தி பேர்கள் புகை பிடிக்கிறவர்கள் இடையூறு. உண்மையில் நாம் இந்த முறையில் தாய்மார்களைப் பின்பற்றினால் நல்லது என்று நினைக்கின்றேன். நமது டென் அங்கத்தினர் பீகம் அமிருதின் சாகிபா அவர்களும், கல்விடைக்குரிச்சி ஸ்ரீமதி கௌமி அம்மாள் அவர்களும் இந்த திருத்தத்தை ஆதரித்தார்கள். அதிகமான பெண்கள் இந்தச் சட்டப்பையில் மெம்பர்களாக இருந்தால்கூட நல்ல தென்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன். நாட்டின் மக்களுடைய கஷ்ட நஷ்டம் அவர்களுக்குத்தான் தெரியுமென்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன். ஆகையால் இந்தத் திருத்தமேசாதா மிகவும் நல்லது. அதை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டும்.

“ஸ்ரீமான் மாதவ மேனன் அவர்களும், ஸ்ரீமான் குமாரசுவாமி ராஜா அவர்களும் புகை பிடிக்காதவர்கள். அதனால் அவர்கள் தாங்கள் எப்படி பீடி, சிகரெட் பிடிக்காமல் இருக்கிறார்களோ அதேமாதிரி எல்லா மக்களும் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் தான் இந்தத் திருத்தச் சட்டம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. அப்படி நினைத்தாலும் அதில் தவறு ஒன்றுமில்லையென்றும் நான் நினைக்கின்றேன். ஆகையால் இந்தத் திருத்தம் மிகவும் நல்ல தென்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இதை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்.”

* Sri K. KOTI REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. There is no doubt that smoking is a very bad and injurious habit and I would class it along with drinking. However, in the matter of enforcement, it may not be so easy to enforce the prohibition of smoking as it is in the case of alcoholic

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drinks. This is a very mild measure and there ought not to be any objection to the passing of the Bill. Sir, smoking as well as drinking is merely a matter of habit. I know there were very few smokers among the student population during my student days. But now I find not only in colleges but even in high schools boys smoke. Therefore, I have been feeling for some time that the Government should introduce a Bill to prevent juvenile smoking not only in enclosed places like theatres, etc., but in all places in the State.

"Sir, neither drinking nor smoking is necessary for us. It is sometimes said that drinking and smoking are necessary in cold countries. I was for some time in cold countries. I never felt the need. Apart from myself, I never knew any one smoking in those countries who felt it absolutely necessary. In those days, there were very few among the ladies who would smoke or drink. But now—I do not know whether it is because the law assures equality to both men and women!—some ladies not only in the western countries but even in our own country have taken to drinking and smoking. I do not complain against them because what I feel is, if drinking or smoking is good for man, it is equally good for woman, boys, girls and children. Unhappily, people who smoke take a sort of delight in sending the fumes against their own neighbours. If it is a question of friends, we keep quiet. Otherwise, how can we expect a man against whom such fumes are directed, to remain quiet? Sir, there is a rule that if a man wants to smoke in a railway compartment, he must have the consent of the fellow-passengers. But people who are accustomed to smoking seldom take the consent of others in the compartment. Even under the present Bill, I do not know whether we will be able to effectively prevent smoking. But I do not see any reason why we should not make an attempt. I think if a few policemen are posted in each theatre such cases can be detected with the co-operation of those who are interested in this reform. I, therefore, think that the time has come when we must have such a legislation. Whatever we may say about the individual's rights and liberties, there is no question as to the necessity for this reform. When we smoke and send the fumes against somebody else, when we have freedom to do so, has not that person against whom the fumes are directed a right to say that he objects to it? So, it is not proper to bring in questions like infringement of liberties and the like.

"Sir, smoking has become also expensive. Poor people are spending a lot of money on smoking. The price of beedis and cigarettes has gone up. A land-owner, who was getting twenty or thirty rupees some fifteen years ago by selling beedi leaves in his fields is now getting two thousand rupees. This is due to the fact that smoking has spread very much throughout the country. This evil must be checked."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. The hon. Member Sri Sahajananda will now speak."

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* Sri A. S. SAHAJANANDA:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, புகை பிடிப்பதற்கு என்று ஒரு time இருக்கவேண்டியதுதான். எப்பொழுதும் புகை பிடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடாது. அது ஒரு கெட்டபழக்கம். அதனால் பசியை போக்கிவிட முடியாது. நோய்களையும் போக்கமுடியாது. ஏதோ பின்னாளாக இருக்கும் காலத்தில் புகை பிடித்துப்பழகியதால் பெரியவர்களானாலும் புகை பிடித்து வருகின்றார்கள்.

"மேலும் புகை பிடிப்பவர்களுடைய பக்கத்தில் வியாதியஸ்தர்கள் உட்காருவது என்பது முடியாது. அதிகம் புகை பிடிப்பவர்களுடைய பக்கத்தில் உட்கார்ந்தால் அவர்களிடமுள்ள நூற்றம் சிக்க முடியவில்லை. அதிலும் Asthma வியாதியுள்ளவர்களாக இருந்தால் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும். உயிரோ போய் விடும் போலிருக்கும். ஆகையால் சிகரெட் குடிப்பது என்பது நோயாளிகளுக்கு எடுத்தது இல்லை. இதை விடக்கொடிய பழக்கம் வேறுகிடையாது.

"ஆனால் தனியாக உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு தனியாக புகை பிடிப்பதைப் பற்றி பேச்சில்லை. பொது ஜனங்களின் மத்தியில் உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டு புகை பிடிப்பது என்பது கூடாது. அதைப்போல் பஸ்களிலும், ரெயில் களிலும் பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு மத்தியிலும் புகை பிடிப்பது என்பது கூடாது. அவ்விதம் பிடிப்பதை நிறுத்தவதற்கு கட்டாயம் சட்டம் செய்ய வேண்டியதுதான்.

"மேலும் சினிமா கொட்டகைகளுக்கு அநேகம் பேர்கள் வருகின்றார்கள். குழந்தைகள் முதற்கொண்டு வயதானவர்கள் வரையில் வருகின்றார்கள். அவ்விதம் வருவதால் அந்த இடங்களில் புகை பிடிப்பதைப் பார்த்து குழந்தைகளும் இந்த கெட்ட பழக்கத்தைக் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு வளையமாக இருக்கும். அதைத் தவிர பொது ஜனங்கள் கூடும் இடங்களில் புகை பிடிப்பது என்றால் அதனால் பக்கங்களில் தீ பற்றிக்கொண்டு அதனால் அநேகம் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படும். என்னென்றால் நெருப்புக் குச்சியை கிழித்து அப்படி எரித்து விடுவார்கள். இதற்கு என்னால் ஒரு உதாரணம் சொல்லமுடியும். ஒரு சமயம் நான் ரெயிலில் பிரயாணம் செய்யும் பொழுது கீழே இரண்டு குடைகளை பட்டி வைத்திருந்தேன். யாரோ ஒருவர் புகை பிடிப்பதற்காக நெருப்புக்குச்சியை கிழித்து எரித்திருக்கிறார். அது அந்த குடைகளின்மேல் விழுந்து நெருப்புப் பிடித்துக்கொண்டுவிட்டது. கொஞ்சம் நேரம் கழித்து நூற்றம் உண்டானதால் குடைகளைப் பார்த்தேன். குடைகள் அப்படியே பட்டம், பட்டமாக எரிந்து போய் விட்டன. ஆகவே புகை பிடிப்பதனால் அநேகம் தீமைகள் உண்டாகின்றன. ஆகவே புகை பிடிப்பது என்பது ஒரு கெட்ட பழக்கம். அதை அடியோடு ஒழிக்க வேண்டியது தான். பொது ஜனங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைக் கேட்டால் இதைத் தடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லமாட்டார்கள். ஆகவே பொது ஜனங்கள் கூடுகிற இடத்தில் அவசியம் புகை பிடிக்கக் கூடாது என்ற ஒரு சட்டத்தை இயற்றுவது அவசியம் தான், இதுவும் ஒரு முக்யமான சட்டம் தான். நமது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சினிமா முதலிய இடங்களில் புகை பிடிக்கக்கூடாது என்று கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த சட்டத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish I were able enough to answer the criticisms levelled against the Bill in the manner in which I would like them to be answered. But unfortunately, I have not got the physical capacity to do so now and I must thank hon. Members like Sri Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Govinda Menon and Dr. Samuel, who have effectively replied to some of the outrageous arguments put forth by certain hon. Members. I call the arguments outrageous from the point of view of reason and commonsense. The hon. Gentleman, Janab Majid, said that this was a silly piece of legislation, and that statement was supported by the most silliest of arguments that intelligence could conceive namely 'For the sake of

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a few bachelors who would not marry, should a legislation be brought in that nobody should marry? We cannot certainly have a legislation like that. Sir, I cannot think silliness can go further. Apart from the common knowledge that every bachelor wants to get married and does not want to be prevented from getting married, the comparison is wrong for marriage is a natural course. So, Sir, the argument is most fallacious apart from being silly.

"As regards other arguments, Sir, they are all very stale, so stale that they need not be answered. It was said: 'You have passed so many laws; you want to have the credit of having passed so many laws; these are all meant for election purposes and people will find that out.' There is not much time hereafter for us and for those who challenge us to wait to know the people's views in the matter. We are shortly having elections. Let me say this, Sir: I am prepared to go to the polls with this legislation to my credit and not by withdrawing this. I would request them: 'For heaven's sake do not bring in such stale arguments as, there is no food and so, there is no need for such legislation since it is not very important, and so on.' These are arguments we have heard *ad nauseam*."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Your arguments are also like that."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Unfortunately, I have to follow the same policy adopted by hon. Members in the Opposition. When mischief is done, even knowing it to be mischief, we have to follow the same course. But I shall try not to follow such a course in spite of the fact that such arguments do deserve such treatment."

3-15 p.m. "Sir, it was said that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition was in a cinema theatre attending a show and that one of the hon. Members of this House had the good or the bad fortune of sitting by his side and when the Leader of the Opposition took a pinch of snuff, he could not open his eyes for some minutes. Perhaps it was because, he was Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Member was a disciple of his, he did not object. If it had been me, I would have objected to this and taken him to task for having used snuff in the hall. I may say that that is an argument in my favour. This is not a Bill to prevent smoking. I want this to be understood."

"Sir, eloquence on the question of individual liberty and freedom which would have been worthy of a much better cause has been wasted on this Bill. Then, Sir, the hon. Member, Sri Kosalram, gave a startling figure that 90 per cent of the people who go to cinema are smokers. I say it is absolutely wrong. I say 90 per cent of them are otherwise. Assuming for arguments sake that 90 per cent of them are smoking and only 10 per cent are not smoking, and that the non-smokers are in a minority, should it be left to the people who are advancing the claims of the minorities day in and day out, in season and out of season, to say 'Let the minority go to dogs, let us do things as we please.' Is that the position? But if according to me the position is

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that only 10 per cent of them smoke and 90 per cent do not smoke, the tyranny of the minority must have limits—I say the tyranny of the 10 per cent of the people who want to smoke while 90 per cent feel affected from the point of view of health apart from the difficulty of sitting there,—the tyranny of this minority should be prevented to some extent.

"Then, Sir, the hon. Member Janab Abdul Hameed Khan said that we were infringing the liberty and the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan said that people go to the cinema for entertainment and relaxation. The hon. Member Mr. Majid also said so. I also agree that we generally go to a cinema for entertainment and relaxation. Very rarely do I have the opportunity to go, but on the rare occasions I go, I should like to have a little bit of relaxation and entertainment. I consider the cinema more as a matter of entertainment; the educative aspect is only a by-product. In schools where visual education is imparted through cinemas, it may be a matter of education, but the films shown in the ordinary cinema theatres are for entertainment and relaxation and education is only a by-product. Therefore it is as much my right to see that I am allowed to have the relaxation and entertainment without the offensive smell emanating from smoke. The hon. Member Janab Raza Khan spoke about tobacco used for chewing. My Hon. Friend Sri Chandramouli uses a particular cigar. I used to tell him whenever he opens his cigar case to take a cigar: 'Please let me run away from you'. That is the smell that emanates when some cigars are used. (Laughter.) My Friend from Guntur is used to it and he does not feel anything about it. I don't know what will be the feeling of the wives of men who smoke such cigars."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"They are suffering."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Apart from that, the persons who go to the cinema for entertainment and who unfortunately are not addicted to smoking, must have also the personal freedom as much as the man who wants to smoke. Again I have to impress on the hon. Members that we are not preventing smoking as such. We are not preventing smoking even in cinema theatres. We are saying that in a cinema theatre during the time of the entertainment one should not smoke only during the time of the entertainment. In this connexion the practices in the Western countries were referred to. The Hon. Minister Sri Chandramouli who has been there for more than three or four years told me—I had not the good fortune to see anything about the Western countries, I had only occasion to read something about them, unlike the hon. Member Sri Swaminathan who is the latest expert—and those who had been to Western countries say that there are theatres where smoking is allowed and others also where smoking is prohibited. I am also told that specified places are allotted for this purpose as we have smoking compartments in trains. This Bill should be looked at from that point of view."

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"The hon. Lady Member Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal asked: 'Can't you sit for three hours without smoking?' Some other hon. Members suggested that in the licences, conditions may be put so that intervals might be more than one. That is a matter for the cinema theatre owners. They may give as many as they like. But now there is the interval when people who like to smoke may go out and smoke. Are there not chain smokers here who go out to the veranda and smoke? It is also asked: 'Have you ascertained public opinion?' This Bill was approved by the Government on the 11th November 1950. The next evening it was published in the leading papers of India. That was for general information. For technical purposes we published it in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 1st January 1951. I have not got one single opinion against this Bill till this date, there was no criticism of this in the Press or in the correspondence columns or any indication to say, as was said by an hon. Member that as usual Mr. Madhava Menon will never care for public opinion, or for eliciting public opinion. I ask, Sir, is it a matter where public opinion was not invited or is it that hon. Member Janab Abdul Hameed Khan did not care to bring to the notice of the Government the public opinion?"

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"On a point of information, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister is not yielding."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Will there be a third reading, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Certainly there will be a third reading. For every Bill, there is a third reading."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"I want to know if the Hon. Minister is aware that there is to be a third reading."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I know there is a third reading for every Bill and I am not so foolish or a dunce as the hon. Gentleman thinks. I know it myself and knowing that I give him material for the third reading. But unfortunately for the hon. Gentleman in the third reading also the rules provide that I will have the last word. As I said I may not care to rebut arguments which are not germane to this Bill."

"Sir, there is a film magazine called *Filmistan*; in an editorial that quarterly magazine observes . . ."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"What an authority?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It is not as great an authority as the hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan thinks he is an authority on several things as far as this House is concerned but not an authority for me to follow. He might say that this is for the purposes of election and so on. But that particular quarterly in its editorial wrote: 'The conditions in the cinema houses in the City are far from satisfactory from the point of view of both the health and comfort of the visitors. Apart from the

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nuisance caused by the bugs and mosquitoes, and the unsatisfactory state of water-supply the visitors have to put up with the nuisance caused by the smokers. The orders prohibiting smoking during matinee shows are rarely observed by the people. It is desirable that smoking should be prohibited during all the shows and the rule should be strictly enforced. Specially we appeal to the enlightened Health Minister of the Madras Government to devote his attention to this matter so that the conditions in the cinema houses might be improved.' The hon. Members of the House may be aware that the West Bengal Government recently passed a legislation on identical lines. That legislation goes much farther than what we have done. Smoking is not allowed in public places of amusement including cinemas, theatres, halls and such other covered arenas. We have provided for cinemas and theatres only. Smoking in public places of amusement including cinemas, theatres, halls, and such other covered arenas has been prohibited in West Bengal with the passing by the State Assembly today of the West Bengal Prohibition of Smoking in Show Houses and Public Halls Bill, 1950. The Bill makes smoking in cinemas a criminal offence and empowers all Police officers to arrest without a warrant any person found guilty of such offences. We have said that any person found smoking during the 'prohibited period' may be ejected by a Police officer and also be prosecuted and punished with fine. We have not said that he could be arrested without warrant. We have not gone to that extent. (Interruption.) Perhaps for some hon. Members, what is done in West Bengal may not be satisfactory. If that is the objection—some people even in this House may like East Bengal—I cannot help it. That is a different matter. But the West Bengal Assembly enacted that the Police can arrest without warrant any person found smoking in the prohibited place. This Bill was adopted in September 1950. The extract I read was from the message from Calcutta, dated 29th September 1950, issued by the West Bengal Government. District Magistrates of our State have also written to us that it is necessary that the Government should take specific powers and act as it was no use simply providing in the licence that smoking should not be allowed. That is the reason why this Bill has been brought forward."

"Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Batchelor has written to me saying that he is to be away in the aerodrome to take a friend and he may not be here. It may not be fair for him to make some criticism and go away. He made a funny remark about chewing. Much as I may not like it, chewing may not be much of an annoyance unless you spit on your neighbour's face, as the hon. Mr. Koti Reddi said that some try to send the smoke just at the face of the person opposite to him. Some might object to peppermint being sold in cinema houses as, in the attempt to get them, others might be disturbed."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Will the theatre owners be considered as abettors if they allow smoking during the prohibited hours?"

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Sir, it is the theatre owners who informed us that there was no use of putting them in the wrong by putting in the condition when they were not able to enforce that condition. They said they had no power to eject persons who transgressed the rules and therefore they wanted Government to help them in the enforcement of the rules. Regarding the complaint that their trade will be affected, I have not received any complaint from any theatre owner about the provisions of the Bill after its publication, that the provisions would cause inconvenience to the trade. This Bill is intended to help the trade.

“ Then, Sir, the question of enforcement was raised. I may say that enforcement may not be a difficulty in many cases. There might be some failures, but these failures may turn out to be very good reasons for our success. Many failures might show us the way how to enforce this provision. Some hon. Member said that people who like to smoke, like gentlemen might go out and smoke. Many people do so even now. And there might be gentlemen who may do so when the Bill becomes law. That enforcement would be difficult should not be made a reason, if this measure is intrinsically good.

“ Then, Sir, it was asked : ‘ How are the Government going to enforce this Act? We are going to enforce it as any other penal provision is enforced. One need not have a court and so on to find out the person. Any person in the cinema theatre can find out who was the person who smoked. He need not necessarily be ejected. One hon. Member suggested that this may lead to the stopping of the show. The theatre owner need not interfere with the continuance of the show. He can collect sufficient evidence to put a charge-sheet before the Magistrate against the person who was found smoking, and get him punished. That is why smoking has been made an offence. So the enforcement will be done as any other penal law is enforced in this State.

“ I do not want to go into the question whether smoking is a good thing or a bad thing. As the hon. Member Sri Koti Reddi said, it is a habit and there is no question whether it is bad or not. It is an individual opinion and some may get pleasure from smoking. That person will not agree if we say that it is bad. But it is a fact that the health of the people is affected and it is a terrible nuisance to others sitting by the side of the smoker. A little sort of accommodation is necessary in that way to get on and that accommodation is secured in this Bill and nothing more.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras City Police and Places of Public Resort (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

The motion was carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

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Clause 2.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.’ ”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ Sir, I formally move—

‘ That in the proposed section 40-A (1), the proviso be omitted.’ ”

Sir, there is no need for a proviso like this. I cannot conceive of any entertainment where Government will be asked for exemption. Let the Government give me an instance where the Government have the idea of preventing smoking in an enclosure.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“ I formally second the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Amendment moved—

‘ That in the proposed section 40-A (1), the proviso be omitted.’ ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Sir, the proviso that the Government may exempt any class of entertainment from the operation of sub-section (1) is included for certain purposes. I have seen cinema theatres roofless. There will be only an enclosure but no roof. There is no reason why we should insist on the operation of sub-section (1) because the question of exemption arises only in cases where there are roofless theatres in rural areas and where the ventilation is sufficiently good. I have myself seen a cinema theatre in a village with no roof at all and there was only a screen. In such places, there will be sufficient air and the neighbours also may not object. So, I cannot accept the amendment.”

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ Sir, I am not convinced. Even if there is no roof, there is the neighbour and he will be offended. Anyway, if the Government are satisfied that there will not be many applicants for exemption, I have no objection. So, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment. Sir.”

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Sir, you know that I won't repeat what I have already said earlier. But, in view of the fact that the Hon. the Minister for Law has advanced very strange and illogical arguments, I have to repeat what I have said

“ Sir, as the hon. Member Mr. Batchelor has said, we are finding it very difficult to distinguish whether this is a Police State or Welfare State. We asked the Hon. Minister how the Government proposed to enforce it. He simply said, ‘ I will do it. I will prosecute him.’ Sir, he is obsessed with the idea that he has the Public Safety Ordinance in his hands. He thinks that he can arrest all persons without any evidence. He said that he could do anything, he could arrest and prosecute any person, etc. The

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Government do not seem to have any respect for evidence. I do not know whether the Law Minister still remembers that there is what is called the Law of Evidence."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"I know it."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"Sir, I am coming to the point of the Hon. Minister. The proprietor will see a person smoking and get him convicted. But, who are the witnesses? What is the evidence? If the proprietor and the constable join together the person is convicted. Why all this trouble of finding out and convicting a person! The Government may as well arrest him under the Public Safety Ordinance. What is the evidence? Somebody smokes and keeps his hand off the next man. The constable sees from a distance and the proprietor gets him convicted." The Hon. the Minister for Law thinks that he has public opinion in his favour. Sir, the Government decided to introduce this Bill, I think, in November 1950. Was it published? Was public opinion invited by the Government? Was it published in any newspaper inviting public opinion? Was it published in the Gazette? It was not published anywhere."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"It was published."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"I know that it was published as a news item."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"It was published on 2nd January 1951."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"Nothing was published in the Gazette. Even if it was published, in how many vernacular languages was it published? How many places did it reach? This morning, the Hon. the Minister for Publicity and Information was telling that they had their own methods of knowing public opinion. We are tired of hearing the Law Minister saying that he is the custodian of public opinion. He says, 'I am prepared to face the public on this matter'. Yes, we know that the Law Minister is proud of his case. The hon. Member Mr. Batchelor has said that any law which cannot be implemented properly will create contempt for law in the public mind. Since the Government are not able to enforce it, they will see that there will be less respect for law."

"Sir, what does this clause say? If any constable sees any person smoking, he will simply go and arrest him. Even if it is within half-an-hour before the show begins, it is an offence. What is the correct time? There will be differences of opinion. No two watches will agree. Once I asked a proprietor, 'What is the time to start the show?'; he said, 'It is half-past six.' But, it was 6-32 p.m. at that time and he did not start the show. He said that it was not yet time. So, whose time is correct? Is the constable's time correct? Or is the proprietor's time correct? Or is the Law Minister's time correct? What do the Government

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mean by 'half-an-hour'? What is the standard? Will there be a gong or bell rung in Madras and in every town? These are some of the genuine difficulties with regard to this matter. Sir, you know that smoking is a habit and I do not know whether you have any special habits like snuffing if not smoking? It is harmless. We do it automatically. Sir, I am sitting here; I feel happy; I cannot think of the Law Minister; automatically I do it without knowing that I am offending law or offending the Law Minister. All this happens without my knowing. Suppose I am engrossed in a picture whether it be a love scene or a war scene. I forget myself. We go there for entertainment and not for the purpose of offending the law or the Law Minister. What is going to happen to such a genuine case? Sir, we go for entertainment. We want to forget ourselves. It is not as if we are going to a temple to receive religious instructions. Because he is Minister for Education also, he may be thinking of instructions always. We are not going there for instructions. We are going there for entertainment. Suppose we are engrossed in a historic or a love scene and in a mood of happiness and entertainment, we smoke automatically. What will happen then? The hand of the Law Minister is strong enough and there is no question of evidence. If he is really anxious to implement these provisions, he must first of all provide what he means by an 'offence' and what the ingredients of law are and how they are to be proved in a court of law. Now, a constable or a proprietor or a clerk of the cinema hall can simply convict a man. So, Sir, these provisions are not going to be properly implemented. Simply because he has come with a Bill, he is trying to force it on the House. Sir, I therefore oppose the clause."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is usual for the Members of the House to have their say on the first reading and it is also usual to expect that the Hon. Minister concerned will surely try to explain all the points raised by various Members. Unfortunately, it was not the case as far as the reply of the Hon. the Minister for Law was concerned. He tried to use very strong and harsh language and we do not like to use such language. (Interruption.) We are also capable of using much harsher and stronger language than what the Law Minister is capable of. If we are restraining ourselves, it is because he is just recouping his health and we also feel that he should take some rest and

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"The hon. Gentleman need not show so much consideration for my health. I am capable of taking and giving back if possible."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"We have been receiving and giving also hot all these five years."

"Sir, after all the subject was not a serious one and in the course of the discussion, many hon. Members talked in a jovial manner. My hon. Friend Mr. Majid is always extra-serious at least so far as we are concerned and I can say that he will come

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and defend himself as far as the remarks of the Hon. the Law Minister are concerned that his arguments are silly, etc. Sir, we know that the Hon. Minister is a very capable man, but his case is very weak. Therefore he started in wholesale abuses and indulged in all sorts of things which are surely ill-intentioned at least so far as some of us are concerned. Sir, some Members talked of fundamental rights, etc. They are beside the point. It is natural that, when we discuss the subject, we bring in one or two points. Sir, there is always the *status quo*, which is most important. I know that there is some force in the arguments of the Hon. Minister because he belongs to a party of 200 or more members and we belong to a party of about 50 members and it may not be an offence. But it is now used in that spirit. Sir, for arguments sake, if I sit near the hon. Lady Member Begum Sahaba and smoke and if she takes objection to that, I naturally get away and I know there are many people who do not like smoking. So, that kind of giving inconvenience to others is always there. If a person is smoking in a picture house and if half-a-dozen people do not feel happy about it, he will immediately stop smoking. Now the Government want to bring a legislation for that.

"Sir, with regard to public opinion, my hon. Friend Mr. Salam has already spoken at length. Sir, simply publishing in the *Fort St. George Gazette* is not enough. The people do not take any interest when it is published in any newspaper. But, after the Bill is passed, we see so many letters in the dailies arguing for and against the Bill. It has happened like that previously. The Hon. Minister can say that the Government have got the power to enforce it whenever they please. Sir, immediately the Bill is passed, it has to go to the Council and then to His Excellency the Governor or the President for assent before they think that they can enforce it as and when they please. Therefore, Sir, some of us try to make a suggestion or two and leave them for public opinion and if the public opinion is opposed to the measure, there need be no question of conviction. But, that is not the attitude of the Law Minister. He simply tried to improvise some arguments. When we questioned the reasoning, he simply lost control and made some references to West Bengal and East Bengal. Sir, I can understand people like me sitting on the Opposition Benches making silly arguments and there can be some justification. But, I can never understand the Law Minister trying to make the silliest argument. Sir, while referring to West Bengal, he said, 'Anyway hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan and others do not like West Bengal and they may like East Bengal.' Sir, is it not an insinuation? Is it right for him to throw such silliest insinuation? If it is not an insinuation, what is it? Sir, if the Government have really faith, let them bring, not one Bill, but thousand Bills. We do not mind them. Our point is that the Government, before they pass a Bill, should be satisfied that they can enforce it.

3-45 P.M. "Sir, the police constables also will be there and if somebody smokes in the dark, then it will lead to some confusion. If four

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or five persons do like that, every now and then, the police will have to get in and bring out those people and victimise them. It is not exactly that the proprietor will watch those persons who smoke. But, somebody will watch and if a person smokes in the dark, he will try to prosecute that person with the help of the police the next day. Sir, I can understand the principle. The principle is good. But the whole way in which the Bill is framed is wrong. My hon. Friend Mr. Salam also referred to another point and it is this. After all, when you are going to prosecute persons, it should not be merely on the authority of a police constable or on the authority of the proprietor. There is no question of evidence at all. In spite of all these, the Hon. the Law Minister has brought in this legislation simply as a propaganda measure in view of the coming elections.

"Then, Sir, I must say in conclusion that the Hon. the Law Minister, as long as he is Law Minister, should have a certain amount of restraint while replying. It is quite unbecoming—it may be all right for him—but it is quite unbecoming that a person who adorns the Treasury Benches as Law Minister should talk in that way and in that manner. It ill-suits him."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Sir, I do not care for the hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan's remarks about my way of replying. I do not care for his remark that my behaviour was quite unbecoming. I do not care if he says that I have a becoming behaviour or an unbecoming behaviour nor do I care for any character certificate from persons like hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan. I do not want to reply to any other remark, Sir, except this. In my reference to West Bengal, the hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan, charged me with having stated that he and others like him think of East Bengal whenever I speak of West Bengal. Sir, it is not true. I did not say that hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan and others like him think of East Bengal. He has not heard it properly. I simply said, 'Some persons' I did not say hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan and others like him. It is only guilty conscience and venom. But, I am not caring for that venom nor can I reply to the venomous remark."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"Is that a reply?"

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Sir, I move—

'That the Bill be passed into law.'

"Sir, much has been said about my want of restraint, that I do not know the Evidence Act, and all that. Anyhow, whatever that may be, I am not going to learn the Evidence Act hereafter. It might have been necessary for me to learn it while I was a practising lawyer. I know it sufficiently well as a Law Minister and not as a person who ought to know what should be the ingredients of a crime and in a particular case, what should be the evidence. I have learnt the Indian Penal Code and the Evidence

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Act also and I have had also some criminal cases in the little practice that I had. But, I cannot understand persons saying that we should know the evidence of a particular case without knowing the case itself. That may be the method of other people. But, I cannot imagine what will be the evidence in a case even before the case is charged. I only know this much, that no case will be charged unless there is sufficient evidence to frame a charge in that case. If there is no evidence, people involved in the case will be discharged. That is all what I wanted to say regarding this."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—
'That the Bill be passed into law.' "

* SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is rather surprising that these Acts to which the present Bill is an amending Bill were put on the Statute Book without a provision of this nature. Most of the specious arguments that have been addressed by the Members of the Opposition have all been heard by the House. In spite of all these arguments, we have to pass this Bill because it is a very essential measure. It is a penal and punitive measure and a social security measure. I feel, Sir, that this Bill refers to not only smoke but also the fire behind the smoke, because there is no smoke without fire. There were very serious accidents due to fire on account of this smoking of cigarettes. These cigarette consumers are throwing the stump bits everywhere, because there are no proper places to throw them in, with the result that sometimes children's clothes catch fire and their feet are burnt and the children have even to be given medical assistance. All these things some Members in the Opposition did not take into consideration. Therefore, Sir, a social security measure of this character should get the unanimous support of this House. It is an important measure intended to implement the intention underlying the original Acts and therefore, this amending Bill should be passed by this House without any opposition."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find that unnecessary heat has been imported in regard to a measure of this nature."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Heat or smoke! "

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" But, it has all ended in smoke. I feel, Sir, Government in bringing forward this measure are actuated by considerations of health and considerations of safety more than anything else. As I said before, the atmosphere in the cinema houses becomes really polluted by the considerable volume of smoke which is emerging in it. Sir, some months ago, a gentleman, who is a friend of mine, came from Calcutta when the Government of Madras had such a proposal before them. It was published then in the newspapers that the Government would bring in such a measure as this. That gentleman was ridiculing the Government of Madras for bringing such

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a measure because he is a great addict to smoking. But, now, I find that the Government of West Bengal have stolen a march over this Government because in a City like Calcutta—the people in Calcutta are much more fashionable than the people of Madras and a great majority of them are smokers and a large number of them are addicted to this habit—in a City like Calcutta, they have passed a measure of this nature calmly and quickly. Some hon. Members asked, after all, what is the use of restraining the liberty of an individual. As the Hon. the Law Minister has pointed out, the liberty of the other persons also should be taken into consideration and not merely the liberty of the smoker. Similarly, in the case of Prohibition. Not merely the freedom of the drunkard should be considered, but we should also consider that his wife wants freedom from being beaten every night. There is the other aspect of the question. We have to take public opinion in these matters. My hon. Friend, Mr. Salam, on this side, also spoke about public opinion. Sir, public opinion consists of not only the opinion of men but also of women. That is what public opinion means. If you take a Gallup poll, you must take the votes of men as well as women. If you take such a Gallup poll on this measure, the majority of women will vote for the Government and I am sure, public opinion will go on the side of the Government. Of course, people like my hon. Friend, Mr. Salam, will oppose the Government in a measure like this. The only difficulty is with regard to the enforcement of this measure. Even if the Government are not able to enforce the measure as rigidly as they should do, the volume of smoke in the cinema houses will, after the measure is passed, be less."

* JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to have a dispute over what the hon. the Lady Member has said a little while ago. If it is a question of test, Mr. Speaker, it is not women so much as men that are behind this Bill. So, she should not have made such a sweeping remark. Mr. Speaker, Sir, after all, it is a disease associated with the name of Lady Nicotine and that should be enough argument that women should not feel sorry about smoking. Mr. Speaker, one thing which I must say is this. In the course of the debate, I was able to understand how the Government are going to implement this measure. Of course the intentions of the Government are quite good. But, I have got a lurking fear now that patrons who go into cinema houses may come in for victimisation at the hands of cinema proprietors if this procedure of implementing the measure is agreed to. That is why, Mr. Speaker, I would like the Government to explore ways and means to see—even now better late than never—that proprietors would be prevented from exercising this discretion so arbitrarily as to victimise some of their own patrons. To that extent, Mr. Speaker, I must say that I have got fear. Otherwise, not only in this House but all over this State, I am sure there will be the widest support to this measure. Addicts are always there. As for addicts, Mr. Speaker, even from the pleadings that they have made, the arguments that they have advanced and the heat that they have infused in their arguments,

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all these show that the addicts are there. It is very difficult to convince them and convert them with all the legal acumen which the Hon. the Law Minister may possess."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, I am sorry that certain motives are attributed. We were trying to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to some of the important points. Sir, the Hon. the Law Minister said that he knows the Evidence Act and that he is satisfied with the drafting of the Bill."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"There is no use of misquoting me."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"May I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to sub-clause (3) of clause 3. It says—

'Any person who contravenes the provisions of this section shall be liable to be ejected summarily from the enclosed place or building by any police officer and shall also be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.'

Now, according to this, where is the question of his evidence? Where is the question of his putting his claim if he is summarily ejected? Where is the question of proof? Without going into the matter the proprietor may send for the constable and the constable can remove the person. Again, sub-section (4) of section 3 says—

'A person ejected under sub-section (3) shall not be entitled to the refund of any payment made by him for admission to the entertainment or to any other compensation.'

Therefore, Sir, there is no appeal and there is no claim for refund. He cannot go to a court of law, according to clause 3. The Hon. the Law Minister instead of replying to these points said, 'There is no argument worth replying; therefore, I do not want to reply.' Now, Sir, I ask the Hon. Minister whether sub-clause (3) of clause 3 is well drafted. It says that the proprietor can summarily eject a person. According to this, there is no third party to be appealed to. There is no court; there is no Judge and there is no evidence. I ask the Hon. Minister for Law whether he has provided for any court or magistrate to decide the matter on the evidence. The proprietor or somebody may have some prejudice and he may eject the smoker but the person concerned cannot go to a court of law. Let me explain again. If the proprietor has got any motive against anybody, he can summarily eject that person from the place, and the person cannot go to a court of law nor claim refund of one or two rupees which he might have paid. I ask the Hon. the Law Minister what other meaning he can give to this clause.

4 p.m. "The next point is about the implementation of the Act. According to my information there are at least 1,000 cinema houses in this State and there are more than two shows in each in the majority of cases. In each hall there will be about 500 or 600 persons attending each show and they will be sitting there for four hours. If the Hon. Minister is serious about the implementation of this Act, he should have at least five constables for each show.

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Some said that there should be 20 constables, but it is an exaggeration. Twenty constables are not necessary. If the Government are not serious about the implementation of this Act, if the Party in power and this House are not serious, then that is a different matter. We know that there are laws which are not implemented and the Hon. Minister himself has confessed that the Prevention of Begging Law is not implemented. We are here to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to these things; we don't want to test his wits or fight with him. When 600 persons attend a show and sit there for 4 hours, at least five constables will be necessary for each show. If they change every three hours, what is the number of constables that we want? Do we not require 6,000 to 7,000 constables? I want a reply to this point from the Hon. Minister. I do not want him to quote cinema magazines and other things. Does the Hon. Minister propose to post at least one constable to each show or one constable to both the shows? Or does he think that no constables are necessary? Does he want to depend on the cinema proprietor to implement this law? Proprietors are absentee landlords and so the task will fall on the managers and the booking clerks. The proprietors cannot be present at the cinema house all the time. So the task will have to be done by the booking clerk. He will have to ask a man who has probably paid Rs. 2 for a ticket to go out. We know in a village there are parties and parties due to the governmental activities. Where is the guarantee for a person in a panchayat board or municipal area who pays for his seat in a cinema house that he will not be asked to go out by a booking clerk or a constable? The person who is so ejected has no remedy. Why not the Law Minister say that the person who is so ejected summarily can go to a court of law, can ask the proprietor to give evidence and ask the constable to prove his case? The whole thing seems to be one-sided. Again what is the grade of the police officer who is empowered to eject such persons? Will he be a constable or a Sub-Inspector or an Inspector? The power to notify the hours of prohibited period and to give exemptions to certain classes of entertainments is given to the Government. No rules have been made yet. So, Sir, instead of attributing motives, let the Hon. Minister reply to the points which I have raised—whether he is going to appoint one constable for each cinema hall, whether he is going to provide for taking evidence, what is the meaning of 'summarily ejected' and whether he has got any scheme for implementing the Bill."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, when any piece of legislation is brought before the House, all of us must agree that there will be two sides to the question. If an Hon. Minister or another Member of the House moves a motion in this House, it is not as if it is his personal property. It is a matter of public interest and we all discuss it and come to certain conclusions finally. We do not treat the motion as our own personal property and we do not consider a person who opposes the motion as opposing us personally. We must create healthy conventions, we must understand each other and we must know there are two sides to any question.

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There is no need to import heat where it is not necessary. The hon. Gentleman Mr. Govinda Menon said so many things in his usual humorous way and nobody has taken any offence. Unless there is a little bit of humour here and there, life will become unnecessarily serious. The Hon. Gentleman Mr. Madhava Menon, in his present state of health, need not have taken these things seriously. I do not under-rate his intelligence or ability. I do not say that he has not given serious consideration to this legislation before he brought it forward here. He has his own arguments to support it, but there is also another side to the question and some of us have put forward what we think must be the personal freedom of people and their right to do what they like. When we spoke of liberty we knew that it was different from licence. We do not want any one to exercise his liberty in such a way as to prevent others from exercising their rights. We knew all these. These are all elementary things. But all the same, we think differently with regard to this Bill, from the Hon. Minister. No offence was meant to anybody. I was sorry that the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon got a little excited and he insinuated. In Parliamentary debates there may of course be insinuations, arguments, heat and so on, but nothing should be taken in a personal way. I am sorry the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon made it a personal affair. He is a good debater and he is prepared to hit and be hit back. Of course hitting in a debate is different from making personal attacks. We must avoid attributing motives to anybody even when we believe that the other side is wrong. When hon. Members Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar and Mr. Govinda Menon spoke on this Bill, some of us felt there was some point in what they said. We do not say they were all wrong. That is how, Sir, we should conduct the proceedings in the House."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO:—“అధ్యక్షా! ఈ బిల్లును సమర్థించడములోమంచి చెడ్డలు చచ్చించునపుడు ఈ బిల్లు ప్రజల స్వాతంత్ర్యమునకు అడ్డు తగులుతుందని కొందరు సభ్యులు విమర్శించడం చాలా అన్యాయము. సినిమాలలోను, డ్రామాలలోను స్ట్రోకింగు చేయడమువల్ల పక్కనున్న ప్రజలు, ముఖ్యముగా స్త్రీలు దానిని సహించలేక ఎంత చాధ పడుతున్నారో వారికి తెలియనిదికాదు వారు ఈ యిబ్బందులను స్వయముగా చూస్తూ యుండికూడ ఈ బిల్లును ఎదిరించి ఆ విధముగా కృత్రికముగా మాట్లాడడము చాలా తోచ నీయముగ నున్నది. ఈ స్ట్రోకింగువల్ల లోపలభున్న ప్రజలందరు సహించక చాధపడడమే కాకుండా ఒక్కొక్కతూరి ఊపిరికూడ ఆడకుండు సముపరి దుస్థితి విరచిచుచుండును. ఇంతేకాకుండా ఈ సినిమాలలోను, డ్రామాలలోను స్ట్రోక్ చేయడంవల్ల తరచుగా చాలా అపాయాలుకూడ కలుగుచుండును. ముఖ్యముగా ఈ అపాయాలు టూరింగు సినిమాల లో సంభవించుటకు ఎక్కువ అవకాశముండును. ఈ టూరింగు సినిమాలు విహారము రరీ టెంపుతోను, ఒక్కొక్కప్పుడు తాటి ఆకుతోకూడా నిర్మించడి ఉంటాయి. అటువంటిప్పుడు ఈ సినిమాలలో స్ట్రోక్ చేయడంవల్ల గారికి ఆమెరుగట్లు టెంపుమీద తాటాకులమీదపడి అంతుకొని పోవును. దీనివల్ల ఆ సినిమా ప్రాప్రయిటర్కు చాలా నష్ట మగుటేగాక, అక్కడ విచ్చిన ప్రజలు చాలామంది అగ్నిప్రమాదమునకు గురి అగుదురు కనుక యిటువంటి అపాయములనుండి కట్టములనుండి ప్రజలను కాపాడడానికి ఇటువంటి

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చోట్ల స్ట్రోకింగు లేకుండా చేయడం చాలా మంచిదే. కాని ఈ బిల్లును అనుమలొకటై డములో, ప్రావీనియల్ ఆర్టు హౌస్సులు, కాకుండా, తగినటువంటి పోలీసు సిబ్బందిని నియ మించి వారు సినిమా లోపలకుగాని, డ్రామా లోపలకుగాని ఈ కార్యనిర్వహణ నేర్పవచ్చు గాకడానికి అవకాశము కల్పించి. ఈ బిల్లు యొక్క ఆశయము సరిగా నెరవేరునట్లు చూడవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. దీనివల్ల ఇంకొక గొల్ల లాభము కూడా భువ్వది. ఇది ప్రావీనియల్ కేసులు పట్టుకొనికీ కూడా చాలా భ్రమయోగపడును. సాధారణముగా ఇనందరికీ తెలిసినట్లుగా సినిమాలలోను, డ్రామాలలోను మన ప్రక్కన క్రొగినవాళ్లు హుస్సని ఉంటారు. మనకు ఆ వాసన కూడా వస్తున్నాయుంది. కనుక ఈ స్ట్రోకింగు కేసులు సత్తువన్నడు ప్రత్యేక ప్రయత్నములేకనే ప్రావీనియల్ కేసులు పట్టుకుకు కూడా నులభవముగా అవకాశముండును. 'Two birds at one shot' అన్నట్లు, ఈ అర్థ వల్ల రెండు పక్షులు కాగలవు. అంతవల్ల ప్రజలు స్ట్రోకింగు మానివే యుటేగాక, క్రొగేవారు వారి క్రొగడమూడ మానివేయుటకు అవకాశముండుంది. అందు చేత దీనివల్ల ఉభయ క్రా లాభముండునని మంచిచేస్తూ ఈ బిల్లును బలపరచుచున్నాను."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really sorry for the manner in which the Hon. Minister for Law has replied to some of the points which I raised with regard to the Bill under discussion. We the Members of the Legislature have a responsibility to see that the Bills we pass are good ones which will ultimately help the people of the State as a whole. It is our duty to scrutinize every provision of the legislations and point out the drawbacks and lacunae in them so that the Government may rectify them. We, sitting on the Opposition Benches, make our observations with that object in view. On several provisions of this Bill we wanted that more light should be thrown by the Govern ment. But unfortunately we found that the Hon. the Law Minister was generating unwanted heat in the discussion. He referred to something on which we have not said anything at all. He used forcible language and said that what he was saying was truth. What is truth, Sir? I do not really understand. We are here as citizens of this country and we belong to this State as much as the Hon. the Law Minister belongs to this State. We have got every right to say what we feel in the interests of the people at large. Therefore, Sir, as a responsible Minister of the Government he should not have used, if I may say so, flippant language with regard to our arguments. Again, Mr. Speaker, I am really sorry that the hon. Members of the Party in Power are not in a position to go through the several provisions of the several Bills that come before this House. I am not casting any reflections on them. I know they are all busy people. They are all eminent people. The Bill was published some months before and today it has been taken up in a hurry. Naturally they do not find time to go through the implications of the provisions. My hon. Friend Janab Mohamed Abdul Salam has pointed out how the provisions will affect the people who attend the cinemas. Some of them may be summarily ejected from the cinema hall for an offence committed by somebody else. Have the Government provided any safeguards in this respect? It is no use of generating unwanted heat in this House and making insinuations against our activities here. I also say once more and

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emphasise it that we here in the Opposition are speaking in the interests of the people concerned and we have got every right to express our views on every piece of legislation that is brought before the House. With regard to public opinion, the Hon. Minister said that he was prepared to go before the country with this Bill and see what the reply of the country was going to be. Sir, the day of reckoning has not come. It is going to come. In this connection, Mr. Speaker, I shall refer you to a passage in the great tragedy of Julius Ceaser. The Soothsayer told Julius Ceaser to beware of the Ides of March. On the Ides of March, when Ceaser was entering the senate, he tauntingly addressed the Soothsayer. 'The Ides of March are come.' But the Soothsayer replied, 'Aye, Ceaser! but not gone.' "

4-15 P.M. DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been dealing with a problem which is not so simple as it looks on the face of it. We have to deal with the problem of individual freedom. I believe at no time has this problem been treated as it is at the present day, with that depth and profundity of feeling that the problem deserves. Sir, we have as human beings, certain individual freedom, but we have only our individual freedom so long as that does not interfere with the freedom of our neighbours. Regarding smoking, I do not think this Bill attempts to interfere with the freedom of the individual, if he is going to smoke in the street or he is going to smoke in any room or in his own home. It is only when he smokes in a public place like a cinema where there are a large number of people who do not approve of the smoke of cigars and cigarettes and beedies choking their own throats and nauseating their nostrils that the question of individual freedom comes in. I for one, after a period of about ten years, went to a cinema only last month. The smoke that came and hurt me and the neighbours sitting next to me was such that I thought I should be glad if the performance was over and we were permitted to go home. Is it fair that only a certain number of people should have the right to smoke and create a tingling feeling in the nostrils as well as in the eyes of those who have come there to make use of their eyes? Is that the kind of freedom that we want in this country? Sir, we were told that in the European countries, freedom is allowed to smoke. I do not know how long my hon. Friend Mr. Swaminathan lived there; but I have lived there for over twelve years, and I have known it, Sir, that in every high-class place, particularly in theatres, where the art is kept up and cultivated, no man or woman is permitted to smoke. It is only in music halls which are considered as cheap trash entertainment that smoking is permitted. At the same time, in some high-class theatres, separate rooms are kept, and if people wanted to smoke, they should go there and smoke. The whole argument is based on this question, that the man could not control himself for two hours and therefore he must smoke, he must vitiate the atmosphere and he must be a nuisance to those who are sitting next to him! That argument itself proves that a man who craves for smoking like that has his nerves completely vitiated by nicotine, that he

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has lost his reason and that he is just unfit to protect himself, and it makes it all the more necessary for others to see that he is protected. If a man cannot control himself for an hour without smoking, it means he has come to the last grips with nicotine. Sir, this is not real pleasure after all. All science, particularly medical science, goes to prove that nicotine is also one of the poisons we have got to deal with. A Government like ours which has got to deal with a great problem like the food problem, must tackle this problem also, if not now, at least later on, if not to-day, at least tomorrow. What about food-growing? When there is the most fertile land in the country, it is being utilized now for the growing of tobacco. The other day I went from one end to the other of the most fertile land in the Guntur district where food was to be grown, where pulses were being grown, but now all that land has been given away to the growing of tobacco. And yet, some Members get up and say 'Let us have the freedom to smoke in cinemas, because we have not got the grit to control ourselves'; at the same time, they want to challenge the right of the growers of food. Sir, you cannot have the cake and eat it too: you cannot have food and yet allow people to grow poisons in order to make money and poison themselves and others. Then again, what about juvenile smoking? I wish to ask a straight question. Look at the question from the point of view of the juveniles. When the elders can smoke and smoke incessantly . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" This refers to smoking within the precincts of a theatre."

DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" Even that question comes in here. When the parents can smoke in the cinemas, why cannot the children do the same? Therefore, Sir, this question has got to be solved once for all. This is not a simple question; it is only the thin end of the wedge. The whole problem of the growing of more food and the growing of more tobacco, will have to be solved at the same time. Therefore, Sir, I think this problem has not come before us too early: really this has got to be grappled with. I dare say there are certain difficulties such as we meet with in regard to other problems, in tackling the question of trying to find out who the real culprits are. Sir, when the question of early marriage came up and when the Bill was passed, they said it was going to be a failure. No doubt, from some points of view, it has failed: but during the last twenty years, public opinion against very early marriages has been gaining in strength, and to-day after twenty years of existence of that Act, the age of consent of marriage has risen. Even so with regard to the prohibition scheme, we were told that it was going to be an unqualified failure. No doubt, it has not come up to our expectations and we have not possibly got the grit or the driving power to make it a success: but I submit, in spite of its failure, it has been a success. From my own investigations I can say that certain classes of people have been saved. The wives are happier to-day than they were before and the children get better food; the poorer classes have been saved, though the richer classes are ruining themselves. Therefore, if we can have

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patience and tact, if the Government and the Police are more careful in handling the culprits, what seems to be impossible now would be quite possible in the next year or two. Sir, I support the motion."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, turning from the heat of controversy, if we but actually analyse the arguments that have been advanced against this Bill, they reduce themselves into two, as I see it. The first is that the Bill is not enforceable and the second is that much power has been given to the theatre-manager or the police people. As regards the first point, my hon. Friend Dr. Ramachandra Rao has already said that when we want to enforce a Bill, it is not the practicability of enforcing it that we have to consider, but the very necessity of the Bill itself. When once we say that a Bill is necessary and we put it on the Statute Book, naturally public opinion veers round it, and we being law-abiding citizens, naturally adjust ourselves to the new environments. I will give one example: all our smoking friends here whenever they want to have a bit of smoking, they make it a point to go out of this very House and smoke and then come here. So, they are adjusting themselves to the susceptibilities of the others. Therefore, I am sure that people will, in the course of a few years, even though not immediately, think it a dishonour to smoke inside a cinema house. One example is already before us: about six months back, people were smoking in all the buses, but now we find only somebody or some boy, on very rare occasions, smoking in the bus, and when it is pointed out that he should not smoke, he simply throws out the cigarette, or beedi. Sir, much has been said about the Evidence Act. This Bill does not seek to say that no evidence is necessary for the conviction of a person who is guilty of the offence. All the provisions of the Evidence Act will automatically apply, and unless a Magistrate is satisfied about the nature of the offence, about the person who committed the offence and about the identity of that person, no action will be taken against him.

"As regards the second point, viz., 'How are you going to enforce it, are you going to have police constables stationed in every cinema?', I think that does not carry much weight. There are so many laws now-a-days which can be enforced by the Police; but we have not posted constables at every street corner or in all places where nuisance is committed, and yet we know that nuisance is being prevented to the extent possible.

"Another point raised was that we have given enormous powers to the cinema-manager and the police people. No extra power has now been given. Even according to the existing law, a police constable has power to detain a person for 24 hours, however great he may be. Can it be said to be 'too much power given to the constable?' What this Bill says is that a person who contravenes the provisions of this Act will only be ejected out of the cinema theatre. It cannot however be at the whims and fancies of a particular manager or police constable that a person can be so ejected; if that is done, the manager or the police officer will have to stand

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before a court of law and the person ejected has a legal remedy to sue if he has not committed the offence and he can not only recover the money but he can also get damages. As such, I submit, Sir, this is a laudable provision and if really we seek to enforce it, we shall not only see that this bad habit is nipped in the bud, but we will be really contributing much to the health and happiness of the people in the country."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, friends here have been speaking of smoking in a cinema or a theatre as if it is an offence on a par with the taking of liquor, or gambling or stealing. What I want to make out first of all is whether after all it is such an offence as that, and whether this practice which is not really liked by several people amongst our countrymen cannot be cured by persuasion, by the creation of public opinion against it. That is what I have been urging rather than the bringing of such a drastic legislation as the one we have got before the House, for checking or eliminating this practice in the cinema. In the discussion of this subject, we need not have generated so much heat as we have been witnessing in the House. I am not tendering any advice, Mr. Speaker, to anybody; because they know perhaps better or at least as much as I know about this. I only want to state a fact that on either side we must deal with the subject calmly, though our feelings may be strong and we need not at all use offensive words. This I say, applies more to the Treasury Benches; because if anything is said from the Opposition or by other individual Members of the House, it will be taken in one spirit by the people at large; but if anything similar to that falls from the mouth of an occupant of the Treasury Benches, then it will become authoritative, and it will have a different meaning. It is only for that purpose that I say the necessity for control is more on the other side than on the Opposition side. This I say as a fact, and I do not at all say that it is an advice which everybody must follow. I leave it to the good sense of the House to see whether such a practice is salutary or not.

"Then, Sir, the provisions of the Bill are really drastic in certain respects. The summary ejection of an offender under this Bill was referred to by more than one Member. It says a police officer can eject a person, an occupant of a cinema theatre, summarily. At times perhaps it may be a wrong person who is so summarily ejected. I think from the wording of the concerned sub-clause, that he is to have no relief if an injury or injustice has been done to him. Sub-clause (4) of both clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill speak of the person ejected not being entitled to a refund 'or to any other compensation'. Sir, even in one case out of a thousand if a person is summarily ejected in that way and is being insulted, I think, it is bad enough. Therefore, cannot the Government do anything to prevent such a thing as that? If a man is pulled out of the theatre, he is not entitled to any compensation or any relief. If that is so, is it not really a drastic provision and members have got every reason to complain about that measure."

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, the other day I read a ruling in the Parliament that during the third reading of a Bill, only such matters relating to the amendments moved in the second reading stage could be discussed and the Speaker there refused permission to discuss other matters. I think, it may be going too far, but I am saying this only to show . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" All that is contained in the Bill could be considered."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I am only pointing out that discussion regarding clauses 2 and 3 ought to have taken place at the time when those clauses were taken up and considered and so the question whether a man could be prosecuted for an offence under those clauses, is not a matter which can very well come up for a long discussion at the third reading stage. Then, the hon. Leader of the Opposition is not right in saying that when a wrong person has been ejected, he has no remedy. In fact, he has his usual remedy under the ordinary law for malicious prosecution. Suppose a prosecution has been launched against a particular person. There is no particular law necessary, if the prosecution is malicious, to bring in a suit the next day for damages. For instance, if a person is improperly ejected from a cinema hall, or with malicious intent, it is open to him to bring in a civil or criminal complaint against the parties concerned for malicious or improper prosecution and for damages and compensation. But, these are not things which can be provided in a penal provision, because the penal law itself provides that if a man commits an offence, he can be charged and brought before a court and if there is evidence against him for conviction, he may be convicted; otherwise discharged. But, if the charge is improper or mala fide, there is no necessity to provide for it either, because there is the remedy open to the person under the common law for all mala fide prosecutions or complaints. It is therefore wrong to say that a person who has been improperly ejected has no remedy. Certainly he has his remedy under the common law.

" Then, Sir, after all, what is the evidence that is necessary for a prosecution like this? As my hon. Friend, Mr. Gopalaswami has stated, it is only the evidence that is necessary under the Evidence Act. Here, a person who prosecutes has to prove that the person whom he charges has smoked in a place where smoking is prohibited or has smoked during prohibited hours. So, that has to be proved. In regard to the question whether the evidence of a single constable would be sufficient, there is nothing in the Evidence Act—or has any court has said—that the evidence of a single constable is not sufficient for conviction. Even the Privy Council has ruled that the evidence of an approver alone is sufficient for conviction, though ordinarily it is not considered safe to convict a person on the evidence of a single constable or an approver without corroboration and though there is nothing wrong in convicting a person even on the evidence of a single approver.

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It is for the magistracy to decide as to the value of the evidence tendered and it is not for the Law Minister to have a disquisition upon it.

" Sir, much has been said about heat having been generated. Heat can only be generated when two things rub against each other; and one alone cannot generate heat. Generally, only when two things meet together there is heat. The Law Minister, however bad he may be, however unbecoming his conduct may be, cannot by himself create heat, unless somebody else also joins with him in creating heat. Sir, constituted as I am, and habituated as I am, it is not so easy for me to keep quiet when things about me are said which I do not believe to be true. Sir, I said that the arguments of hon. Member, Mr. Majid were silly. Why did I say so? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member used the word 'silly' ? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The hon. Member said that this legislation is silly and I said that his arguments against the passing of the legislation appeared to be silly. If he says that the legislation that I bring forward is silly, I say his arguments are silly and why should I be accused of generating heat in this matter and it is not a question that matters whether I am in the Treasury Bench or not. If a Member thinks that my conduct is unbecoming of a Minister, it is of course open to him to take any remedy to get rid of me, an unbecoming person. There may be cases in which I could value the certificate that I am unbecoming given by certain persons as nothing more than a compliment. Certainly, I shall hereafter refuse to answer any member who thinks that my conduct is unbecoming, unless he says that he has no right to use the word.

" Sir, I said that the West Bengal Assembly passed similar legislation. I heard some member asking ' West Bengal ' ! I did not know who said that. Then, he asked : ' What did you say? ', as if things done in West Bengal may not suit East Bengal. I did not say that hon. Member Raza Khan Sahib and company said like that. When hon. Member Raza Khan got angry and raised heat saying that it was unbecoming of me to have mentioned like that, I never said that Janab Raza Khan and brothers were citizens of East Bengal. I merely said that somebody made that remark and if hon. Gentleman Mr. Raza Khan feels about it, then it is because there is truth in my remark. Otherwise, what is the reason for his getting angry and accusing me of generating heat. I never bargained for it. As I said, because I have to pilot legislation and have to come before the House, I always come prepared to receive something and if it is possible for me to give back something, I do so. If sometimes I am not able to give back I do not at all feel sorry for it. I have learnt by practice to give and take and if I am not able to give back, I go away thinking of better luck next time if and when I get an opportunity. So, Sir, I am not very anxious to create heat, but one thing is certain. It may

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be the constitution with me that to the extent that is possible for me, whether it is effective or not I must reply in a case where I am attacked. Of course, I have not gone to the extent of saintliness to follow the law of forgiveness; neither have I become a saint nor a follower of saints; I am still human to the extent I am. So, Sir, it is not a case of my creating heat as Mr. Hameed Khan said. The hon. Leader of the Opposition, I think, said that though there was difference of opinion, there was no necessity for heat at all. I agree. As I have already said, heat cannot be created by one party alone and it is not also of my creation. At the same time, I have not meant my offence to anybody and if any hon. Member thinks that anything I have said has offended anybody, then I crave their pardon because it is not my business to offend anybody. Of course, in argument or in debating, many things may be said, but it is not with any idea of offending anybody. I repeat that if what I have said has offended anybody, I crave their pardon. It is not my purpose to offend anybody."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"First of all, Sir, I would like to ask the Hon. Law Minister whether the term 'shall not be entitled to any other compensation' refers only to any other compensation on the score of having paid the fees for admission into the cinema or anything else?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Any other compensation in lieu of money that he is entitled to get."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"I am sorry, Sir, for the Hon. Minister has taken in a serious manner what I have said. I know he is always the sport of all the Ministers. He always invites strong speeches. But, unfortunately to-day there seems to have been some misunderstanding. If he really feels that anything that I have said has offended him, I feel sorry for it. I appeal to him from this side to take it from me that I never meant anything."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras City Police and Places of Public Resort (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be passed into law.'

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(3) THE MADRAS CIVIL AND VILLAGE COURTS (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1951.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Civil and Village Courts (Amendment) Bill *, 1951, and move—

'That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

"Sir, this Bill, as also the former Bill that I have moved, were given notice of even at the last session, but somehow or other as we had no time during the last February sitting, they had to be adjourned, and so no new notice was given.

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th December 1950.

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"Sir, this is a matter concerning the pecuniary jurisdiction of civil courts. At present the village courts or the panchayat courts have jurisdiction only to try cases of a small cause nature the value of which does not exceed Rs. 50, though by consent of the parties the village court and the panchayat court can take up cases up to Rs. 200. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court is below Rs. 3,000 and the Sub-Courts have unlimited jurisdiction regarding pecuniary matters. The pecuniary jurisdiction of Rs. 50 and Rs. 3,000 was fixed some 30 years ago and now, the value of money has gone so low that what was Rs. 50 thirty years ago is equal to, if not more than, Rs. 500 and I do not therefore see any reason why the village courts and panchayat courts should not be entrusted with jurisdiction to try small cause suits up to Rs. 100. As a matter of fact, from my experience, I know that panchayat courts or village courts may not be exactly as satisfactory as District Munsifs' Courts, but fair justice is being done there according to truth more than according to court intricacies, procedure and evidence, etc. Generally, truth is obtained in village courts and panchayat courts, though there may be factions there. Further, the cost of litigation has increased and I have known of cases where for a suit for Rs. 51, the parties have to incur expenditure on court-fee, summons to the other party, and witnesses' batta, besides lawyer's fee. And unless the entire fee is given to the lawyer, he will not try to dispose of the suit in the first hearing; and two or three adjournments mean witnesses' batta to be paid as many times and oftentimes the party has to spend more than Rs. 51, which is the value of the suit, by the time he gets a decree. Whereas, in a village or panchayat court, there are no court fee and other expenses which a party has to meet. In places where the court is 30 or 40 miles away, it is unnecessary for the party to go to the Munsif's Court for suits ranging from Rs. 51 to Rs. 100. It is for these reasons the Government have suggested that the jurisdiction of the village and panchayat courts might be increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Now the pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court is below Rs. 3,000 and as I have said what was Rs. 3,000 thirty years ago will be Rs. 30,000 at the present time. So, a District Munsif who is entitled to try suits up to Rs. 3,000 can very well try suits up to Rs. 5,000. This will also reduce pendency in the higher courts like the Sub-Courts. To the extent to which cases might go from the jurisdiction of the Munsifs' Courts to village and panchayat courts, to that extent there will be a reduction of cases in Sub-Courts.

"In the case of the District Munsif, his small cause jurisdiction is up to Rs. 300 but when he is a headquarters District Munsif, his jurisdiction goes up to Rs. 500. If, even in headquarters, there are two District Munsifs, one the Principal District Munsif and the other the Additional District Munsif, the Principal District Munsif has got jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 while the other officer's jurisdiction is only up to Rs. 300. If one officer with the same qualifications and the same service can dispose of causes up

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to Rs. 500, the other can also do it and that is the thing that we have proposed. In this arrangement, while the parties do not in any way suffer as small cause suits, are summarily and quickly disposed of, there will be this advantage namely the number of suits in the higher courts will be reduced. Also, Sir, the small cause jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge now is Rs. 1,000 but the same officer if he comes to the City Civil Court on transfer can try cases up to Rs. 2,000. The position is anomalous. A particular Subordinate Judge when he is in Chingleput is only fit to try up to Rs. 1,000 but when he comes to the City he can try cases up to Rs. 2,000 and when he is transferred back he can have jurisdiction only up to Rs. 1,000. It is anomalous to have two sets of powers for the officers of the same category and therefore, we are proposing that the small cause jurisdiction of the Sub-Court may be increased to Rs. 2,000. It will not only bring about speedy disposal of cases but it will also reduce pendency of suits in the courts.

"We have consulted the High Court in this matter and they agreed with the proposals completely and we thought that legislation to this effect might be undertaken, but later on, Sir, they said that on consulting certain District Judges, they had a doubt whether the matter was very necessary. Apart from the question of the rationalization of things, for purposes of reducing law's delays and the disposal of heavy arrears in the courts, it is necessary that legislation should be undertaken. That is how, Sir, the legislation has been brought and I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

"That the Madras Civil and Village Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bill. Regarding Village Panchayat Courts, we have already passed the Village Panchayats Act and jurisdiction of those courts has been increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. As that Act has not come into force and the village courts have not got powers to try cases up to Rs. 100, there is no harm in having the provision in the Bill relating to the powers of the village courts. Anyway that Act is going to come into force and that will be the position under that Act.

"The whole basis for this legislation is that the value of money has dropped. Let us take the pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Munsif; it is proposed to increase it from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 because the present Rs. 5,000 can come nowhere near the old Rs. 3,000 and the same argument holds good regarding the pecuniary jurisdiction of Sub-Judges. But the only difficulty which I want to place before the Hon. the Minister for Law is this. When we recruit District Munsifs, very often they are young and inexperienced; not that I mean to suggest that it is a risky affair to entrust them with higher jurisdiction; as a matter of fact, I find that among the recently recruited District Munsifs

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there are many who are really brilliant and capable but the difficulty is that very often people who have practised in the higher courts do not know the intricacies or procedure of the mufassal courts and when they are appointed as District Munsifs, they feel it a little bit difficult to cope with the work all of a sudden. They are persons of intelligence and capacity and I am sure they can pick up work and just to enable them to do it, my suggestion is that just like what obtains in some of the other States, we may have two classes of District Munsifs, the First-class and Second-class Munsifs, so that the Second-class Munsifs may have the jurisdiction that the present Munsifs are having and the extended jurisdiction may be given to the other category. I would suggest to the Government to consider whether such an arrangement will be possible and whether we cannot have the same system which is working in some of the North Indian States.

"There is also another flaw that I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister. If this Bill becomes law, the Subordinate Judge's jurisdiction will begin from Rs. 5,000 onwards but before this, the Subordinate Judge used to try suits from Rs. 3,000 upwards but for suits between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000, there is an appeal provided to the District Court and that appeal will not hereafter lie to it. True, Sir, to that extent the work of the District Court will be lessened and the District Judge need not go into cases coming on appeal from the Sub-Court. So, Sir, I suggest to the Hon. Minister for Law to consider whether there can be any amendment to the effect that in respect of suits between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500, there may be an appeal to the District Court."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that as things stand at present, there is no proper supervision of the working of the village courts and I do not know what the agency is which supervises the maintenance of records in village courts. As a lawyer, I know, Sir, that considerable difficulty is experienced in the District Courts in the matter of getting records from village courts. When the village courts are asked either by the Sub-Courts or the District Courts to produce records, or copies of decrees, there is inordinate delay. Having regard to that, Sir, I feel that, now that the Hon. Minister for Law has come forward with proposals to increase their powers, there should be a supervising agency for the village courts.

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in that connexion, "Sir, may I know from the Law Minister whether as soon as the Panchayat Act comes into force, the powers of the village courts will go to them and these courts will cease to exist. Whatever the Hon. Ministers may say, either the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration or the Hon. the Law Minister, about the village courts being the best, their honesty, their decision being based on truth rather than on procedural or other matters, I do not think that the Hon. the Law Minister has done them any good by saying that judgment is arrived at on the basis of truth in the villages rather than on the basis of procedure, evidence and other matters as in the other courts. There is always this fact to be remembered that panchayat courts are elected bodies and there will be all the evils of partisanship there and having given them wide powers, I think I am perfectly right in asking the Government to have a supervising and a co-ordinating body for purposes of examining and preserving the documents, and copies of decrees so that when they are called for by superior courts, they may be available without any difficulty."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bill but while doing so, I would request the Hon. the Minister for Law to postpone that portion of the Bill pertaining to the raising of the limit of powers of the village courts. The main contention why the Bill has been brought forward is that the value of property has gone up and the courts which were once competent to try cases involving a certain property valued at a certain figure as that was within their jurisdiction, could not entertain a suit with reference to the same property now, because the value of property has appreciated. So far as the village courts were concerned they were not competent to deal with property suits or suits regarding title and their powers were limited to Rs. 50. Even this, I submit, is a big sum so far as a village is concerned and it would be a hardship if powers were to be granted to village courts to try cases up to Rs. 100 because the judges who decide the case are persons who are not versed in law and judgment is likely to affect a greater number of persons than was the case previously. It is likely that civil powers up to that extent are going to be vested in them under the provisions of the Panchayat Act; the Government have themselves thought over the matter and have come to the conclusion that since the Panchayat Act is not likely to come into effect, their powers should even now be raised to Rs. 100. I submit that it will work great hardship and great havoc is likely to be caused and I, therefore, suggest that that portion might be postponed."

5 p.m. THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding Mr. Govinda Menon's suggestion that the appellate power of the District Courts, to try cases, of the value of Rs. 5,000 be raised to Rs. 7,000, Government in their original Bill, had such a provision. But by the time this Bill was brought here, the Constitution Act came into force, and the jurisdiction of the District Courts became a Union subject and so this Government have no

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powers to increase the appellate jurisdiction of the District Courts. So, this Government wrote to the Government of India and they have agreed to increase the jurisdiction of the District Courts to hear appeals from Sub-Courts from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500.

"Regarding hon. Member Mr. Gopalaswami's point, the hon. Member Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar wrote to me about this and he has said there that it is dangerous to vest village courts with power of trying suits up to Rs. 100. We then wrote back to him that it is not the intention of Government to invest all panchayats immediately with such powers. Where there will be difficulty to so invest, Government have taken powers not to do so. Apart from it, the Village Panchayats Act has come into force from yesterday, the 1st April. So, automatically, in places where panchayats are functioning already, those panchayats get power to try suits up to Rs. 100. In places where there are no panchayats functioning and where Government get information that it would be dangerous to invest panchayats with such powers, Government would withhold such power when those panchayats are formed. So, that is the safeguard we have provided.

"As regards the proper supervision of village panchayats, in the existing Act there is provision for it. The District Munsif's Court has the power of supervision of village courts; that is the check which now exists over village panchayats, and District Munsifs will continue to exercise such a check hereafter also. The power to direct the District Munsifs to exercise that power more efficiently lies with the High Court; we shall convey that request to the High Court and they will certainly look into it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Civil and Village Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once.'

The motion was carried.

The Preamble, Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Civil and Village Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be passed into law.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

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

V. PAPER PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Schedule of excess grants for the year 1947-48 as authenticated by His Excellency the Governor.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 93 asked by Sri K. Shanmugam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 2nd April 1951, page 702 supra]

Statement showing the particulars and location of Panchayat and Village Munsifs' Courts in Nellore district (in the several taluks).

SULURPET TALUK.

(a) Panchayat Courts.

- 1 Sulurpet.
- 2 Nalupet.
- 3 Tada.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts.

- 1 Beripet.
- 2 Natarpallem.
- 3 Koradi.
- 4 Irkam.
- 5 Venod.
- 6 Rettamala and Chinnugaripallem.
- 7 Chandrasikuppam and Kakaramula.
- 8 Uggumudi.
- 9 Suggupalli and Dama Nellore.
- 10 Damaraya.
- 11 Chingalapalem and Kondabdu.
- 12 Kadapetra.
- 13 Abaka.
- 14 Analaundala.
- 15 Annamadu.
- 16 Anapidi.
- 17 Aruru.
- 18 Aravaperimedi (Puduru).
- 19 Yekasiri (Athalapalem and Gothiprolu).
- 20 Bhimalavaripallem (Pudi and Karuru).
- 21 Buduru.
- 22 Akkarabaka.
- 23 Golla Lamaluru.
- 24 Graddagunta.
- 25 Kalluru.
- 26 Kogali.
- 27 Konnembattu (Perimetipadu, Vendalrupadu and Mambattu).
- 28 Mvlangam.
- 29 Mallan.
- 30 Malayapallem (Thogarudi and Sri Dhanavalli).
- 31 Manzalamadu and Illipur.
- 32 Maralapalli.
- 33 Nellorepalli (Muchalagunta).
- 34 Nellabali.
- 35 Pennagadu.
- 36 Puduru.
- 37 Povulathota.
- 38 Rosanoor.
- 39 Thadimedu.
- 40 Thallampadu (Mavillapadu, Modugulapallem and Lingampady).
- 41 Tanayali.
- 42 Thanammala (Uppalamarathi).
- 43 Uechuru.
- 44 Yekollu.
- 45 Varathuru (West).

SULURPET TALUK—cont.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts—cont.

- 46 Vatembedu.
- 47 Kalagurthipadu.
- 48 Kottuvapalli.

GUDUR TALUK.

(a) Panchayat Courts.

- 1 Gudur.
- 2 Kota.
- 3 Balireddipallem.
- 4 Vakadu.
- 5 Gunupadu.
- 6 Varagali Thammanapatnam at Momidi village.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts.

Nil.

VENKATAGIRI TALUK.

(a) Panchayat Courts.

- 1 Venkatagiri.
- 2 Mopur.
- 3 Vembulur.
- 4 Athivaram.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts.

Nil.

RAPUR TALUK.

(a) Panchayat Courts.

- 1 Dachur.
- 2 Rapur.
- 3 Podalakur.
- 4 Sydapuram.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts.

- 1 Dachur.
- 2 Chintalatmakur.
- 3 Chintalapallem.
- 4 Penubathi.
- 5 Vadlapudi.
- 6 Podalakur.
- 7 Kanuparthi.
- 8 Biradavolu.
- 9 Devara Vemur.
- 10 Inkurthi.
- 11 Kalihedu.
- 12 Parlapalli.
- 13 Chatlagotta.
- 14 Ayyagaripallem.
- 15 Thoderu.
- 16 Degapudi.
- 17 Palicherlapad.
- 18 Daggumta.
- 19 Nellopalli.
- 20 Koturpad.
- 21 Thanamcherla.

APPENDIX

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MUTHUKUR SUB-TALUK.

(a) Panchayat Court.

- 1 Muthukur.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts.

Nil.

ATMAKUR TALUK.

(a) Panchayat Courts.

- 1 Velagapad.
- 2 Thatiparthi.
- 3 Virur.
- 4 Ramaswamiapalli.
- 5 Aravedu.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts.

- 1 Kulluru.
- 2 Ramanagaripalli.
- 3 Thopugunta.
- 4 Iskapalli.
- 5 Nukanapalli.
- 6 Telugurayapuram.
- 7 Yanamadala.
- 8 Nagulavellatur.
- 9 Chejerla.
- 10 Gudipad.
- 11 Pedannalur.
- 12 Kavali Mustapuram.
- 13 Kavali Yedavalli.
- 14 Kakarlapad.
- 15 Pandipad.
- 16 Anama-amudram.
- 17 Chiramana.
- 18 Srikolanu.
- 19 Korimerla.
- 20 Velagapad.
- 21 Varikuntapad.
- 22 Kamireddipad.
- 23 Mangupalli.
- 24 Bedusupalli.
- 25 Pattallapalli.
- 26 Bommaravaram.
- 27 Amanicheruvella.
- 28 Mahammadapuram.
- 29 Prabhagiripatnam.
- 30 Nedurupalli.
- 31 Bathulapalli.
- 32 Navur.
- 33 Pathapad.
- 34 Gollapalli.
- 35 Perumallapadu.
- 36 Pelleru.
- 37 Mamudur.
- 38 Surayapallem.
- 39 Nallapallem.
- 40 Atmakur.
- 41 Battepadu.
- 42 Nagulapad.
- 43 Nunvurpad.
- 44 Narampeta.
- 45 Boyilacheruvella.
- 46 Ponugodu.
- 47 Rajavolu.
- 48 Vasili.
- 49 Kolagotla.
- 50 Peramana.
- 51 Kondameedi Kondur.
- 52 Mahimalur.
- 53 Minagaluru.

ATMAKUR TALUK—cont.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts—cont.

- 54 Revuru.
- 55 Depur.
- 56 Pongur.
- 57 Bandarupalli.
- 58 Karatampad.
- 59 D. C. Palli.

KOVUR TALUK.

(a) Panchayat Courts.

- 1 Pedaputhedu.
- 2 Chowdicherla.
- 3 Kovvur.
- 4 Allurpeta.
- 5 Mopur, North.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts.

- 1 Venkanapuram.
- 2 Patur.
- 3 Duvvur.
- 4 Marripadu (Kaligiri Konduru).
- 5 Buchireddipallem.
- 6 Dagadathi.
- 7 Alaganipad.
- 8 Purini.
- 9 Annareddipallem.
- 10 Chennur.
- 11 Dandigunta.
- 12 Graddigunta.
- 13 Varini.
- 14 Tarunavoya.
- 15 Kodavallur.
- 16 Kothapalli Kavaragunta.
- 17 Mudivarthi.
- 18 Iskapalli.
- 19 Ananthavaram.
- 20 Gogulapalli.
- 21 Thummagunta.
- 22 Vavilla.
- 23 Alurpad.
- 24 Damagunta.
- 25 Naidupallem.
- 26 Basavayapallem.
- 27 Rebala.
- 28 Ananthabhotla Kandriku.
- 29 Minagilu.
- 30 Munulapudi.
- 31 Makthapuram.
- 32 Bhadrakagollu.
- 33 Kaliya agollu.
- 34 Tiruveedhipad.
- 35 Chellayapallem.
- 36 Yellayapallem.
- 37 Nagamambapuram.
- 38 Velicherla.
- 39 Penuballi.
- 40 Vangallu.
- 41 Padamatipallem.
- 42 Sri Rangarajapuram.
- 43 Chennavarappad.
- 44 Jangalakhandruka.
- 45 Kavetipallem.
- 46 Padugupad.
- 47 Potireddipallem.
- 48 Gangavaram.
- 49 Gotlapalem.
- 50 Uchaguntapallem.
- 51 Chowtaputhedu.

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KOVUR TALUK—cont.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts—cont.

- 52 Leguntapad.
- 53 Inamadugu.
- 54 Siddipuram.
- 55 Singampeta.
- 56 Allur.
- 57 North Amalur.
- 58 Boddavaripallem.
- 59 Damaramadugu.
- 60 Damavarain.
- 61 Thadikalur.
- 62 Dampur.
- 63 Yelamanchipad.
- 64 Gundalammapallem.
- 65 Indupur.
- 66 Ikapallem.
- 67 Kaminipadu.
- 68 Maneguntapad.
- 69 Modagunta.
- 70 Panchedu.
- 71 Parlapalli.
- 72 North Rajupallem.
- 73 Sangam.
- 74 Thurimerla.
- 75 Ulapalla.
- 76 Vidavallur.
- 77 Vavveru.
- 78 Vegur.
- 79 Velupadu.
- 80 Zonnabada.
- 81 Ramanapallem.
- 82 Ikapallikurru.

KAVALI TALUK.

(a) Panchayat Courts.

- 1 Bogolu.
- 2 Brahmanakraka.
- 3 China Annalur.
- 4 Gudladona.
- 5 Kavali town.
- 6 Musunur.
- 7 Jaladanki.
- 8 Zuvvaladinne.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts.

- 1 Dubagunta.
- 2 Pedakondur.
- 3 Krakutur.
- 4 Chennayapallem.
- 5 Zakakupalli Gudur.
- 6 Tallur.
- 7 Chintaladevi.
- 8 Chintalapallem.
- 9 Munganur.
- 10 Tallapallem.
- 11 Parikota Agraharam.
- 12 Thummalapenta.
- 13 Settipallem.
- 14 Allimadugu Kadanthalala.
- 15 Gattapalli.
- 16 Gioravaram.
- 17 Maddurpad.
- 18 Budamgunta.
- 19 Kothapalli.
- 20 Kesavaram.
- 21 Zammalapallem.
- 22 Umamaheswarapuram.
- 23 Somavarappad.
- 24 Ganugapenta.

KAVALI TALUK—cont.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts—cont.

- 25 Rudrakota.
- 26 Kommi.
- 27 Satyavolu.
- 28 Chinakraka.
- 29 Annagaripallem.
- 30 Hampad.
- 31 Saipet Laxmipuram.
- 32 Chowdavararam.
- 33 Kondapuram.
- 34 Siddavararam.
- 35 Marrigunta.
- 36 Kummara Kondur.
- 37 Krishnapad.
- 38 Katravapad.
- 39 Dudigara.
- 40 Chomadala.
- 41 Bodagudipad.
- 42 Bitragunta.
- 43 Anemadugu.
- 44 Annavararam.
- 45 Ananthapuram.
- 46 Rangasamuram.
- 47 Bheemavarappad.
- 48 Audimurthipuram.
- 49 Siddanakondur.
- 50 Venkanapallem.
- 51 Thurpu Brahmanapalli.
- 52 Sambasivapuram.
- 53 Nekunampet.
- 54 Nagasamudram.
- 55 Ramanujapuram.

NELLORE TALUK.

(a) Panchayat Courts.

- 1 Nellore.
- 2 Myypaud.
- 3 Allipuram.
- 4 Pedacherukur.
- 5 Indukurpet.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts.

Nil.

DARSI TALUK.

(a) Panchayat Courts.

- 1 Donakonda.
- 2 Darsi.
- 3 Pothakanur.
- 4 Lakkevararam.
- 5 Mannepalli.
- 6 Tallur.
- 7 Gudipadu.
- 8 Zammalamadaka.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts.

- 1 Dekanakonda.
- 2 Kuruchedu.
- 3 West Veerayapallem.
- 4 Chindaleor.
- 5 Marella.
- 6 Vemula.
- 7 Bandi Veligandla.

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PODILI TALUK.

(a) Panchayat Courts.

- 1 Chimata.
- 2 Pedarikatla.
- 3 Podili.
- 4 Marripudi.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts.

- 1 Annavararam.
- 2 Batohalakurapad.
- 3 Chennareddipalli.
- 4 Chimata.
- 5 Chilankur.
- 6 Chinamanagundam.
- 7 Badagalur.
- 8 Chinarikatla.
- 9 Garladinne.
- 10 Gottagattu.
- 11 Garlapeta.
- 12 Goguladinne.
- 13 Gorugunthalapad.
- 14 Gundlasamudram.
- 15 Isalagundam.
- 16 Kakasala.
- 17 Kaluzurvalapad.
- 18 Killampalli.
- 19 Kambalapad.
- 20 Katragunta.
- 21 Konakanamitta.
- 22 Kuohipadi.
- 23 Madalavaripallem.
- 24 Mangalagunta.
- 25 Marripudi.
- 26 Mirjapeta.
- 27 Munagapad.
- 28 Nagarajugunta.
- 29 Obulayapalli.
- 30 Pamulapad.
- 31 Ramayapallem.
- 32 Pedarikatla.
- 33 Podili.
- 34 Pothalapad.
- 35 Pannur.
- 36 Ramulavedu.
- 37 Rayavararam.
- 38 Salanuthala.
- 39 Sannamur.
- 40 Siddavararam.
- 41 Sudanagunta.
- 42 Surepalli.
- 43 Tadevaripalli.
- 44 Talamala.
- 45 Tarlupad.
- 46 Thummala Cheruvu.
- 47 Thuvvupad.
- 48 Uppalapad.
- 49 Vaddimadugu.
- 50 Vagamadugu.
- 51 Vemavararam.
- 52 Veligandla.
- 53 Yedavalli.
- 54 Zuvvaleru.

KANIGIRI TALUK.

(a) Panchayat Courts.

- 1 Kanigiri.
- 2 Chakirala.
- 3 Raviguntapalli.
- 4 Pamur.
- 5 Guntupalli.
- 6 Pedagollapalli.
- 7 Veligandla.

KANIGIRI TALUK—cont.

(a) Panchayat Courts—cont.

- 8 Mogallur.
- 9 Kankanampad.
- 10 Panduvanagulavaram.
- 11 Guravajipeta.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts.

- 1 Sankavararam.
- 2 Bommireddipalli.
- 3 Hazipuram.
- 4 Peda Alavalapadu.
- 5 Pedacherlopalli.
- 6 Gudipadu.
- 7 Chinna Alavalapadu.
- 8 Challagarigala.
- 9 Hanumanthumpadu.
- 10 Doddi Chintala.
- 11 Kutagulla.
- 12 Muppalapadu.
- 13 Nandanavanam.
- 14 Ummannapalli.
- 15 Hanamanthapuram.
- 16 Valicherla.
- 17 Thimmarreddipalli.
- 18 Vemulapadu.
- 19 Hussainpuram.
- 20 Jammalamadaka.
- 21 Cheerla Denne.
- 22 Pedagogulapalli.
- 23 Vedullacheruvu.
- 23-A Ramagopalapuram.
- 24 Gannavararam.
- 24-A Musunuru.
- 25 Immadicheruvu.
- 26 Putikuntla Ballapalli.
- 27 Panduva.
- 28 Murapaguntla.
- 29 Ballipalli.
- 30 Balavenkatapuram.
- 31 Chintalapalem.
- 32 Katlakindipalli.
- 33 Vagrapalli.
- 34 Dubagunta.
- 35 Nutehupoda.
- 36 Mopadu.
- 37 Bolla Gudur.
- 38 Kambala Dinne.
- 39 Ayyavaripalli.
- 40 Vepagumpalli.
- 41 Pedasarlpadu.

KANDUKUR TALUK.

(a) Panchayat Courts.

- 1 Bingenipalli.
- 2 Bheemavararam.
- 3 Chumdi.
- 4 Gudlur.
- 5 Kandukur.
- 6 Kollurpadu.
- 7 Lingasamudram.
- 8 Karredu.
- 9 Machavararam.
- 10 Muthyalapadu.
- 11 Potluru.
- 12 Ponnaluru.
- 13 Muppavararam.
- 14 Vennuru.
- 15 Valetivaripalem.
- 16 Zarugumalli.

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KANDUKUR TALUK—cont.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts.

- 1 Elavara.
- 2 Varthinipalem.
- 3 Narasingole.
- 4 Narasimhanayanikandriga.
- 5 Paidipadu.
- 6 Chatukupadu.
- 7 Ramachandrapuram.
- 8 Anakarlapudi.
- 9 Chinnakandlagunta.
- 10 Pedakandlagunta.
- 11 Ayyapparajupalem.
- 12 Nevvurupadu.
- 13 Mugachintala.
- 14 Tangella.
- 15 Patcharea.
- 16 Gurapadiya.
- 17 Mekapadu.
- 18 Kondapi.
- 19 Chinavenkanapalem.
- 20 Dharmavaram.
- 21 Juvvigunta.
- 22 Kamepalli.
- 23 Singamnenipalli.
- 24 Samirapalem.
- 25 Narasimhapuram.
- 26 Cherukuru.
- 27 Kakuturu.
- 28 Nukavaram.
- 29 Pedavenkanapalem.
- 30 Vippagunta.
- 31 Mogilicherla.
- 32 Vempadu.
- 33 Vellaturu.
- 34 Ravulakollu.
- 35 Edluru padu.
- 36 Poliveni Chervu.
- 37 Chennipadu.
- 38 Uppala Dinne.
- 39 Pokuru.
- 40 Muppalla.
- 41 Davagudur.
- 42 Vailtipadu.
- 43 Ravaru.
- 44 Ramayapatnam.
- 45 Somarajupalli.
- 46 P. kala.
- 47 Kalikivaya.
- 48 Cherrikuru padu.
- 49 Chakicherla.
- 50 Kanumalla.
- 51 Bitragunta.
- 52 Atmakuru.
- 53 Palukuru.
- 54 Nandanavanam.
- 55 Virikalapeta.
- 56 Kondikandukur.
- 57 Jilellamudi.
- 58 Pandala padu.
- 59 Kovur.
- 60 Mahadevapuram.
- 61 Kondamurugapalem.
- 62 Kotta pete.
- 63 Basireddipalem.
- 64 Potturu.
- 65 Chimidithapadu.
- 66 Darakari padu.
- 67 Baddepudi.
- 68 Chinapavani.
- 69 Mocherla.

KANDUKUR TALUK—cont.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts—cont.

- 70 Chelam cherla.
- 71 Mannetikota.
- 72 Chevuru.
- 73 Veerapalli.
- 74 Chagollu.
- 75 Chinalaterpi.
- 76 Ammavaripalem.
- 77 Gundlapalem.
- 78 Poretipalli.
- 79 Bozanampadu.
- 80 Kota padu.
- 81 Kamepalli Agraharam.
- 82 Lingapalem.
- 83 Zamin Mekapadu.
- 84 Zamin Ramachandrapuram.
- 85 Chundli Uppalapadu.
- 86 Mukteswaram.
- 87 Lingam gunta.
- 88 Parakondapadu.
- 89 Neeladalapur.
- 90 Rollapadu.

UDAYAGIRI TALUK.

(a) Panchayat Courts.

- 1 Udayagiri.
- 2 Venjamoor.
- 3 Chakalakonda.
- 4 Thirumalapuram.
- 5 Seetharampuram.

(b) Village Munsifs' Courts.

- 1 Nandavaram.
- 2 Nalagonda.
- 3 Byravaram.
- 4 Gondamadakala.
- 5 Yerukollu.
- 6 Sankavaram.
- 7 Duttalur.
- 8 Nandipad.
- 9 Chinamachanoor.
- 10 Chilakapad.
- 11 Bheemavaram.
- 12 Apparamesam.
- 13 Thotalcheruvupalli.
- 14 Gandipuram.
- 15 Ayyavaripalli.
- 16 Balayapalli.
- 17 Iskadamerala.
- 18 Manisapad.
- 19 Kaniyampad.
- 20 Ramapuram.
- 21 Guvvadi.
- 22 Mandalla Naidupalli.
- 23 Padamati Naidupalli.
- 24 Chumhuloor.
- 25 Allampad.
- 26 Islapad.
- 27 Naganenigunta.
- 28 Budavada.
- 29 Brahmanapalli.
- 30 Chaboolu.
- 31 Kampasamudram.
- 32 Bondeganipalli.
- 33 Pegallapad.
- 34 Singanapalli.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 94 asked by Sri. S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 2nd April 1951, page 702 supra.]

Particulars in respect of men candidates.

Name of district.	Number of applications received during the year for Teachers' Training.		Number rejected.	
	Secondary.	Higher.	Secondary.	Higher.
Srikakulam	120	935	80	701
Visakhapatnam	187	325	70	153
Godavari, West	160	497	120	417
Krishna, East	497	632	372	512
Krishna, West	..	234	..	190
Anantapur	178	132	83	112
Bellary	128	208	84	134
Kurnool	263	688	176	503
Cuddapah	264	355	198	265
Guntur, North	158	227	113	137
Nellore	390	700	290	580
Madras	170	398	122	255
Chingleput	..	366	..	267
Chittoor	156	385	74	234
Arcoot, North	237	1,139	162	995
Arcoot, South	401	1,005	259	885
Salem	288	628	183	523
Coimbatore and Nilgiris	177	430	87	236
Tiruchirappalli	372	874	244	655
Tanjore, East	61	301	21	261
Tanjore, West	..	234	..	190
Ramanathapuram	361	1,110	276	945
Madurai	585	881	447	682
Tirunelveli, East	..	299	..	259
Tirunelveli, West	362	562	222	462
Kanara, South	300	508	220	358
Malabar, South	567	770	424	521
Malabar, Central	123	510	103	380
Malabar, North	347	1,233	227	963
Godavari, East	667	1,147	542	937
Guntur, South	579	1,242	411	972
Total	8,098	18,955	5,604	14,684

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Particulars in respect of woman candidates.

Name of district.	Number of applications received during the year for Teachers' Training.		Number rejected.	
	Secondary.	Higher.	Secondary.	Higher.
Visakhapatnam ..	..	150	..	99
East Godavari ..	106	250	81	150
West Godavari ..	..	350	..	230
Krishna ..	..	225	..	185
Guntur ..	..	18	..	4
Anantapur ..	..	45	..	5
Bellary ..	27	82	2	42
Cuddapah ..	..	69	..	29
Chittoor ..	..	49	..	9
Kurnool ..	..	2	..	2
Nellore ..	..	162	..	122
North Arcot ..	80	159	35	114
Tiruchirappalli ..	12	91	..	46
Coimbatore ..	135	383	90	293
Salem ..	..	119	..	74
Malabar ..	555	1,206	370	866
South Kanara ..	200	340	120	154
Madras ..	515	511	331	391
Chingleput ..	..	368	..	279
South Arcot ..	35	405	..	388
Tanjore ..	55	353	32	269
Madurai ..	414	1,382	261	1,083
Ramanathapuram ..	157	384	83	259
Tirunelveli ..	112	1,390	51	1,059
Total ..	2,403	8,493	1,436	6,141

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide item IV (1) at page 706 supra.]

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
MADRAS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1950 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1950), has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 1st August 1950. It was passed by the Legislative Council on the 31st August 1950. The Bill was referred to the Select Committee of the Assembly on the 6th September 1950.

3. The Committee met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, on Sunday, the 3rd December 1950, and Saturday, the 9th December 1950, and considered the provisions of the Bill. The Select Committee approved the Bill as passed by the Council without any change.

4. A copy of the Bill, as approved by the Committee, is annexed *.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
9th December 1950.

K. MADHAVA MENON,
Chairman.

* Same as the Bill published in the Proceedings of Assembly, dated 6th September 1950.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, the 3rd April 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.

L.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Allotment of more foodgrains to the State.

* 1031-A Q.—RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTI-NAD: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether, as a result of the Food Secretary's visit to Delhi last week, the Government of India have agreed to allot more foodgrains to this State, than the five lakhs tons already allotted; and

(b) whether the Food Secretary of the State Government reminded the Union Government during his recent visit to Delhi about the availability of rice for export in large quantities in Burma?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) The main object of the recent conference of Food Secretaries at New Delhi was to take stock of the foodgrains position for April and May and to consider the possibilities in regard to allocations during these two months. The Government of India had proposed to allot to this State for the month of April a total of 33,000 tons of foodgrains made up of 10,000 tons of rice, 12,000 tons of wheat and 11,000 tons of milo. But as a result of strong representation made by the Food Secretary, the Government of India have increased the quota by 8,000 tons of rice, thus making up a total allotment of 41,000 tons of foodgrains for the month of April. The Food Secretary, however, availed himself of the opportunity to emphasise the inadequacy of the overall quota of five lakhs of tons allotted to this State for this year, and requested the Union Government to give some special consideration to this State. There is also a probability of the rice quota being increased beyond the two lakhs tons already allotted. It is also expected that the overall quota may be increased when the American aid materializes. The Food Secretary has further stressed the need for regular flow of supplies to be maintained to this State.

“(b) The Food Secretary specially brought to the notice of the Government of India that there was a persistent representation not only from the Chambers of Commerce in Madras but also from the Members of the Legislature, that large stocks of rice were still available in Burma and that it was necessary to contract for as much as possible and allot a substantially larger quota for Madras. The Government of India said in reply

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that all exports from Burma were through the Burma Government, that they have declared a surplus of only eight lakhs tons this year and not more, and that all possible steps are being taken to secure more stocks from Burma for India."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister for Food whether he is aware officially of the news published that the Central Government will be allotting to Madras State one lakh of tons more of foodgrains, that is, the total coming up to six lakhs. Sir, this announcement coming from Delhi, no doubt from newspaper correspondents, is generally reliable, and that soon after the conference, which the Food Secretary of the Government of Madras attended."

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" No official communication has been received so far."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Was the Food Secretary of the Government of Madras given to understand by a responsible person of the Food Ministry of the Government of India that one more lakh of tons of rice would be made available to this State? Otherwise, Sir, how can the Regional Food Commissioner who also returned along with the Food Secretary, in his press interview, on arrival at the airport, say, that he hoped one more lakh of tons would be added to the allotment of this State?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir; the news was brought by both of them. We know that we will be receiving another lakh of tons, and that also in the shape of rice. But as I said, no official confirmation has so far been received."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Sir, in view of the improved food situation (laughter) may I know whether the Government is prepared to enhance the minimum ration to ten ounces in surplus districts and at least to nine ounces in other districts?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The present enhancement from nine ounces which is now in force depends upon the decision of the Government of India also, because they have done this not only for the Madras State, but for the whole country. As far as we could, we have done it by increasing the rice content in our ration from seven ounces to eight ounces."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that in Berhampore, in Orissa State, rice is now sold between two and three seers per rupee, while in our State we are not getting rice, and so will this Government make a representation to the Central Government to allot more rice from other States, apart from the question of importing from foreign countries?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir. The Government of India will bear that in mind. Wherever they find there is surplus, that is, in any State, they will try to procure and supply to the deficit States."

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SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, is it a fact that the Government of Madras have not procured all the paddy available in Tanjore district as my hon. Friend, Mr. Vedaratnam Pillai states here, and if so, may I know the reasons why Government have failed to procure it?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" No, Sir. We have been procuring all the available rice from Tanjore district."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I ask whether the alleged availability of eight lakhs of tons of rice from Burma is now closed for ever?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" As I said in the first part of my reply, the Government of India have said that eight lakhs only were available from Burma for other countries. Out of that, the Government of India are trying to get as much as possible for India."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—" Sir, since the rice position has not yet definitely improved, is it not too soon to announce an enhancement in the rice ration?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The whole position was taken into consideration. That is, the position was considered with regard to our procurement, stock, and supplies arriving and with regard also to the expected quantity to be procured—all these things were taken into consideration before we decided on increasing the quota of rice."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Sir, with reference to the statement made by the Hon. Food Minister in the beginning, that eight lakhs of tons of rice only are available for export from Burma, will the Hon. Food Minister take into consideration the facts—I shall give them point by point?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is making a speech."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" No, Sir. Will the Hon. Minister take the following facts into consideration :—

(i) that the first forecast of surplus of Burma was eight lakhs, out of which several countries bought, including India, one lakh and seventy thousand tons of rice; and now subsequently five or six days ago, the Hon. Food Minister of the Union Government himself has said in the Parliament that his information regarding surplus of rice in Burma is ten lakhs and not eight lakhs, as the Food Minister of the Government of Madras wants this House to understand;

(ii) it is because of the surplus, which was doubted by many, it has become a fact now, as is seen from the very fact, that the Government of India have been able to buy an extra quantity of 126,000 tons rice: so, will the Hon. Food Minister of the Madras Government tell the Government of India that but for the extra rice available in Burma, that is more than eight lakhs of tons, it

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would not have been possible for the Ceylon Ministers to have returned after the successful rice talks in Burma (laughter) and it would not have been possible for the Union Ministers to have bought now an additional 126,000 tons of rice and it would not have been possible for them to think of sending a trade delegation to Burma?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, this is fairly a long question. Anyhow I shall try to answer it. Regarding his first point: I do not know how we can address before we actually find out how much surplus Burma has got. The information I gave just now is based on the information collected and given by the Food Secretary at Delhi. If two more lakhs of tons of rice are available, so much the better; it will enable the Government of India to get more rice. As I have already given in my answer, the Government of India have since purchased another 126,000 tons of rice from Burma; and perhaps it is out of that eight lakhs, and Ceylon is probably getting out of it a share; and probably other countries also are getting a share out of that. But, from the information given to us both by the Press and by members of Indian Parliament now and then, we find the Government of India are really doing their level best to get rice from all quarters, wherever it is available, from China, Russia and Burma and also Thailand. So, it is not necessary that we should again point out to the Government of India that more than eight lakhs of tons of rice are available in Burma. The Government of India are doing their duty to see that we get our share, from whatever quarter it may come."

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA :—" May I know the reasons why the demands or requests of the Bombay State and the United State of Travancore and Cochin were almost fully met, while only thirty per cent of our requirements are met or promised to be met by the Union Government? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" That is a question which was raised in this House before, and I do not propose to go into the details of it. I have already said before, probably there must be some special reason for their getting a little more than what we think they ought to get, and what we are getting. The Government of India have allotted something more to this State temporarily, as per our own calculations. We do not know the conditions or special circumstances which led the Government of India to allot more quantity to other States. So, we should be content if our demands or requirements are met by the Government of India."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—" Thanks to the Communists, while Burma is selling water at Re. 1-8-0 a bucket, what is the fun of harping upon that unfortunate country to supply rice to others when there is absolutely no hope of preserving peace in that land? "

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SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Sir, arising from the long answer of the Hon. Food Minister to the long question of the hon. Gentleman the Raja of Chettinad, may I ask, whether during those discussions which the Food Secretary of this State had with the Government of India, the question of bringing foodgrains from abroad, like China and Russia, was considered for meeting our full requirements? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir, we have now better hopes of getting our share."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether Government are aware that a large quantity of paddy procured by Government in Tanjore has not been removed from places where they are stored for export, and on account of that, paddy is being damaged, and its price is going down day by day below the controlled rate, and may I know what action Government have taken to prevent this? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, there was a temporary bottleneck with regard to transport; but that has been rectified, and procured rice is now moving regularly from Tanjore district."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Are the Government aware that in some districts like Visakhapatnam the stock is very low, and will they get into immediate contact with the Collector telegraphically and rush supplies to Visakhapatnam district? "

11-15
a.m.

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" We have already received representations from Visakhapatnam and the matter is being attended to."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. the Food Minister of Madras with reference to the statement by the Union Food Minister that the 120,000 tons of rice now obtained was out of the 8 lakh tons originally arranged for, may I ask Sir, whether it is not a fact that the Union Food Minister has stated unequivocally and clearly on the floor of the Union Parliament that he has now purchased another 120,000 tons of rice quite apart from the previous contract? May I also urge upon the Hon. Food Minister of Madras to impress upon the Government of India, in view of the purchase of increased quantity of rice by the Union Government, that the foodgrains sent to Madras out of the total allotment of 5 lakhs or 6 lakhs of tons should consist mostly of rice as South India requires rice and rice alone and that the Union Food Minister should persuade other States to take less of rice and send more rice to South India? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir, necessary representations will be made."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Sir, I mention it to the Hon. the Minister for Food that still there is a lot of stock in Nellore district which has not been removed because the purchasing agents are short of funds and the Government have not advanced funds and provided other facilities. May I know why this stalemate has crept into the food situation particularly when the cry is great? "

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" That sufficient quantities of foodgrains were not procured in Nellore district was not brought to my notice before now. If it had already been brought to the notice of the Department, I am sure necessary action would have been taken. With regard to shortage of funds, the co-operative societies are financed by the Government and they are given the necessary money to procure all the stocks available in a particular area and so, naturally there will not be any difficulty in procuring the surplus grains."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that the relief shops in the rural parts of North Arcot district where the normal offtake is 3,000 tons per month have now got a stock of only 108 tons of millets for issue and that people going to those shops have to return empty handed for want of stock in them? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" With regard to the question that this matter is affecting particularly one district, I have no information. Unless a separate question is put on these matters, I cannot give definite information."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether there is any proposal to allow the private merchants to import foodgrains into the deficit districts like Visakhapatnam where the Government are not able to supply foodgrains, because the people are starving? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I have already said much about Visakhapatnam, Sir."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether it is Nature or maladministration in the Secretariat, which has contributed the most for the shortage of rice in this State? " (Laughter.)

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Sir, is not the circumstance that paddy being purchased at a price far lower than that fixed by the Government proof positive of the fact that there is enough paddy in Tanjore and that the Government have not taken care to procure that paddy while they are hunting after paddy 3,000 miles off in Burma or even 6,000 miles off in America? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I have already answered that all possible steps are being taken to procure all the available surplus in Tanjore district. As I said, there was some delay in transport and that difficulty has also been overcome now."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I mentioned the scarcity of foodgrains in the relief shops. May I ask whether the Hon. the Food Minister will take the information and try to remedy the situation at the earliest possible date? "

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The requirements of each district will be considered separately taking into account the produce available in each locality."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" With reference to the allotment of 5 lakhs of tons, sometime ago the Government said that they had asked for 10 lakhs of tons and it is now said that one lakh more is given and the rest will be made up. May I know to what year these figures relate? Did we want 10 lakhs for 1950-51 but got only 6 lakhs? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" This is for the year 1951."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" With reference to the Government communique issued some weeks ago that rice will not be supplied through relief shops in the derationed areas, may I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the impropriety and unfairness of discrimination shown to people in urban areas and people in the derationed rural areas? In view of their responsibility to feed the entire population of the State, will they reconsider their order and see that as far as possible rice or paddy is also supplied through the relief shops opened in the derationed areas? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" In the derationed areas we have also given up procurement. That point also must be borne in mind. When we stop procurement, it is understood that there is some paddy available and people can buy it. It may be that they have to buy it at a higher price than the controlled price. If we again go and take the responsibility of supplying rice through relief shops, there will be two markets in that area, viz., the open market and the controlled market. That is why we said that in all these fair price shops, as far as possible, wheat and milo would be supplied. But whenever it is seen that rice is not available at all in a particular locality, it will also be supplied. For example, in the Ramanathapuram district we have authorized the Collector to supply rice also through fair price shops."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Where there are two districts, one surplus and the other deficit side by side, and the headquarters of a man in the service of the Central Government are in the surplus district but his jurisdiction extends over the deficit district also, he is not allowed to take rice to the deficit district for his food. For example, Tuni is the headquarters of some Railway telegraphic work men in East Godavari district but their jurisdiction extends up to Waltair which is a deficit district. These people are not allowed to take rice along with them but on the other hand, they are prosecuted and harassed. Will the Government please issue instructions that in such cases these work men will be entitled to take their rations with them? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" There is no objection at all to allow these work men to take their rations with them. Necessary instructions also will be issued."

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DR. M. J. SAMUEL :—“ In view of the acute scarcity of rice in the derationed areas of Kurnool and Cuddapah districts, may I request the Hon. the Food Minister to open more relief shops in these districts and supply rice? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ The matter will be considered.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ Is it a fact that in the relief shops opened in the derationed areas of the Ramanathapuram district, the Government servants get 7 oz. of rice while others get only 2 oz.? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ There is no question of Government servants and non-Government servants in the matter of classification. But people working in essential services as well as in schools, colleges and hostels, are taken care of in a special way, because they are not able to buy in the open market. So, the distinction is not between Government servants and non-Government servants but between essential services and others.”

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—“ As usual the replies of the Hon. Minister for Food are not very satisfactory. As usual may I ask for a half-hour debate? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have already allowed half an hour for this question. Now we shall proceed to the next question.”

Broadcast talk by Mr. Lobo Prabhu.

* 1031-B Q.—SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. Lobo Prabhu, Secretary to Government, Development Department, gave any broadcast talk in the All-India Radio, Madras, on March 17, 1951;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that—

(1) he has ridiculed in that talk the Government's policy of nationalization and has made an admission that the above policy is a failure; and

(2) the labour legislation of the Government have only embittered the feelings between the capitalists and the labourers;

(c) if so, whether his speech reflects the opinion of the Government, if not, why he was permitted to make such a speech; and

(d) whether the Government will place a copy of the above speech on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) Yes. He gave a broadcast talk on ‘ Human Factors in Industry ’ on 17th March 1951.

“ (b) (1) No.

(2) No.

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“ (c) His speech does not reflect the opinion of the Government. It is only his individual opinion. He was permitted to make such a speech because it contained nothing embarrassing to Government;

“ (d) A copy * of the script of the broadcast talk is placed on the table of the House.”

Complaints against the Superintendent of the Headquarters Hospital, Kakinada.

* 1032 Q.—SRI K. LINGA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any complaints have been received by the Government during last year or this year against the Superintendent of the Headquarters Hospital, Kakinada, alleging demand of fees in the X-ray department, contrary to the latest Government Order on the subject;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the complaints; and

(c) whether any action has been taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ (a) Yes, towards the end of January 1951.

“ (b) & (c) The matter is being enquired into.”

Conference of Collectors in 1950.

* 1033 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Collectors was held in the month of October 1950 at Madras;

(b) if so, what the subjects that were discussed at this conference;

(c) the conclusions arrived at; and

(d) the amount of travelling allowance that was claimed by all the Collectors who came from the mufassal stations?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) to (c) A conference to Collectors and District Supply Officers of all Districts (except Madras and the Nilgiris) and all the Efficiency Officers was convened by the Board of Revenue (Food Production) Branch on the 24th, 25th and 26th October 1950, to discuss matters pertaining to Civil Supplies and Food Production. A statement^b showing the list of subjects discussed at the Conference is placed on the table of the House. As the discussions were purely administrative in character, the Government do not consider it desirable or necessary to place the information relating to the conclusions reached on the table of the House.

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 854-856 infra.
^b Printed as Appendix II on pages 857-858 infra.

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"(d) The total Travelling allowance drawn was Rs. 5,139-12-0."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" As a result of this conference, can we expect increased production of food next year? Do the Government hope to be self-sufficient so far as food is concerned next year? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Let us wait and see." (Laughter.)

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Of late the Government seem to think that everything is a top secret. Some of the Collectors have met to discuss a very important subject like food production. I do not understand why the Government should fight shy of placing the facts before this House which is a body that can discuss the matter. May I know what is the secret nature of the conference that precludes the Government from taking the House into their confidence and disclosing the matter to us? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" There are no top secrets about this conference. They are purely administrative matters as to how to procure, how to distribute, how to step up production, etc. They are not of such a great importance that we should place them on the table of the House and worry the House." (Laughter.)

11-30 a.m. SRI G. SANYASI RAO :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Collectors' conference considered the question of allowing head-loads from surplus districts to deficit districts? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister stated that it was a secret and could not be revealed."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Arising out of the statement of subjects discussed in the Collectors' Conference and the way in which the Collectors have been instructed to open relief shops, may I ask the Government, Sir, to instruct Collectors to tour intensively in the derationed areas, and speed up the actual opening of grain shops and not content themselves with mere written orders to open relief shops, which are not, in fact, opened for weeks and weeks."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I presume that the District Collectors are already touring in the derationed areas, and that they are getting into touch with the local conditions."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—" Sir, will the Government be pleased to correct the impression left on the mind of everybody present here that these are matters purely administrative? It may not be necessary to publish them. But will the Government note that the implementation of a policy may sometimes be far more important than the policy itself? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" We are thankful for the information."

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Annual consumption of khaddar cloth in State hospitals.

* 1034 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the amount of khaddar cloth consumed by the State hospitals annually and the categories for which it is used?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The various articles of linen required for use in the hospitals are of 62 varieties such as—

Sheets,
Mattresses, Coir,
Palliassees,
Shirts,
Gowns,
Napkins, etc.

" All the articles of linen required for the Government Hospitals are being purchased in the shape of khadi from 1st April 1950 only. Many of the articles supplied to the Government Hospitals are ready-made stitched goods which the Jail Department prepare from the khadi cloth obtained from the khadi centres and supply to the hospitals with reference to the indents placed on them and it is not therefore possible to give an estimate of the actual quantity of cloth in yards used in the Government Hospitals.

" In the case of items like bed sheets, counterpanes, etc., for which no stitching is required, the supplies are arranged by the Superintendent of Stationery who obtains them from khadi centres."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Government are trying to replace the present non-khaddar linen by khaddar linen? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" It is not a question of replacement. The policy of the Government has been made clear, and we are trying to encourage khadi. It is a rural industry. It is produced by the poor people for the consumption of those who are in need of it."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" May I ask, Sir, if the nurses' uniform is made of khaddar? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" A separate question may be put, because the information cannot be gathered at once."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Apart from the ideology with regard to khaddar, is the Hon. Minister aware that the hospital management have found that khaddar is not only not durable but also not available whenever it is absolutely necessary? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I do not know where the hon. Member has got the information from. But I may

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inform him, as a matter of fact, that there is enough khadi available for all hospitals. It is being supplied, according to my answer, as often as they require it. With regard to the durability, as one who has used it for a number of years, if not decades, I can say that khadi is more durable and more useful for the hospitals under the management of the Government."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Despite the vehement support of the Hon. Minister, in view of the vagueness of the answer to this question and the inability of the Hon. Minister to give the quantities of cloth required by the hospitals and the quantity supplied so far, am I to take it that the Government have not spent any money over khadi in respect of the hospitals last year?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"That question does not arise here. I have stated that it is made available from 1st April 1950. I may, for the information of the hon. Member, tell him that khadi can be used. I have used it in my own hospital with great advantage for a number of years."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Is it not a fact that these institutions are spending more money, because khadi linen is more costly than mill linen? I know for instance that a khadi towel is 4 times more costly than a mill made towel."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"There are more implications in the use of khadi in hospitals than the price referred to by the hon. Member."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"I have seen the splendid khaddar supplied to the King George Hospital. May I ask whether the women warders will be supplied with dyed cloth instead of white cloth?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"If such a request comes from the users of the cloth, the Government will only be too willing to comply with it."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government have given instructions to these hospitals that khadi should be given preference in the purchase of cloth?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"To-day the order is that khadi should take the place of the cloth that has so far been used and that order stands."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Since there is no alternative but to put our State to the loss of so much money on account of this ideology, may I ask, Sir, whether Government can supply the kind of khadi which is required for hospital use in sufficient quantities and in proper time?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"I may inform the hon. Member that such a thing is being done. If he wants any more information, I shall give him."

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Acceptance of the par value of Pakistan rupee.

* 1035 Q.—JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether this Government had been consulted before the Central Government accepted recently the *par value* of Pakistan rupee; and

(b) the possible repercussions on the economy of this State due to Central Government's acceptance of Pakistan's rupee?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—" (a) No, Sir.

" (b) The Madras Government do not think that there will be any serious repercussions on the economy of this State on account of the acceptance by the Government of India of the *par value* of the Pakistan rupee."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, may I ask whether any quantities of rice are coming to this State from Pakistan, and, if so, whether they are to be paid for at the *par value* of the Pakistan rupee?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Certain things come from Pakistan and certain others go to Pakistan. Therefore, we think that there would not be any far-reaching repercussions."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"May I ask, Sir, whether there is any proposal to re-value the Indian rupee, and, if so, when it is likely to take place?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"This question has to be put to the Central Government."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, is it not proper on the part of the Union Government to consult our Finance Minister before they accept the *par value* of the Pakistan rupee?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"This question should be put to the Central Government."

Employment of Muslim Women in the Women's Welfare Department.

* 1036 Q.—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of women employed in the Women's Welfare Department;

(b) how many of them are Muslims;

(c) the number of Muslim houses in Madras City visited by the staff of the Women's Welfare Department during the past year in connexion with their welfare work;

(d) the number of centres in Madras City that are being conducted in Urdu for the benefit of Muslim women by this Department; and

(e) the number of Muslim women that have been made literate by this Department during the past year?

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) The number of women employed in the Women's Welfare Department is 182.

“(b) One.

“(c) About 50.

“(d) No centre in Madras City is conducted in Urdu. Though the centres in the City are open to all communities and are not intended for any particular community or section of people, one Centre is conducted at Chepauk exclusively for the benefit of Muslim women.

“(e) Ten in Tamil and ten in Hindi have been made literate by the Women's Welfare Department during the past year.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“Sir, may I know how is it that out of 182 women employed, Government could not find more than one Muslim woman to tackle the problem of the backwardness of Muslim women?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“More Muslim women did not offer themselves. So, they could not be appointed.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“How is it, Sir, previously the Government were able to employ more Muslim women, and they were able to have four centres in Madras City, whereas now there is only one? The answer to this question shows that this Department does not at all cater to the requirements of the Muslim women. I want to know whether this is the manner in which the Government are implementing the Directive Principles of State Policy to improve the lot of those who are backward.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“The removal of backwardness does not merely rest on the number of people that are entertained. After all this Department is catering to the needs of the Muslim community along with other communities. That is the only criterion. If that test is applied, I am sure the Department will go out in glowing colours.”

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—“Will the Hon. the Leader of the House take the hon. Member Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin into his confidence with regard to the welfare of Muslim women?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“I think she is also a Member of the Advisory Council. But I am not quite sure. As a Member of that Council, the hon. Member may take steps to see that Muslim women are looked after by this Department.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—“Sir, apart from the employment of women, we see from the answer given by the Hon. Minister that 10 women in Tamil and 10 women in Hindi have been made literate (this too is on paper). May I ask whether it is not a fact that according to the criterion laid down by the Government themselves, the Government are not doing anything for the

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uplift of Muslim women? As regards the fact of my being a Member of the Advisory Council, is it not a fact, Sir, that as a protest I have not been attending the meetings of this Council?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“We were not aware that the hon. Lady Member was not attending the meetings of the Advisory Council as a protest, but we thought that it was due to some inconvenience. Whatever that is, we shall consider the matter.”

Number of food depots functioning in Nellore district.

* 1037 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the number of food depots that were functioning in Nellore district during the years 1949 and 1950 respectively;

(b) whether there was any decrease in number in the year 1950; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“(a) A statement* showing talukwar the number of retail shops that were functioning in the Nellore district in 1949 and 1950, is placed on the table of the House.

“(b) & (c) There was a fall in the number of retail shops in 1950 in certain taluks as some of the shops could be closed as a result of favourable seasonal conditions and availability of foodgrains in those areas.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“Are the Government aware, Sir, that the price of rice in the derationed areas of Nellore district is anything between Rs. 400 and Rs. 600 per putty, whereas the controlled price is only Rs. 200 in the surplus areas, the reason for the high price being the absence of shops in those deficit areas?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“Nellore district is a surplus district. I do not understand how the hon. Member says that it is a derationed area. Conditions in that district continue to be the same as before. It may be that temporarily certain areas are short of stock. But that would be rectified when it is pointed out to the Government.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—“Do not the Government think that the people will starve and die if they simply say that their responsibility is washed off by not procuring in a particular area and is it not the duty of the Government to show places from where the people can purchase the foodstuffs that they require at whatever rate it may be?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“As I said already, the abolition of procurement as well as introduction of derationing will go together and people cannot expect the same old conditions to continue when we had regular ration shops and when we were actually procuring the necessary

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grains from a particular area. But the Government are still responsible to see that no particular area is badly affected. At the same time, we must also give a chance for the grains available in a particular area to circulate and hence many shops cannot be opened as that will interfere with the free circulation in a particular area."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" The Government's position seems to be that by removing procurement in a particular area, foodgrains will be available there for people to purchase. Is it the idea of the Government that people should go to these places and purchase the foodgrains in blackmarket by paying high prices? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" When the policy of the Government is being worked out, there may be defects here and there. But the Government cannot of course change the policy which has been introduced. We are trying to implement the policy as well as possible."

Formation of Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies.

* 1038 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have got any proposal to form lift irrigation co-operative societies in Tiruthuraiipundi taluk, Tanjore district and if so, what it is; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps in this matter; and if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" (a) & (b) A proposal of the Food Production Committee to form Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies in the Tiruthuraiipundi taluk to irrigate dry compact blocks of land with power driven pumps was investigated. The area proposed to be irrigated is situated at the extreme tail-end of the delta where water-supply is not adequate even for the existing ayacut at all times of the year. The formation of Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies is not therefore considered feasible and the matter was not pursued."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that a large quantity of water is going into the sea and thus wasted and whether the Government will arrange to utilise that water by supplying pump sets and organising Pump Irrigation Co-operative Societies and help them to grow more food? "

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" The Food Committee has suggested about half a dozen villages for this scheme, but the Chief Engineer has definitely stated that these areas are at the tail-end of the channel and even the existing ayacut cannot be adequately supplied with water. There is therefore no use of pursuing the matter, especially when even the existing ayacut is not getting adequate supply of water at all times of the year."

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Procurement of millets by private merchants.

* 1039 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether private merchants are authorized to procure millets;

(b) if so, the districts where such steps are being taken;

(c) the reasons for such action and the result expected in terms of tonnage in procurement; and

(d) the remuneration given to private merchants for such procurement?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" (a) Yes; Private merchants who are licensed to trade in millets are authorized to purchase and sell millets in their own districts (except in Madras, Malabar and the Nilgiris) or to purchase and import millets from other districts included in the zone as explained in the reply to clause (b) below and sell them in their own district.

" (b) In all districts, private licensed merchants are free to buy and sell millets within their own districts (except in Madras, Malabar and Nilgiris). For purchase and import of millets from one district to another the districts have been formed into the following zones :—

(1) Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur.

(2) Other districts except Madras, Malabar, the Nilgiris and South Kanara.

" Merchants of one district are free to purchase millets in another district within the same zone and move them to their own district on a permit from the Collector of the exporting district.

" In respect of Madras, Malabar and the Nilgiris districts which are fully rationed, there will be no purchase or movement of millets on private merchants' account.

" (c) Procurement of millets, even when intensive procurement was in force, throughout the State was less than 5 per. cent of production. It was represented to Government and they agreed, that the free movement of millets would relieve the hardships of the poorer classes and that was why they decided upon this partial decontrol over purchase and movements. The quantity that will be procured by private merchants cannot be estimated at present.

" (d) No remuneration is given to private merchants for such procurement, on their own account. But in order to build up some stocks of foodgrains to meet an emergency the Government have authorized Collectors to give a bonus of Rupee 1 per maund to Co-operative Societies or reliable private merchants who agree to purchase and store some millets and make them available to Government when they are required. This bonus of Rupee 1 is intended to cover

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the additional expenditure on storage, wastage, interest on capital, etc. This scheme is applicable to all districts except Malabar, Madras, South Kanara, South Arcot and the Nilgiris."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" In view of the fact that, according to the system now officially in vogue regarding surrendering of foodgrains and handing them over to the Collector of the district at controlled prices and also the movement of foodgrains from surplus to deficit areas and in view of the fact that the merchants cannot possibly purchase the grains at the millet-surplus areas, will the Government consider the advisability of themselves arranging for the procurement of the surpluses in such of the millet-surplus areas by paying the bonus directly to the producers and getting the stocks to the derationed areas? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" We have just now introduced this scheme and are watching how it works. The suggestion made by the hon. Gentleman will be borne in mind. If by adopting the altered system, there is likely to be any prospect of improvement, we shall consider the suggestion."

JANAB M. S. ATAULLAH :—" By the Government's taking away the procurement from the merchants suddenly and by their asking the agents appointed by them to undertake procurement, will they not be causing hardship to the merchants? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The main idea of this scheme is not to procure any millets in the millet-producing areas so that the people in these particular areas may be enabled to have as much millet as possible for their own use. This proposal was mooted last year and we have completely removed this procurement this year. But with a view to getting some surpluses which are freely available for meeting the requirements of that particular district, this scheme of procurement through the Government-appointed agents is being tried."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know if the Government are prepared to advise the Collectors in the districts to open more relief shops in places where the price of millets has gone up at least 60 per cent over the controlled prices? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Unless we procure from that particular area, it is not possible to supply these relief shops with millets which the Government have not procured. It is also not possible to supply those relief shops with millets from outside sources. Because, the very idea of stopping procurement is that the millet must be useful to the people of that district. So, there is no use in opening relief shops when we cannot procure anything from that particular area. That is why the opening of relief shops in other deficit areas has been given preference over areas which have already some stocks of millets and other foodgrains."

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RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" May I know whether the Government will not waste any further time in looking out for results and will they either increase the ceiling price for procurement of excess millets in such areas by merchants or will the Government themselves undertake the procurement of the excess millets? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The suggestion made by the hon. Gentleman is not the remedy to meet the situation. Because, when millets are freely available in the market, the position will be governed by the law of demand and supply. If we try to introduce some change in the prices, instead of improving the situation, it will put the ordinary people to the necessity of paying more prices. Consequently, the relationship between the price of these millets and the price of other commodities will also be seriously disturbed."

SRI T. S. PATTABHIRAMAN :—" May I know whether in districts like Salem, the officials of the Civil Supplies Department are seriously interfering with the inter-taluk movement of foodgrains and some of them have even resorted to requisitioning the stocks from the merchants, thereby practically bringing this Government into contempt? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" It is true we have allowed free movement of foodgrains in some of the places. But when it is found that some people are trying to hoard some quantities of grains and remove these to another district, we have to prevent such a thing, because that particular district from which stocks are sent outside the district, will afterwards come to the Government for supplies."

Promotion of the Junior officers of the Malabar Special Police to gazetted ranks.

* 1040 Q.—JANAB M. S. ATAULLAH : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) why the Junior officers of the Malabar Special Police are not promoted to the gazetted rank; and

(b) the position of the Junior officers in the ordinary Police force, Special Armed Police and Armed reserve with respect to promotion to the gazetted rank?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—" (a) Subedars and Subedars-Major of the Malabar Special Police are eligible for promotion as Assistant Commandants, Malabar Special Police.

" (b) Inspectors of Police are eligible for promotion as Deputy Superintendents of Police (category I) Subedars and Subedars-Major of the Special Armed Police are eligible for promotion as Assistant Commandants, Special Armed Police. Sergeants-Major in the Armed Reserve are eligible for promotion as Deputy Superintendents of Police (Category 2)."

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Women and Children's Hospital for Vijayavada.

* 1041 Q.—SRI M. R. APPA RAO (on behalf of Sri A. Kaleswara Rao): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state, whether the Government have any proposal to establish a Government Women and Children's Hospital at Vijayavada accepting a gift of Rs. 70,000 from the public and to bear the rest of the cost?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"There is no such proposal before the Government."

Stoppage of cash doles to weavers.

* 1042 Q.—SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the grant of cash doles to the distressed weavers at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per week in some districts in the State has been stopped; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Yes.

"Payment of cash doles was sanctioned for a period of two weeks in some districts and one month in Krishna district alone and was limited to really indigent weavers in order to give time to Collectors to open relief works to provide employment to the weavers distressed by shortage of yarn and also to prevent starvation deaths."

'Satyagraha' by the students of the College of Indigenous Medicine.

* 1043 Q.—JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of the College of Indigenous Medicine have undertaken 'Satyagraha' since 26th February 1951;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (a), (b), and (c) The attention of the hon. Members is invited to the Press Communique issued by Government on the 7th March 1951 and published widely in the Press. The students having expressed regret for their conduct, they have been re-admitted to the classes."

Construction of roads in the Visakhapatnam district.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri G. Latchanna is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the Proceedings."

* 1044 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of roads constructed in 1941 in the Visakhapatnam district under the scheme of famine relief works;

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(b) the lengths of the roads which have been completed and of the roads which have been left incomplete;

(c) the cost of the materials collected for the incompleting roads;

(d) whether it is a fact that repairs have not been carried out so far in respect of these roads ever since their construction; and

(e) whether the Government have recently received any representations regarding these ruined roads and washed out materials and if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" (a) No roads were constructed in 1941 in the Visakhapatnam district under the scheme of famine relief works. Thirteen roads were completed during 1942-47 at a cost of Rs. 19,01,200 and 13 other road works were left incomplete."

" (b) Completed roads 54 miles 3 furlongs and incomplete roads 56 miles 7½ furlongs.

" (c) Rs. 1,47,330 approximately.

" (d) Yes.

" (e) Yes. The Government have decided to make a full grant not exceeding Rs. 8,13,200 to the Srikakulam District Board for the completion of the 13 incomplete road works, before the end of 1951-52. A grant of Rs. 4.066 lakhs has been sanctioned for the works in the current year and the remaining grant of Rs. 4.066 will be sanctioned in 1951-52."

Legislation to bring the L.I.Ms. under the Madras Medical Registration Act of 1914.

* 1045 Q.—JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state with reference to answer given to a supplementary question on question No. 73-A on 8th February 1947, whether the Government propose to introduce in the next session of the Assembly a Bill to bring the L.I.Ms. under the Madras Medical Registration Act of 1914 and if not, why not?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The Government do not propose to introduce in the next session of the Assembly any Bill to bring the L.I.Ms. or the G.C.I.Ms. under the Madras Medical Registration Act of 1914 for the following reasons: The Act contemplates the registration of practitioners of only Modern Medicine, and registration under the Act can be effected only if the qualification sought to be made registrable is approved by the Indian Medical Council and is awarded by an authority or institution authorized by the Central Government in this behalf under the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916. The courses in the College of Indigenous

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Medicine, which provide for only a grounding in Modern Medicine, cannot be considered to be a sufficient qualification for registration under the Madras Medical Registration Act."

12 noon.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that in the original prospectus issued, it was mentioned that a good working knowledge in modern medicine also would be imparted and whether it is not a fact that in the subsequent press note issued by the Government recently the phraseology has been changed into 'grounding in modern medicine' and "

MR. SPEAKER:—" This does not appear to be a supplementary. " (Laughter.)

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR:—" I am putting all supplementaries in one question, Sir. I want to know whether it is not a fact that the L.C.P.S.'s of Bombay who devote only 1,180 hours for the study of modern medicine are registered under the Medical Registration Act of 1914 and whether it is not a fact that the L.I.Ms. who devote 2,406 hours for the study of modern medicine and who devote more or less an equal time for clinical studies as L.C.P.Ss. are not registered under the 1914 Act, and whether the Government will bring in separate legislation to register L.I.Ms. so as to give them all protection as medical practitioners in the State on a par with L.M.Ps. in case the Government decide not to include them under the Medical Registration Act of 1914."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The question has been answered thoroughly. It is not a supplementary question that is put by the hon. Member."

JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD:—" Sir, the former Minister for Health in answer to a supplementary question put on 2nd February 1947 by the hon. Member Janab Muhammad Ismail said that a Bill had been prepared to bring the L.I.Ms. under the Madras Medical Registration Act of 1914. May I know what was done in the matter? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The Madras Medical Registration Act has been in existence for a very long time and it has got its own rules and regulations and methods of admission of members. Its administration has been legalised thoroughly. If the new system now sought to be introduced is considered good by the Indian Medical Council and if it comes to such a decision, we have no objection to accept the new system."

Improvements to the Banganapalle Government hospital.

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member Sri P. Venkatasubbiah is not in his place. Answers will be printed in the Proceedings."

* 1046 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Deputy Surgeon-General inspected the Banganapalle Government Hospital in 1950-51;

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(b) if so, whether he has made any recommendations for the improvement of this hospital;

(c) if so, what they are; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" The Government have no information and have called for a report."

Extension of the privileges of Factories Act, 1948, to the workers in Madras Power-Supply Station, Basin Bridge.

* 1047 Q.—SRI M. KANNIAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have extended the privileges of Factories Act, 1948, to all the workers in Madras Power-Supply Station, Basin Bridge, Madras? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" Yes, Sir. The Factories Act, 1948, applies to this station and the workers get the benefits conferred by the Act."

Iron lung in the Nellore Headquarters Hospital.

* 1048 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the iron lung in the Nellore Headquarters Hospital is in working order; and

(b) if not, since how long?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (a) & (b) The Government have no information and they have called for a report. They do not know anything about the arrival of iron lungs at Nellore or anywhere else."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—" Arising from the very surprising answer given by the Hon. the Minister, may I ask why this iron lung costing about a lakh of rupees supplied to the Nellore hospital two years ago by a Charity Fund, through the Government of India and this Government—I am told it is a gift of Lord Nuffield—has not been working ever since it came there and why no attempt has been made by the Government to set it in order? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" This is a new invention got ready by a very clever person and put on the market. It is not possible, however, for the Government to get people to know the whole mechanism of it and work it satisfactorily. I think only one machine has arrived in the whole State and so it is not possible that these people could be re-educated and made to learn new things simply because one hospital has got a machine which is probably useless."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—" The Hon. the Minister first vehemently asserted that there was no such thing as iron lung in the Nellore hospital? "

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RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" He said that he was not aware of it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I want to know whether it is possible for the Government not to know a thing which has been in existence for two years now in their hospitals."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" In view of the great use of iron lungs in the treatment of diseases of the lung, will the Government take steps to purchase as many iron lungs as they can possibly afford in the next year and provide them in district headquarters hospitals and also train doctors necessary to use the same? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I am afraid I cannot give an answer in the manner in which the hon. Gentleman may expect. Knowing as I do something about iron lungs, I must point out they cannot be put into use as cheaply or as universally as we think, because we need specialists to work them. Further, when our lungs are good enough I do not know why we should try to substitute them with iron lungs." (Laughter.)

Export of agricultural implements from Tiruvarur and Nannilam.

* 1049 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that a large number of agricultural implements are being bought in Tiruvarur and Nannilam; and sent to Madras for profiteering and if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such export?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" No such thing has been reported to Government. If the hon. Member will kindly give more particulars of the kinds of implements and the places from which they are suspected to be brought into Tiruvarur and Nannilam for transport to Madras for profiteering, the Government will make further enquiries and take necessary action."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" On a point of order, Sir, when an hon. Member has asked whether the Government are aware that a large number of agricultural implements are being brought into Tiruvarur and Nannilam for purposes of blackmarket sale, instead of saying whether he is aware of it or not aware of it or that it is not worthwhile enquiring into the matter, is it open to the Hon. the Minister to ask the Member to play the role of the C.I.D. and supply him with sufficient material to enable him to take steps in the matter? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is not a point of order at all. The Chair is not responsible for the manner in which the Ministers reply."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" My point is whether it is the duty of the Government or the Member concerned to get information."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The Chair cannot answer that question."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have not been supplied with the railway receipt and particulars regarding the station where the goods were booked and the date of booking; if they have been supplied with such particulars, may I know why the Government were not able to enquire into the matter and bring the culprits to book? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Government have asked the Joint Director of Agriculture to make further enquiries with the assistance of the Police and the railway booking staff."

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

II.—SUGGESTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION SO AS TO RETAIN THE COMMUNAL G.O.

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" On a point of information about a matter of vital importance, Sir. I understand that the Union Parliament is meeting on the 30th April 1951 to amend the Constitution. Since some doubts have arisen as to the validity of the communal G.O. in the light of the decisions of the High Court and the Supreme Court, is it not the duty of the Government to take steps to move the Government of India to amend the Constitution suitably."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has written to me about this. If he puts a question, the Hon. the Minister will reply to his point."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will take early steps to move the Central Government to amend the Constitution with reference to the communal G.O. in view of the fact that the Parliament is meeting on the 30th April 1951? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know, Sir, under what rules of procedure, this point has been raised? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Such questions can be raised if the Hon. the Minister concerned is prepared to answer."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" On a point of order, Sir. When the highest Court in the country—the Supreme Court—has not yet given its decision in the matter, is it open to us, proceeding on the same lines as the Speaker suggested a few days back that we have no right to criticize the judgments of courts and that the courts have no right to criticize the Legislature, to discuss this matter here now? "

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

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" I want to know whether this Assembly has got the power to discuss the anticipated decision of the Supreme Court. Are we competent to discuss it without coming under the mischief of contempt proceedings? "

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MR. SPEAKER :—" There is no discussion now."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, the hon. Member, Janab Salam, has asked on a point of information—

' Since doubts arose regarding the validity of the Communal G.O. and since the Union Parliament is meeting on the 30th April 1951 to amend the Constitution, what steps the Government propose to take to inform the Union Government to amend the Constitution.'

First of all, we have no information that the Parliament is meeting on the 30th April and I do not know wherefrom the hon. Gentleman got this information. He may wait and see what we are going to do. We have no information to give now."

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS HACKNEY CARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1951.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Bill * 1951, and move—

' That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

The definition of ' Hackney Carriage ' under section 3 of the Hackney Carriage Act is so wide that it will include State carriages also. We have a large number of vehicles in the Agricultural Department, including carts. The State-owned vehicles are used only for State purposes. The definition is so wide that it will include Government conveyances also. There is this difficulty. They cannot be included in the definition because they are not plying for hire. If they are included, Section 24 will apply and the Government will be bound to ply their conveyances for hire also. If they are registered under the Hackney Carriages Act, the Government cannot refuse to ply them for hire. Some difficulty has actually arisen and, therefore, it is the intention to amend the definition under Section 3 so as to exclude vehicles owned by the State for their own use."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once.' "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" On a point of information, Sir. May I know whether the same thing will be made applicable to the vehicles owned by the local bodies for just the same purposes? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" No such difficulty, as has been experienced by us, has been brought to our notice by any local body. We do not know whether the vehicles owned by local bodies have been registered under the Hackney Carriage Act. However, if any difficulty arises, the matter will certainly be examined."

* Published in Fort St. George Gazette, dated 9th January 1951.

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SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I know, Sir, how the carriages owned by the State differ from private carriages and if the private carriages are subject to certain conditions, why the State owned carriages should be exempt from the operation of the Hackney Carriage Act? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" A carriage owned by a private individual is not a hackney carriage and it need not be registered at all. Only when it is plying for hire, it should be registered. The definition of a hackney carriage under the Act is: ' Hackney carriage means any wheeled vehicle (including a cycle-rickshaw) which—(i) is drawn, pushed or propelled by a man, or is drawn by a horse, bullock or other animal; (ii) is used for the conveyance of any person; and (iii) stands or plies for hire by the hour or day or according to distance.' So a private carriage owned by a private individual will not be treated as a hackney carriage unless it comes within this definition. The definition is so wide and a question arose as to whether certain farm carts belonging to the Agricultural Department should be registered or not. The Police Department said that those carts should be registered. The Agricultural Department said that they need not be registered. We found difficulty in registering such carts because there is another Section in the Act according to which when once a cart is registered under the Act, the driver cannot refuse to ply the cart for anybody because if anybody chooses to ask him to ply the cart for hire, he should take the fare and drive. But Government carriages cannot be compelled to be driven on payment of hire. Therefore, they have to be exempted from coming under this definition. The hon. Member Sri Viswanatham said that some of the vehicles belonging to the local bodies have been registered and the same difficulty is being experienced by them also. If they are brought to the notice of Government, certainly it will be looked into."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Sir, my point was, if admittedly the Government carriages did not ply for hire the definition contained in the Act will not apply to them. Are there any vehicles belonging to the Government that run for hire and do Government want them to be exempted? If they are not run for hire, the carriages will not come under the scope of the Act."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Government carriages do not generally ply for hire. In some cases, such as in Agricultural Farms from where seeds have to be despatched, the seeds are sent in the farm carts to the advantage of the ryot and then the hire is collected. The carriages as such are not generally run for hire. But it has been interpreted as such under the definition. That is the reason why exemption is necessary for these carriages."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once.' "

The motion was carried.

Clauses 2, 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be passed into law.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(2) THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE BANKS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1951.

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Bill *, 1951, and move—

'That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

"Under the scheme of Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks functioning in the State, the maximum loan which each member can get is Rs. 15,000. It has been represented to the Government that this limit is not sufficient to permit any extensive scheme of cultivation being undertaken by agriculturists through the erection of oil engines or electric pumps or the construction of irrigation works, etc., in common, particularly in the present context of the Grow More Food Campaign. In such cases, land mortgage banks may issue loans up to Rs. 1 lakh in each case to two or more agriculturists jointly on the mortgage of their properties, their liability being both joint and several. In a joint loan, the property mortgaged by each member will be liable for the full amount of the joint loan. But as the law now stands, the manager of a joint Hindu family cannot burden the family estate except for purposes of his own family necessity. Legislation is therefore necessary so as to make it clear that the loans advanced by land mortgage banks in such cases will be binding on all the properties mortgaged, including those belonging to the joint Hindu family or families. The Bill seeks to achieve this object.

"At the same time, the interests of the members of joint Hindu families are protected. For this purpose, it is provided in the Bill that, although the liability is joint and several, no joint Hindu family should be required to pay more than its proportionate share of the loan, unless it has been found impossible to recover the rest of the amount from the other joint debtors. In other words, it will be open to the land mortgage bank to recover from a joint Hindu family any sum in excess of the proportionate share of that joint family in the loan only to the extent that it is not able to recover such sum from the other joint debtors.

"It may be urged that the liability of mortgagors *inter se* should be proportionate to the benefit received by each of them, because different mortgagors may get different shares of the benefits of the joint loan. In actual practice, it will be very difficult to estimate and assess the actual benefit received by

* Published in Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th June 1950.

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each individual mortgagor. The Bill, therefore, provides that the proportionate share of the debt shall be such amount as would be payable, if the total amount due under the mortgage were divided equally among all the mortgagors. This provision apportions the liability in a simple and indisputable manner.

"I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to submit that with the two or three clauses of this Bill, the Government encroaches not only on the Hindu Law and transfer of property which I beg to submit is not within the domain of this State, but it also serves to appropriate certain things, *inter se* between the members of the coparceners and jeopardises the rights of minors and persons who are not really interested or subject to the mortgage that is sought to be secured by this Bill. The law of coparcenary is peculiar to Hindu Law as such. This Bill seeks to give certain powers to the head of the joint family which he does not possess under the Hindu Law, to execute a deed of mortgage in conjunction with another head of the joint Hindu family or a third person to secure certain benefits for his properties and to bind not only himself and his share of the property but also the share of the other coparceners, people who have no say in the matter. According to the law of coparceners, a member of the Hindu family is at present entitled to mortgage and dispose of certain properties in the interest of the family only in certain cases. But this Bill seeks to give him power to mortgage the properties not only for the interest of his family but also to safeguard the interest of certain other families or certain other individuals.

"Let me make my position clear. There is a person 'X' who is a member of a joint family with seven coparceners. This person 'X' is entitled to incur loans for the development of that family properties and it will bind the six others though they might not be parties to it, who might be minors or persons who have not executed the mortgage. So far as this goes, it will be within the bounds of Hindu Law. But this Bill says that he can execute a mortgage jointly with 'Y', he being a person with a smaller joint family representing, say, five other coparceners, and 'Z' who is not a joint family manager and has no interest in any joint family. All the three, X, Y and Z execute a mortgage in favour of the bank and the result will be that 'Z' who has no interest in any of these will bind the property of his partners and the property of the coparceners, namely, X and Y. The unwilling coparceners of X and Y will be made to pay to the bank, through their nose for the alleged benefit for no fault of theirs. This is one thing.

"The second point is this. This Bill seeks to create a position that when once the loan is granted it should be binding on all the three parties equally. As a matter of fact, there are three different persons and they might have taken the loan for three

[Sri L. N. Gopalaswami] [3rd April 1951]

different purposes. Supposing X has ten acres, Y has 5 and Z has only one acre, all these persons join together and get a loan from the Land Mortgage Bank to benefit their properites. This Bill seeks to say that the proportionate share of the debt shall be such amount as would be payable, if the total amount due under the mortgage were divided equally among all the mortgagors, between X, Y and Z irrespective of the fact that the loan might have gone to benefit 10 acres of one, 5 acres of another and one acre of the third. As such, it will be taking away the rights not only of persons who have not been parties to this transaction but it will jeopardise the right of coparceners who have not been benefited by this thing, and are not made aware of these things. I, therefore, submit to the Government to proceed cautiously. The Government might say: 'All right we want self-sufficiency in our country'. But I say self-sufficiency cannot be achieved at the cost of individuals who do not know what it is. Not only are the joint managers of Hindu families are sought to be bound by joint mortgages for certain transactions in which they are not interested but their coparceners are also involved. Sir, I beg to submit that this may be availed of by some persons to enter into a conspiracy and cheat the minors whose interests are sought to be protected by the Hindu Law. I, therefore, oppose this Bill and say it will not serve the people. It will serve only to create more litigation in this State and will not in any way come to the help of the land mortgage banks, if they are really interested in the functioning of the bank. If the Government's purpose is to show that they have disbursed so much loan and all that, it is a different matter. But to say that you are helping the people by entangling some minors in transactions in which they are not interested and make them subject to these laws will be highly improper and the Government will not be justified in introducing this legislation merely by saying that the purpose is to attain self-sufficiency. Self-sufficiency cannot be attained by advancing loans. Apart from the fact that the Bill is outside our jurisdiction, I submit it will interfere with private rights of coparceners and, therefore, I beg to oppose this Bill."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"The Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government is a very practical man and in his anxiety to help the agriculturists and make the Land Mortgage Bank more effective has come forward with this practical amendment. But, Sir, this amendment affects Hindu Law and creates confusion which will help only lawyers instead of helping the agriculturist. In the long run, lot of litigation will ensue out of this and the practical use of this amendment will be lost. So, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to one or two things in the implementation of the provisions of this Bill. When a loan is taken by a member of a joint Hindu family, under this law it is deemed to have been taken on behalf of all the members of the family for the improvement or acquisition of property. It is also deemed that the benefit goes to all the members of the family. But the snag is this. The manager of the family either

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the father, brother or any other member might spend the amount of the loan for his own benefit and might spend less on the share that goes to other members, or he may not spend at all. The money borrowed is not only for the purchase of new property. If it is so that is a different matter. But the amendment construes that when once the money is spent, it is supposed to have been spent for the benefit of all the members of the family.

"Supposing that there are six members owning 6 acres of land and one member as manager takes a loan of Rs. 6,000 and if this amount is spent on the land owned by the manager, this amendment seeks to construe that the amount of Rs. 6,000 has been equally spent on all the 6 acres. If the manager of a joint Hindu family spends only for the property which is likely to come to his share and if this legislation is to be in force for ten or twenty years, many things may happen in this period, many people may die and many people may come into the joint Hindu family and it is also possible that minors or other persons who have no share in the administration of this amount and who are not benefited by this amount, are likely to be asked to pay for things which they have not received. Sir, there is another important point to which I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister. Sir, after all the manager who receives the loan amount from the land mortgage bank need not necessarily spend that amount unless stipulated as such by the bank, but the minors and other members of the joint Hindu family will have to pay it later. What effective checks has the Hon. Minister provided in this amending Bill to see that at least the loan amount is spent? If a land mortgage bank advances money to a joint Hindu family, will the host of officers, supervisors, Deputy Co-operative Registrars, and others working in the Co-operative department, see that the loan amount is spent for the family or that the loan amount has gone to the benefit of the entire family, so that at a future date all the joint Hindu family members including minors may be bound to pay? Sir, in this matter, no steps have been taken by the Government. It is all right that the Hon. Minister may have high ideals and may have anxiety to help the ryots and make the land mortgage banks effective. But, this amending Bill clearly creates certain confusions and it vitally affects the Hindu Law.

"Sir, I have raised these important points, with the view that at least in the actual working of this Bill the Government may provide for effective supervision to see that the loan amounts are actually spent in such a way that no member of the joint Hindu family suffers."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I too have some doubts about this Bill. Firstly, it affects the Hindu Law and secondly, it affects the Transfer of Property Act also. Under the Transfer of Property Act, those who execute the mortgage jointly, are liable equally and severally and it is not open to any mortgagor to say to the bank: 'You find your money from another mortgagor and then only you had better come to me.' But by

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p.m

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this amending Bill we are practically effecting an amendment to the Transfer of Property Act and I do not know whether the Bill will be reserved for the assent of the President.

"Secondly, with regard to the joint Hindu family, it does give rise to a hundred difficulties which the Hon. Ministers do not seem to have foreseen. Already some of the difficulties have been pointed out by hon. Member Mr. L. N. Gopalaswami. Under the Hindu Law, transactions entered into by the manager of a joint Hindu family do not always bind the other members or the properties belonging to other members. The creditor has got to prove that the loan contracted by the manager of a joint Hindu family was contracted for the benefit of the entire family and that it was actually spent for the benefit of the entire family. Then, and then only, will it bind the share of every member of that family. If there are four or five members in a joint Hindu family and if the money is spent to benefit the properties belonging to one or two members, still it won't bind under the Hindu Law the property belonging to other members of the joint Hindu family. But, here the Hon. Minister contemplates two or three joint Hindu families jointly borrowing—not only two or three joint Hindu families, two or three agents of joint Hindu families plus somebody else who is not such an agent. Therefore, Sir, we are bringing in three kinds of persons whose obligations under the law are absolutely unequal. I see the anxiety of the Hon. Minister to help the joint Hindu families. But, there are other ways of helping these joint Hindu families than by this amending Bill which seeks to abrogate certain principles of Hindu Law. If we want to amend the Hindu Law, we must do it straightway. If we have concurrent powers of legislation, let us take up the Hindu Law for amendment regarding joint Hindu families. Let us take the question straight and then every one in this State will have noticed as to what is being done and we can also discuss all the pros and cons. But, this legislation is coming like a side-wind and it creates complications because, as has already been pointed out, there is no provision in the amending Bill that the debtors will be bound only to the extent that the loan amount has gone to benefit their share of property. But, under the Transfer of Property Act, it is necessary for the mortgagee to see that the loan amount has been spent for the benefit of every member.

"Sir, unfortunately I am speaking upon a branch of law which is somewhat remote from the Treasury Benches just now and I request their attention. I particularly want the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration to follow.

"Sir, under the Hindu Law, unless it is properly proved that the amount went actually to the benefit of a particular bit of property, the shareholder of that property is not liable and that particular bit of property won't be subject to this debt. That is according to Hindu Law. But, under the Transfer of Property Act, when the manager of a joint Hindu family has made a

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mortgage all the property is bound by the mortgage. But, in this amending Bill, two or three joint Hindu families or two or three managers of joint Hindu families, are all equally liable and the equal apportionment as among the shareholders of a joint Hindu family is also made statutory. There is an equal liability cast upon all members of all the joint Hindu families under cover of this mortgage. It goes against equity. The Government may say, 'what does it matter if it goes against the Hindu Law?' Then let them bring in a Bill on the joint Hindu family when we shall have time to consider all the pros and cons about that legislation. To bring in a legislation of this type which seeks to bind the entire property for any debt borrowed by a manager of joint Hindu family along with somebody else and which may or may not be spent for the entire property of the joint Hindu family, is certainly against ordinary notions of fair play. May I request the Hon. Minister, if he is convinced about this position and if he thinks that there is the doubt which I have just expressed, to consider all these in detail? Of course, I have expressed the doubt not with a view to oppose the Bill, but because I foresee many difficulties if the Bill is to be passed. There will be litigation also even though it is sought to be all smothered by the language of the Bill. I submit that this amending Bill does injustice to all minor and other members of a joint Hindu family and to thousands and lakhs of joint Hindu families, who do not know that their joint family law is being changed even though this is an amendment under the Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act and I submit therefore it is not good to amend the Hindu Law under cover of this."

* Sri K. KOTI REDDI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that this is a very unwise measure even though it may look like giving some benefits. I feel that it creates more difficulties than benefits and I think that the Hon. Minister will be well advised to withdraw the measure. Sir, even to-day, a number of joint Hindu families do undertake some joint construction of tanks or wells and I do not know what difficulties will arise if the members of two or three joint Hindu families want to undertake joint construction which goes to the benefit of all the families getting the loan from the land mortgage bank separately. I know a case in which one of the families owns 1/96th share of a well and about 1/50th part of the area that is benefited by this well. If it is also to borrow the amount which is going to benefit its particular portion and if it is made ultimately to pay in equal proportion, I think that would be very hard and unjust. Apart from that, this is liable to lead to a collusion on the part of members of some families and the manager of a joint Hindu family who want to deprive other members who are apparently not his sons or even grandsons. We know that in a joint Hindu family members who belong to various generations are living together and if one wants really to do some harm to other members of the family who are not getting on well with him, this measure will easily enable him to join hands with others to borrow money from the land mortgage bank. Sir,

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I therefore think that the Hon. Minister is not right in introducing this measure which is ultimately not in the interests of ryots.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. Sir, the main point that has been raised by various hon. Members who have opposed the Bill, is that, if any manager of a joint Hindu family borrows money from a land mortgage bank and if he fails to utilize the money for the purposes for which it is borrowed, the other members have to pay the money in equal proportion. I want to know how many managers will there be who misuse the money like that. After all, in a joint Hindu family, either the father or the eldest son will be the manager of the joint family property and I do not think that a father will misuse the money belonging to his son.

12-45 P.M. Sir, take for instance the Well Subsidy scheme, Government wanted to give subsidies to people to help them in digging wells. Of course, Sir, several people who got subsidies from the Government on favourable terms have not completed digging the wells and some people were misusing the subsidies given. On that account, we should not say that Government should stop giving the subsidy. Therefore, we should consider the main object with which this Bill is brought. This Bill is to help the ryots. If they want to make any improvement in their lands and if they are not able to find the money for that purpose, they will get a loan under this Bill. So, Sir, this Bill seeks to help such of those ryots who are interested in the improvement of their lands. Of course, the Government, while making the rules under the Bill, can safeguard the money and see that the money given is properly used. In framing the rules, they can make it binding on the party to spend the money in a particular way. Sir, the object of the Bill is very important and it is to help the ryots. Therefore, I support the Bill.

“ Sir, another point which I would like to place before the Hon. Minister is this. I thought that these land mortgage banks will benefit all the people in our State. But, in the zamindari areas, in Ramanathapuram and in Sivaganga zamins, the people are not getting the benefit because it was not possible to start these banks there as those zamins were not surveyed. But now, Sir, the zamindari system has been abolished and many of the zamins in Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga have been taken over by the Government. Also, Sivaganga has already been surveyed and so even now, a land mortgage bank can be started there, pending final survey. Therefore, I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to see his way to start a land mortgage bank in Sivaganga and to give the benefit of this amending Bill to the people of Sivaganga also. With these words, I support the Bill.”

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill is a very good measure and it is intended to help the tenants who are anxious to improve their lands. Its only defect is this. Under the existing Hindu Law, the liabilities for debts contracted by managers of joint Hindu families are not binding on the minors and other members of the family. Sir, of course, the ryots will

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require money for improvement of their lands, for installing pump-sets and also for bringing the barren, uncultivable lands under cultivation. This is a big affair and it will involve a large amount and if a loan is contracted from the land mortgage bank by a manager, ultimately, according to this Bill, it will be binding also on the minors. Now, Sir, the minor is quite safe. But, if this Bill is enacted, Government should see that the interests of the minors are safeguarded. Under the present Hindu Law, in a joint Hindu family the minor will not have any share in the responsibility for any loan taken for the improvement of land by the manager of his family. But, now under this Bill, the minor also will be made a party under the co-operative scheme. So, I feel, Sir, that it is not safe that the Government should bring in a legislation for establishing the liability of an innocent minor who is at present quite safe under the existing Hindu Law.”

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill requires serious consideration at the hands of the Members of the Legislature. As the hon. Member, Mr. Viswanatham, put it, it deals with provisions of Hindu Law and Transfer of Property Act. I think that there is a move to request the Hon. Minister to accept a proposal to have this Bill examined by a Select Committee and I hope he will seriously consider the proposal, because, some of the provisions are anomalous.

“ Sir, the importance of the amendment seems to be this. Mr. Speaker, Sir, section 32 of the Act provides that if a loan is advanced by a land mortgage bank to a joint Hindu family for the improvement of agricultural land or the methods of cultivation or to purchase new land, the responsibility for repaying such loan advanced by the land mortgage bank devolves on the family. Since the question is one of a binding nature, it is necessary to examine the matter further. A provision is already in existence in the Land Mortgage Banks Act to help the cultivators. Now, the Hon. Minister wants to help the cultivators in this State further by bringing in this Bill which enables different families to be clubbed together for getting the advance from the land mortgage banks. Of course, it is a very desirable thing and the Hon. the Minister must be congratulated in moving this matter but we must be careful to see that our amending Bill is carefully and properly worded and that it will not infringe the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act and the provisions of Hindu Law. So, it is absolutely necessary to get this Bill examined by a Select Committee. Of course, this Bill is necessary to help the different joint Hindu families to be clubbed together for getting the advances from the land mortgage banks for improving their land, for cultivation or to purchase new land. But, let us examine the provisions in detail. There is one fact which I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister. Section 32 says: ‘The manager of a joint Hindu family or the karnavan of a Marumakkattayam tarwad or tavazhi or of a Nambudri Illom, or the manager of a Thiyya or Ezhava family, or the vejaman or vejamanathi of an

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Aliasantana family'. These are the different people enumerated in section 32. But, if you provide only for joint Hindu family in the amending Bill, people following other systems of inheritance will not be benefited. Therefore, I say that whatever be the benefits conferred by Clause 31-A in getting advances from the land mortgage banks, such benefits should not be confined to managers of joint Hindu families alone but should be extended to people following other systems of inheritance also, such as, Marumakkattayam, Tavazhi or Aliasantana system of inheritance. Now, Clause 31-A as provided in the Bill has not included these other systems of inheritance, such as Marumakkattayam, Tavazhi or Nambudri Illom or Aliasantanam. These are not mentioned in Clause 31-A, whereas in section 32, these different families are mentioned. When Government propose to amend section 32, how can the Government put Clause 31-A in the Bill? That means that as Clause 31-A will be confined only to joint Hindu families, the benefits which are proposed to be conferred would apply only to members of joint Hindu families and not to other systems of inheritance. Sir, these benefits must be extended to families having different systems of inheritance. I hope the Hon. Minister will take note of these anomalies and that he will accept the proposal which is going to be made by my hon. Friend, Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, to have this Bill referred to a Select Committee."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I feel very strongly that this Bill requires closer scrutiny at the hands of the Members of the House. A legislation must be clear and precise. Unfortunately, this piece of legislation is not so. I told the Hon. Minister even yesterday that this is a clumsily worded Bill. I believe that the Government Benches are prepared to have this matter referred to a Select Committee for further examination. With your permission, Sir, I move—

'That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:—

- (1) Sri M. P. Govinda Menon.
- (2) Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
- (3) Sri R. V. Swaminathan.
- (4) Sri M. A. Easwaran.
- (5) Sri Pydah Venkatanarayana.
- (6) Janab Mahboob Ali Baig.
- (7) Janab B. Pocker.
- (8) Janab Mohamed Abdul Salam.
- (9) Sri P. L. Narasimharaju.
- (10) Mr. W. J. Fernandez.
- (11) Sri L. S. Karayalar.
- (12) Sri T. Viswanatham.
- (13) Sri K. Rajaram Naidu.
- (14) The Hon. Sri K. Chandramouli.'

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"I have included some of the Members who have taken part in the discussion on this Bill and also some other names."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I second it, Sir."

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"Sir, I just want to say a few words. The Bill clearly states the objects with which it has been framed. No doubt, it affects two or more joint Hindu families. Certain things are already provided in the existing Act. There is already provision in the existing Act for managers of joint Hindu families to spend on behalf of the minors and also for borrowing money for buying land or improving land or for other agricultural operations. But, since my hon. Friends, particularly as my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham, have brought in the question of Hindu Law, the Transfer of Property Act and other rights, the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee. I do not want to be in a hurry in this matter. I am quite clear about the provisions of this Bill but still, since several hon. Members have expressed the desire that it should be referred to a Select Committee, I have no objection to the motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I move—

'That Mr. Jaggaraju's name be included in the list of members of the Select Committee.'

"He is connected with land mortgage banks."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—"I second it, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall add the name of Sri Jaggaraju to the list and put the motion to the House. The question is—

'That the Bill further to amend the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of—

- (1) Sri M. P. Govinda Menon.
- (2) Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
- (3) Sri R. V. Swaminathan.
- (4) Sri M. A. Easwaran.
- (5) Sri Pydah Venkatanarayana.
- (6) Janab Mahboob Ali Baig.
- (7) Janab B. Pocker.
- (8) Janab Mohamed Abdul Salam.
- (9) Sri P. L. Narasimharaju.
- (10) Mr. W. J. Fernandez.
- (11) Sri L. S. Karayalar.
- (12) Sri T. Viswanatham.
- (13) Sri K. Rajaram Naidu.
- (14) Sri V. Jaggaraju.
- (15) The Hon. Sri K. Chandramouli.' "

The motion was carried.

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MR. SPEAKER:—"I appoint the Hon. Sri K. Chandramouli to be the Chairman of the Select Committee."

(3) THE MADRAS WILD ELEPHANTS PRESERVATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1951.

1 p.m. THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"With your permission, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Hon. Minister for Prohibition, I beg to introduce the Madras Wild Elephants Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 1951,* and move—

'That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

"This Bill deals with cow elephants or female elephants as it is put in the Bill. When wild elephants damage food crops and commit other ravages, the District Collector has the power to grant a licence to shoot rogue elephants if they are male elephants. But if it is a female elephant that is doing the damage, as sometimes females do considerable harm, the District Collector has to get the permission of the Board of Revenue to grant a licence to shoot it. The result is that there is delay and permission is received after all the damage has been done and after perhaps the elephant has escaped into the forest. We propose here that the District Collector may be authorized to give licences to shoot female elephants also, as in the case of male elephants. That is the amendment that is proposed in this Bill."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—"I wish to know if the Hon. Minister could enlighten us why the distinction was made between male and female elephants in the original legislation."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The original idea was to save the progeny of elephants. As they are not so prolific as other animals, it was thought necessary to save the female and prevent its being indiscriminately shot, so that the race may not become extinct. I think that the figures show a large increase in the number of elephants and not any decrease. So there is no need to stick to the original idea of excluding the female from the jurisdiction of the Collector."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Madras Wild Elephants Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration.'"

* SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this small amending Bill seems to be a very innocuous one which could be passed probably without any discussion. But I will show that this Bill is not only unnecessary but also dangerous. It is very dangerous to the existence of the species of animals which are considered to be the glory of the land. I therefore strongly oppose this amending Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated:—

'The strict observance of these provisions often leads to much delay in the grant of licences and practically defeats the main purpose of the grant, namely, to prevent danger to life and damage to crops.'

* Published in *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th February 1951.

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If it is really so and if the position has been correctly stated, my opposition will not stand. But on referring to the original Act, the Madras Wild Elephants Preservation Act, 1878, I find the following two Sections. Section 5 says—

'5. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any zamindar or other proprietor or occupier of land or any person duly authorized in that behalf by any such zamindar, proprietor or occupier, from destroying wild male elephants upon the waste or forest lands of such zamindar, proprietor or occupier.'

Section 6 says—

'6. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from shooting at, or destroying, any wild male or female elephant found upon cultivated lands, or upon or in the immediate vicinity of any public road, or to prevent any person from shooting at or destroying any male or female elephant in defence of himself or any other person.'

When there is already such a provision in that Act, what is the necessity for bringing in a legislation which will only accelerate the destruction of harmless animals which roam in the forests in herds? The elephant is one of the least harmful animals existing in the world. It lives in the forests. We encroach on the forests, destroy them and cultivate the lands there and thereby cause scarcity of rain and famine. Why should there be this further destruction of an animal which has been considered by our ancients and even by us to be the glory of our land and which is to be preserved by us? In other countries also the elephant is very much liked by the common people, especially the children. You know, Mr. Speaker, that elephant cubs or calves have been presented by our country to Turkey, Japan, Germany and America. The original Act was passed to prevent the indiscriminate shooting of the elephants. If this amending Bill is passed, it will defeat the object of the original Act and there will be indiscriminate shooting once more. Without getting a licence any animal, male or female, can be shot in defence of property or person. It is so clearly stated in Sections 5 and 6 of the original Act. Are the Government going to invite big game hunters from America who have till now been hunting in Africa? Do they want to earn dollars by this method? I am very much afraid that this may be the object of the Government. I wish I were wrong in thinking so. There should not be this indiscriminate grant of licences to shoot cow elephants. The cow elephants never stray from the herd; only the male elephants stray from the herd when they become rogue elephants. I can understand if the Bill had been moved by the Hon. Minister in charge of forests, because he comes from a district where elephants are not found, but I am surprised that it should be moved by the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon who comes from Malabar where elephants are honoured and treasured. The Malayalees love elephants as the Arabs love horses. When that is so, I am surprised that this Bill should have been moved by the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon. Perhaps, as he has been unwell for a long time, he has not had time to read Sections 5 and 6 of the original Act. He knows the habits of the elephants well. Gentlemen living in Malabar, South Kanara and Mysore know the habits of the elephants well. The elephant is a noble and fine animal and it lives in herds. Elephants are generally caught but

[Sri M. S. Pattabhiramaiah] [3rd April 1951]

not shot in India for the purpose of game. Elephants are not killed for their flesh. They are not hunted for their meat. That is out of the question. The only object of this amending Bill is to prevent damage to crops and danger to life. But we have already got Sections 5 and 6 in the original Act. When male elephants stray out of the herd and become rogue elephants, they are shot. Even domesticated elephants which are kept in temples for ceremonial purposes sometimes get intoxicated, as we say in Tamil, and when they become a danger to life and property, they are also shot. No licence is required to shoot such elephants. If you find a rogue elephant straying from the herd into human habitations and if it is causing damage to crops, let that animal be shot. Generally female elephants do not stray from the herd and destroy crops. Very rarely small herds may visit the borders of some villages and cause some damage. But the elephants are very cowardly and are easily frightened when they are in herds. They can therefore be frightened away. These elephants, Sir, were one of the four arms of the armies of ancient days. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want one or two more minutes, as I am probably the only Member who will be opposing this Bill. I want that my opposition should be on record, so that when this Bill is passed, the sin or curse should not be on my head. As I said, when the elephants are in a herd they are easily frightened. You can terrify them by simply firing even blank shots which only make noise. When it is possible to frighten these animals and drive them away very easily, why should you give a licence to shoot the cow elephants? Is it not mere cruelty to do so? The result of passing this amending Bill will be the destruction of the whole species of elephants in South India. It may be said that there are elephants in Africa and that they may be brought over for our zoos. But the African elephant is different from the Indian elephant. The Indian elephant is very beautiful and noble but the African elephant is awkward looking and not beautiful. I therefore strongly oppose this Bill. I entreat the Hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill and I request every hon. Member of the House to entreat the Hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir I have listened with rapt attention to the eloquent speech of the hon. Member Sri M. S. Pattabhiramaiah. I can appreciate and even applaud his chivalry to the lady elephant. (Laughter.) But what I cannot understand is the erudition of the hon. Member in this respect which even a mahout will envy and which enabled him to raise this question to an international level. He spoke of elephants living in different climes possessing different types of character."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"And beauty also."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—"And beauty also. I do not know what beauty the hon. Gentleman has discovered in the lady elephant of India. (Laughter.) At least for myself, I cannot see any beauty in the elephant. While admiring the beauty

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of the lady elephant he has also remarked about the roguery of the male elephant. (Laughter.) I do not know why, himself being a gentleman, he should be biassed against the male elephant. Mr. Speaker, these are days when we are pleading for our fundamental rights under the Constitution, for equality of the sexes and so on. Why then should we discriminate between a male elephant and a female elephant when it is a question of shooting?

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am perfectly at one with the Government in thinking that this legislation is quite in time, because we must extend the principle of equality and see that whoever comes in the way of our crops, be that elephant, a male or a female, comes in for uniform penal action. That is in perfect accord with our fundamental rights.

1-15
p.m.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, one more thing. I should like to know from the hon. Member Sri Pattabhiramaiah: 'How does he expect a gentleman who goes out on game shooting to discover whether an elephant is a male or a female?' and that too keeping himself at a respectable distance from the elephant. I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, but I hope the hon. Lady Member will not misunderstand me; even with all the knowledge that the Begum has displayed in matters of legislation, she will not be able to discriminate between a male and a female elephant. That being so, how can this hon. Member who wants the Government to instruct the Collectors not to issue licences for shooting female elephants, know which is a male and which is a female elephant? Sir, I condemn this Government for discriminating between a lady and a male elephant for so long; and having discovered that in these days we should see to the equal treatment of the sexes and having regard to the fundamental rights, if the Collector is to give licences for shooting male elephants, let him be equally empowered to give licence to shoot female elephants also." (Laughter.)

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to assure my hon. Friend Sri Pattabhiramaiah that in this matter he will have a supporter in me and he will not be left alone, as he expected. I only want to point out to the Government that in the original Act itself there was a distinction made between a male and a female elephant. Hon. Member Sri Pattabhiramaiah has been able to tell us why that distinction has been made. At the time when the original Act was passed, it was provided that the Board of Revenue should be consulted by the Collector for the shooting of female elephants and its permission obtained; but that was a time when there was no telephone or telegram. Now in these days, when communication is so easy, when you can contact the Government at a moment's notice from any part of the State, if a person wants a licence to kill an elephant and he approaches the Collector at his headquarters from a particular place in the forest or from the place where the elephant is roaming, the Collector can easily contact the Board of Revenue in no time by telephone and get the orders. Such a thing would not have been possible in the old days, but now it is quite an easy thing. We should not go against the original principle of trying

[Sri L. N. Gopalaswami] [3rd April 1951]

to save the female species of elephants particularly those which are useful to us. After all, elephants are not such valueless animal; there are people prepared to pay thousands and lakhs for possessing elephants. Such being the case, we should not make an easy disposal of the female elephants. By shooting the female elephant, we will be not only destroying an elephant, but we will be destroying the progeny which will surely enrich our country and be useful to us. I therefore request that the Government should retain the old provision that the Board of Revenue also should be consulted for this purpose. It will only be an additional safeguard, and there will be no difficulty in the Collector obtaining the necessary sanction from the Board. So, the original provision may be retained.

“ One other matter was referred to; I may point out it is very easy to distinguish between a male and a female elephant. A male has got tusks unlike other species.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ My hon. Friend is not quite correct, Sir. There are male elephants without tusks also.”

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—“ But I may also tell the Hon. Minister that there are female elephants with small tusks, while in the male elephant the tusks are more prominent. Anyway, I am quite sure they are easily distinguishable, and I do want the Government to consider this question very carefully and then come to a decision.”

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Hon. Minister has not correctly stated the history of this measure. In the former days, the Government or its officers were unwilling to give permission to shoot cow-elephants for fear that it may affect the progeny, as my hon. Friend said. That is why power was vested in the Board which really meant ‘the Conservator of Forests’; because a Member of the Board was then looking after the Forest administration, it was left to him to decide whether an elephant which had got wild and run away from the herd and had been damaging crops should be shot or not. As it is, Sir, nobody wants shooting of elephants in general. That is not the idea at all, and even now nobody advocates it. In fact, it is a pleasure to see these elephants in the forests being put to various uses, especially for hard work in connection with the transport of timber forests. Now, Sir, I need not go into the question of the usefulness of the elephants in general; but mostly it is the male elephant that gets wild more often. The tusker, the wild tusker, as they call it, goes out of the herd and damages not only crops but sometimes damages even planted areas in forests; especially fresh plantations of teak and the like. It also becomes a source of nuisance sometimes on the roadside. In such cases permission is given to shoot the animal. It is just possible that the cow-elephant may not get so wild or may not get wild as often as the male elephant. It was perhaps because of that, the old legislation was restrictive and the power

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to order shooting was given to the gentleman who dealt with the Forest administration. As a matter of fact, this power is going to be seldom used. I made a suggestion some time ago to the Government that they might have, as the Government of Orissa have, an honorary Game Officer, that is to say, one who will generally be entrusted with the task of shooting wild elephants, wild tigers and so on, and save so much of desolation both in the villages and in the forests also. I also enclosed newspaper cutting along with my suggestion, to show that in Orissa that officer has done very useful work, and I think even some statistics were given there of the work done. We have no such arrangement in this State. There are many people in the sporting line who are good sportsmen, who do not want to kill these animals merely for the sake of killing, but who wish to help in killing them only when it becomes necessary, and that is why I made the suggestion. Anyway, if the Forest Department has given its concurrence to this proposal, as obviously it has, I should have no objection at all to this provision; but I would utter one little word of warning. Generally, I am not in favour of issuing licences frequently to kill the cow-elephant even if it gets wild sometimes. The hon. Gentleman Mr. Anwar perhaps does not know the beauty of these animals; he perhaps only knows to appreciate beauty in other quarters. If you only read the poems of Bhavabhuthi describing the sport of these elephants in water—for instance, the male elephant drawing in water in its trunk and trying to bathe the female, and finally the male elephant trying to lift a lotus leaf over the head of its female in order to protect it from the hot sun—as the poem says—it is a beautiful picture of chivalry that the male is displaying—it is only then that hon. Members can realize how beautiful these elephants are and how commendable the sport of herds is. I would like hon. Members to go to the Perivar lake and spend some evenings there when they may perhaps see whole herds of elephants jumping into the water and sporting. And apart from the beauty of elephants, their usefulness is very great. I have heard, for instance, accounts of about a hundred years ago which said that the Madanapalle forest had elephants in it; but now we find no elephants there. Horsely was visited by herds of elephants, I know. To-day, however, evergreen forests are found in one stretch mostly on the West Coast and all elephants have been driven to that corner of the country. They have also become few in number. They have not multiplied, as the Hon. Minister says, and in my opinion, there are not too many at present. Even to preserve the balance of Nature, we do require a few herds and a certain number of even wild species like tigers, etc. More damage is done by the species that multiply than by the species which remain stationary and is now in danger of being driven to the point of extinction. As I said, I need not go into all this; if only the Forest Department has given its concurrence to this provision. I would request that licences for shooting cow-elephants which have not become wild and which have not really done any damage

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to villages, should be rarely given. It is a piece of chivalry which may not be appreciated by this House but which will pass into some poet's hands in the future and perhaps earn praise from him."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, this is a very strange measure. The original Act which the Hon. Minister now wants to amend is not an Act intended for the destruction of elephants at all. The preamble to that Act says—

'Whereas it is expedient to make provision to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants within the Presidency of Madras.'

This Act was passed in 1873 and it was intended to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants. We should not now lose sight of the object of that legislation when we are seeking to amend it. I entirely agree with the sentiments expressed by hon. Members Sri Pattabhiramaiah and Sri Varadachari. I entirely disagree with all that the hon. Gentleman Mr. Anwar said—he is not now here. I am one of those Hindus who admire not merely the beauty of the elephant but also its majesty. We always associate the elephant with the figure of Goddess Lakshmi, the elephant holding the lotus flower garland for Goddess Lakshmi. No Hindu living in this vast country, from Hindukush to Cape Comorin, can cast out of his mind that beautiful picture. So, necessarily sentiment comes into play here. In 1873 when the original Act was passed, the Government had no intention of providing for the killing or shooting of elephants; they only made provision for preventing the shooting of elephants. And as hon. Member Sri Varadachari said, elephants are not multiplying in large numbers as some people seem to imagine. Simply because in a few forests of Mysore and Malabar we see some herds of elephants, we should not imagine that their number is growing and we can afford to kill them. As has already been pointed out, under Section 6 of the Act, only in self-defence and in defence of crops can anybody shoot an elephant if it has actually grown mad or so wild as to cause destruction to man or to property. We should not now extend the licence further. In fact, the special provision authorizing the District Collector to issue a licence to certain persons to shoot female elephants with the permission of the Board of Revenue, was itself a late innovation—I think it was put in in the year 1933. The Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon might think, 'why all this discussion' because I find him engaged otherwise, Sir, and he is not attending to what I am saying. Apparently he is not very particular about this Bill. So, it is not necessary, I think, to give him a *carte blanche* in this manner. Although several hon. Members have been going into the question of the ethics of killing or slaughtering these wild animals, as a matter of fact, the amendment itself is confined to a very small matter, viz., that while hitherto the District Collector could act under the instructions of the Board of Revenue, hereafter this amendment will give him the right to directly proceed to issue the licence.

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [3rd April 1951]

And along with hon. Member Sri N. S. Varadachari, I believe, Sir, these licences will not be multiplied beyond the necessities of the case."

The House rose to meet again at 2-30 p.m.

(After lunch 2-30 p.m.)

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Sir, I wish to join the debate on the Wild Elephants Preservation Bill."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall give a chance to the hon. Member."

IV.—COMMUNICATION FROM H.E. THE GOVERNOR *RE*. GOVERNMENT WHIP.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have received the following letter from His Excellency the Governor :—

'Dear Mr. Speaker,

[State Legislature—Government Whip—Sri M. Bapineedu, M.L.A.—Disqualification for continuing as a Member.]

With reference to your letter No. 8383/50-1-M.L., dated 8th December 1950, regarding the conveyance allowance drawn by Sri Bapineedu, I am enclosing herewith my decision on the subject.

Yours sincerely,
KRISHNA KUMARSINHJI.

Honourable Sir,

[State Legislature—Government Whip—Bapineedu, M.L.A., Sri M. —Disqualification for continuing as a Member. *Reference*.—

Your letter No. 8383/50-1-M.L., dated 8th December 1950.]

The above matter was referred to the Election Commission for opinion as required under Article 192 (2) of the Constitution of India. The Election Commission is of the opinion that the office of the Government Whip, as at present constituted, is not an office of profit within the meaning of Article 191 (1) (a) of the Constitution and that, as such, Sri M. Bapineedu, M.L.A., is not disqualified to be a Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly by reason of holding the said appointment of Government Whip. I agree with the above opinion, and, under Article 192 (2) referred to above, hereby decide accordingly.

Yours faithfully,
KRISHNA KUMARSINHJI,
Governor."

[3rd April 1951]

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.—cont.

THE MADRAS WILD ELEPHANTS PRESERVATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1951—cont.

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am inclined to agree with my hon. Friend, Sri Pattabhiramaiah and oppose this Bill. I do not know why the Government should be so keen in encouraging the destruction of wild elephants. In all civilized and modern countries, attempts are being made to set apart some forest areas, sanctuaries as they are called, in order to preserve wild life, including birds. Sir, in our country, already a number of wild animals have been exterminated. Bison has almost become very rare and probably some species of lions have also been exterminated; and birds, a number of them, have also been exterminated. The fashions of ladies of Western countries are responsible for the destruction of a number of birds for their very beautiful plumage. I think the Government ought to try and see that they preserve wild life to the extent that is possible.

“ Then, Sir, several years ago, when the original Act was passed, the idea was more to prevent the extermination of wild animals, unless their destruction was absolutely necessary in the interests of preservation of crop and property. Any further inroad into that, I think, is most undesirable. The original idea of not giving power to the Collector was probably because he was more amenable in the matter of granting licences than probably the Board of Revenue. I would personally prefer even the withdrawal of this power, that is to say, the Revenue Board not giving licences at all to the extent that is necessary under the legislation already passed. I am therefore, opposed to this Bill. I hope the Hon. Minister will see that in the interests of the wild life, particularly the elephant, which is really so useful, apart from its value as a wild animal, he will drop the Bill. There is a proverb in Telugu and I hope there is also a similar proverb in Tamil, that the value of the elephant, whether alive or dead, is a thousand rupees. It was thousand rupees in those old days and now probably it is more than five thousand rupees. I think it is not proper that such a good and precious animal should be destroyed at the will and pleasure of sportsmen. I hope the Hon. Law Minister will certainly see his way to withdraw the Bill.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill to destroy the female species of elephants cannot be passed without a word of demur from me. Sir, time was when men had some regard and consideration for the gentler and milder sex, but those considerations have all now disappeared. Even today, the rule of equality is being enforced with a vengeance, with the result that its repercussions are to be felt even by dumb animals. Obviously, there was some reason for the exclusion of the cow-elephant from the purview of the previous legislation. That was probably because the cow-elephant was gentler or milder or less likely to get wild and less likely to be turbulent, or to be destructive, than the he-elephant. I wish to enquire from the Hon. Minister for Law whether conditions have now changed

THE MADRAS WILD ELEPHANTS PRESERVATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1951

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even among the elephants and whether the she-elephant of to-day is going so much out of bounds or has become so much restive as to require this legislation? I want to know from him what it is that has impelled him to bring in this legislation; or what is wrong with the species of elephants today; or whether the cow-elephants also, like female species among human beings, are going out of bounds? I want to know from the Hon. Minister, whether these are the reasons for bringing forward this legislation.

“ Sir, I know this Bill will be passed, and so, all that I can do now is only to plead with the authorities to exercise moderation in the grant of licence for the destruction of the cow-elephant, because of its greater utility even at the present time. If the cow-elephant is to be destroyed at random, the danger is, the whole of the elephant species will be exterminated within a short time.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“ Sir, it may raise the eye-brows of some why this Bill should come in at a time when India is presenting elephants to various countries. The demand for these animals, I suppose, will continue to exist. In those days when Aurangzeb ruled the country water melons were sent to the Sultan of Morocco all the way and there they found great need for more melons. Now this great elephant is being sent to various foreign countries and so why should we be deprived of the availability of too many elephants in this country? Those who have studied natural life, and perhaps some of the authors on that subject, will find that there was a great locust pest in Africa in one year. Then the scientists began to study the cause for it and at last they found out that in some of those countries like South America and South Africa where wild life was tolerated, the killing of locusts resulted in the killing and destruction of several insects, which in turn was responsible for doing away with the entire species of birds. Finally it was found that certain feathers which these birds were offering to Italian ladies was the ultimate cause. Then it was diagnosed that there was relation between the locust pests which destroyed the crops and the Italian ladies who wore those feathers. We do not know what is the unseen relation between this wild life and the human life. Maybe, it is a big animal. I do not think it is to be killed simply because it is a wild animal. No doubt, wild things are there everywhere, just as there are among men and you cannot go about killing them simply because they are wild, because killing is a sin. Wildness is a crime committed by those who exploit the other sections. No doubt, they may do harm; men also do harm and so also animals do harm. There is no reason why you should not tame the wild animals and put them to proper use. There must be some reason for killing these wild animals. I know the tribal people in Assam do eat elephants and they kill because they want to eat its flesh. They cannot afford to do it always, because it is a costly animal. In places where elephants are not eaten, there is no reason to go about killing them. I think, as the Begum Sahib has put it very effectively, there seems to be some partiality for the female sex. Just as women are dear to men,

[Sri V. Raghavayya] [3rd April 1951]

equally so, the cow-elephant must be dear to the he-elephant. We have got in the Maha Bharatha the imperishable story of Gajendra Moksha where a cavalcade of big elephants was marching from one end of the forest to the other without distinction of sex. Therefore, Sir, I do not think there is any point in making a distinction between the he-elephant and the cow-elephant. After all, this Bill must be based upon some logical conclusion."

2-45 *SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIAR:—“தலைவர் அவர்களே! இந்தத் திருத்தச் சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்திருப்பது சட்டத்திற்கு உகந்ததும் அல்ல, சட்ட சம்பந்தமானதும் அல்ல என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். யானைகளைக் காப்பாற்றும் பொருட்டு இதற்கு முன்னால் செய்திருக்கும் சட்டத்திற்கு இப்போது யானைகளை அழிப்பதற்காக ஒரு திருத்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வருவதானது நியாயமானதும் அல்லையென்பதை நான் இந்த சபைக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இது மாத்திரம் அல்ல.

“யானைகளின் அபிவிருத்தியைப் பொருத்து நாம் கொஞ்சம் யோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். உலகத்திலேயே சில இடங்களில் தான் யானைகள் உற்பத்தியாகின்றன. யானை உற்பத்தியாகும் தேசங்களில் முக்கியமானது ஆசியாவும், ஆபிரிக்காவும் தான். இந்த இரண்டு தேசங்கள்தான் உலகத்திலேயே யானைகள் உற்பத்தியாகும் இடங்கள். அதுவும் தவிர இந்த தேசங்களிலாவது யானைகள் உற்பத்தி அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்று பார்க்கப் போனால் அதுவும் ரொம்பக் குறைவாகத் தான் இருக்கிறது. யானைகளின் கர்ப்பத்தைப்பற்றி பார்க்கப் போனால் யானைகள் சாதாரணமாக 15 முதல் 21 மாதம் வரை கர்ப்பம் தாங்கி குட்டி போடுகின்றது. அதுவும் யானைகள் 5 வருஷத்திற்கு, 10 வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு முறை தான் கர்ப்பம் தரிக்கிறது. பின்னர் குட்டி போடுகிறது. இந்த யானைகள் அபிவிருத்தி இவ்வளவு அரிதாக இருக்கும் இந்த நிலையில் இந்த அபூர்வமான மிருகத்தைக் காப்பாற்றி வைக்க வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமான காரியமாக இருக்கிறது. தவிரவும் காட்டிலுள்ள யானைகள் தான் குட்டி போடுகிறதே தவிர நாட்டிலுள்ள யானைகள் பெரும்பாலும் குட்டி போடுவது கிடையாது. ஏதோ ஒன்றிரண்டு யானைகள் நாட்டுப் புறங்களில் குட்டி போட்டிருக்கலாம். ஆனால் பெருவாரியாக எடுத்துப் பார்ப்பீர்களேயானால் குட்டி போடும் யானைகள் எல்லாம் காட்டில் தான் இருக்கிறது. ஜனங்களுக்கு மத்தியில் குட்டி போடும் யானைகள் இருந்ததே கிடையாது.

“அடுத்தபடியாக யானைகளின் உபயோகத்தைப் பற்றி கொஞ்சம் பார்ப்போம். காட்டிலுள்ள பெரிய பெரிய மாங்களை வெட்டித் தள்ளியவுடன் யானைகள் தான் அவைகளைச் சமந்து காட்டை விட்டு அப்புறம் கொண்டு போகிறது. இம்மாதிரி கடினமான வேலைகளைச் செய்வதற்கு பெரும்பாலும் யானைகள் தான் உபயோகப்படுத்தப் படுகின்றன. யானைகளினால் ஏற்படும் நன்மைகள் எவ்வளவோ இருக்கின்றன. இந்த மிருகங்கள் பெரும்பாலும் காட்டில் தான் வசிக்கின்றன. காட்டில் வசிக்கும் யானைகளால் நாட்டு ஜனங்களுக்கு ஏற்படும் தொந்தரவு மிகக் குறைவு. காட்டில் ஜனங்கள் அதிகம் இருக்கமாட்டார்கள். ஆதலால் யானைகளால் ஜனங்களுக்கு அதிகமான தொந்தரவு ஏற்படுகிறது என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. தவிர யானைகள் ஜனங்களைக் காரியங்களிலும், தர்பூர்களிலும், தேர் திருவிழா போன்ற கேனிக்கைப் பண்டிகைகளிலும் கலந்து கொண்டு பெரும்பான்மையான ஜனங்களை மகிழ்விக்கும் ஆபூர்வமான மிருகம். தவிரவும் உங்களுக்கு நான் ஒன்று சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். நான் கொஞ்சம் பழைய காலத்து மனிதன். அதனால் எனக்கு கொஞ்சம் தெய்வீகப் பற்றும், பழைய விஷயங்களில் அதிக நம்பிக்கையும் உடையவன். அதனால் என்ன சொல்லப்பிரியப் படுகிறேன் என்றால் முன் காலத்தில் யானைகள் எல்லோரும் ஒரு தெய்வீக மிருகமாகவே காப்பாற்றிப் பூஜித்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். நமது மத குருமார்கள் ஆங்காங்கே திக்விஜயம் செய்யும் போது யானை

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களை அலங்கரித்து குதிரை, ஓட்டை போன்ற மிருகங்கள் புடை சூழத் தான் விஜயம் செய்வார்கள். அவ்வாறு அவர்கள் யாத்திரை செய்யும் போதும் அவர்களையும், யானைகளையும் மக்கள் குதூகுலத்துடன் தரிசனம் செய்வார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான மிருகத்தை நாம் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டுமேயல்லது அந்த மிருகத்தைக் கொல்லுவதற்கு சாதகமாக ஒரு திருத்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வருவது சரியல்ல என்பதாக நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த அருமையானதும் மிகவும் உபயோகமானதுமான யானையை, காப்பாற்றுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் உடனே தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முயற்சி செய்ய வேண்டுமேயல்லது இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து பாஸ் செய்வது சட்ட விரோதமானது எனக் கருதுகிறேன். ஆகையால் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களையும், சர்க்கார் அவர்களையும் மனரூபிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். சய கௌரவத்தைப் பாரக்காது உடனே இந்தத் திருத்தச் சட்டத்தை வாபஸ் பெற வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me at the outset submit that I was wrong in not having anticipated considerable noise both by women themselves and others when it is a thing which concerns a female. I must confess that I did not anticipate so much chivalry for the female elephants, the beautiful female elephants. I do not at all agree with the hon. Gentleman Mr. Anwar when he referred to them as ugly animals. On the other hand, they are lovely and beautiful animals. There is a proverb in Malayalam which says that though each part of it may not appear beautiful, taken as a whole it is such a beautiful and attractive sight and if one sees an elephant going, one will not pay any attention to other things but turn his eyes to the *anachchantham*, the beauty of the elephant. Therefore, I do not agree with the hon. Gentleman Mr. Anwar that it is an ugly animal but on the other hand, as my hon. Friend Mr. Pattabhiramiah said, it is a beautiful animal. Much chivalry has been shown to it."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"But it is being wasted."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"No, it is not so, as I will explain to the House presently. True, much chivalry has been bestowed upon that good and wonderful animal. But let me remind hon. Members that we are not taking orders from this House to shoot all female elephants forthwith. Hon. Member Mr. Natesan Chettiar was saying that it is a sacred animal and no harm should be done to it. But, what is it that we want to do in this Bill? I am afraid, Sir, hon. Members have gone a little off the mark here. Hon. Member Sri Pattabhiramiah spoke about the violence involved in killing animals and he said that it was an outrage to kill an elephant even for sport and he quoted authority in support of his statement—I am not sure if he was quoting from the *vedas*. I am sure, Sir, he must have read the story in the Ramayana, of how King Dasaratha in his death-bed was telling his wives the reason why he was dying feeling for the separation of his son from him. He told his wives: 'While I was young, I was going for hunting elephants and I kept myself behind a tree in the dark night near a tank to see if elephants were

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coming to drink water so that I may aim my arrow at them and kill them. I heard a noise like that of elephants drinking water and being sure that it was the sound of elephants drinking water, I shot my arrow in that direction and alas! what happened? I heard the cry of a boy: 'I am killed, I am killed.' I went there and on enquiry found that his parents, a rishi and his wife, were both of them blind and he was carrying them from one place to another on pilgrimage and as they were coming near that place, they felt thirsty. So he came to the tank with a pitcher to fetch water for his old and blind parents. As he was filling the pitcher with water, the sound of the water getting into the pitcher was exactly like the sound of elephants drinking water and he was wounded. Telling me the story, the boy died and I went to the parents, gave them the water the boy had asked me to take to them and related to them how the mistake had been committed. I offered to look after them in the place of their son but they said: "You have killed our dear boy and anyhow, you will also die with sorrow at the separation like us of your own son".

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" It was for the purpose of destroying wild animals when they were giving trouble to people and destroying crops. Then it was that he used the sapthavedi bhana."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" So, Sir, even our Ramayana says that our kings had been elephant-hunting. But, Sir, even on the authority of the Ramayana which I revere as a sacred book, I do not want the elephants to be hunted down. It is a most outrageous thing. My hon. Friend Sri Pattabhiramiah said that he could have understood such a legislation had it come from Hon. Sri Sanjeeva Reddi or some others, who come from places where there are no elephants, but he disapproved my action, as I come from a place where elephants are looked upon just like cows in other parts of the State. True, I love elephants; I used to ride on them as a small boy and even at this stage, I ride on an elephant whenever I get an opportunity and even last year I enjoyed it. It is a sight to see how they are tended and how they love their masters. An ex-Member of this House Mr. Ahmed Kutti had 52 elephants and hon. Member Mr. Kader Kutti possesses 30 elephants and when his father went to the herd, the whole herd used to surround him and hug him. It was a sight to see and that was due to the love that he had for the elephants and the love the elephants had for him and the female elephants must be more lovable and I am not surprised at the objections that have been raised on the floor of the House. But what is it that I have asked for? Section 6 of the Act of 1873 does not prevent any person from shooting a male or female elephant in defence of himself or of any other person. Section 5 also says that elephants can be killed by a zamindar, proprietor or occupier of land on his own land. For zamindari forests, therefore, no permission to shoot is needed, whether it is a male or female elephant. Section 7 says that special licences to shoot or destroy wild elephants can be granted by the

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District Collector under certain conditions. It is not as if the permission is readily given as soon as the report is received; when a licence is granted the identification of the rogue is also given. But the procedure is different for female elephants. They may not turn rogues as quickly as males but when they do get into roguery, even God could not control them. There is a proverb in our language that male rogues can be tolerated."

SRIMATHI C. AMMANNA RAJA :—" We are dealing with elephants; they are different from men."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I am dealing with female elephants, Sir. (Laughter.)

" The male species become rogues very quickly and not so the female species but when once they turn rogues, not even Lord Brahma could keep them out of mischief. That is the proverb. What is the case with the female species generally is the case with female elephants also. They rarely turn rogues. If they do, there is provision to deal with it under section 3-A; the Collector has to take the permission of the Board of Revenue.

" As my hon. Friend Mr. Varadachari said, the reason why the Board of Revenue was made the authority to issue a permit to shoot the female rogue elephant was that the Chief Conservator of Forests, at the time when the original Act was passed, happened to be a Member of the Board of Revenue, Sir, when the female elephant turns rogue, in spite of so much concern for it expressed by hon. Members here and in spite of my hon. Friend Mr. Gopalaswami's contention that there is telephone connection all over the country from district to district and to the City of Madras, it takes time to get the necessary orders from the Board of Revenue. So, in the present Bill, it is provided that the Collector may have the power to issue the licence to shoot the female elephant turning rogue. Sir, at the time when the original Act was passed, in 1873, if the Constitution Act had been there, the question of equality of sexes would have arisen. (Laughter.) So, Sir, what I am asking in the Bill, is, the Collector should be given the power to issue a licence to shoot the female elephant which has turned rogue. The licence is not issued so easily as some people imagine. I shall tell you a case to show how things happen. There was an elephant with huge tusks. It turned rogue; it killed four mahouts; still nobody desired that it should be shot; because such an elephant was rare; the elephant ran about here and there. It was allowed to roam about for three days, thinking that its fury would abate. It was only on the fourth day, the Collector decided that it should be declared a rogue, and shot. So it is very rarely that a male elephant is declared a rogue and ordered to be shot; and it would be rarer still in the case of a female elephant. I may assure the House that the Collector will be as careful, or more careful, in dealing with the female species, than with the male species. The

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whole argument is that he should not destroy the entire female species. I can assure the House that extra care will be taken not to shoot the female wild animals even when they turn rogues."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Minister was saying that the Collector would be careful in giving permission to shoot a wild female elephant. But here, Sir, it is not a question of giving permission to shoot a single female elephant. It is a licence given for one year, an outright licence to a particular person to shoot wild animals."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, as was said by my hon. Friend Mr. Varadachari in his speech, there are rules framed under this Act, under which a special licence is issued to shoot wild female species. There are rules for this, and it is only as per those rules, the licence is issued."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I submit, Sir, that what is stated in the relevant section is, 'the District Collector may, . . . grant to such person by name a special licence to shoot or destroy wild female elephants.'" So it is not a single elephant that is contemplated here; and that licence enures for one year."

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—" Sir, while on this motion, I may be permitted to say a few words, to explain the position. Even to-day, when an elephant turns rogue, a detailed description of the elephant has got to be published in the local gazette; the Collector then gives a licence to a particular person. A certain period is given within which he should shoot it. If within that time, the elephant escapes being shot, it becomes free again. Now, when the Hon. Minister gives the assurance to the House that permits to shoot cow-elephants would be issued only under very strict conditions, we should be satisfied."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'The Madras Wild Elephants Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once.'"

The motion was carried.

Clauses 2, 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Wild Elephants Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be passed into law.'"

* SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not take more than two minutes. After hearing the very sincere efforts of some Members of the Assembly to save the wild animals from indiscriminate shooting and more especially the female species among them, I feel, both on grounds of traditional respect for these animals, particularly elephants and on grounds of utility, the female species should not be shot. The period of gestation in the case of an elephant is three years, and this species is not prolific. So, taking all this into consideration, I feel this Bill is absolutely unnecessary and ought not to be passed. However sound may be

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the reason for the original Act, the reasons for this amending Bill are thoroughly unsatisfactory. I wish the Hon. Minister withdraws this Bill."

* SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" Sir, I will take only a minute or two at the most. I did not say in my speech that elephants should or should not be hunted. I only said that rogue wild elephants when they are doing havoc should be shot. But, now, as circumstances have changed and as the times have changed and as there are only a few hundreds of wild elephants in our State forests I want these animals to be preserved. They should not be made a target of game for a few persons in this State or for those coming from other States. If power should be given to the Collector to shoot female elephants, it should be so modified as to permit only female elephants which have turned rogue to be shot. So I request the Hon. Minister to delete the letter 's' from the word 'elephant's. That would be doing justice to the elephants and to us also. And the elephants will be saved from extermination."

* JANAB HAJI MOULVI SINNA KAZIAR S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strongly support the Bill. (Laughter.) It is really a strange thing to hear from so many Members, especially non-Muslim Members such arguments opposing this Bill. There is a Tamil proverb which says—

'தன்னைக் கொல்லவந்த பகைவரும் கொல்லு.'

It means kill also the cow which comes to kill you. So also, Sir, when an elephant turns rogue and is out to destroy anything that comes in its way, kill it, even though the hon. Gentleman, Mr. Pattabhiramiah wants to preserve all wild animals. There is also another proverb in Tamil which says—

'கொம்பு யானைக்கு கோமணம் கட்டுவது எப்படி.' (Loud and continuous laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, let us also appreciate the saying; please ask the Member to explain it." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not possible to explain it." (Laughter.)

* JANAB HAJI MOULVI SINNA KAZIAR S. A. F. IBRAHIM :—" It means only, who can control a turbulent elephant? When, after spending a large sum of money and after looking into the panchangam and fixing a good day for marriage we marry a woman, but when the wife turns out to be uncontrollable, we divorce her. Even so, when the elephant turns rogue, what should be done; get rid of it. Again, Sir, in the present day world even human life has no value; and so what about the life of the wild animals? Again, Sir, there is also a Tamil proverb, which says—

'யானை செத்தாலும் ஆயிரம் பவுன், உயிரோடு இருந்தாலும் ஆயிரம் பவுன்.'

So, whether an elephant is alive or dead, there is no loss in its value. So, Sir, in the best interests of humanity, in the interests

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of the people living in the forest, it is necessary that such a legislation as the present one should be passed. So I strongly support the Bill."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to request the House to pass this Bill certainly not for the reasons mentioned by the hon. Gentleman Mr. Sinna Kaziar. I must certainly plead to save me from such friends. He says, among the Koyas there is no value for human life, much less for animal life, and so he supports the killing of elephants. Sir, I am against elephants being shot; I am not asking for shooting the elephants as a community; I am only asking to shoot a single elephant which has turned rogue."

* JANAB HAJI MOULVI SINNA KAZIAR S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—"That is also what I said."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"I must strongly repudiate the suggestion made by my hon. Friend Mr. D. V. Ramaswami that this Bill is meant for the indiscriminate destruction of wild animals. The word 'indiscriminate' is not found in any place in the Bill. Only the word 'permit' is found. The present amending Bill is only to empower the District Collector to issue a permit instead of the Board of Revenue doing it to shoot a female wild elephant which has turned rogue. Then, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Varadachari has explained how there are rules framed under the Act to regulate the issue of permit and shooting. Then, Sir, I was wrong in saying that Dasaratha went to shoot elephants; he went out only for hunting and the word used in the Ramayana is 'mrigayavesa' மரிகையவெசா. It means only hunting and not elephant hunting. Hon. Member Mr. Gopalaswami was wrong when he said that only elephants with tusks should be shot; for there are male elephants without tusks. Sir, I have fairly answered all the criticisms, and I request that the Bill be passed into law."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Wild Elephants Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be passed into law.'

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(4) THE MADRAS BORSTAL SCHOOLS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1951.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Borstal Schools (Amendment) Bill, 1951, and move—

'That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

Sir, I am sure I am moving a Bill which will not be of a troublesome nature. There are a number of children committed to Borstal schools in our State belonging to other States. They commit offences in our State and we commit them to our local Borstal schools. By mutual agreement with the States to which

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those children belong, occasionally we transfer those children to their respective States and we take back from them, children who belong to our State. But there is no legal sanction behind this transfer. Recently the Bombay Government amended their Borstal Schools Act so as to provide for the transfer of inmates of Borstal schools in that State to their home States and vice versa. We want to make a similar legislation here. So that is the main purpose of this legislation.

3-15
p.m.

"Another point with regard to this Bill is this. At present, probation officers appointed under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936, supervise the inmates of borstal schools. The term 'probation officer' occurs in the Borstal Schools Act and in the rules made thereunder. But the term is not defined. Clause 2 of the Bill inserts a definition of that term. It is also considered desirable to make probation work under the Act a statutory function of the probation officers who are now functioning in all the districts. Clauses 3 and 4 make necessary provisions in this regard.

"Under section 14 of the Act, the Government can commute the term of detention into one of imprisonment if the person detained in a borstal school is reported by the Visiting Committee to be incorrigible. It is considered necessary that the Superintendent of the school as the head of the institution should have the power of making the report. Clause 6 accordingly provides for this."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Madras Borstal Schools (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration.'

* SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Bill is a very simple one. The Bill deserves the support of all Members except on one point.

"The need for increasing the number of borstal schools is very keenly felt on account of overcrowding in the existing borstal schools. The number of inmates has nearly doubled in recent years.

"The character of the young delinquents will be made or marred according to the nature of the institution in which they are detained. To reform the delinquent youngster is the primary duty of a borstal school. Looked at from this point of view, it is almost an educational institution. The Visiting Committees have been doing very good work in carrying out the intentions of the Government. Section 14 of the Borstal Schools Act empowers the Government to commute a term of detention into one of imprisonment if a person detained in a borstal school is reported by the Visiting Committee to be incorrigible. The report of the Committee has to be sent to the Government by the Superintendent of the borstal school. If he agrees with the report, naturally he will support it in his forwarding note to the Government. The Government will be well advised in deciding whether an inmate is really incorrigible or not on the basis of the report of the Superintendent if that report

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is reinforced by the views of the Visiting Committee. I fail to understand the justification for taking away the power of the Visiting Committee. The Committee should not be excluded from considering the recommendation of the Superintendent. The proposed Section 14 should be amended so as to read ' . . . the State Government may, after obtaining the opinion of the Visiting Committee of such school, commute I wish that the Hon. Minister will kindly accept my suggestion."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Sir, I see one objectionable feature in this Bill. It does not clarify whether it is the intention of the Government to take power to transfer the inmates of Borstal schools, who are natives of this State, to the Borstal schools of other States. The language of the relevant clause, namely, clause 5, is vague. If the clause confers such a power, I submit that it will be hard to transfer young delinquents who are natives of this State to the Borstal schools of some other State where the language and surroundings may be different. Even adults like us experienced great difficulties when we were confined in the jails of the Central Provinces for two years. The difficulty will be felt all the more by young people. It is imperative for this Legislature to insist on this Government not to take over to transfer the natives of this State to some other State under any circumstances.

" I have absolutely no objection to the Government taking power to bring back to the Borstal schools of our State the natives of this State who are confined in the Borstal schools of other States.

" I hope this Bill will not be taken advantage of to transfer political offenders to Borstal schools. No doubt it was said some time ago that the Borstal Schools Act did not apply to political offences. The power sought to be taken may probably be used to transfer convict prisoners under detention to Borstal schools. I hope the Government will make it clear in the rules that this power will not be used for the transfer of political offenders."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the objection arises because the language of the section is not in consonance with the language of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says—

'There is now no provision in the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925 (Madras Act V of 1926), for the transfer of inmates of Borstal Schools in this State who belong to other States in India to their home States, and *vice versa*.'

If a Madrasi is detained in a Borstal school in the Punjab State, there is no provision to transfer him to Madras which is his home State. Likewise, if a Punjabi is detained in a Borstal school in Madras, there is no provision to transfer him to his home State of Punjab. The taking of power by Government to effect such transfer is a laudable object. But the language of the section is much wider than the language of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The proposed clause 13-A (2) says—

'The State Government may direct any inmate of a Borstal School in this State to be transferred to any Borstal school or other school of a like nature in any other State in India.'

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The clause does not put any restriction on the transfer of inmates of Borstal schools in Madras whose home State is Madras to the Borstal schools of some other State in India. Transfer to other States where the manners, language and climate differ will cause a great hardship. A good number of Members on the Treasury Bench, hon. Member Sri V. Raghavayya, I and a number of other Members know full well from personal experience the difficulties involved in detention in other States. That is why transfer or re-transfer to home States is permitted. My request is to change the language of the clause conformably to the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with clause 6 of the Bill which seeks to take away the power of the Visiting Committee. The clause amends section 14. According to section 14, the Government can commute a term of detention of an inmate of a Borstal school into one of simple or rigorous imprisonment if the person detained is reported to be incorrigible by the Visiting Committee. The reason why the power to make the report is vested in the Committee and not in the Superintendent is that he is in the position of a complainant, the accused being the inmate of the school concerned. The Superintendent supervises the conduct of the boy and is in constant touch with him. He may like to get rid of some inmates who, in his opinion, are incorrigible, though in fact they may not be so.

" An outside body like the Visiting Committee is better qualified to judge dispassionately whether an inmate is really incorrigible or not. Therefore I submit that the final power of making the report should continue to vest in the Visiting Committee. Another reason is that, if this power is taken away, the Visiting Committee will be like many other committees which have absolutely no powers and are therefore a mockery. All the powers should not be left in the hands of the Superintendent. This is a matter which can be safely left to the care of the Committee. I request the Government to continue the existing position."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I do not see the difficulty which is envisaged by hon. Members Sri Raghavayya and Sri Viswanatham. It is clear that the consent of both the Governments concerned is necessary for any transfer. At present, such transfer of Borstal inmates is being effected between this State and the States of Bombay, Orissa and Travancore-Cochin. Since it is being done under a mutual agreement, we want to take statutory power. The very object of transfer to the home State is to enable the adolescent offender to live in a familiar atmosphere, the atmosphere in which he was born and bred up.

" The amendment to section 14 gives the power of making a report to the Superintendent instead of to the Visiting Committee. Certainly he will consult the Visiting Committee before making a report. Since he is the head of the institution, we want him to have the power."

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SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"If the idea is not to send the Borstal inmates whose home State is Madras to other States, why should the Government fight shy of incorporating it in the Bill? Why should we leave it to the sweet will and pleasure of the Government, when the matter can be legislated in this House?"

3-30 p.m. THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"If it is a case of punishment, it is open to the Government or the Superintendent to declare that boy incorrigible and send him to prison. There is no necessity to send a Bombay boy to Madras and *vice versa*. If a boy in Madras is incorrigible, the order of detention can be cancelled, and he can be sent to jail. He need not be sent to Bombay."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Borstal Schools (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once.'

The motion was carried.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were put and carried.

Clause 5.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion is—

'That clause 5 do stand part of the Bill.'

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Law Minister says that the intention of the Bill is to transfer or retransfer persons to their home States. Though the object is clear, the wording in the Bill is not clear. The Statement of Objects and Reasons will not be taken into account when a question of the interpretation of the Act comes up. When the parent of a boy feels aggrieved, and he wants to take action, what would be the result? He cannot refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to this Bill or to the pious wishes of the Hon. the Law Minister. What we say is a simple proposition. The only thing is that the language of the clause must conform to the Statement of Objects and Reasons. We want the clause to be modified accordingly, i.e., the transfer and retransfer should relate only to the home States. The language employed is much wider than what the Hon. Minister wants. It is better that he realizes it and corrects this bad drafting."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Sir, the Government would be wise in not committing such an unusual act of transferring or re-transferring persons to outside States. We are not prepared to accept the oral promises made by anybody, however high he may be. The Government will not be committed to the pronouncements of Hon. Ministers or to the discussions in the Legislature. The judges will look into the wording of the Act. If the wording of the Act is ambiguous, it will be difficult for the judges to arrive at the correct position. By simply putting the word 'home' before the word 'State', all these difficulties will be removed. I really do not see why the Government should not accept the amendment suggested by us."

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* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Sir, I was rather surprised at the objection taken. (Interruption). I want the hon. Member Mr. Raghavayya to listen to me just as I listened to him. I find he is very impatient."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Why should the hon. Member say that I am impatient, Sir?"

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"The words 'home State' are themselves a wrong expression. There is no such separate citizenship. It is just possible that the object of the Government is not to transfer anybody and everybody. Suppose a boy of particular parents, say, from Gujarat, settled in Calicut for the last 100 years, had unfortunately to be put into a Borstal School. The Government will not transfer him to Bombay. He will be better in his native surroundings, i.e., Madras. The Madras Government will refuse to transfer him to Bombay. Transfers will be made only in cases where both the Government here and the Government of the other State have found that by transferring certain boys from one Borstal School to another, correction would be easy. I suppose the intention of the Bill is very clear. I think changing the wording would not make any difference at all. Hereafter, I must strongly deprecate terms such as 'home State', 'home district', 'home village', etc. It is all sheer nonsense."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That clause 5 do stand part of the Bill.'

The motion was carried.

Clause 6.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion is—

'That clause 6 do stand part of the Bill.'

* SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI:—"Sir, I would again say that power should not be vested in the Superintendent alone. Generally he attends every meeting of the Visiting Committee. He has his say in the matter. It is only to ascertain the real difficulty with regard to the so-called incorrigibles that the Visiting Committee performs a very important function. As I already stated, it is more in the nature of a school—an educational institution—rather than a punishing institution for the delinquent. I therefore feel that under Section 14 of the Act the opinion of the Visiting Committee must be given due weight. The question should be referred to the Visiting Committee and action should be taken only on their advice. For instance, we have known Mr. Howe (Superintendent). He has made a terrible impression upon the political prisoners who were in his charge before India attained independence. If such Superintendents are given final powers, ignoring the Visiting Committee, it may be awful. Clause 6 seeks to take away the words

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'Visiting Committee' and substitute therein the word 'Superintendent'. That is, the case will not be even referred to the Visiting Committee for opinion. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to the Hon. Minister, who has much experience of jail administration, not to omit the words 'Visiting Committee'."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That clause 6 do stand part of the Bill '."

The motion was carried.

Clause 7 was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, I move—

' That the Bill be passed into law.'

Sir, the hon. Member Mr. D. V. Ramaswami was pleading for more Borstal Schools. We are opening one Borstal School—rather we are converting the old Alipuram Jail into a Borstal School very soon."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is—

' That the Madras Borstal Schools (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be passed into law.' "

* SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to catch your eye when clause 6 was discussed, but I could not. That is why I now want to place my views before the House. The Hon. Minister simply disposed of our argument by saying that the power should vest only in the Superintendent and not in the Visiting Committee. I would have even accepted it if this is a new enactment. But this Bill seeks to amend the existing Act, which does give the power to the Visiting Committee. I just ask the Hon. Minister to say why this power which is given in the existing Act to the Visiting Committee is sought to be taken away and vested in the Superintendent. We want to know what are the difficulties the Hon. Minister has felt, and how he now comes to the conclusion that this power should vest in the Superintendent alone, who as I have already said, is only a complainant and who is interested in the action that he recommends to the Government."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, the Superintendent of a Borstal School, or the Headmaster of a High school, or the Principal of a College is not a complainant against the students."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Borstal Schools (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be passed into law.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

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(5) THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1950 (L.A. BILL NO. 32 OF 1950).

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I present the report * of the Select Committee on the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1950 (L.A. Bill No 32 of 1950) and move—

' That the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration '.

" Sir, as I already stated in my speech on 17th October 1950 when introducing in this House the Bill as originally drafted, the main object of this amending Bill is to remove certain difficulties which have come to the notice of the Government in working the Act since it came into force on 19th April 1949. Some of the difficulties were brought to the notice of the Government by the zamindars themselves and some others by the departments of the Government. An important amendment embodied in the Bill seeks to protect landholders against the purchase of their estates by the creditors who had obtained court decrees. Section 59 (2) of the Act as it stands at present protects the landholders only on or after the date on which their estates are taken over. It does not protect them from a court executing a decree before that date. The result is that when creditors press execution against the landholders in respect of the estates not yet taken over and third parties are reluctant to bid at the sales, the estates are knocked down for very low sums. Besides this, action in execution is taken also against their immovable properties. New section 58-A as proposed to be inserted by clauses (6) and (7) of the Bill seek to protect landholders against such execution, and to set aside sales in execution which have already taken place after 19th April 1949.

" Another important provision in the Bill is that contained in clause 8 of the Bill. This purports firstly to make decisions of the Tribunals operate as *res judicata* in respect of proceedings before the civil courts and *vice versa* and secondly to exclude the time taken by Tribunals in computing the period of limitation for further proceedings before the civil courts. The object in regard to the first is to avoid multiplicity of proceedings and that of the second is to enable the creditor who has proceeded against the compensation amount before a Tribunal and who is not fully satisfied thereby to save his cause of action subsequently before a civil court.

" The amendments to sections 17 and 18 embodied in clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill are proposed for removing a difficulty raised by the President, Hindu Religious Endowment Board, who held that whole inam villages held by temples were service inams, that therefore the lands were not ryoti lands, and that the Rent Reduction Act did not apply to such lands. Clauses 3 and 4 are intended to make it clear that a ryotwari patta will be granted only to an entire village granted on such tenure and not to cases of isolated lands held on service tenure.

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [3rd April 1951]

"The provisions embodied in clause 9 of the Bill seek to correct a mistake. Certain inam villages were wrongly notified under Section 1 (4) of the Act on the assumption that they were under-tenure estates. In view of Section 22 of the Madras General Clauses Act, the issue of errata to the notifications already issued will not achieve the object. The Act has to be amended in order to specifically exclude such whole inam villages from its operation. Hence the necessity for this clause.

"Sir, as you are aware, the Bill was referred to a select committee at the meeting of the Assembly held on 17th October 1950. The report of the committee has been placed in the hands of hon. Members. The important changes made are—

'A provision has been made to the effect that in cases of continued service to a religious institution, the benefit of section 38 should be conferred on persons rendering such service if it consists of a whole inam village, but that the difference should be made good by the religious institution concerned, option being however given to it to say whether it wanted the continuance of the service or not.

'The proposed protection to the landholder from execution proceedings and court sales has been extended to the date on which the compensation is deposited, and it has also been provided that the rate of interest during the period of moratorium be reduced to 6 per cent simple interest in cases in which it exceeded 6 per cent, that there should be no personal arrest, but that the landholder should not create any fresh or new charges on his immovable property during the period of the moratorium.

'The period of moratorium has been excluded from the period of limitation for suits.'

"These changes have been embodied in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

"I now move that the Bill as reported on by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

'That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1950 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1950), as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.'

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that the Zamindari Abolition Act had been passed, and that the zamindars and others had felt that it was necessary. When taking over the estates or any other property, in the interests of the State, the Government should take over both the assets and liabilities of the zamindars. Some landholders have liabilities. This Bill is not intended to defraud the creditors of the amount due to them by the landholders. It is intended only to give some time to the zamindars to pay their creditors.

3-45 p.m. "Some of the estates were taken over a year ago and some a few months back, but not a pie has been paid to the zamindars yet. The Hon. the Revenue Minister has been kind enough to

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see that some protection is given to the zamindars. Some cases have arisen where some villages have been sold for a nominal sum by Courts. So, the zamindars have suffered loss on that account. When once they are sold, the compensation should be given to the new purchasers. So, on both accounts, the zamindars suffer a lot. At first the protection was sought to be given only for the estates which were not yet notified, but now almost all the estates are notified and so, the protection is now given until the compensation is deposited before the Tribunal. It is clear, therefore, that though the compensation has been deposited before the Tribunal, it has not yet been received by the zamindars and the protection sought to be given is protection from sale of immovable properties and arrest. If the compensation is not sufficient to meet the claims of the creditors, then the creditors can proceed against the landholder's private property. The only thing is they must proceed first against the compensation amount. If it is not sufficient, then they can proceed against private property. Some hon. Members seem to be under the misapprehension that the creditors must be satisfied with the compensation amount whether it is sufficient or not. It is not so. This was also made clear during the Select Committee discussions.

"Another important thing is this. Some believe that the interest allowed is only from the notified date. This point was discussed by the Select Committee also and it was pleaded that the relief should be given from April 1949, or the date when the Bill was published. An amendment to this effect has also been given notice of by my hon. Friend Sri Natesa Chettiyar.

"Then, Sir, in order to prevent any collusion between one creditor and the landholder, my hon. Friend Sri Natesa Chettiyar has given notice of an amendment to insert the words 'or his creditor' between the words 'landholder' and 'order' in line 12 of sub-section (2) of the proposed section 58-A. I think this can be accepted. He has also given an amendment to add at the end of sub-section (6) of that section the following :—

Explanation.—Landholder in this section will include all landholders whether registered or not in the Office of the District Collector and sharers in the zamindari estate.

That means he wants the other landholders also, though they are not registered, to benefit by the section. I support that amendment also."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member can speak on those amendments when they are taken up."

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—"I have given notice of an amendment that once the estates are taken over, the provisions of the Madras Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act may be applied in the case of the zamindars also because most of them are cultivators."

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1950. The main Act has dealt

[Sri Pydah Venkatanarayana] [3rd April 1951]

only with estates coming under the Estates Land Act. They were sought to be abolished and converted into ryotwari areas. Some of the things which could not be foreseen at that time have now been embodied in this Bill. Protection is sought to be given to the zamindar not only in respect of his estate property but also other private property. The proposed section 58-A says that all execution proceedings in a Court of Law in respect of the estate or private property of the zamindar should be stayed. Sub-section (2) of that section says that all the sales or foreclosures in a court should be set aside. Sub-section (5) of that section says that all voluntary alienations made by the principal or other landholder of an estate on or after the 19th April 1949 and before the notified date shall be invalid as against every creditor whose sale in execution or foreclosure decree has been set aside under sub-section (2). Sir, protection to zamindar is required only in some proceedings which have taken place against the wishes of the zamindar. In respect of court sale, no doubt the creditors must have demanded payment, but as the zamindar was not able to pay the same, his property must have been brought to sale by the court and the sale must have been effected. So, when it is a matter of giving protection to the zamindar, it should be extended to court proceedings where the sale has taken place. But when the zamindar has voluntarily alienated some of his property to an honest person in the discharge of genuine and valid debts, I really wonder why those alienations should be invalidated. First I would request the Hon. Minister to distinguish the estate property of a zamindar from his private property. The proposed amendment goes much beyond the original Act itself dealing with immovable properties and I do not think it is either legal or proper. Moreover, it must be seen by the Hon. Minister that the zamindar's other private property should not be mixed up with the estate property. Protection in respect of private property need be given only if anything goes against the wishes of the zamindar, but it is not necessary when the transaction is in discharge of valid debts. Therefore, this thing should be excluded from the operation of this Bill. I have also given notice of some amendments and at the stage of second reading, I would move them."

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, this Amending Bill, while alleviating the difficulties arising out of Act XXVI of 1948, has far-reaching consequences. My hon. Friend Sri Pydah Venkatanarayana has complained about the interference of the Government with voluntary alienations made by the zamindar which are sought to be invalidated under this Bill. As a consequence of the Estates Abolition Act, estate properties have been sold in court auction and the creditors have also been taking advantage of the adverse position in which the landholders have been placed under the Act. The landholders have also been alienating their properties not willingly but because of the force of circumstances. Sir, the method of proceeding against the

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immovable properties of the zamindar has been prescribed in section 59 of the original Act which has been passed by the Legislature. Now, when an estate is notified under the Act, a creditor is prevented from proceeding against the immovable property of the zamindar. It is stated in section 59 of the original Act that the creditor must proceed first against the compensation and if the compensation amount is not sufficient, then he can proceed against other immovable properties of the zamindar. The Government have come across many cases where the estates have been sold for a song or for an amount less than the compensation amount to which the landholder might have been eligible and so, they have come forward with this legislation. When a certain restriction has been laid on the creditor for proceeding against the estate and other immovable properties of the zamindar after the notified date, there is nothing wrong in laying the same restriction in the case of estates not notified also. It cannot be said that this is interference or too much interference on the part of the Government. My hon. Friend Sri M. R. Appa Rao rightly said that in any property legislation, the assets and liabilities of the person concerned should be taken into account and not the assets alone. For instance, when you acquire a land under the Land Acquisition Act, you acquire it along with its liability. I mentioned this point even earlier but it has come to the knowledge of the Government only now. In fact, the Government have framed the provisions in such a way that the unsecured creditor also may get his portion of money without any loss.

"When there is security in the shape of compensation for 4 p.m. apportionment by a tribunal to the creditor, I believe that by this Act, the Government have given another right and privilege to the unsecured creditor. He gets his money and is sure of it. For an unsecured creditor, it need not give that leniency of getting his money from the debtor landholder. We must have gone further in the matter of relieving their indebtedness. Surely, the Government had very good intentions to prevent the landholders from incurring any great loss. Of course they have taken care to do this without any disadvantage to anybody. If only the Government had taken statistics of the indebtedness of the landholders and had provided for adequate sums which may be necessary to clear the entire debts, it would have been much better and that must certainly have settled matters once for all. That has not been done. I may however, bring to the notice of the hon. Members and to the Hon. Minister that the indebtedness of the landholders is not very much. It will not be even one-fourth of the compensation amount. But the difficulty is to hang on in suspense. Look at the position of some of the landholders. They are kept in great suspense, their creditors are kept in suspense. Now we find that one class after another is being brought within the scope of this legislation. I would like to urge that this period of suspense must end sooner or later. The earlier

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it ends the better it would be for everybody concerned. I am sure that even after this amending legislation, the Government will bring in some more amendments in respect of the liability question and thus put the parties under more settled conditions. If they do so, I hope the situation will ease. With these words, Mr. Speaker, I support the motion brought forward by the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue."

* SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill is in my opinion a part atonement. We have committed a grave mistake by putting the big person and the small person together, in what is called the Zamindari Abolition Bill. I would like to refer to the first portion of this Bill. Of course some justice is now sought to be done in amending the original injustice, in having deprived individuals not only of their own land but also in insisting that those individuals should render service even after the deprivation of their properties. I had suggested this amendment in a different form, but I am thankful to the Government for having accepted it in the form in which they have brought it forward. The amendment I had suggested would place on the Government itself the burden of paying the difference between the cost of the service which the individual or individuals were supposed to be rendering and rendering continuously to the institutions, and also the rentals, had the original Act been in operation. Now that abolition has come, I suggested to the Government that they should correct this injustice. I am glad that they have done so. But, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister if the word 'individual' means individuals also. In the Explanation to the proposed section 38-A (1) it is said, 'For the purposes of this section "individual" means the person who would have held the inam estate or part thereof, if it had not vested in the Government under this Act'. Here the singular is used. I would like to know whether it would cover 'person' and 'persons' also. That is to say, sometimes an inam is held jointly by several sharers of a Joint Hindu family. Or, some persons rendering service in the same institution may be clubbed together and given a particular inam village. I hope the amendment is clear so as to include these cases also. If there is any ambiguity still, it is for the Government to correct that ambiguity. I will now illustrate in a very simple way as to what is proposed to be done in this amendment. Suppose the archaka of a temple gets no other remuneration but holds a whole inam village or a whole family of archakas who render service to the temple hold a whole village inam as remuneration for the services that they render. The service that these people do is indivisible and unbreakable and must be performed continuously. It is really an onerous obligation on these people. Government servants and others can take leave for two days or three days together. But the temple servants cannot take any leave whatsoever and they must go on performing their duties without break. . . . (Interruption.) Hon. Member Sri R. V. Swaminathan will kindly

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take it from me that he does not know much about these things. With his little experience and poor knowledge of these things, he would do well not to butt into these debates. Taking every circumstance into account, it was but right and just that the Government have come forward with this amendment making it a charge on the institution at least to see that the cost of the service or actual remuneration is given to him or to his family as was done previously. Of course, I do not know how the valuation is going to be made, but that does not matter very much. The principle has been accepted and I am grateful. However, I want an assurance that this will cover all cases including joint Hindu families or a group of persons or families holding whole village inams as service-tenure. As I said, these services are being continuously rendered and the people cannot absent themselves from these services. They cannot also relinquish the services. Even if they relinquish the services, people will not allow them to do so as these services are of such a nature that they will have to be performed only by a particular class of people in this country. To deprive such people of their whole village inams is really a crime. But part atonement has been made here. Though the ryots will have full ownership of land in these villages hereafter, it is guaranteed to the person or persons—I would still insist that the plural should be used—who hold whole inam villages as service-tenures that their emoluments will not suffer any very big cut. I am glad that this has been done. There are other things to follow. Unfortunately the term 'estate' in respect of these estate-holders gives a very different impression from what it means to these people who are deprived of their properties. These are not estates in the real sense of the term. It is their living that is sought to be deprived. I know estates which do not get any compensation worth the name. I hope the Government will come with an amendment as early as possible to restore what I call equity in the matter. But that is not quite germane to the purpose of our present discussion. I would point out one thing here.

"Let me explain to the Hon. Minister what happens even before the abolition is applied. There is a service inam village and the other day I wrote about that village to the Hon. Minister privately in his administrative capacity. This village is shared by 18 persons. After the rent reduction, the rent to be distributed immediately in respect of this village comes to about a couple of hundreds. I think the total collection is about Rs. 400. The Government have passed orders that these persons can get only half of the amount and that they have to get that amount through the Collector and the other half of the amount will be paid to them later. This grand sum of Rs. 200 after deducting taxes, etc., was sent to the Collector to be given to these 18 persons. These people were called upon to sign a Bill simultaneously at an Office to which they will have to proceed and realize the sum so graciously sanctioned by the Government. For going to this

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place each one of them will have to spend something like Rs. 20 or Rs. 30. Under these circumstances, they would rather forego the sum of Rs. 20 or so that each will get, than spend Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 on travelling. I want the Government to exercise some imagination in these matters and liberalize the rules. For instance, they can grant 90 per cent of the amount in the case of the small villages instead of simply saying that they will grant only 50 per cent to begin with and the other 50 per cent will be given later according to further settlement proceedings. This may be alright in the case of a big zamindar like hon. Member Sri Pydah Venkatanarayana who does not seem much thinned out. He seems to be a 'creditor-zamindar' and not a 'debtor-zamindar'. (Interruption.) It is only an inference from the very appearance that he puts up. (Laughter.)

"I will now deal with the latter portion of the Bill. I admit that there were circumstances which could not have been foreseen at the beginning. The present Bill seeks to rectify the position. The Bill prevents the creditors from pouncing upon the properties of some of these people and getting their valuation very much reduced, with the result that even the compensation would simply disappear and vanish. It is just possible that some zamindars were not prudent and might have incurred large debts. Even these people need a little protection. They would perhaps sell their properties and wait for the compensation. The creditors too should take time even if there is no compelling power on them to do so. They should allow things to adjust themselves. Regarding the small zamindars, I should say that the term 'zamindar' is a misnomer in their case. They are only small estate-holders or small inamdars who may have a small house fetching a rent which may not exceed Rs. 10. Had not this amendment been brought forward, the small houses of these people would have been attached prior to anything else and thus they would have been rendered homeless and destitute and the chariot of the Government, like the Chariot of Jagannath, should have gone over them and crushed them. The present amendment prevents such small houses being attached and I am glad that the Government have brought forward this amending legislation. I only want an assurance that this will cover joint Hindu families and a group of persons holding an inam estate instead of covering cases of a single individual who may own a whole inam village."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. Friend Sri N. S. Varadachari who spoke before me was mentioning that I have no experience about this archaka business. I admit and confess that I have no experience of these archakas and do not know much about them, as hon. Member Sri Varadachari is able to know. He said that the Government committed a mistake while drafting this Bill by clubbing the small and big men together and on account of that a lot of confusion has been created. I want to tell him that I can understand the relationship between the ryots and the zamindars much

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better than he. I leave the matter at that as he is not here now. Whether they are big zamindars or small zamindars or whether they are big inamdars or small inamdars, it is the same to me so long as they are intermediaries and exploiters. As far as I am concerned, both of them should go according to the present circumstances and the present order of life.

"In the Schedule to the Bill, names of 67 villages have been published, mostly from the Sivaganga zamin and some from the Ramanathapuram zamin. The Government have stated that they are omitting these villages from the purview of the Act. Originally, Sir, the Government thought that these villages were under-tenure estates but later on it was found that they were inam villages and so, they felt that they must be removed from the scope of the Act. I have got my own doubts about the exclusion of these villages. I have my own doubts as to whether they are really inam, whole inam villages which should generally come within the scope of the Estate Abolition Act. I am not doubting the *bona fides* of the Government in having arrived at such a decision. They are acting on the information given by the local authorities. Perhaps the local authorities might have told the Government, 'We have committed a mistake: these are not under-tenure estates; they are only inam villages.' There are certain zamindars, some inamdars and also proprietors who hold under-tenure estates and who are trying to establish before the Tribunal and the High Court that these are all minor inams and that they have a right to the *machavaram* and the *kudivaram*. Many zamindars have filed suits in the High Court. They have stated: 'Many of these are minor inams, though they bear different titles; we have got absolute right over them'. It is a matter for the High Court to decide whether it is a whole inam or a minor inam or an under-tenure estate. Similarly, proprietors of the under-tenure estates have created false documents and produced them before the local authorities, on whose reports the Government depend. Therefore, I want the Government to be very careful when they include or exclude certain villages from the operation of the Act. If it is a question of a Government Order, the Government can do anything. Even if they go wrong, they can issue another Government Order in supersession of the previous one. But in enacting a law, the Government must be very careful.

"Sir, recently the Tribunal for the south with headquarters at Madurai, came to a decision with regard to a particular village which is not quite correct. In that village, for generations the ryots have been enjoying the right to *kudivaram*. They were enjoying the same rights as were obtaining in the zamindari areas. They were purchasing lands also. But recently the inamdars began to manufacture evidence with the help of documents in the registration office, which are sixty or a hundred years old. Sir, I am sure that these documents are not reliable because it is possible that people would have anticipated even sixty or hundred years ago that a Congress Government would one day take up such reforms and,

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therefore, would have created false documents. Now, these people say: 'We are tilling the soil and, therefore, we have got the entire right'. The Tribunal in this case says that it is a fact and has also given a verdict in favour of the inamdar. The ryots have gone to the High Court in appeal. Legal opinion holds it that these ryots will not succeed in their appeal for the decision of the Tribunal is such that it cannot be easily set aside. Consequently, Sir, there is much confusion among the ryots, and I cannot but blame the Government for this. We have been saying that there should be no intermediary between the ryot and the Government. This is the principle that underlies the Zamindari Abolition Act. But the Government had attempted to satisfy not only the ryots but people like hon. Member Sri N. S. Varadachari also, who plead for the inamdars. They must decide once and for all in favour of the ryot. That is the Congress policy. We must remove the intermediaries. Whether it is a part of an inam or a whole inam, if the Government follow this policy of removing intermediaries, then there will be no confusion at all. Therefore, I would ask the Government, particularly the Hon. the Minister, whether they are satisfied with the exclusion of these sixty-seven villages. In the original Bill, there were only sixty-one villages sought to be omitted. The Select Committee has all on a sudden increased the number from sixty-one to sixty-seven. So, if tomorrow I manage with the local authorities to write to the Government, 'Here is another village which is not an under-tenure estate', the Government will bring in another amendment omitting that village also from the purview of the Act. I want to know whether the Hon. the Minister is satisfied with such a policy.

"Sir, I have got to say a word or two on the new sections sought to be introduced. As regards new Section 58-A, I quite see that the Government are reasonable in inserting that provision. You know, Sir, from the very beginning I am against zamindars. I am not against them personally but I want to help the ryots. Here while trying to do something good, we are helping the small zamindars also. Where the creditors are taking away the property of the small Zamindars, the debtors, we are giving protection to the small zamindars from such creditors. In a subsequent section newly introduced, the Government try to accommodate the creditor also by making a provision regarding limitation of recovery of loans. Our Government are always trying to satisfy both the parties and there they commit mistakes. They must make up their mind to help that party which needs help. In the previous section, they attempt to satisfy the zamindars; in the following one they try to satisfy the creditors. I would have been very glad if they had limited their help only to the ryots. As far as I am concerned, zamindars, money-lenders and bankers are all the same. At the same time, I want zamindars to be given some help because, by the Zamindari Abolition Act, many of them have suffered. I am not concerned with big zamindars but with small ones who have suffered and who need help."

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to confine myself to one or two points. With regard to inams about which my hon. Friend, Sri Varadachari, is quite satisfied, personally I am not satisfied. Certainly there is discrimination or a discrepancy where an inam consists of more than one village. If the inam consists of only one village, some solution is found but where a tenure-holder holds lands which do not cover an entire village but are situated in different villages, he stands on a different footing. We had thought that the Government would consider the possibility of removing this discrimination but they have not. Originally, even Sri Kala Venkata Rao was good enough to exclude out of this Bill the service-inamdars. But my Hon. Friend, Sri Sitarama Reddi, has now brought the inamdars also into his clutches. Still my hon. Friend, Sri Swaminathan, is not satisfied. He has been taught by somebody that an inamdar is an intermediary and the whole trouble arises from that."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"It is my experience that they are intermediaries."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, the word 'intermediary' is a term of law. It is not a matter of experience. The term 'intermediary' has got a specific meaning. The inamdar is no more an intermediary than a big pattadar who holds some three hundred or seven hundred acres of land and who comes and sits in the Assembly leaving the lands to somebody else to look after. My hon. Friend, Sri Swaminathan, believes that an inamdar is an intermediary, though an inamdar is in his own village and tills his own land, simply because he is holding that little bit in what is called a whole inam village. It is this fault that makes him an 'intermediary'. The whole thing is fallacious knowledge, fallacious logic and fallacious law. Unfortunately, Sir, some two years ago, there was so much of propaganda that everybody who believed that an inamdar was an intermediary was considered an angel and whoever that thought that an inamdar was no more than a pattadar on favourable assessment was considered to be an enemy of the ryots. Much legislation has been passed on the floor of this House by mere propaganda and slogans rather than by understanding the real implications of each legislation. But I shall not go into details. I would not have mentioned even this much had my hon. Friend, Sri Swaminathan, not repeated that old mistake of saying that an inamdar owning two acres of land was a great intermediary who should be decapitated but a ryot owning four hundred acres of land in West Godavari or a Ramanathapuram was a toiling krishika. I know that such a ryot is quite ungrateful to the soil. He is never on the soil, though he calls himself the tiller of the soil. But an inamdar owning four or five acres of land, which he himself tills, is considered an 'intermediary' because that land happens to be a portion of an inam village. I do not have any ill-will for hon. Member Sri Swaminathan nor do I say, as my hon. Friend, Sri Varadachari, has very humorously said, that he does not

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know anything. But the fact of the matter is that there is a misunderstanding of a very colossal type which has affected nearly five lakhs of inamdars. The sin of it will visit upon us some day. I thought that the Hon. the Minister would leave off these service inamdars as was done by his predecessor, Sri Kala Venkata Rao. Sri Kala Venkata Rao was very rigorous in his logic and yet he spared the service inamdars. My hon. Friend, Sri Varadachari, whose knowledge of the Tirupati tenures is intensive and extensive, may be satisfied with the amendments and I shall have no quarrel with him for things when done must have a finality.

"With regard to setting aside of sales, I would once again reiterate the general principles on which I talk while dealing with such Bills. I am neither a friend nor enemy of either one class or the other because I do not believe in class warfare. I believe in certain legal principles, principles of jurisprudence, namely, that transactions once settled should not be upset unnecessarily, that is, only where fraud is found or proved, there should be reopening of old transactions. But I am generally against reopening of old transactions of sale. That is why I pleaded in the Select Committee with the Hon. the Minister that only certain kinds of sales which were effected, should be allowed to be reopened, meaning such sales as were effected for an unduly low price which would be tantamount to proof that the sales were not effected under fair circumstances.

4-30 p.m. "I hope, Sir, the Hon. Minister will set right that matter by moving an amendment.

"There is one other small matter, Sir, and that is about the *res judicata* powers. The principle is absolutely necessary if we want to put a stop to litigation. The law has been well understood and I think the Government need not give a different definition, a different limit, a territorial scope as it were to the limits of *res judicata*. In clause 6 of the Bill under consideration it is said that the decision of a Civil Court (not being the Court of a District Munsif or a Court of Small Causes), etc., will be *res judicata*. I submit the decree of the District Munsif's Court also must within the generally understood limitations be treated as *res judicata*; i.e., where the courts have already held under the interpretation of section 11 of the Civil Procedure Code, that even the decrees of District Munsif's Court can amount to *res judicata* under certain circumstances. But the reason for my objection is this. Supposing there was a consent decree in the District Munsif's Court; and the same issue is involved between the same parties in subsequent litigation; you cannot say it cannot be *res judicata*. I would rather suggest that in these matters when once we say that the decree of a Civil Court is *res judicata*, we better leave it to the parties and the court to know the limits. We need not exempt a Munsif's Court decree. The swimmer knows the depth. The courts will know the limitations. As a matter of fact there are very many decisions upon this point as to what is *res judicata* and what is not *res judicata* and what is a competent court. In order to make

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myself clear I shall read the section. Section 11 of the Civil Procedure Code says—

"No court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and substantially in issue has been directly and substantially in issue in a former suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, litigating under the same title, in a court competent to try such subsequent suit or the suit in which such issue has been subsequently raised, and has been heard and finally decided by such court."

Therefore the issue must have been once decided in a court competent to try such subsequent suits. On this point as to what is a competent court and what is the matter of which can be treated as *res judicata* there are a good number of decisions. It is not as though it is a new field of investigation. I will read some of the decisions—

"If any specific question be within the jurisdiction of the court which decided it in the previous suit, the trial of it is barred though the whole suit is beyond the jurisdiction of the former court."

"Where property in two suits is identical, the mere fact that its value has risen in the interval between the two suits and the subsequent suit is, therefore, beyond the pecuniary jurisdiction of the former court, cannot affect the question of *res judicata*."

"Where the previous suit relates to only a portion of the property which is the subject-matter in the subsequent suit, if the other conditions in section 11 are satisfied any finding in the previous suit will be *res judicata* as regards that portion of the property comprised in the subsequent suit, though the suit is beyond the pecuniary jurisdiction of the previous court."

Supposing, Sir, a person wants to evade the pecuniary jurisdiction of the court or wants to evade the plea of *res judicata*, wants to club a number of causes of action and goes to a higher court still the matter which has been previously decided by the court will be *res judicata*. I submit that instead of going into the ramifications and trying to make provisions and exceptions I would like to suggest that it can be said that the decision of a civil court shall be *res judicata* in the proceedings before the Tribunal or Special Tribunal. That will give sufficient latitude not only to the parties but to the Tribunal and the Special Tribunal to go into the cases and within the terms and interpretations of the Civil Procedure Code to see whether it is *res judicata* or not. With these remarks I support the Bill."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—Sir, whereas I may not have much quarrel with the provisions regarding the rendering of services in respect of temples or other such institutions, I should like to point out that the attempt made in clause 5 to unsettle certain decrees of competent courts is not very conducive to the confidence that people have in the finality of the decisions of law courts. I feel that sympathy must be shown to the landlord or the estate-holder or the zamindar as he is popularly called but he has chosen the trouble for himself. When the Act was applied or when the Government notified that certain estates are going to be taken over as coming under the purview of the Abolition Act or other Acts, I do not see any reason why the zamindar should not be aware of these things. There is nothing here which the zamindar was not aware of. The Bills were passed long ago and they ought to be aware of the significance of those Acts. Pending notification by the Government, that certain estates may lose their value was too well known

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even when the Bill was passed. I do not see any reason at this stage to show extra sympathy for these gentlemen who could not get the liabilities adjusted in time. They have incurred liabilities in their days and executed pro-notes and decrees have been obtained and in pursuance of the decrees their estates have been brought to sale. I think when a competent court has decided about the liability of the estate-holder what is the power that enables the Government to go back into the question and say that because he is likely to get little, because he is affected otherwise, and as his property may not fetch much money, he should get more now? What about the creditor? He is equally losing. Are the Government going to make a provision in respect of the creditors?"

AN. HON. MEMBER:—"Yes."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"When once we begin to annul a decree and say that the case shall be open to be tried again, I think the Government are introducing certain amount of instability into the position."

"I think we can generally support the Bill so far as it goes."

SRI M. R. APPA RAO:—"On a point of information, Sir. The amendment of the Government says that the Court shall not order any such sale to be set aside, unless the Court is satisfied that the sale price was unduly low. This will cause lot of difficulties."

MR. SPEAKER:—"When the amendments are moved the hon. Member can have his say."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee has received support from various hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion. Most of the points raised were the same as those raised during the discussion of this Bill in the Select Committee. The Select Committee went into the questions thoroughly and decided to adopt the Bill now before the House. The hon. Member who first spoke, Sri Appa Rao, said that not a pie was paid and that the zamindars were being put to lot of difficulties and that the relief of six per cent that is sought to be given under the Bill must be extended back to the date when the Bill was approved; in fact he has given notice of amendments in such form. As I said, Sir, in answer to similar demands made on the floor of this House, the Government have done their duty and deposited the advance compensation and interim payment. If there has been delay it is not due to the Government. It is due to certain things being litigated before the tribunals. Government are aware of the difficulties and that is why we have brought forward this legislation to give some relief to these small landholders and I am glad it has been appreciated. Sir, the hon. Member Sri Raghavayya asked why the Government should be very sympathetic to these people, and said that even when the Bill was passed they ought to have known that such things would happen and it was their business to be careful. It is true that they ought to have been careful and ought

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not to have got into the loss. But we thought that these small landlords who represented to us that properties were being sold for small sums might be given some temporary protection for a short time. When we discuss the clauses I will be able to answer the points in greater detail. The hon. Member also said that we must take care to see that the creditor is also protected. We have said, as regards the creditor any voluntary sales of properties alienated by the zamindar must be held to be invalid so far as the creditor is concerned. So far as this Bill is concerned we have seen to it that no particular section is put in a disadvantage by any action of Government or by the protection sought to be given in this Bill. The hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham raised the question of *res judicata*. This was also raised by the hon. Member Janab Ali Baig in the Select Committee. The Select Committee discussed this matter at very great length. I would also like to add that I got this matter examined by the Legal Department of the Government and we have been advised by the Legal Department that this clause as it stands in the Bill and approved by the Select Committee is quite sound and that it does not in any way offend the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. It has been said: 'Why take away the sanctity of the principle of *res judicata* from the Munsif's Court?' It was pointed out at the Select Committee that the Tribunal consists of District Judges, Subordinate Judges and Deputy Collectors and the decision of courts lower in status than the tribunal should not be *res judicata*. That is why, instead of incorporating all the provisions of section 11 of the Civil Procedure Code we thought if we excluded the two courts, it may satisfy the need of the situation. So far as this point is concerned I might inform the House that we have taken legal opinion and we have discussed the matter at very great length and have come forward to omit the District Munsif's Court and Court of Small Causes.

"Sir, if we examine it from the point of view of the General Clauses Act, and if an individual is to be taken to be a person as it is defined in the General Clauses Act, and if the provisions of the General Clauses Act are extended, it may mean more than one person. But, Sir, it is a question of interpretation. If it is found at any time that this is causing hardship, I may assure the hon. Members of this House that the Government will bring in necessary amendment. But, at present, I am sure that there should be no difficulty."

"One other hon. Member said that this was not the only Bill and the Government would come forward with many more Bills. If it is necessary to bring forward an amending Bill to do justice, there is nothing wrong about it and that is all that I have got to say. The hon. Member, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan, said that the Government were actually wobbling—he did not use that word, but implied it,—and that the Government wanted to satisfy the zamindars but at the same time they were afraid of zamindars. Sir, it is not a question of being afraid of one and not being afraid of another. The hon. Member, Mr. Raghavayya, raised a good

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point, 'You have done this for zamindars. What have you done for the creditors?' Sir, the answer is clear. We wanted to do justice and rectify mistakes if there are any. For instance, six or seven estates were wrongly notified. Sir, everything in a Government is done by getting reports from the district authorities. After all, the Government function in that way and it is not possible either for the Board of Revenue or the Minister to function without getting sufficient information from the various districts and that is the usual procedure. If it is proved that there is a mistake, it is always open to us to correct the mistake. So, Sir, it was thought that there was no need to come before the Legislature with an amending Bill to correct this mistake and that an executive order might be sufficient. The Advocate-General and the Government of India were consulted in the matter and they said that we must go before the Legislature with this amending Bill. And that is why we had to come with this amending Bill. But, during these few months we found six other mistakes and we have sought to rectify them by this Bill. Otherwise we would have to come here with another Bill. Sir, that is the legal formality and that must be gone through."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"Sir, if another mistake is found out afterwards that some other estate is wrongly notified, will the Government come forward with another Bill?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"Sir, it is a hypothetical question. If there is a mistake committed and if it is necessary to rectify it, what is wrong in coming before the Legislature? I should also like to tell the House that there is no precedent for this kind of social legislation which we have undertaken to implement. It has not been done before by any other State in India and Madras claims to be the first State and we are trying our best to do it in the proper way. Sir, if there are one or two mistakes, what is wrong, I again ask, in rectifying them? I claim that there is nothing wrong and it is perfectly right.

"Sir, I am glad that after all the hon. Member, Mr. Viswanatham, found time to compliment my predecessor, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao. (Laughter.) He said that Mr. Kala Venkata Rao was a very good man and that he exempted . . ."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"I said, 'Even Mr. Kala Venkata Rao exempted service tenures'."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"Whatever it is, Sir, it was heartening to hear the hon. Member showering compliments on my friend, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao. He said, 'Mr. Sitarama Reddi is not so generous'. Sir, I am also equally generous. I may inform the hon. Member that the whole object with which this Act was passed, was to give tenants the necessary help and protection and when it was found by the interpretation that was sought to be placed by the President of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board that this would affect the occupying

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tenants, the Government came forward with the necessary amendment to see that those tenants in the whole inam villages are given adequate protection. At the same time, as the hon. Member, Mr. N. S. Varadachari, said the Government took care to see that the interests of the inamdars were protected as far as possible and we tried to rectify the mistake that had been committed. Sir, we have tried to see that proper protection is given to those people that deserve help.

"Sir, the hon. Member from Kakinada, Mr. Pydah Venkatanarayana, said that we have been seeking to enlarge the protection of a zamindar by including his private property for which there is no need. Sir, as I have already said even at the time when I introduced the Bill, the representation was that even private properties had not been left over because there are small zamindars the value of whose estates has been reduced by this Act, and private properties were sought to be sold. Sir, it was represented that it was necessary to give protection for this short period, and not permanently. As I said already, an equal privilege was also given to the creditor so that his interests might not be affected. So, Sir, there is nothing extraordinary that has been done and I claim that it has been done to see that small help that is needed by some of the struggling people is given, at the same time protecting the interests of the creditors.

"So far as the principle of *res judicata* and limitation are concerned, I may inform the House that the present Advocate-General when he was not Advocate-General, brought to my notice the need for inserting a provision about *res judicata* and limitation and as a matter of fact on a letter addressed by him to me, I took up the question to see that these provisions are incorporated and that the needed amendments are made."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1950 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1950), as amended by the Select committee be taken into consideration.'"

The motion was carried.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were put and carried.

Clause 6.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The motion is—

'That clause 6 do stand part of the Bill'."

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That in the proposed section 58-A—

"In sub-section (1) the words 'or against his other immovable property' be omitted.

In sub-section (2) the words 'or any other immovable property be omitted'."

[Sri Pydah Venkatanarayana] [3rd April 1951]

Sir, as I have already said, it is unnecessary to include private properties in this amending Bill. They were not included in the original Act itself. Sir, estates have been abolished and they are about to be taken over by the Government. After the Abolition Act was passed, the intrinsic value of the estates has come down very much and many properties must have been in a court of law or sold away for a small amount. Under section 54-A, it was said that, if the amount has been deposited with the tribunal, either the executive proceedings should be set aside or any sales and foreclosures must be invalid. But, in this amending Bill, even private properties which had been sold away in court execution for less than the market value, have been included. I really wonder why private properties are included in this amending Bill. I therefore request the Hon. Minister to accept my amendments."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I second it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Amendment moved—

' That in the proposed section 58-A—

" In sub-section (1) the words ' or against his other immovable property ' be omitted.

In sub-section (2) the words ' or any other immovable property ' be omitted." "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Sir, I oppose the amendment. If private properties are omitted, the scope of the protection intended to be given to the landlord will be accordingly whittled down. Besides, estates have been taken over and before the advance compensation is deposited, proceedings will be issued only against the immovable property. So, Sir, I cannot accept the amendment proposed by the hon. Member."

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA :—" Sir, it is becoming the practice of this Government to come forward with a Bill first and then finding some mistakes afterwards, come again and again with amending Bills. The Hon. Minister said in his reply that there was nothing wrong in it. It is wrong. The Hon. Minister does not seem to have a comprehensive idea of what he has been doing. There is no use in troubling the House always with these amending Bills without any sort of imagination. In the beginning, they were not for compensation. Later on they said that it was only advance payment and then they exempted service tenures. Now, they have come forward to save the zamindars at the cost of other people. (Hear, hear.) If any protection has to be given to the zamindars, it must be at the cost of the State if it is really necessary. I really wonder why zamindars require any protection at all by this Amending Bill. After all, what is it they are going to get under this Act by way of compensation? We are first of all against the payment of any compensation and that is a different matter. Now, the Government say that the estates must have been sold for a pittance. It is because the

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intrinsic value of the estate has been reduced to the minimum by the Abolition Act. It is unnecessary to reopen the court proceedings. Is it possible for the zamindars to bring the amount of deposit in court? There is no such provision here. So, Sir, to include private properties is really atrocious and unthinkable. I really thought that the Hon. Minister would agree to my amendment."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" While sympathizing with the hon. Member and after seeing how he feels about it, I feel that he has not looked at the clause from the point of view of other people. So, Sir, in spite of the arguments adduced by the hon. Member, I have not changed my mind."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That in the proposed section 58-A—

" In sub-section (1) the words ' or against his other immovable property ' be omitted.

In sub-section (2) the words ' or any other immovable property ' be omitted." "

The amendments were lost.

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 Wednesday, the 4th April 1951.

[3rd April 1951]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1031-B asked by Sri T. S. Pattabhiraman at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 3rd April 1951, pages 782-783 supra.]

The potentials of the Madras State for industrialization are being fast discovered. The State is bidding fair to overhaul Bombay and Bengal. Since the war, ten textile mills, one sugar factory, one cement factory, ten vanaspathi factories, two automobile assembly plants and many other smaller industrial units have been established and more have been sanctioned and are under construction. Government maintain model factories for production of paper, ceramic wares, silk, soap, shark liver oil, and have encouraged through the Rural Welfare and Co-operative departments a vast array of cottage industries. At the same time, Government have doubled the supply of electric power and are progressing plans, which in five years, will increase it to six times. Under immediate consideration, for which President Truman's Four Point Aid is expected, is the exploitation of the lignite field in South Arcot, with which the Sandur, or Salem iron ore deposits are reported to be capable of being worked. Simultaneously the establishment of a machine tool factory on a large scale is being prospected. This together with the expansion of technical education from four engineering colleges, eight polytechnics, 76 industrial schools, assure foundations for industrial development of the State, on a new scale.

What precisely are the assets of the Madras State for industrialization? In natural resources, the State is well represented, both in raw materials and power. The agricultural, animal, mineral, forest wealth is varied and considerable. In man-power, it is now being recognized, Madras possesses not only quantity, but quality. Not only in offices, in which the Madrassees have a long established tradition for efficiency, but also in factories, the labour is found to be intelligent, diligent, resourceful and better disciplined. In capital, the previous record, though unostentatious is in the European tradition of soundness, resourcefulness and integrity. In the matter of markets, very important for sustained industrialization, Madras possesses not only a large but generally discerning consuming public, capable, probably more so than elsewhere in India, of being educated into new habits of expenditure. That this population is consuming very little now, indicates valuable slack which industrialization can use, as and when the general purchasing power is raised.

If the potentials are so good, why is industrialization so pedestrian in its progress? The general economics of the country, shortage of food, capital goods, technical know-how, risk capital, seem to have combined with political and financial changes to interpose some delay. That these impediments will be overcome

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can be assumed. In any case attention is being paid to them in a measure, far greater than to certain imponderables, notably human factors in the various agencies concerned with the productive organization.

Of these agencies, the most important is Labour. Its position, always fundamental, has to be related to the new structure of industry. This structure, dependent now on the complications of finance, transport, markets, is not only large but highly impersonalized. Between the worker and his employer, consumer, even product, there is such a large gap, that the worker finds himself as a lost particle, with interests only in his self-preservation. To this inevitable consequence of large scale production, there has been added in India, another separating factor, the managing agency system, with interests which may be quite independent of those of the owners, producers and consumers. Is it possible that the disinterestedness, inefficiency and even the inimical attitude of Labour, is due to the impersonalization of its relationships? If so, what can be done to make labour realize its integral importance to production? In this connexion, the experience of other countries is informative. In Soviet countries, the accent is on the theory that production is for the people, subject to the condition, to each according to his merits. In theory, at least every one is assured of a wage related to the total production, with limited graduations according to individual performances. In practice, a great part of the total production is diverted to defence purposes, which also absorb a large part of the manpower. The very rigidity of the system in spite of the prizes, it may offer seems to have added to the impersonalization of relationships. In the United Kingdom, a sense of discipline, even loyalty binds the workers to their work, a circumstance fortuitously arising from the English way of life. In U.S.A. human relationships are part of the plan of production, close study being made, to render work as pleasant and easy as possible. American employers also believe in paying labour handsomely on the theory that the consequent increased purchasing power sets up a general tide of prosperity.

In India, the position is that the Factory and Shop Assistants Acts secure the working conditions, the Minimum Wages Act, the Wages and the Industrial Disputes Act, the profits to be shared. In a sense, this legislation adds to the impersonalization, arraying labour and capital as parties in court; with no interest except to get the better of the other, in any method or manner possible. At the same time the legislation was necessary because of the unequal bargaining power of the parties, and the absence of any other system or spirit for mutual adjustment. In this context, human relationship can be re-established by the parties themselves contracting out of their rights, labour offering the best return for its wages, and capital anticipating and even exceeding whatever is due from it, under the legislation. This generosity, which will improve the totality of production, carries dividends to both, because Indian Labour is capable of emotional reactions and therefore of a far greater response than what it is now showing. Specifically, employers could benefit from the experience of

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America, where they have several expedients, like music to reduce fatigue, and clubs and organized holiday camps to break down barriers of reserve. To the extent employers create a genuine feeling that the prosperity of the enterprise will also be shared by the workers, they will also oust outside agitators. It may take courage to admit labour as a partner in production but to continue to ignore the fact is an act of blind folly.

In its own interests, labour must recognize its mutuality with capital. The impression that capital is predatory, to be ultimately destroyed by labour can result, in leaving on the field, only those ready to battle with labour. Capital in the present economic order is the result of savings, in a large part, of people of small means. Without it, labour will have to find its own employment, which would not be as remunerative, or to any degree as extensive. For the sacrifice and risk, initiative and organization, capital implies some measure of co-operation from labour is necessary. In this connexion, the ground lost in last few years has to be regained by more responsiveness on the part of labour. In this, every worker has to play his part, because security is indivisible, and a total sense of confidence has to be created to stimulate investment, now so small and shy.

The State is becoming an employer to an increasing extent. However much such nationalization may be welcomed in theory, it has not introduced millennial changes, in practice. Wages and conditions of work are not essentially different in public and private enterprise, while efficiency may in fact be better in some private enterprises. The human factors here are lack of personal interest and incentive, which it is suggested, Government may be able to stimulate by award of bonus payments. Otherwise, it is suggested that public enterprise should be run on commercial lines, though strictly this should not advance the purpose of nationalization.

There is, therefore, a strong mutuality in the interests of labour, capital and the State. While in Soviet countries, this may be blatantly stated, and rigorously enforced, such mutuality is a feature of economic democracies, like the American and to some extent the English and the French. The task of the moment is to make labour and capital realise their partnership for their own good and that of the State. With the tradition for emotional responsiveness, it should be possible, once they understand their mutuality, for labour and capital to generously contribute what each possesses, to capitalize the full potentials of the country, so that India may be great.

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APPENDIX-II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1033 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 3rd April 1951, page 783 supra.]

List of subjects discussed at the Conference of Collectors and District Supply Officers of all districts (except Madras and the Nilgiris) and Efficiency Officers held on the 24th, 25th and 26th October 1950.

Food Production.

- 1 Intensive manuring scheme in the deltaic districts—Progress.
- 2 Statistical assessment of results and the linking up of the additional production with procurement.
- 3 Working of village co-operatives in selected districts.
- 4 Assignment of compact blocks of waste lands at the disposal of Government.
- 5 Implementation of the Madras Land Utilization Order.
- 6 Progress of execution of sanctioned tank improvement scheme.
- 7 What assistance has been given to the subordinate agricultural staff to fulfil the targets under the seeds schemes?
- 8 Fortnightly progress reports—Review of progress of intensive cultivation schemes.
- 9 Maintenance of food production registers by village officers.

Civil Supplies.

- 10 The fixation of targets for procurement and exports.
- 11 Procurement—Measures to be adopted for improvement and intensification.
- 12 Proceedings of the District Food Committees—Mode of publicity.
- 13 Constructing new godowns or improving the existing godowns whether they belong to Government or private dealers utilizing a portion of the 25 per cent of the Government of India subsidy.
- 14 Whether the recent liberalization of licensing under the Food-grains Control Order whereby retailers also irrespective of the degree of business are eligible for the licence has helped maximization of procurement.

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- 15 Construction of godowns by Government in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Tanjore districts.
- 16 Procurement on Government account in the rice surplus districts.
- 17 Introduction of rationing—rural and statutory in the surplus districts.
- 18 Allowances in kind towards agricultural operations and farm servants.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1037 asked by Sri V. Raghavayya at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 3rd April 1951, page 789 supra.]

Statement showing the number of ration shops in Nellore district talukwar in 1949 and 1950.

Name of the taluk.	Shops in 1949.	Shops in 1950.
Nellore	96	110
Atmakur	17	12
Gudur	54	52
Sullurpet	50	51
Venkatagiri	55	56
Rapur	56	56
Kovur	34	32
Kavali	47	45
Udayagiri	33	36
Kandukur	86	50
Kanigiri	55	65
Podili	56	28
Darsi	29	21
Total	628	594

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[Vide item III (5) at page 835 supra]

APPENDIX IV.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
MADRAS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Second Amendment Bill, 1950 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1950), has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bill was published in English in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th August 1950.

3. The Select Committee was appointed on the 17th October 1950.

4. The Select Committee met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, on the 10th, 11th and 14th November 1950 and 12th December 1950 and concluded the consideration of the provisions of the Bill. The Select Committee met again on the 7th February 1951 and approved of new section 38-A as drafted by the Legal Department.

5. The more important among the changes made by the Select Committee are—

(i) A provision has been made to the effect that in cases of continued service to a religious institution, the benefit of section 38 should be conferred on persons rendering such service if it consists of an inam village but that the difference should be made good by the religious institution concerned, option being however given to it to say whether it wanted the continuance of the service.

(ii) The proposed protection to the landholder from execution proceedings and court sales has been extended to the date on which the compensation is deposited, and it has been also provided that the rate of interest during the period of moratorium might be reduced to 6 per cent simple interest in cases it exceeded 6 per cent and that there should be no personal arrest, but that the landholder should not create any fresh or new charges on his immovable property during the period of the moratorium.

(iii) The period of moratorium has been excluded from the period of limitation for suits.

6. The other changes made in the Bill are all shown in the Bill as amended. It was not considered necessary to refer to them in detail.

7. The Select Committee decided that, as the changes effected by it were of a minor character, it was not necessary to republish the Bill.

8. A copy of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, is annexed.

FORT ST. GEORGE.
10th February 1951.

H. SITARAMA REDDY,
Chairman.
[Annexure

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ANNEXURE.

[Note.—The changes made in the Bill are shown in clarendon type and the portions omitted are indicated by dots.]

L.A. BILL No. 32 OF 1950.

A Bill further to amend the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.

(As amended by the Select Committee)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, for the purposes hereinafter appearing: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) . . . Amendment Act, 1951.

Amendment of sections 1 and 2, Madras Act XXVI of 1948.

2. In sections 1 (4) and 2 (10) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (herein-
after referred to as the said Act), after the figure "9," the figures and letter "58-A," shall be inserted.

Madras Act XXVI of 1948.

Amendment of section 17, Madras Act XXVI of 1948.

3. In section 17 . . . of the said Act—

(i) in sub-section (1), in the first paragraph, after the words "Where any land," the brackets and words "(not consisting of an entire village)" shall be inserted; and the words "irrespective of whether such land consists of only a portion of a village or of one or more villages" shall be omitted;

(ii) in the proviso to the same sub-section, the words "where the land granted on service-tenure is an entire village" and "in such village" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 38, Madras Act XXVI of 1948.

4. In section 38 of the said Act, for sub-section (5), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(5) Nothing contained in this section shall apply where any land (not consisting of an entire village) granted on service-tenure to the institution falls under section 3, clause (16) (c), of the Estates Land Act."

Insertion of new section 58-A in Madras Act XXVI of 1948.

5. After section 38 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Payment of allowance by religious institutions.

"38-A. (1) Where an inam estate or part thereof was held immediately before the notified date by an individual on condition of rendering service to a religious institution, the individual shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, be bound to render such service after the notified date, if

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he is required to do so by a written notice sent to him by the institution within such time as may be specified by the Government in this behalf.

(2) Any such individual who renders the service on being required to do so by the institution as aforesaid shall be entitled to be paid by the institution every year such sum as may be fixed by agreement between the individual and the institution, and if no such agreement can be reached, such sum as may be fixed by the Board constituted under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, in accordance with such rules as may be made by the Government in this behalf:

Madras Act II of 1927.

Provided that if the individual pays to the institution the amount of compensation paid to him under this Act, the institution shall, in lieu of the sum aforesaid, pay to the individual every year a sum equal to the aggregate of the amounts which would be payable by the Government under section 38, if the inam estate or part thereof was held immediately before the notified date by a religious institution.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, 'individual' means the person who would have held the inam estate or part thereof, if it had not vested in the Government under this Act."

6. After section 58 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 58-A in Madras Act XXVI of 1948.

"58-A. (1) No Court shall, before the date on which the deposit in pursuance of section 54-A is made, order or continue execution in respect of any decree or order passed against the principal or any other landholder of an estate, against his interest in the estate or against his other immovable property, or against him personally by arrest and detention; and with effect on and from such date, execution in the cases aforesaid may be ordered or continued as specified in, and in accordance with the provisions of, section 59.

(2) Where in execution of any such decree or order, any interest in the estate or any other immovable property of the principal or any other landholder has been sold or foreclosed on or after the 19th April 1949, then, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and notwithstanding that the sale has been confirmed, such landholder may apply to the Court within ninety days of the commencement of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) . . . Amendment Act, 1951, to set aside the sale or foreclosure of the property: and the Court shall, if satisfied that

Central Act X of 1908.
Central Act V of 1908.

Stay of execution proceedings and setting aside of certain Court sales and for eol. sures.

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the applicant is a landholder, order the sale or foreclosure to be set aside, and thereupon the sale or foreclosure shall be deemed not to have taken place at all ;

Provided that no such order shall be made without notice to the decree-holder, the auction purchaser, and other persons interested in such sale or foreclosure and without affording them and opportunity to be heard in the matter.

(3) Where a sale is set aside under sub-section (2), the purchaser shall be entitled to an order for repayment of any purchase money paid by him against the person to whom it has been paid ;

Provided that no poundage shall be payable in respect of any such sale and provided further that where poundage has been collected, the Court shall direct the same to be refunded.

(4) All proceedings for the execution of any decree or order by the arrest and detention in prison of the principal or any other landholder of an estate, pending at the commencement of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1951, shall stand dismissed, and if at such commencement the principal or any other landholder is detained in a prison in execution of any such decree or order, he shall be released forthwith.

(5) All alienations of immovable property made by the principal or other landholder of an estate on or after the 19th April 1949 and before the notified date shall be invalid as against every creditor whose sale in execution or foreclosure decree has been set aside under sub-section (2) or who became entitled to rateable distribution of the proceeds of such sale under section 73 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Central Act
V of 1908.

Explanation.—Nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any alienation to which the provisions of either section 18, sub-section (3), or section 20 apply.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no principal or other landholder of an estate shall, on or after the notified date and before the date on which the deposit in pursuance of section 54-A is made sell, mortgage, lease, or otherwise assign or alienate any of his immovable property, and any transaction of the nature hereby prohibited shall be void and inoperative and shall not confer or take away any right whatever on or from any party to the transaction."

it 39, t 7. In section 59 of the said Act—

(1) in sub-section (1), in the opening paragraph, after the words "all such claims and liabilities shall", the words, figures and letter "after the date on which the deposit in pursuance of section 54-A is made," shall be inserted ;

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(ii) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(3) No Court shall, in enforcing any claim or liability against the principal or any other landholder or any other person aforesaid, allow interest at a rate exceeding six per cent per annum simple interest for the period commencing on the notified date and ending with the date on which the deposit in pursuance of section 54-A is made."

8. In the said Act, after section 64, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Insertion
of new sec-
tions 64 A
and 64-B in
Madras Act
XXVI of
1948.

64-A. (1) The decision of a Tribunal or Special Tribunal any proceeding under this Act, or of a Judge of the High Court hearing a case under section 51 (2), on any matter falling within its or his jurisdiction shall be binding on the parties thereto and persons claiming under them, in any suit or proceeding in a Civil Court in so far as such matter is in issue between the parties or persons aforesaid in such suit or proceeding.

Res judicata.

(2) The decision of a Civil Court (not being the Court of a District Munsif or a Court of Small Causes) on any matter falling within its jurisdiction shall be binding on the parties thereto and persons claiming under them in any proceeding under this Act before a Tribunal or Special Tribunal, or a Judge of the High Court under section 51 (2), in so far as such matter is in issue between the parties or persons aforesaid in such proceeding.

64-B. In computing the period of limitation for any suit or application filed in a Civil Court by a creditor in respect of any matter which was the subject of a proceeding under any of the following sections, namely, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54-A and 54-B, the period commencing on the notified date and ending with the date on which the deposit in pursuance of section 54-A is made, and the time during which such proceedings were pending as well as the time taken for obtaining certified copies of the order passed in such proceeding shall be excluded."

Saving of
limitation.

9. The provisions of the said Act (other than sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 58-A, 62, 67 and 68) shall not apply, and shall be deemed never to have applied, to the inam villages or portions of villages granted in inam specified in the Schedule to this Act, notwithstanding that those provisions were brought into force in the said villages or portions by notifications issued under section 1, sub-section (4), of the said Act.

Certain pro-
visions of
Madras Act
XXVI of
1948 not to
apply to
inam
villages
specified in
the
Act.

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THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 9.)

Name of the village. (1)	Zamindari estate in which situated. (2)
1 Somagiri	Sivaganga.
2 Nariendal	
3 Kulavannanendal	
4 Seenimangalam	
5 Tharienendal (Vadakkurvasalchalli)	
6 Nedumaram	
7 Olugumangalapatti	
8 Kongaratti	
9 Ovalipatti	
10 Muthalaipatti	
11 Sevvoor	
12 D. Eliathakudi	
13 Kudikattanendal	
14 Narikudi Palakurichi	
15 Pooyandiendal	
16 Kuruviendal	
17 Agara Endal	
18 Vollikurichi	
19 Nalloor	
20 Vallimarichan	
21 Siviyaendal	
22 Thunaimalapuram Kumilangulam	
23 Gangayadi Thevadilingavayal	
24 Nelliendal	
25 Thanavayal	
26 Gnaniyarendal	
27 Vettakaranendal	
28 Koratti (portion granted in inam)	
29 Thambiraparni	
30 Kuthanendal	
31 Manickanendal	
32 Athiendal	
33 Poovall	
34 Thavilimandapam	
35 Aniyiruppu	
36 Alagarappan Malligai Madai	
37 Somathoor	
38 Sellappanendal	
39 Marudavayal (portion granted in inam).	
40 Kandanipatti (portion granted in inam).	
41 Savarapallam (portion granted in inam).	
42 Kadiyavayal	
43 Pachlendal	
44 Periyamangudi	

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Name of the village. (1)	Zamindari estate in which situated. (2)
45 Vadakku Thevarendal	Sivaganga cont.
46 Perandakulam	
47 Thevarendal	
48 Thokkanendal	
49 Pillayarendal	
50 Punnangudi	
51 Karkulam	
52 Kallanjipatti (portion granted in inam).	
53 Surikkanendal	
54 Pudukkanmoikadambankulam	
55 Pudoor Senthanoorani (portion granted in inam)	
56 Kudikattendal	Ramanatha- puram.
57 Keelakandani	
58 Udayanasamudram	
59 Urinikottai (portion granted in inam)	
60 Sathakone Valasai	
61 Valayankulam	
62 Sethupuram	
63 Telichathanallur (portion granted in inam)	
64 Umayandavayal	
65 Nenmeni (portion granted in inam)	
66 Aradalendal (portion granted in inam)	
67 Pooranathanendal (portion granted in inam)	

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 4th April 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.

Inadequate accommodation in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore.

* 1050 Q.—JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN (on behalf of Sri A. Kaleswara Rao): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government Ophthalmic Hospital at Egmore, Madras, is the only hospital for eye treatment in the Madras State;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is unable to cope with the demand from eye patients from all over the State; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take for its expansion with regard to buildings and beds?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“(a) The hospital referred to is the only special hospital which deals with eye diseases alone. There are, however, ophthalmic clinics attached to three of the City State Hospitals, viz., the Stanley Hospital, the Royapetta Hospital and the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Triplicane. Ophthalmic departments or wards or both are attached to 18 out of 25 District Headquarters Hospitals in the State.

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“Are the Government aware, Sir, that for the treatment of the eye, a number of people of this State have got to come all the way to Madras? If so, may I know, Sir, whether the Government have taken any steps to extend the facility for eye treatment to important localities in the various parts of the State?”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“The hon. Member has not evidently listened to my reply. I have stated that apart from the City of Madras, facility for eye treatment is made available in eighteen other district centres.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—Are the Government aware, Sir, that the number of in-patients in the Ophthalmic Hospital in the City is double the number of beds sanctioned in that hospital, and persons undergoing treatment—particularly cases of cataract operations—are allowed to squat and sleep in the veranda much to their discomfort?”

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ The Government are aware of the overcrowding in the Ophthalmic Hospital but financial considerations prevent them from going further with regard to increasing the capacity of the hospital or putting up new hospitals.”

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—“ May I know if there is provision for treatment of the eye in the King George's Hospital, Visakhapatnam, and if so, will the Government extend the facility to that hospital? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This question is about the Egmore Ophthalmic Hospital.”

Literary contributions of the State Poets-Laureate.

* 1051 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the literary or poetic contributions of the State Poets-Laureate in their respective languages ever since their installation?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ The Government have no information. It is on the basis of the contributions already made by the Poets-Laureate that they were appointed as such.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government were pleased to ask the Poets-Laureate in the several languages to make permanent contributions in the respective languages? My question is whether they were asked to make such contributions which otherwise they could not have done? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I do not really follow my hon. Friend's question. It is not for the Government to ask them to write poetry or any composition. As I said, it is on the basis of the contributions which they have already made, they were appointed as Poets-Laureate. There is no condition that they must compose at any time when the Government ask them to compose, nor is it possible that they will have the inspiration at the moment when the Government ask them to compose.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ If the House will not misunderstand me, I may tell the House, if I remember correctly, that when Mr. Masfield was the Poet-Laureate in England, he was asked to write a poem and he replied : ‘ Mechanically I cannot sit and write; it must come by inspiration.’ ”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I ask whether it is not a fact that Poets-Laureate cannot sing to the tunes of the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ It is not as an incentive that it is given but only as a recognition.”

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JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Is not the writing of symposia in the different languages, Sir, a part of the scheme on the basis of which these Poets-Laureate have been created? ”

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

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON :—“ Is the Hon. the Minister for Education aware, Sir, that one contribution made by the Poet-Laureate in Malayalam is a speech and a poem which he made on the Warsaw Peace Conference, controlled by the Communists of the world? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I do not know what speech he made, but I know that he read a portion of the poem which he wrote some five years ago.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Are the Government aware, Sir, of the convention that in England Poets-Laureate write on the national greatness and also on His Majesty? If so, will the Government consider the desirability of asking the Poets-Laureate to write something about the Ministers? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ The Government do not propose to ask them to write anything about the Ministers nor about hon. Members. In this particular matter, we do not propose to follow the custom in England, if such a custom exists in England.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know from the Hon. Minister, Sir, whether the Government have enquired as to what writings and literary compositions were made by these Poets-Laureate and called for them before they were made Poets-Laureate? If not, will the Government ask them to compose something? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ It is not with the idea of commanding them to write compositions that the Government have made them Poets-Laureate. It is a matter of recognition. Therefore, Government do not propose to ask them to compose songs or write literary compositions.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ The creation of these Poets-Laureate became necessary for the development and encouragement of better poetry. If that is not being done, what is the meaning of mere recognition and keeping them in their homes for nothing? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ The recognition by the Government will certainly be an incentive for improving the poetry and culture by the poets so that other people also will aspire to write good poetry and get recognition.”

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ May I know whether the Government have any intention of asking any of the Poets-Laureate to undertake writing of poems on the national movement which has attracted the attention of the whole world? ”

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" No, Sir."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Since the pittance given to these Poets-Laureate are so meagre and miserable, may I know, Sir, whether the Government will really promote writing of better poetry by these people by enhancing their emoluments? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It has nothing to do with this question but if the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer, I have no objection."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The use of the word 'pittance', I think, shows only the absence of imagination in this matter. It is not with the idea of getting any remuneration that they have done it. If my hon. Friend thinks that it is a sort of salary to them, then I can only pity him."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have recognized anybody as Poet-Laureate in the Hindi language and if so, who he is? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" No, Sir."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that the Tamil Poet-Laureate has brought in several books on the life of Mahatma Gandhi and that they are flooding the Tamil Pannai to-day? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I am not sure how many works he has brought in after getting the title. But, I know only that the Malayalam Poet-Laureate has written a wonderful poem about Gandhiji, after he got the title."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" If the title of Poet-Laureate is a recognition of past literary work by various persons, may I ask, Sir, whether these Poets-Laureate are appointed for any definite period or they are appointed for life as in England? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" They are appointed for a period of five years."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" May I know, Sir, what is the agency employed by the Government to judge who are the persons best fitted to get this title of Poet-Laureate? In other words, what was the system which the Government adopted in selecting the Poets-Laureate? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The Government constituted *ad hoc* committees for each of these five languages and on the recommendations of the committees. Government decided to award the title."

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Increase in the bus routes in Vijayavada town.

* 1052 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is not in his place. The answer will be printed in the "proceedings."

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the bus routes in the town to Vijayavada; if so, in which places; and

(b) whether the Government propose to consult the municipal council in the matter before new bus routes are sanctioned?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" (a) Yes. It is proposed to open the following new bus routes in Vijayavada town :—

(1) Nizam Goods Gate to Muthylampadu.

(2) Durga temple to Regional Transport Officer's office.

(3) Ramanagar to College.

(4) Krishna Wharf to Patamata.

" (b) The Regional Transport Authority, Krishna, has consulted the Municipal Council, Vijayavada, in the matter."

Difference in the issue of rations to the various categories of prisoners.

* 1053 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any difference in the quantity of rice ration issued to persons undergoing simple imprisonment and to those undergoing rigorous imprisonment; and if so, how much, in each case; and

(b) whether the same ration is given to under-trial prisoners and detenus; if so, how much, if not, why?

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

" (b) Under-trials who are accustomed to rice or bread diet are given the same quantity of rice as that allowed to class I and class II vegetarian non-labouring prisoners on rice diet and class I non-labouring non-vegetarian prisoners on bread diet, namely, 8 and 2 oz., respectively. Detenus, both vegetarian and non-vegetarian, are allowed 10 oz. of rice on the advice of the Nutrition Expert."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know the reason, Sir, why persons who are working honestly and earning their livelihood are not given as much rations as the prisoners? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Why the ration outside the prison is not the same as inside the prison is a question which has to be addressed to the Hon. Minister for

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Food. Apart from that, people who are outside the jails have got the facility of purchasing non-cereal articles and other subsidiary foods and supplementing their diet."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Sir, is there any difference in the food supplied to the detenus now and that supplied during the Advisers' regime? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" It is much more now than what it was during the Advisers' regime."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" No, Sir."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The hon. Member may say 'No', but I have undergone the thing and I know what it is."

Production, consumption and allotment of sugar.

* 1054 Q.—JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) how much of the British sugar that is expected to arrive in our country has been promised to be allotted to our State, and

(b) the normal quantity of sugar consumed yearly in our State and the quantity produced in a year?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" (a) The Government of India have allotted a quantity of 9,800 tons of imported sugar to this State; but so far only 8,872 tons have arrived. It is not known whether they would allot any further quantity of imported sugar to this State.

" (b) The estimated consumption of sugar in this State is about 120,000 tons per annum. The average quantity of sugar produced by the factories in the State during the last three years is 59,643 tons per annum."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether this British sugar is mixed up with the sugar produced in this country before distribution takes place? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I do not understand the question, Sir."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether this British sugar is made available in the ration shops in the same way as the sugar produced in this country? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The sugar which the Government of India are now allotting to us consists of not only sugar got from Northern India but also the sugar which they are getting temporarily from British sources. Both are now distributed in the ration shops."

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JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" In view of the fact that there is a sufficient quantity of sugar available in the country, particularly in the City, what exactly is the reason for not removing the control over sugar? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I think the question will be considered very soon, because besides the allotment which the Government of India have been giving us before, they have also allowed the factories to sell their surplus in the open market. A time will soon come when there will be no restrictions with regard to the quantity of sugar which a person can buy. When we reach that stage, even the present distribution system will have to be revised."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that there is such a large quantity of sugar now available, particularly in the City, that the Government do not have sufficient godowns to stock it and if so, will they remove the existing controls as soon as possible? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Just at present we have been receiving sugar in large quantities; that does not mean that we may be able to release the sugar to a large extent. Though there may be temporary difficulties of storage, we have to keep these quantities for several months to come until we can have the next supply. With a view to give some relief in the matter of the storage problem, the Government are now issuing supplies for a month in the cities and towns. We are also allowing the districts to draw three months' supply from the stocks."

Bus service between Markapuram Railway station and the village of Markapuram, Kurnool.

* 1055 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—" As the hon. Member Sri Kaleswara Rao is absent, the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI KALESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether buses have been permitted by the Government to take passengers from the Markapuram Railway Station to the village of Markapuram (Kurnool district)?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The Regional Transport Authority, Kurnool, has permitted one bus to ply on the route Markapuram Railway Station to Markapuram village in the Kurnool district from 12th August 1950."

Introduction of Hindi in certain high schools.

* 1056 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) in view of the answer given to question No. 680 on 6th February 1951, whether the Government have received the explanation called for from the fifteen high schools wherein Hindi has not been introduced; and if so, what it is;

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(b) what action the Government have taken to enforce the introduction of Hindi in these high schools; and

(c) the number of pandits who have been discharged from service and whether they have been absorbed in new Basic schools?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) to (c) The Director of Public Instruction has called for the explanations from the managements of schools which have not appointed Hindi teachers. It has been ascertained that of the fifteen schools referred to, six schools have now appointed Hindi pandits. The explanations in respect of the other institutions are awaited. As a result of the instructions given, it is expected that the remaining schools will have Hindi pandits from the school year 1951-52.”

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—“May I know Sir, whether the Government have taken any steps to appoint the Hindi pandits who were removed from the schools which have not given their explanation? What action have the Government taken in the matter?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“There were fifteen schools when I answered the last question. Subsequently, six of these schools have appointed Hindi pandits. Of the remaining nine schools, three are Government Muslim schools where there are Urdu pandits. There are only six other schools. I am not aware of any Hindi pandit having been sent away from the schools. They have not appointed Hindi pandits and they have been asked to appoint them now.”

Misuse of service and materials in the Government Coach Building Factory, Chrompet.

* 1057 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Works Manager and his colleagues in the Government Coach Building Factory at Chrompet are misusing the service and materials of the Government Workshop for their private contracts?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“There has been no misuse of the service and materials of the Factory by the Works Manager or his colleagues. Apparently the hon. Member is referring to the execution of certain urgent works in the Factory with the materials supplied by the Department but by labour employed on a contract basis. The works in question were executed under the authority of the Transport Commissioner on piece work system, prevailing in most of the workshops, with a view to expedite delivery.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“தயவு செய்து பதிலைத் தமிழில் சொல்லும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ஒர்க்ஸ் மானேஜர் அல்லது அவருடைய சகாக்களால் பாக்டரியில் இருக்கின்ற

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எசமான்களோ அல்லது ஸர்வீசோ துஷ்பிரயோஜனம் செய்யப்பட்டு வில்லை. ஒருக்கால் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் பாக்டரியில் காண்டிபாக்டர் முறைப்படி தொழிலாளர்களை வைத்து, டிபார்ட்மென்டிலுள்ள சாமான்களைக்கொடுத்து, அவசரமாகச் செய்யவேண்டிய சில வேலைகள் செய்ததைப்பற்றி குறிப்பிடுகின்றார் போலும். ஆனால், Transport Commissioner உத்தரவின்பேரில் இந்த வேலைகள் Piecework முறைப்படி, மற்ற ஓர்க்ஷாப்புகளில் எப்படி நடக்கிறதோ, அந்த முறையில் வேலையைத் துரிதப்படுத்துவதற்காக செய்து முடிக்கப்பட்டன.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“கவான்மெண்டு கோச் பில்டிங் பாக்டரியில் உள்ள அரசாங்கத்தின் சாமான்கள் அனைத்தும் பக்கத்திலுள்ள பல இடங்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வேலை செய்யப்படுகிறது. தொழிலாளிகளே சாயங்கால நேரத்தில் அங்கு சென்று வேலை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பற்றி ஒன்றும் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லையாவென்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“We have not received any complaints about this matter.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! அந்த விதமான ரிப்போர்ட்டை தொழிலாளர்களே கொடுக்குமாறு செய்கின்றேன். அரசாங்கம் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்களா என்று நான் கேட்கின்றேன்.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“If a complaint is received, Sir, we shall certainly enquire into the matter.”

Arrest of T. Lakshminarayana of Koniki.

* 1058 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Thimmaraju Lakshminarayana of Koniki, Ongole taluk, has been arrested;

(b) if so, what the offence is for which he has been arrested;

(c) where he is kept at present; and

(d) when and by whom he was arrested?

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

“(b) to (d) Does not arise.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that this gentleman was arrested in his house and when his wife addressed the Collector of Guntur three months back asking him about the whereabouts of her husband the Collector wrote to her replying that he wrote to the District Superintendent of Police and that the latter had not replied to him for the last two months with regard to the whereabouts of this person?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Both the District Superintendent of Police and the Collector say that he was never arrested. His whereabouts are not known. It does not mean that the Government are responsible for his whereabouts.”

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—“This poor lady, the wife of the gentleman wrote to the Collector asking him about the whereabouts

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of her husband. The Collector wrote to the District Superintendent of Police three months back. Why was not the information obtained and given to her?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We do not know anything about what happened between the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police. In the files we see a report from the District Superintendent of Police forwarded by the Collector himself. The report says that the person was not arrested and that his whereabouts are not known."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Sir, here is a lady putting in a petition to the Government as well as the Collector saying that her husband has been arrested."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Government say that he has not been arrested."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Will the Government be pleased to go into the matter fully and find out the whereabouts of the person, whether he has been arrested and if he has been arrested, where he is kept?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"He has not been arrested. We do not know where he is now."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Is it or is it not a fact that about three months back the police people went to his house and took him to some place?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"As far as this question is concerned, we have ascertained from the District Superintendent of Police and the Collector that he was not arrested."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"If he was not arrested, what has been done with him?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"A separate question may be put and we shall make enquiries."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"When I addressed the Collector about the matter on the petition of the lady, the Collector's endorsement was that he addressed the District Superintendent of Police about this and that he had not received any information about his whereabouts. I have forwarded that letter to the Hon. the Law Minister yesterday. It is two months since I wrote to the Collector asking about the whereabouts of this person. He has not yet given me any information. If the person was really not arrested and taken into custody by the police, why did not the Collector inform me, when I sent him the petition, that he was never arrested? That would have been a proper reply."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"After the question was put, it was referred to the District Superintendent of Police and the Collector. The District Superintendent of

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Police says that he was never arrested. That is the information as far as this question is concerned. If the hon. Member has any further information he is at liberty to send it on to the Government."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Apart from this particular case, may I know Sir, whether the Government are aware that there is a general impression in the Andhra area that persons who are arrested by the police are not produced before the subordinate courts for months unless the High Court directs them to do so?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It has nothing to do with this question."

Relief shops in Narasapatnam Division.

* 1059 Q.—SRI G. SANYASI RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued instructions to the officials concerned to open relief shops immediately in the taluks of Narasapatnam division, Visakhapatnam district, where the crops have failed due to lack of timely rains; and

(b) if so, the number of relief shops so far opened?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—" (a) Instructions issued in regard to the opening of fair price shops do not make a specific mention of the Narasapatnam division of Visakhapatnam district. But general instructions have been issued to the Collector of Visakhapatnam to open fair price shops wherever he considers them necessary either because of failure of crops due to lack of timely rains or for other reasons.

" (b) Number of fair price shops opened in each of the taluks of Narasapatnam division is as follows:—

Serial number.	Name of taluk.	Total number of fair price shops opened.
1	Anakapalli taluk	4
2	Yellamanchili taluk	5
3	Narasapatnam taluk	8
4	Gudem taluk	1
5	Chodavaram taluk — — ..	4"

SRI G. SANYASI RAO:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that even where fair price shops have been opened millets are not supplied even though the people are starving?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"Having opened fair price shops, it is understood that they will be regularly supplied with grains. But if any particular instance where this is not done is brought to the notice of the Collector, I am sure he will see that the shops are supplied with grains."

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11-30 a.m. SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Has the Hon. Minister received any telegram yesterday or to-day from the President or Secretary of the Town Congress Committee of Yellamanchilli that there are no shops at all in that place? Will the Government be pleased to open some shops there? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes, Sir; some representations were received not only yesterday and the day before, but some time ago; and instructions have been issued to the Collector to look into the matter and rectify any defects found.”

Rent reduction collections in the zamin estates in the Salem district.

* 1060 Q.—SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of zamin estates in which rent reduction collections were made in the Salem district, the gross amount collected from them by the Government Agency and the total amount disbursed to the landholders up to the end of January 1951;

(b) the number of zamin estates in which the rent reduction had not come into force and the Government Agency had not started collection;

(c) whether there has been any delay in disbursement of the amount referred to in clause (a); and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in respect of clause (b), if any?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a), (b) & (d) The hon. Member apparently refers to zamindari and under-tenure estates in the Salem district. No separate figures are readily available in respect of these estates alone. Notifications under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, have been published in respect of all the 1,456 estate villages in the Salem district to which the Act applies. Out of these 1,456 villages, up to the end of January 1951, individual demands were fixed for 1,407 villages. Collection work begins in a village as soon as the individual demands for that village have been fixed. In the remaining 49 villages in the Salem district for which individual demands have not been fixed, collection work will start as soon as such demands are fixed. The total amount collected up to the end of January 1951 is Rs. 7,04,645 and the amount paid to landholders out of this sum up to the end of that month is Rs. 9,966, excluding the amounts due to the Government by way of collection charges, peshkash, cesses, etc.

(c) Delay in the disbursement to landholders of the amounts due to them out of the collections under the Rent Reduction Act is due partly to the delay on the part of landholders in submitting the particulars required under the rules under the Act. The Government have issued instructions from time to

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time urging on the Collectors the need for speedy disbursement of the amounts due to the landholders out of the collections. With a view to avoid delay in disbursement of the amounts they have also empowered Collectors to pay 50 per cent of the net collections to the landholders themselves without the need for obtaining higher sanction.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ Sir, out of Rs. 7,04,645 collected from the estates under the Rent Reduction Act, only Rs. 9,966 has been paid after deducting the peishkush and collection charges; may I know how much more still remains to be paid to the landholders? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, I do not know the exact amount still to be paid. As I said, there were certain representations made by the landholders that there has been delay in the matter of payment of these sums and the Collectors have been specially instructed and the necessary amendments to the rules also are being carried out, so that the Collector may be enabled to pay fifty per cent of the net collections even without obtaining the permission of the Board of Revenue.”

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—“ May I know whether zamindars had accumulated arrears during the years 1947, 1948 and 1949 and the Government have undertaken the unpleasant task of collecting all the arrears for a paltry commission of 10 per cent at great inconvenience to the ryots? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Yes, Sir; that is true; and perhaps that is one of the reasons why the amount disbursed to the landholders is a small sum, because they have to deduct the dues from the landholders also. There have been certain doubts that some of the landholders have not paid the peishkush, and there were certain sums of money owing to the Government; so, in the course of adjustment of the accounts, it is quite possible that there is a little delay. But, as I said, even to save the landholders, especially the small landholders, from trouble, the Government suggested to the Collectors that they might pay 50 per cent of the collections after making the necessary deductions of the money the landholders owed to the Government.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Wherever there are no disputes, have the Collectors paid the collected amount to the parties in time? If they have not done so, will the Government issue instructions to see that payments are made without any further delay? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ For the information of the hon. Member, I may say that the Government are keeping track of the collections and payments in respect of the Rent Reduction Act. Every month there is a conference of the officers concerned with me. I go into this question every month, review the whole position and issue instructions to the Collectors, and also in regard to the particular districts

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where there is a delay in payments or collection. I can assure the hon. Member that the Government are fully aware of the difficulties and they do want to help these people to get early payment."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Can I have information of the amount of peishkush outstanding on January 1951 in respect of the period in question, and also what amount of peishkush was deducted out of the Rs. 7,04,645 collected already?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"As I said, it is very difficult for me to furnish off-hand all the information; but I would suggest to the hon. Member that he may address a letter to me as to the information he wants and I shall supply him that information."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, in view of the enormous number of writs pending in the High Court, is it not a fact that the collection work has come to a standstill with reference to those items connected with the writs? And as promised by the Minister that he would look into this matter, will he look into it from the administrative point of view and see that these writs are withdrawn or settled out of court by administrative orders which the Government may think just in the matter?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"It is true, Sir, that collection in some of the estates has been held up due to the issue of writs; but that is a matter between the landholders and the High Court. So far as Government are concerned, as I said, in estates where there are no writs, we are already collecting and paying the amount to the landholders. It is only in respect of estates where there are orders staying the collections, that collection is not made. In regard to the question of settlement by Government in the matter of these writs out of court, the landholders are quite welcome to come and make their own offers, and the first thing they will have to do is to withdraw the writs."

SRI G. SANYASI RAO:—"May I know whether the village officers are allowed any sort of commission for making the collections; if so, how much?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I should like to have notice."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"May I know what the agency now is, since the notification, in respect of these disbursements and collections under the Rent Reduction Act?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The Government, Sir, acting through the Collector."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU:—"May I enquire whether the list of arrears has been compiled by the zamindars and whether the Government have devised any method of verifying the same?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I should like to have notice."

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JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Fully realising all the difficulties of the Government in the matter of payment of compensation to the zamindars, may I know what is the total amount so far paid to the zamindars as compensation in the whole State?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I think, Sir, this question was raised and I answered it during the Budget discussions."

Royalaseema Economic Development Board.

[1061 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) who the members of the Royalaseema Economic Development Board are;

(b) what their qualifications, functions, and privileges are;

(c) how many times the Board has met after 10th September 1947 and the places where it met;

(d) what the recommendations made by the Board from time to time are;

(e) how many of these recommendations have been carried out so far;

(f) the amount placed at the disposal of the Board; and

(g) how much of this amount the Board has spent and how it has been spent?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The answer ^a is placed on the table of the House."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"From the answer placed on the table of the House, I find that the Board has recommended to the Government that a cement factory at Kurnool should be sponsored by the State in view of the lack of private enterprise; may I know why the Government have not taken any action so far in spite of the fact that the Board has recommended this?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, I think it is a matter that must be referred, as suggested by my Colleague here, to the Minister for Industries."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"In the post-war programme, a number of textile mills were sanctioned for Rayalaseema. May I know what has happened to those mills that were proposed, as only one mill has been started at Adoni?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The other licensees did not make any efforts, and most of the licences have been cancelled and the spindles have been reallocated to other people; but there is another mill coming up in Guntakal which is sponsored by the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Sir, in view of the fact that most of the recommendations of the Economic Development Board relate either to development of irrigation facilities or to industrial facilities, may I ask the Government to include the Hon. Minister for Industries and the Hon. Minister for Public Works Department in the Development Committee? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" We are receiving their hearty co-operation."

JANAB MOHAMAD ABDUL SALAM :—" I find from the paper laid on the table of the House that certain recommendations have been made and a few of them have been implemented. May I know what is the total amount spent by the Government in implementing the recommendations for the development of Rayalaseema? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I do not have the figures ready with me. If the hon. Member will put a separate question, I shall furnish him the information; but I can tell him this that most of the recommendations made by the Development Committee are accepted by the Government."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that he has been receiving hearty co-operation from the Hon. Minister for Public Works Department and the Hon. Minister for Industries. May I know whether it is due to the result of this hearty co-operation that still the Gandikota and the Sagileru projects are under consideration and the opening of a cement factory at Kurnool also is still under consideration? If he has their hearty co-operation, is this the result? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I should like to tell the hon. Member to wait and see."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" There was a proposal before the Government some time back to give high power executive and special grants to the Rayalaseema Development Board. May I know what has happened to that proposal and whether it is still under consideration or whether it has been dropped, or are the Government going to revive it? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The information is already furnished in the printed answer."

Lino department in Government Press.

* 1062 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Lino-type machines in the Government Press, Madras;

(b) what the cost of each such machine is;

(c) the number of Lino-type operators employed in the Press;

(d) their scales of pay and other privileges;

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(e) whether it is a fact that the Government printing work is now done in private printing presses; and

(f) the total amounts paid to these private presses during 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" (a) There are now 31 linotype machines in the Government Press, Madras.

" (b) A statement* showing the year of purchase, original cost and the book value as on 1st April 1950 is placed on the table of the House.

" (c) The number of linotype operators employed in the Government Press is—

(i) Permanent	..	..	..	30
(ii) Temporary—				
Officiating	..	6		
Relief Operators		5		11

(iii) Temporary operators
(proportionate pay
as per outturn) 4

" (d) The scale of pay of permanent and temporary operators is Rs. 50—3—80—F.B.—3—110, and permanent operators are entitled to leave and pensionary benefits as applicable to other Government servants. The temporary operators referred to in item (iii) in the answer to clause (c) above, are on a fixed pay of Rs. 125 subject to the condition of an outturn of 5,000 ens; but the Superintendent, Government Press, is permitted to employ persons who are willing to accept a pay in proportion to the outturn fixed.

The operators enjoy the following privileges :—

Permanent.—Pension.

Leave—20 days' casual leave.

Leave on full pay for every 11 days—One day subject to a maximum of 90 days.

Leave on half pay on medical certificate—One year in service.

Temporary.—No pension.

Leave—20 days' casual leave.

Earned leave on full pay for every 22 days—One day subject to a maximum of 30 days.

Hospital leave under F.R. 101 (b).

" (e) Some items of Government printing work are done at private printing presses.

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(f) The amounts paid to private presses are furnished below :—

	RS.
1947-48	4,71,171
1948-49	2,54,543
1949-50	11,72,378

(The figure for 1949-50 includes the cost of printing of the Electoral Rolls under the New Constitution done in the various districts in the State.)

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Sir, is it a fact that generally the work that is given to private agencies is given to the Alamu press and to the Ramu press owned by the brother and the son of the Assistant Superintendent of the Press? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ It is not correct, Sir; it may be that some work was given to them, but it is not correct to say that it has been given only to them.”

11-45 a.m. SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that about 10 to 15 linotype machines are lying idle for want of operators in view of the fact that such a large number as 20 operators have resigned and gone away, simply because the Government have not revised their scale of pay? If so, will the Government consider the desirability of revising the scales of pay of lino operators in order to attract operators so that the machines on which large amounts have been invested may be kept active? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I think the hon. Member has asked about four questions on this subject and it is difficult to remember every item, but I shall try to answer them anyhow. In the first place, it is not true that about 20 machines are idle.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“ I said 10 to 15 machines.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Even then, I think it was only some time ago they were idle—not even at the time the question was given notice of. Now temporary hands have been employed and the machines are being used. In regard to the question of increase of emoluments or the change or scales of pay of linotype operators, it is a matter which is engaging the attention of the Government.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Sir, inasmuch as the scales of pay of these operators do not compare favourably with the scales that are available outside in other presses, may I know whether the Government will raise their scales at least to the level of pay that is obtaining elsewhere? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Government are not going to raise the scale of pay of the operators to what is available elsewhere. But, as I have said, the question of revising their scale of pay is engaging the attention of the Government. I am sorry I am not able to give any further information about it.”

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SRI B. S. MURTHY :—“ May I know, Sir, whether there is any change in the rate paid now and sometime ago to outside presses? If so, what is the present rate and what was the old rate and what is the saving to the Government in paying the present rate? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Sir, it does not arise out of this question. But, apart from that, I do not concede that any exorbitant rates were allowed by the Superintendent of the Government Press. Taking into consideration the various offers made by various presses, according to the urgency of the matter, the Superintendent distributes the work and I do not think anything wrong has been done. Recently the Government have stated that even if there is any urgent work, the Superintendent should call for quotations from all presses before distributing the work.”

SRI P. NATESAN :—“ Sir, with reference to the statement placed on the table of the House, may I know how the book value is arrived at? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ The book value is arrived at by calculating the depreciation, according to the standards fixed by experts.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“ Sir, considering the amount of capital invested by the Government on this Press, and considering the income and expenditure, may I know whether the Government are making a gain or incurring a loss on the maintenance of the Press? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I am not now aware of the total amount invested on the Government Press and I am not also now aware of the total income, to compare whether proper dividend is being paid.”

Lease of lanka lands in the East Godavari district.

* 1063 Q.—SRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the minimum and the maximum rates of lease for the lanka lands in the East Godavari district leased out to the Field Labour Co-operative Societies;

(b) the minimum period of lease;

(c) the number of lankas leased out annually; and

(d) the number of lankas auctioned every year.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) No minimum or maximum rate of rental has been prescribed for the lease of lanka lands. When the lease of lankas is sold in auction, the rental charged is the amount of highest bid realized in the public sale of the lease and accepted by the Collector. When the lanka is leased without auction, the rental is generally not less than the average rental of the same lanka for the immediately preceding three fasli years provided that the rentals for

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these faslis represent a fair and reasonable value. However, if the lanka happens to be a new one, the Collector fixes the rentals with reference to the rentals realized in respect of lankas of similar nature adjoining the one in question. When the lease is renewed the rental is raised by 33-1/3 per cent if commercial crops are grown on it.

"(b) The minimum period of lease is one year at a time.

"(c) & (d) Lankas are leased for cultivation as and when they become available and are fit for cultivation. The number of lankas leased either in auction or without auction therefore varies from year to year. However the information regarding the number leased in auction and without auction in faslis 1359 and 1360 in the East Godavari district is given below :—

	Fasli 1359.	Fasli 1360.
Number sold in auction ..	491	413
Number leased without auction	256	321 "

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government are aware that the field labour co-operative societies have been originally started with the idea of giving a fillip to the landless agricultural labourers and may I know whether the Government will see that, as far as possible, the lankas are leased out not by auction but on average rental? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" As I said in the answer, in fasli 1359 the number of lankas auctioned were 491 and in fasli 1360 only 413 were auctioned. That shows there is a progressive improvement in the number of lankas that have been given without auction."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—" Sir, are the Government aware that the field labour co-operative societies are asked to go into auction and leases are confirmed to them only after the auction is over and as the leases are decided on the basis of the highest bid, in most cases the bid is high and they are not able to pay the rentals and they are not only losing the land and the crop, but they are also losing the houses and other property? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Evidently the hon. Member refers to field co-operative societies competing with private individuals in addition to what they get by the average of three years."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" Sir, may I know why the Government do not lease out these lands only to co-operative land colonization societies of landless labourers? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" As I said, that is progressively being done."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—" Sir, is it not a fact that on account of this system of auctioning, many Harijan labourers could not take advantage of cultivating the lands and so, much land is lying waste in this particular area? "

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

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SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" May I know, Sir, whether at least hereafter the Government would be pleased to see that lanka lands that are leased out to these field labour co-operative societies, are not put to auction? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" As I have said, that is what is being done and I have already pointed out how the number increases from one fasli to the other. That is the policy."

SRI K. LINGA RAJU :—" Sir, will the Government see that in granting remissions in respect of the arrears for the past two or three years, they are given promptly and liberally? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" If there is need for remission, the Government will certainly see that Collectors do it promptly so far as deserving cases are concerned."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" Sir, in view of the fact that the declared policy of the Government is to see that the co-operative movement spreads among the labouring classes, where is the need for Government allowing these lands to be leased out by auction, thus spoiling the chances of landless labourers, because it leads to individuals competing with co-operative societies? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" There is no attempt made to spoil the chances of any co-operative society. A certain extent of lands is put in auction and the area of lands put in auction is decreasing year by year. As I have said, there are a large number of other lankas which will continue to be put in auction, one of the reasons being that genuine and capable co-operative societies are not coming forward to take up the cultivation of these lands and when such societies come forward, I am sure, the Collector will consider and recommend to the Government the assignment of those lands."

Belt areas for purposes of food transport.

* 1064 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have declared any area as belt area for purposes of food transport:

(b) if so, which belt areas have been declared as such in this State, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) for how long this will continue?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The answer * is placed on the table of the House.

" (c) The areas mentioned in answer to clause (b) were declared as belt areas to prevent smuggling and this declaration is likely to be in force till food controls are continued."

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SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" Sir, may I know whether it is necessary to continue the belt areas in surplus districts; if not, whether the Government will consider the desirability of cancelling the belt area restriction in the surplus districts at least? "

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" That will lead to a lot of black-marketing."

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, one of the reasons for it is to prevent the surplus going out of the district, especially in areas adjoining the particular district and also adjoining the other States or other Government areas. So, Tanjore being a surplus district, it is necessary to get all the surplus available in the district for use in our own State and to prevent foodgrain going by sea outside the Tanjore district. Anyhow, Sir, the question is being examined on representations made in that behalf."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Sir, will the Government consider the undesirability of including Tanjore in any belt, as the entire procurement scheme will fail, and will the Government consider the advisability of grouping the three districts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Madurai into one belt, as all three of them are deficit districts? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Sir, the idea of having the belt area is quite different from what the hon. Member wants to enforce. Probably the hon. Member refers to the zonal system of distribution among all the districts. That question has been examined and it is not possible to do anything now, because Tanjore is not only supplying to these three districts in the south, but almost to the whole of the Tamilnad as well, and it will be difficult to confine the supply only to some districts in the south. With regard to the question of belt area, as I have already answered, the idea is to prevent the surplus from going out of the district to other places by sea or to the border areas. It is only to prevent that and to conserve as much of foodgrains as possible this belt area order has been enforced."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Sir, may I tell the Hon. Food Minister that I do not suggest in my question that the surplus of Tanjore should be given to the three neighbouring districts alone? I put two specific questions and one of them is the undesirability of tacking on Tanjore to any other district, as the procurement scheme will fail, and the other is the desirability of grouping the three districts into one zone where there will be free inter-district movement."

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" As I said, Sir, these two things are different. I think, as far as the question of belt area is concerned, hon. Members themselves will feel that the step the Government have taken to prevent smuggling of foodgrains from the surplus area, so that the State might get all the available surplus, is a very good measure. In regard to the question that just because Tanjore

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is a surplus district, it should be made a belt area, I may say, that this question has been raised by people from the Tanjore district and it is under separate consideration."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" While I agree with the Government that the belt area system is necessary in order to stop black-marketing, will the Government consider the desirability of clubbing Ramanathapuram and Tanjore together for zonal purposes? Seeing that people in Ramanathapuram, Mudukulathur and Thiruvadanai, where they have the belt area, are suffering for want of sufficient foodgrains, will the Government see that they give adequate supply to those areas or at least introduce the rationing system within the three belt areas in order to enable people to get foodgrains? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" There is a provision even in the Belt Area Order that nobody is prevented from taking 12 Madras measures of foodgrains. The idea is that there should not be any illegal wholesale transport of foodgrains from these areas to outside places."

SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, if smuggling is going on still; if not, what the necessity for continuing the coastal area as a belt area? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" It may not be that smuggling is going on so extensively as before. Hon. Members coming from those areas may know the conditions prevailing there better. Anyhow, since some smuggling is going on, this order is necessary to control the situation."

Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies in 1947.

* 1065 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) how many of the recommendations made by the 15th Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies held in Madras in May 1947 and other prominent Co-operators have been implemented so far;

(b) how many and what other recommendations of the above conference are yet to be implemented;

(c) when they are likely to be implemented;

(d) how many of the present co-operative societies are limited and how many of them are having unlimited liabilities;

(e) whether the Government are aware that Sri Kala Venkata Rao, Member, Union Parliament and Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, suggested in his Presidential Address delivered at the 17th Andhra Provincial Co-operative Conference held in November 1950 at Tenali, the conversion of unlimited societies into limited societies in order to expand the activities of the societies in respect of production, consumption and distribution;

(f) if so, whether the Government have examined the suggestion and with what results;

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(g) whether it is a fact that he suggested the appointment of two Registrars, one for administration and the other exclusively for developmental work; and

(h) if so, at what stage this suggestion is?

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

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“I find from the answer placed on the table of the House that attempts to start a society for grass-growing have not met with success. May I know, Sir, what contributed to the failure and where this attempt was made?”

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

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“I also see, Sir, that the State Government have been encouraging co-operative marketing societies to put up godowns by providing them with loans; may I know how many loans were granted and what is the portion that is given by way of grant for the construction of godowns?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“Rs. 5 lakhs have been allotted last year, of which half will be grant and the other half loan for purposes of construction of godowns.”

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—“Sir, there are Central Co-operative Stores in each district, but there is no provincial co-ordinating body. Will the Government consider the desirability of starting such a body in order to co-ordinate the work of the District Stores?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“The Government have considered the matter and they found that such a step was not possible at present.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“The Provincial Registrars' Conference have stated that there is a shortage of trained personnel, and they recommended the establishment of a college; and I find from the answer laid on the table of the House that the Government have dropped the idea of starting a training college. May I know the reason why the idea has been dropped, especially when there is a dearth of men trained in the co-operative movement?”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“There are two colleges in our State which are offering the B. Com. (Hons.) course with Co-operation as the main subject and the graduates coming out of the colleges will be absorbed into the department and that is why the idea of starting a college has been dropped.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—“From the answer laid on the table of the House, it is seen that the proposal to organize rural banks was not accepted by the Government. Seeing that it is a very important thing so far as the rural population is concerned, may I know why the proposal has not been accepted?”

* Printed as Appendix IV on pages 968-971 infra.

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THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“The Government do not want to club several villages for this purpose and it is the intention of the Government to have one co-operative society or multi-purpose co-operative society for each village.”

Economic development of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur.

* 1066 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what action the Government have taken so far for the economic development of the merged areas of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur; and

(b) whether any scheme has been drawn up for the economic development of these areas?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“(a) & (b) The merged areas of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur are now treated and administered as part and parcel of the Madras State and as such, no scheme for the specific purpose of developing the merged states economically has been drawn up. However, in the course of general administration of these areas, the benefits and facilities enjoyed by the people in this State have been extended to the merged states. A statement* showing the action taken to promote the economic development of the merged states is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—“Banganapalle, one of the merged states, is very rich in mineral resources; may I know, Sir, whether any scheme has been put down for tapping these mineral resources?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Mineral resources cannot be tapped so very easily and they require a lot of initial capital and we shall see what steps could be taken to develop the mineral resources of Banganapalle.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“For purposes of economic development, may I know, Sir, what steps the Government have taken to bring into force the Zamindari Abolition Act, so that the system of whole inam villages could be abolished in the merged States?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“How does it arise out of it?”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“It pertains to the economic well being and development of the ryots and it will contribute to their well-being if whole inam village tenure is abolished.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“If the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer, I have no objection.”

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 972-973 infra.

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SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" I am sure the Government must be considering the question of the abolition of the system of whole inam villages and I only want an answer whether it is under their consideration."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The matter is engaging the attention of the Government."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" The states were merged with the Madras State at the instance of the Central Government and since huge amounts may be required for their development, will the Government ask for a special grant from the Central Government for the special development of these areas? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Whatever is done to the other States where such states have been merged will certainly be done to this Government. Their assets and liabilities are our own and we must rest content with that."

SRI N. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" As the Hon. Minister is aware, Banganapalle is famous for its special quality mangoes: may I enquire whether there is any proposal to develop mango culture in that area and whether any steps have been taken in that direction? "

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It is a very sweet question which has to be looked into very carefully by the Hon. Minister for Agriculture."

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

II.—FURTHER STATEMENT ON THE QUESTION OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Members may remember that I made a statement^a regarding 'criticism of the Press on the Proceedings of the House with a view to influence voting before the House gives its verdict on them.' I quoted in my statement Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir William Harcourt. I hope the hon. Members would have observed the reaction of the Press to my statement. Some have considered them as mere *obiter dicta*. The reason for my quoting Sir Samuel Romilly is that unlike other Parliamentarians, he was one of those who were responsible for cutting down Parliamentary privileges. In the 18th century, Members of Parliament enjoyed greater privileges than those they enjoy now. Sir Samuel Romilly was responsible for bringing Bills in the Commons to do away with privileges which he considered too much. I may here cite an instance. Sir Samuel Romilly brought a Bill in the Commons 'to alter the practice of the Court of Equity in suits in which Members of Parliament are defendants . . . The sole object of the Bill is to dispense with the necessity of the plaintiff delivering to the defendant, if he be a person having privilege of Parliament, an office copy of the Bill.

^a Vide pages 24-28 of the Assembly Debates, dated 5th February 1951.

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[Mr. Speaker]

at the time when he is served with a subpoena to appear to and answer the Bill. The expense of these office copies has by means of stamp duties and law proceedings become very considerable. . . . A man must be richer to be able to file a Bill against a Member of Parliament than against any other member.' So, the Bill brought by Sir Samuel Romilly was passed and this privilege was put an end to.

'I think many have not noted that I have explained the quotations as referring to improper criticisms of the proceedings, before the House gives its verdict on the matter pending before it. Some may ask what I mean by the word 'improper.' Libel upon Members, contempt of the House, attempts to bribe Members, etc., will amount to 'improper' criticism or influence. It is not every criticism of the proceedings of the House by newspapers influencing the vote before the House gives its verdict that is a breach of privilege but only that which is improper as explained in the previous sentence. I hope this will satisfy all."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Might I crave for enlightenment on one point, Sir? When you gave the ruling, Sir, we were anxious to have a copy of the newspaper report on which you had given a ruling and we entreated and pleaded. Sir, that without that we would not be able to follow your ruling in full."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This refers to an old one."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" I hope Sir, despite its being old, you will tell us what that article was. Secondly, Sir, you referred to a ruling in Parliament by some Speakers in which you said that any criticism of the press . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The meaning is given as improper criticism."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" At the time the ruling quoted by you was given, I did not think that it was with reference to improper criticism."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The fact is that it was given in 1810."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" It is some weeks since your ruling was given, Sir, and that is why I wanted enlightenment as I submitted at the beginning, whether the two Speakers whom you quoted referred to improper criticism or any criticism. Then, Sir, we shall be able to follow this ruling more intelligently. We have been able to clear the ground and I submit to you, Sir, that public life will be impossible in this country unless newspapers and the public have an opportunity to . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have made it clear."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" You relied strongly on the previous occasion on the two Speakers of

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the House of Commons and my doubt is whether it refers to improper criticism or any criticism; and also, Sir, I want to know what that article is."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Regarding the article, I believe I mentioned it. The persons whom I quoted were Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir William Harcourt; they were not Speakers but eminent Members of Parliament. Sir Samuel Romilly eventually became the Solicitor-General and was a famous law-reformer of those days. I must draw the attention of the hon. Member to this fact, that the quotations referred to the year 1810 and had a different meaning in those days from what they have to-day and I have explained now what is meant by 'improper criticism'."

III.—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

12-15 JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, I want to know the programme of work and whether the House is likely to sit to-morrow."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Hon. Members of the House are aware of the agenda, which has been circulated to them. We will have to get through the programme. The House can, if it wants, finish the programme to-day itself. If the business is not over to-day, then we shall have to sit to-morrow also to transact official work."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, how can the Hon. Leader of the House take it for granted even now that official work will be transacted to-morrow?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"He knows the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the Second Opposition will readily give their assent, if he moves a motion to transact official business on a non-official day." (Laughter).

IV.—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 29th March 1951, from His Excellency the Governor of Madras:—

'In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1) read with Article 199 (1) (b) of the Constitution of India, I, Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Madras Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1951.'"

V.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE RETIREMENT OF THE SECRETARY TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

'That the Hon. Speaker be requested to convey to Sri D. K. V. Raghava Varma, on his retirement from the

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office of the Secretary to the State Legislature, Madras, the assurance of this House's sincere appreciation of the distinguished and outstanding services which, by his ever ready advice and his great knowledge of the law and custom of the Legislature, he has rendered to it and to all its Members in the conduct of their business during upwards of 22 years, all of which have been spent at the table.'

"Sir, a resolution of this sort must necessarily be moved with a mixed feeling of joy and sorrow: joy, because, we are appreciating the services rendered by Mr. Raghava Varma for such a long period, and sorrow because he will not be sitting at the table when we meet next time. Again, it is a matter of joy, because he is going on his due retirement. He is looking forward to his leave, as perhaps he has some private business to attend to; and more than that, we are really glad that he is in the best of health and spirits, for people generally on the eve of retirement or superannuation have a downward look, as it were, and generally their health will not be so good as to permit them to continue their other work. But here, Mr. Raghava Varma is retiring in the best spirit and in the best health, and we wish him well in whatever avocations he would like to engage himself hereafter. He joined the Legislature office some time in March 1929. Those days were days of hectic political life, the days of the visit of the Simon Commission, and its aftermath was there in the country. It was the beginning of the days when the political wishes of the people were being realized. We have seen how in these 22 years, things have moved very swiftly, and perhaps in the right direction, towards the proper working of democracy. After all, our democracy is still a suckling babe."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Under your charge." (Laughter).

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The Legislative Councils prior to 1920 were not Legislative Councils in the proper sense of the words in which we understand them. The Members could only oppose. They could not propose or initiate anything. The Executive Councillors were in charge of the entire administration, and the Members could not bring forward any motion of no-confidence or initiate any Bills—they could only oppose certain Bills placed before the House. To-day things are different; a Member is competent to bring such motions before this Assembly. Things have moved swiftly during these 22 years. Mr. Raghava Varma during these hectic years was at the table, firstly, as Assistant Secretary to the Legislative Council, then as Deputy Secretary when the bi-cameral Legislature was set up here; then on the retirement of Mr. Krishna Ayyar, he became the Secretary. He has been at the table for the last five years of the long post-war period. Mr. Varma's geniality, his willingness to learn about what is happening in other places, his willingness to serve all members both of the Government Party and the Opposition Party, were appreciated by all, and when I say this, I speak on

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behalf of every section of the House. There are old Members and new Members in this House; and especially to the new Members he must have been very kind; for as they come here for the first time, they do not know the procedure and all that, and it is the duty of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary to put the new Members in the right way, give them right information as to how to put the questions, how to put correctly their adjournment motions, etc. So, silently they had to do a lot of work and I am sure, the new Members and other Members do sincerely thank him for the services rendered by Mr. Raghava Varma. Sir, in Madras, we are lucky in having a long succession of able Secretaries. Right from Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, we are fortunate in having very eminent Secretaries, who kept the Speaker and Members well informed about the practice and procedure and other things. Whatever it is, procedure is very important, and during all our debates, we are fortunate in our Secretaries giving us continuous support in putting us in the right path in the conduct and manner of debate, whether it is official or non-official business. Of course it is regrettable that Government could not give more days for non-official business; for Government business should always have priority. Sir, we really wondered, on Mr. R. V. Krishna Ayyar's retirement, when Mr. Raghava Varma came to the Secretaryship—for there was a time when some of us felt that Mr. R. V. Krishna Ayyar was an authority on parliamentary procedure—whether he would be able to acquit himself well in his new post. For, most Members of the first Legislative Assembly had no occasion to come in contact with him. For he was then Secretary to the Council, while Mr. R. V. Krishna Ayyar was the Secretary and Mr. Surya Rao was Assistant Secretary to the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly was functioning then in the other place and so several Members of the Legislative Assembly had no occasion to come into contact with Mr. Raghava Varma then. So we did not know how he would be able to conduct himself in the new position. But our apprehensions were soon belied, and in Mr. Raghava Varma we found a good substitute in everything, a friend, guide and philosopher to all Members. He put us in good humour, for anybody could testify that his sitting with a smile at the Table would go a long way to endear himself to all. I am sure he will exhibit that good humour, in whatever avocation he may choose hereafter. Whatever it is, we will certainly have him for consultation, though he will soon get himself rid of the shackles of officialdom. For it is a bar, it is a restriction on his freedom. Now he is yearning to become a non-official. Very soon, I think, from 23rd May next, he will become official. We expected he would be available to us to guide the new Members of the coming Legislature, which, after the advent of adult franchise, will be an enlarged House, when things will have to be put in proper working order; but he has chosen to go on his very necessary leave."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—" He can sit as a non-official member."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Still, I hope he will be available for Government Members and Opposition Members, for whatever consultations they might choose to have with him, and I am sure he will be only too glad to give his views to either section of the House. I am only making a personal request to Mr. Raghava Varma whether, with his long experience of this House, and of the other House, the Legislative Council, under the Government of India Act, 1935, and this House also in the post-war period, he will not be doing a great service to this country if he writes out his memoirs, bringing out the rulings given on important matters—dealing with the hectic situations which arose, and how they were resolved."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is what every Clerk of the House of Commons is asked to do. He is asked to bring May's Parliamentary Practice and Procedure up-to-date."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I know it, and that is why the latest volume is called May's and Champion's Parliamentary Procedure and Practice. It is a big volume. Instead of referring to that big book, it is much better, in the present atmosphere which is familiar to us, if Mr. Raghava Varma puts down his experience in his memoirs, and his views on the situations as they arose, the rulings given by the various Speakers—all this will be very valuable service to the new Members, and will be a real contribution. Whatever it is, Sir, I really wish him a good and joyous life, because he will soon shake off the shackles of officialdom, and become, like most of us, a non-official member. We wish him well and we appreciate the various services he has rendered to all sections of the House."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly endorse what the Hon. Leader of the House has said about the high qualities, and the distinguished and outstanding services of Mr. Raghava Varma, Secretary of the State Legislature. He has really added distinction to the distinguished line of Secretaries who have been guiding the Legislature Department. Sir, not only here he has shown his great usefulness, but he has shown that in the work connected with Select Committees and other Committees. As Secretary he has shown high ability and other sterling qualities of head and heart all these years. His work particularly as Secretary to the Legislature Department has been admirable. We, as Members of the Assembly can say that his work has impressed us with his keen intelligence, sober judgment and independent views, which he possesses in an ample measure. Sir, the assiduity and earnestness with which he applied himself to any question that came before the House and the sturdy common-sense and deep knowledge he brought to bear upon, it, have made him reliable, trustworthy and respected. Further, I have to say that Members of all sections of this Honourable House feel pleased with Mr. Raghava Varma's administration of his department. He has been uniformly courteous and impartial and at the same time obliging to all the Members of the House. It is not

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an easy thing to be so when you remember that the Legislature has got as many as 214 members of varying views and temperaments.

12-30 P.m. " He maintained the dignity of the department and even went out of the way to help Members who were in need of help. Having said so much, I join in the sorrow expressed by the Hon. Leader of the House at the impending departure of the Secretary from our midst. Even now I say that it is not necessary for him to depart from us. You know, Mr. Speaker, that the Legislative Department is a specialised department and not like any ordinary department. It is only recently that parliamentary institutions have been introduced in our country and in our State. We have yet to go a long way before we can say that we have set our feet firmly in the field of parliamentary work. Therefore it is not desirable to lose the services of such a distinguished Secretary as Mr. Varma. The Government might have raised the retirement age for the post of Secretary to the Legislature from 55 to 60, as has been done in the Centre and some other States of the country. It may be said that his services could be requisitioned as from a non-official. That will not be sufficient at this initial stage in which we are in the field of parliamentary work. It may also be said that his services may be extended from time to time. That again is not sufficient. It will be doing an injustice to the subordinates in the Department who may feel that their chance of promotion is barred. On the other hand, if the retirement age of the post is raised to 60, nobody will complain as the subordinates will have the satisfaction that they too could be in service up to the sixtieth year of their age when they get promotion as Secretary. It is not too late even now for the Government to reconsider their decision and retain the services of such a distinguished public servant as Mr. Raghava Varma. Our Ministers have been taking pride in the fact that this State has given a lead to the other States in many respects. But some of the other States have stolen a march over this State by doing the right thing in this respect. I think at least now the Government will come forward to reconsider their decision and retain the services of Mr. Raghava Varma for the benefit of both Houses of the Legislature and the public who benefit by the legislation passed by them."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, as one who knows Mr. Varma from a time much earlier than his association with the Legislature of this State, I can truly say that he has always been straightforward and a great gentleman in his dealings with everybody, be he a Member of the Legislature or not. He has always impressed one as a person who could be expected to say what he feels, whether it is pleasing or not. While associating myself with the sentiments of appreciation expressed by the Hon. Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition, I should like to mention the great advantage that our friend Mr. Varma had. Some Members may know it and some may not. That is why I am mentioning it. He comes from a noble family. He has had the great advantage of serving his

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period of political apprenticeship under that great statesman and administrator, the late Raja of Panagal of revered memory, whose services in the cause of the country at a time of great stress is a matter of no small significance. As you know, the Raja of Panagal was the brilliant statesman who worked diarchy with great success and enabled our country to demand full freedom. Mr. Varma, as I knew him then, was closely associated with the work of the Raja of Panagal. He was quite conversant with legislative work when he was called upon to take charge as Assistant Secretary to the Legislative Council. He had the peculiar advantage of previous knowledge of legislative work and also the advantage of working under a distinguished Secretary of this Legislature, Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar.

" Mr. Speaker, you will agree with me, as has been pointed out by Mr. Varma in his letter which you read out to the House, that the success of a Secretary of the Legislature depends largely upon the eminence and ability of the Speaker. This State has had the good fortune of having a succession of distinguished Presidents and Speakers, starting from that great administrator Sir P. Rajagopalachari. I think it will not savour of flattery if I say that Mr. Varma has been very fortunate in having had the opportunity of closely working under your lead during the last five years. As has been admitted by Mr. Varma himself, his success has been largely due to his collaboration with you who have intimate knowledge of parliamentary work. Our State has also been fortunate in having very able men as Secretary of this Legislature. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai was the Secretary for a long time and he was succeeded by Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar. We all know that Mr. Krishna Ayyar and Mr. Varma formed a good team. When we were feeling sorry on the retirement of Mr. R. V. Krishna Ayyar, our only consolation was that he was leaving behind Mr. Varma who worked under him for many years and who would therefore be able to carry on the work which Mr. Krishna Ayyar did so ably. The Secretary's work is not seen very much in the House. But in preparing the proceedings of the Select Committee quickly and in a concise manner, he is of great help to the Speaker and the Members. It is my privilege to extend to Mr. Varma our heartiest felicitation on the success he has achieved in his work as Secretary. As the Hon. Leader of the House said, it should be a matter of joy for him to have the satisfaction that the Speaker and the Members of the House have recognized that he has rendered good service. It should also be a matter of joy for him that he is going to enjoy his well-earned rest for some time to resume his work in public life. I do sincerely trust, as has been said by the Hon. Leader of the House, that Mr. Varma's experience and services will still be available to the Legislatures in future."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to associate myself with the felicitations that have been offered to the Secretary, Mr. Varma, on the eve

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of his retirement from office. I must candidly say that I was surprised to know that Mr. Varma was fifty-five years of age. I had the privilege of knowing him even from his college days. When he became the Assistant Secretary to the old Legislative Council, I was a Member of that Council. It was a privilege and pleasure to me to have a fellow-collegian as an officer of the Legislative Council. As Assistant Secretary, he showed promise of what he was going to be as Secretary. As has been said by the Raja of Chettinad, he had very many advantages. One of them was that he came under the training of his illustrious father-in-law, the late Raja of Panagal, who was admittedly a great statesman and parliamentarian. After joining the Legislative Department, he had the advantage of serving under Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar who was admittedly a great and able Secretary. I do not know whether an equal to Mr. R. V. Krishna Ayyar and Mr. Varma could be found in any of the Legislatures in India. It is not easy to be the Secretary of a Legislature. It is said that the king wears a crown of thorns. The Secretary of a Legislature is not free from the possibility of wearing a crown of thorns. He had to answer a Legislature composed of 120 Members under Diarchy and of 214 Members since the days of Provincial Autonomy. To please several Members of various temperaments is certainly a very arduous job. One can easily say that Mr. Varma has come out unscathed and has been a very successful Secretary, having pleased every Member with whom he came into contact. We have had various doses of democracy. To-day we have a responsible Legislature in a free India. It is true that we have been following the practice obtaining in the Mother of Parliaments. Eminent Presidents and Speakers who preceded you also were responsible for creating traditions which could well compare with the traditions that have been created in the Mother of Parliaments. To no small extent were the Secretaries responsible for the traditions that were created in the Legislature of this State, by the Speakers and Presidents. Just as Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar was helpful to the Presidents and Speakers of his time, I can say without fear of contradiction that Mr. Varma was useful to the presiding officers of this House and the other House. When Mr. Varma was Assistant Secretary, the times were very different from what they are to-day. Circumstances have changed. He had to function as Assistant Secretary at a time when the Legislature was not a fully responsible body. Later, he had the privilege of becoming the Secretary of an entirely responsible Legislature. During the period that he has served as Secretary, he has not only shown ability and capacity, but also great honesty of purpose, and a desire to be helpful to all Members. With all the ability that he has shown and the experience that he has acquired, I am sure he will be useful to any Parliament anywhere in the world as Secretary. But, as an Indian, I am sure that Mr. Varma, if an opportunity is given to him, or if he is requested to do so, will serve very creditably as Secretary of our Parliament in Delhi. Elections are coming very soon, and a new Parliament will come into existence. There will

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be new Legislatures in the States also. I do not know whether an invitation will not come to Mr. Varma from the Parliament at Delhi to work as the Secretary of the Parliament. I am sure his services will be requisitioned, and he, as Secretary, will be very useful to the Parliament. Now that he is retiring, as has been very rightly stated by the Leader of the Opposition, he might have been requested to continue for a longer period, especially in view of the fact that we are going to have elections very soon. One does not know what kind of Legislature will come into being, especially on the basis of adult franchise. A very able and experienced Secretary will be very necessary for the new Legislative Assembly. It is a great pity that the services of Mr. Varma will not be available to that Legislature. Possibly due to his own desire to retire from service or possibly due to the fact that the Government did not have that vision that is always necessary to get hold of useful people, Mr. Varma is leaving us. If the Government in proper time had thought of this matter and had decided to extend his service for five years more, as has been done elsewhere, I am sure he would have agreed to continue in service. But the Government did not do so. Now that the Government have not done so, and Mr. Varma has decided to go, we all wish him a bright future as a private gentleman. I am sure he will come as a Member of the Legislative Assembly."

* SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, as one of the oldest Members of the Legislature, having entered the Legislature in the year 1926, I feel proud to endorse all that has fallen from the lips of the Hon. the Leader of the House and the other speakers. It will not be a flattery, with Mr. Raghava Varma himself sitting before us, to say that he has exhibited rare talents in matters relating to the Legislature. Having served on many of the Select Committees, where the Secretary's work was really appreciated, I always used to feel that he has carried out the duties of the Secretary as a true Secretary of the Legislature. Apart from this, he has, in his career of the past 22 years, seen many parties coming into power. As one who has followed his carrier, I can say without fear of contradiction that he has not taken sides, but has stood high in the sphere of his work as Secretary to the Assembly and of the previous Council. He has been uniformly kind to every Member that came to the Legislature in giving him advice and also directing him how to effectively and successfully carry on the work in the Legislature. I myself, Sir, have been several times to his room, and I have had very kind advices in matters connected with my work. Sir, he never differentiated the rich from the poor or the educated from the illiterate. He has been kind to direct those Members who have not understood the various phases of legislative work. In my experience of the Legislature, this is the first time we see a resolution moved by the Leader of the House in appreciation of the services of a Legislature Secretary rendered to this State. I wish by the grace of God that he enjoys sound health and long life, and he serves the mother country equally in other spheres."

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SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy to associate myself with the resolution that is now before the House. I am called upon probably because . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Because you are the oldest Member of the House, you are called the Father of the House."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" I can claim myself to be the oldest Member."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to know from the hon. Member whether he had no break."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" I had no break (hear, hear). Whenever the Assembly was not sitting I was not a Member, and whenever it was sitting I was a Member! I had occasion to know Mr. Varma and all the Secretaries of the Assembly as well as the Speakers of the Assembly. I am very fortunate in having been in the Assembly at a time when we had very good Secretaries and very good Speakers. Mr. Varma came at a time when two previous Secretaries of the Assembly had a great reputation as Secretaries, namely, Mr. Swamikannu Pillai and Mr. R. V. Krishna Ayyar. It was doubted at that time whether Mr. Varma would prove a good Secretary. I may also say that when Mr. Varma was appointed, it was thought, because he happened to be a relation of one of our greatest leaders of the Presidency, namely, the Raja of Panagal, if Mr. Varma did not come up to our expectations, the Raja of Panagal, great man that he was, would be taken for a man who cared more for helping his own relations rather than . . ."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" The Raja of Panagal resigned in 1926 and died in 1928."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" Leaders of parties then could not forget the great services that the Raja of Panagal had done to this Presidency, though some of us had to differ from him in certain respects. It was then Mr. Varma was appointed as an Assistant Secretary in 1929. Mr. Varma was not very much known to many of us then, because he happened to be the relation of the Raja of Panagal. None of us then realized the quality and merit of Mr. Varma. Mr. Varma, Sir, is not only very unassuming, but in this Assembly and even outside he has not offended anybody. (Hear, hear.) Whenever he had occasion to speak to others, he did not obtrude himself as some of us are apt to do. He is so very courteous to anybody that very rarely we can meet with people of his type. With regard to his ability and capacity, as a Secretary, I do not think any of us had any occasion to find fault with his advice that he is privileged to give us. I am really so glad to associate myself with the resolution. As the oldest Member of this Assembly, I give my wholehearted support to this resolution. I was really wondering why it was that Mr. Varma did not condescend or agree to continue in service for some time more. As it was published in the papers that he was reluctant to continue as Secretary, I thought the Government made

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[Sri K. Koti Reddi]

an offer to him. I do not know what actually happened. I wish he continues as Secretary for some time more. Anyway, all of us wish him a happy future. I hope the great talents that he exhibited and the great qualities of his heart would enable him to be one of the Members of this Legislature. With these words, I support this resolution."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Generally, only leaders of parties are allowed to speak on resolutions like the one before the House. But many hon. Members wish to speak. Therefore, I fix 3 minutes for each hon. Member."

* SRI P. NATESAN :—" Sir, it is a great pleasure for me to associate myself with the resolution before the House. Hon. Members have spoken about Mr. Varma's parliamentary experience and his career in this Assembly. Having known Mr. Varma for over 25 years, I would like to say a little more about his activities. Probably hon. Members are aware that he was in charge of the Disposals Department of the Government of India for some time."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Therefore he could dispose of the legislative work ably."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" I was going to make out that he was good at disposing a lot of the Government of India material costing crores of rupees."

" Sir, while referring to his activities, I want to make mention of the integrity and honesty with which he is endowed. It is very difficult to understand Sri Varma. He will never speak out what he has in his mind, but he will always hear what other people have got to say. That is a great trait in his character."

" Sir, this is a unique occasion in that it is probably the first time in the history of Parliament in India that the Government themselves sponsor a resolution congratulating the Secretary on the work that he has done and placing on record his valuable services. I should consider that Sri Varma is the luckiest man to-day because no other public servant, as far as I can remember, has had such unique testimony to his ability and work from a Government and from Members of a Parliament. (Hear, hear.)"

" Sir, Sri Varma is also a great sportsman. He was in War service and had to undergo training in guerilla warfare in Nagpur: he had to be in the jungles, and if a man can get on in jungle life, it ought to be much easier for him to get on in civilised life. (Laughter), in normal conditions and pleasant people to associate with. Sri Varma is a pleasant companion. He knows how to adjust himself to the present day conditions of life. To-day we have hectic politics and it is very difficult for a person placed in the position of Secretary to adjust himself to the varied political opinions of Members and Sri Varma has acquitted himself very well in this respect."

" Sir, I only want to say that the good wishes of the hon. Members of this House and practically of everybody in the State

[Sri P. Natesan] [4th April 1951]

will be with him and I look forward to his occupying some other position in life, because I know he is fit to work for the next ten years."

* SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House and the hon. Members who preceded me. My association with Sri Varma goes back to nearly a quarter of a century, and more particularly during the two years of life in the Law College, we were together. Even then I knew about his high integrity and great talents, and his subsequent career has only justified the early expectations I had of him. Knowing him as I do as a scion of a distinguished and noble family which has rendered signal services to the State, the present office that he holds has in a certain measure not yielded him sufficient material gains commensurate with his talents and position in life. By material gains, I mean the mediocre salary that he has been drawing as Assistant Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Secretary. For what he has lost by way of material gains, it is some consolation to him that he has earned the good wishes of the Parliamentarians of this State who have served this country for the last 20 years. Sir, work as Secretary to the Legislature is not very spectacular. I have enjoyed practically every minute of my life as Parliamentarian in this House which is practically contemporaneous with the term of Sri Varma. We could partake of the humour and fun and work in the Parliament, but the Secretary is a dumb spectator as the Speaker is. Even the Speaker may participate in the humour in this House but the Secretary's work is more unspectacular."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA :—" That is only sacrifice."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I want to suggest that that sacrifice is very great."

" Sri Varma during his time has seen two Constitutions through. I refer to the Government of India Act of 1935 and the Constitution of 1950. It is not a mere matter of interpretation of the Constitution that he is concerned with but he has to imbibe the spirit of the Constitution; and that he has done with thoroughness. In this direction he has rendered signal service by trying to assist every hon. Member of the House who has had recourse to him for having resolutions and amendments drafted and for advice in regard to procedure, etc. Particularly for hon. Members who have the privilege of serving on the various Select Committees, the Secretary's service is very essential. There at least he can participate in the debate and, so to speak, mould the manner in which the Bill going to the Select Committee should be considered, and, if necessary, amended. In that way also, considerable service has been rendered by Sri Varma."

" Sir, I remember that the period of service of his predecessor Sri Krishna Ayyar was extended by two years, and I do not know why the Government have not been able to persuade Sri Varma

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to continue in service till the new Legislature under the present Constitution comes into being. However, that is a matter between the Government and Sri Varma. If Sri Varma thinks that he has served enough and that he deserves rest, certainly it is not up to us to say, 'No'. I only want to say that during his tenure of office extending to over two decades, his amiable temper and courtesy have disarmed many of our criticisms levelled against the Government, because he gave us sound advice whenever we sought it. Due to the very good temper he has shown throughout, many a delicate situation has been avoided. I, therefore, wish him not only long life but very useful life and I hope that the legislative work he has done during the last twenty years will pull him up again to active political life."

MR. D. G. LEONARD :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to associate myself with what has already been extremely efficiently said by the Hon. the Leader of the House and other hon. Members. There is very little I can say in addition."

" With regard to my friend Sri Varma, I very much regret that he is retiring just at present. We have all of us received invariably gracious courtesy and willing assistance from him and I would extend my own good wishes for his long life and happiness in retirement."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think I shall be able to supplement what has already been said by the Leader of the House, by the Leader of the Opposition, by the First Leader of the Second Opposition, by the Second Leader of the Second Opposition (Laughter), and the hon. Gentleman Sri Koti Reddi, the prospective Father of the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" He is the Father of the House. There is no question of prospective Father of the House."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" Sri Varma is a gentleman *par excellence*, and in his work as Secretary to the Legislature and in his contacts with Members both of the Party in power and of the Opposition, he always brought to bear the great nobility and tradition of the family to which he has the honour to belong. When the Hon. the Leader of the House was speaking, I for one along with some of my hon. Colleagues did not at all feel sorry for Sri Varma's retirement, because there is some personal factor, i.e., most of us are likely to retire with no chance of coming back and Sri Varma also is to retire shortly. (Laughter.) I felt it this way. As we are also going away with no chance of coming back, what does it matter if Sri Varma goes along with us? Sri Varma is a very very happy man. To-day he sees the consummation of his thirty years' service in the Legislature and elsewhere and he sees the entire House with one voice and opinion, one hon. Member vying with another in paying compliments to him for his valuable services. As far as we are concerned, we won't have even that day. Certainly the House will be dissolved and we will see the announcement in the Press."

[Janab Muhammad Raza Khan] [4th April 1951]

"Sir, there is only one justification for my speaking after my Leader has spoken. The Hon. the Leader of the House was suggesting to Sri Varma to bring out a book on Parliamentary Procedure with his experience of the past 22 years as Secretary to the Legislature. I felt the same thing personally along with my hon. Friends Janab Salam and Janab Majid, because we too have to write something in the form of a book of our experiences during the past five years in this House. After the next elections, we too may not have much work to do particularly in the political field except in some avocations and businesses which may not consume much time. Therefore, in fairness we should also bring out a volume from the point of view of the Opposition and we will have to sit together for that purpose. We thought we would be having the help and support of Sri Varma in that connexion. That is the only justification for my speaking after my Leader has spoken. I also endorse the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House."

1-15
p.m.

* RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, as an old Friend of Sri D. K. V. Raghava Varma, I feel extremely gratified to hear tributes, very deserving tributes, from hon. Members in every section of the House. I am sure the departed soul of Sri Narasimha Raju Garu, who was the President of the Legislative Council when Sri Varma joined this office as Assistant Secretary, would be indeed pleased to hear the praise that is now so fittingly showered on him because Sri Varma happens to be the choice of that late-lamented Sri Narasimha Raju Garu. Though Sri Varma received very excellent training which has stood him in good stead, at the hands of his uncle the late Raja of Panagal, that great statesman for whom so deserving tributes have always been paid, it was only after the demise of the Raja of Panagal that Sri Varma got an opportunity to serve in an official capacity. I have to allude to this as it was quite mistakenly said that the choice was that of the Raja of Panagal. My friend Sri Varma has suffered for a long time as he happened to be the son-in-law of that great statesman. Sir, I join with the other hon. Members of this House in wishing a very long, happy and useful life to Sri Varma after his retirement from the service. Let me also hope that he would either enter the field of business or politics, so that he can continue to contribute his very valuable services to the country which is in dire need of such help from persons so blessed by Providence."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, though late in the day, I rise to speak a few words about my good friend Sri Varma. It must really be a proud day for any person at the time of his retirement to be spoken of so well by the persons whom he served. Of course, all of us worship the rising Sun."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"What about giving a chance to the Members sitting in this corner, Sir?"

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MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not possible. Everybody wants to participate in the debate."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We can continue discussion on this subject till 1-30 p.m., Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"All right. Let the hon. Member Sri Bhashyam continue."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"A person must be really proud when he is spoken of so well by the persons whom he served. Sir, his term of office as Assistant Secretary and Secretary has been a period in which there were stormy changes of Constitutions. There were changes of Ministers, there were changes of masters and there were so many other changes. Sri Varma has been through all these changes. Still, he was able to adjust himself to the various changes and discharge his duties very efficiently and satisfactorily. He has managed things nicely and well all these days. I know that his predecessors Sri Swamikannu Pillai and Sri R. V. Krishna Ayyar were illustrious people. I know both of them very well. They may be great in their capacities and they may be great in other respects. But I must say that they did not have that kindly feeling, that kindly courtesy and those winning manners which Sri Varma has. Other persons might have been very capable in solving very knotty problems. Sri Varma has solved many problems in his own way, and in a very easy manner. That is why he has made himself very endearing to all the Members of this House."

"Sir, some suggestion was made that Sri Varma should write a book. If he really wants to write a book, I wish that he should write about the beginners in the Assembly who are trying to submit motions before the House. I know many examiners prepare a list of howlers of the students. If Sri Varma were to write a book as suggested by me, I am sure that it will be a list of howlers of the legislators and will show how many are not conversant with even the elementary rules of procedure. Instead of writing a book about the rulings and points of order and such things, if he writes a book in the manner suggested by me, it will give a vivid picture of the characteristics of the persons who have occupied the benches of this House."

"Having had the advantage of his secretaryship for so long, I have my own apprehensions about what the future has in store for us. Elections are fast approaching and they are going to be held under quite a new procedure, viz., under adult franchise. What sort of a thing the elections will be is still a matter of great speculation. The Hon. Leader of the House has told us on some other occasion that the elections are sure to be held in December this year. Nobody can predict as to what will happen in future. In such circumstances, the vast experience of Sri Varma and his deep knowledge of the rules of the House will be a great advantage to all of us. I do not know why the Government denied themselves of his services or he denied himself the opportunity to serve the House in such a great crisis."

[Sri K. Bhashyam] [4th April 1951]

"I would like to take this opportunity to say that he always worked in a silent and unostentatious way. His work in the Select Committees is to be very much appreciated. Hon. Members who might have been in some of the Select Committees will certainly testify to this. They will know how invaluable his services have been to the Committee. He used to dictate what is done in the Select Committee. The clear and concise manner in which he put things is really to be appreciated. If his work in the Select Committee is taken into account, it would be a very great credit to him.

"I think he will continue to contribute his service to the country in some other capacity. I think it was expressed by the Raja of Venkatagiri that Sri Varma must enter politics. I wish that he does so. He has had such great and sound training and so, he will really be an acquisition to the new House of Legislature when it comes into being. He is sure to do well and put everything in order. With these words, I support the motion moved by the Hon. Leader of the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Six hon. Members have expressed their desire to speak on the motion. On account of the fact that the motion refers to an able Officer of the Legislature who has put in about 22 years of service, I think the House can afford to sit till 1.45 p.m. Now, the hon. Member Janab Abdul Majid will speak."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me also associate myself with the sentiments and feelings expressed by several of my predecessors with regard to Sri Varma. When the news of his retirement reached some of us, particularly the younger Members of this House, it was a surprise to us. By his pleasing manners, genial temperament and his usefulness on account of his deep knowledge of parliamentary practices, he made himself endearing to most of the hon. Members of this House. Several Members have praised him. But, Mr. Speaker, I have got two grievances against him. Whenever we, on this side of the House submitted names for speaking to you and whenever Sri Varma found the name of the hon. Member Janab Sinna Kaziar in the list, he used his influence with you, Sir, to see that he got the necessary time to speak. Another grievance that I have against Sri Varma is that he has deprived us of our 'Pandora's Box' which was kept in the lobby. It was almost a sitting place for us. These are the two grievances that I have against Sri Varma. (Laughter.) So far as we are concerned, we feel that Sri Varma is a jolly good fellow."

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—"கனம் அக்கிராசனாதிபதி அவர்களே! நம்முடைய சட்டசபைக் காரியதரிசி ஸ்ரீ வர்மா அவர்கள் ஓய்வு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்போகிறார்கள், என்பதைக் கேட்க சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கெல்லாம் மனதில் ஒருவித உணர்ச்சி தோன்றுகிறது. அதாவது ஸ்ரீ வர்மா அவர்கள் ரொம்ப காலமாக, 22 வருஷ காலமாக, நமக்குப் பழக்கமானவர். அவர் நல்ல திறமையுடன் வேலை செய்து வந்திருக்கிறார். நாம் இப்பொழுது சென்ற 5 வருஷ காலமாக அவருடன் பழகியதில் அவர் நம் எல்லோருடன் எவ்வளவோ நன்றாகவும் சுமுகமான முறையிலும் நடந்துவந்திருக்கிறார், என்பதை நான் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகின்றேன்."

[4th April 1951] [Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal]

கிறார். நாம் இப்பொழுது சென்ற 5 வருஷ காலமாக அவருடன் பழகியதில் அவர் நம் எல்லோருடன் எவ்வளவோ நன்றாகவும் சுமுகமான முறையிலும் நடந்துவந்திருக்கிறார், என்பதை நான் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகின்றேன்."

"1937-ம் வருஷத்திலேயே அவர்கள் நம்முடன் இங்கு இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணய்யர் அவர்கள் காரியதரிசியாக இருந்தார்கள். ஸ்ரீ வர்மா அவர்கள் உதவிக்காரியதரிசியாக இருந்து வந்தார்கள். எந்த சமயத்திலும் நமக்கு ஏற்படுகின்ற சம்சங்களை நாம் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றால் உடனே அதற்கு நல்ல முறையில் சுமுகமான முறையில் நம்முடன் அவர்கள் கலந்து நல்ல வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்லி காரியங்களை நடத்திவந்திருக்கிறார். ஆனால், அவர்களைப் பார்த்தால் அவர்கள் 55 வயது நிரம்பி ரிடையராக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு நிலைமையில் இப்பொழுது இருக்கவில்லையென்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன்."

SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA:—"Sir, Members sitting in this corner of the House have had no opportunity of speaking on the motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I find that every minute, the number of Members wishing to speak on this motion is increasing. As all the hon. Members love Sri Varma very much, they want to say a few words about him. So, I think we can sit till 2 o'clock and pass the resolution."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir, we can sit till 2 o'clock. Only I may suggest that we may re-assemble at 2.45 instead of 2.30 so that the hon. Members may have 45 minutes respite."

MR. SPEAKER:—"All right. Let the hon. lady Member Srimathi Lakshmi Ammal continue her speech."

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL:—"இந்த முறையில் இவ்வளவு நன்றாகப் பழகினவர்கள் ஓய்வு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்போகின்றார்கள், நம்மை விட்டுப் போகின்றார்கள், என்றால் நமக்கெல்லாம் மிகவும் வருத்தமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. இருந்தபோதிலும் அவர்கள் இவ்வளவு நாளாக சிரமத்துடன் வேலை செய்துவந்த பிறகு இப்பொழுது ஓய்வு எடுத்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறார்கள். ஆகையால், அவர்கள் நல்ல நிலைமையில் சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று இறைவனைப் பிரார்த்திக்கின்றேன்."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I consider it a great privilege to participate in the discussion on this resolution. Several Members who participated in this discussion said that they were old Members, and one of them the hon. Member Sri Koti Reddi even said that he was the Father of the House, and so they must talk on this subject. I have been a Member of this House from 1946. Some of the new Members of the Legislature would also like to say a few words on this matter. Sri Varma has a unique opportunity which no one in this State or in this country has had till now, in that a Resolution on his retirement is going to be passed by the Legislature of the State. The hon. Gentleman Janab Raza Khan said that he was indifferent to the retirement of Sri Varma as the Members of this House were going away. I think that is what he said. My case is quite different. I regret very much that Sri Varma is retiring. Because, if the party selects me as a candidate in the coming elections, I am sure to be in the next Assembly also. Then I will be missing Sri Varma very much."

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan] [4th April 1951]

Sri Varma has had varied experience in foreign countries also. I think he was sent abroad by the Government of Madras to study the parliamentary practices and on account of this fact, he was able to render such useful service to this House. Sri Varma was always very helpful, very kind and courteous to all the hon. Members of this House irrespective of the fact that they belonged to the party in power or to the Opposition parties.

1-30 p.m. "Personally, I feel it is a great loss to me. I have known Sri Varma not as Secretary of this Assembly alone but as a friend for over twenty years. Sir, whenever there was no work, I used to go to his chamber and have conversation with him. During such times, he was very courteous. Sri Varma was in the Army for some time and came away as a Major. It is understood that he is going to Western countries after retirement. I wish him god-speed. I hope when he returns, he will be of use to the new Members of the Legislature."

MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to add my own appreciation of the distinguished qualities of head and heart displayed by our Secretary, Sri Varma. Every one, I am sure, will readily agree that Mr. Varma has displayed a thorough grasp of procedure in all matters pertaining to the Legislature. As for his heart, I am sure, every one will concede that he is the kindest in the Legislature, ladies not excepted. It is a great pity that we shall not have his services in the next Legislative Assembly. Speakers come and go and so also Hon. Ministers. But about the Secretary, he sees everybody come and go. Sir, if you become the Speaker of the next Assembly, it is all right. But if somebody else were to be the Speaker, he will certainly require such an experienced Secretary as Mr. Varma to guide him. He will need the assistance of a person like Mr. Varma to enable him to steer the House clearly. It is a great pity, as I said, that his services will not be available for the next Assembly. I am sure, however, that everybody will wish him well in his well-earned retirement and we hope that he will give us the benefit of his experience in whatever way he can even from outside. I wish him the best of health and happiness in his retirement."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in associating myself with the other hon. Members who paid encomiums to our Secretary, Sri Varma. He is universally praised. He is praised by all parties, both the party in power and the parties in the Opposition, the first and the second Opposition. He well deserves the praise of the Members. I am here to point out that he is a firm disciplinarian when he deals with his subordinates. If anything goes wrong and if anything is reported to him, he is ready to take action immediately and set matters right. This is a very important quality which any person holding a responsible office should possess. Naturally, therefore, we will feel in the next Assembly—if any of us returns to it—his absence. We will be missing him very much and his guidance in parliamentary

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matters. We will miss him as a disciplinarian also. I wish him every success and may the Great Lord be with him to help him in any department of life he may enter in future."

* SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA :—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் நான் 1926-ம் ஆண்டு முதல் அங்கத்தினராக இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். அந்தக் காலத்தில் பல பெரியோர்கள் ஸ்ரீமான் ராமச்சந்திர ரெட்டியார், ஸ்ரீமான் நாசிம் ராஜா முதலானவர்கள் தலைவர்களாக இருந்தார்கள். ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணய்யர் காரியதரிசியாக இருந்தார். ஸ்ரீவர்மா அவர்கள் அப்பொழுது உதவி காரியதரிசியாக இருந்தார். அவர் சீமைக்குச் சென்று வந்தபிறகு காரியதரிசி என்ற பதவியை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு அந்தப் பதவியில் மிகவும் திறம்பட வேலைசெய்துவந்திருக்கிறார்."

" முக்கியமாக நான் ஒன்று குறிப்பிட விரும்புகின்றேன். என் போன்ற ஆங்கில பழப்பிலாதவர்கள் அவர்களிடத்தில் சென்றால் ரொம்பப் பிரியமாக எங்களை அவர் நடத்திவந்திருக்கிறார். நாங்கள் எந்த விஷயத்தைக் கேட்டாலும்கூட, ரொம்ப சந்தோஷமாக முகமலர்ச்சியுடன் அவர் சொல்லி வந்தார்கள். ஆகவே, அவர்கள் எங்களை விட்டுப் பிரிவது என்றால், அதைக்கேட்டு மிகவும் வருத்தப்படுகின்றோம். இருந்தாலும்கூட அவர்கள் ஓய்வு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, பிறகு இன்னும் நல்ல முறையில் இருந்து நாட்டுக்கு சேவை செய்ய முன்வருவார் என்ற வகையில் நாங்கள் திருப்தி அடைகிறோம். அவர்கள் நீண்ட காலம் இருந்து, நாட்டுக்குப் பல துறைகளிலும் தொண்டு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று எல்லாம் வல்ல இறைவனைப் பிரார்த்திக்கின்றேன்."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" அஹ், ஸ்ரீ ராமச்சந்திர ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் மிகவும் நல்லவராக இருந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லாம் வல்ல இறைவனைப் பிரார்த்திக்கின்றேன்."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" அஹ், ஸ்ரீ ராமச்சந்திர ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் மிகவும் நல்லவராக இருந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லாம் வல்ல இறைவனைப் பிரார்த்திக்கின்றேன்."

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! இன்றையதினம் நமது சட்டசபையின் காரியதரிசி ஸ்ரீமான் வர்மா அவர்கள் 55 வயது பூர்த்தியடைந்து வேலை விட்டு விலகப்போகிறார் என்று நான் கேள்விப்பட்டதும் அவருக்கு வயது என்ன என்று சந்தேகப்பட்டேன். (ஒரு குரல் 55 வயது) ஒருவேளை தாய் தகப்பன்மார்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் தவறாக வயதைக் கொடுத்திருக்கலாம். ஏனென்றால் அவருடைய முகத்தைப் பார்த்தால் 55 வயது என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. எனக்கே வயது 60 ஆகியிருக்கும்போது, அவரைப்பார்த்தால், 55 என்று சொல்வது நம்பக்கூடாத விஷயமாயிருக்கிறது. 55 வயது அவருக்குப் பூர்த்தியாகிவிட்டது என்று நினைப்பது அவ்வளவு சரியாக இல்லை. ஆனால், எப்படியோ அவர்கள்

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பெற்றோர்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் எழுதி வைத்துவிட்டதினால் நாம் அதைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் சொல்வதற்கில்லை. 55 வயதுக்குமேல் வேலையில் வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு நம்முடைய சட்டத்தில் இடமும் இல்லை. இருந்த போதிலும் சர்க்கார் அவருக்கு இன்னும் காலத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தி வேலையில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு காரணங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவருடைய புத்தியும், யோசனையையும் நான் சொன்னால் பொருத்தமாக இருக்காது. இங்கு இருக்கின்ற அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரும் அவரைப்பற்றி புகழ்ந்து பேசியதிலிருந்து அவர் எவ்வளவு நன்றாக வேலை செய்துவந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது நன்கு விளங்கும். தேவேந்திர சபையில், தேவேந்திரனாக வரக்கூடியவர். ஆயிரம் அஸ்வமேதயாகம் செய்த பிறகுதான் தேவேந்திரனாக பட்டத்துக்கு வரமுடியும். ஆனால், இந்திராணி மாத்திரம் மாறிப் போவதில்லை. தேவேந்திரன் மாறிக்கொண்டேயிருந்தாலும், இவ்வளவுக்கும் இந்திராணி ஒருவளாகவே இருந்தான். அதேமாதிரி ஸ்ரீ வர்மா அவர்கள் எல்லா மந்திரி சபையின் மனனதையும் திருப்தி செய்துவந்திருக்கிறார். அவருடைய வாழ்நாளில் உயர்ந்த லட்சியத்தை அடைந்திருக்கிறார் என்பதற்கு இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் அவரைப் புகழ்ந்துவிட்டதிலிருந்து அவர் ரொம்பவும் புத்திமானாகவும் அறிவுள்ளவராகவும், நல்ல முதிர்ந்த அனுபவசாலியாகவும் தேசத்திற்குப் பயன்படும் படியான முறையில் அவர் வாழ்நாட்களைக் கீழித்திருக்கிறார் என்று தெரியவருகிறது. இவ்வளவு ஆற்றல் உள்ளவரை சர்க்கார் இன்னும் சில காலம் இங்கு இருக்கும்படி சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்பி, அவருக்கு நீண்ட ஆயுளும், திடகாத்திரமும் ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்று இறைவனை பிரார்த்தித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the saddest moment is when we have to part company with the best men with whom we have been associated for a considerably long time. This, I feel, is one of the saddest moments in the life of this Legislature, which has been meeting for the last five years. I have had occasion to be a Member of the previous Assembly also when Sri Varma was the Deputy Secretary. Sir, there are very few Nature's own men in the world. And of them, I should say, Sri Varma is one. He is Nature's own man both as a friend and as Secretary to this august body, the Legislature of the State. We are really sorry that Sri Varma is retiring after a useful career of twenty-two years. He has been our guide, philosopher and friend and I am sure, you too on occasions have required his help and guidance in so many matters affecting parliamentary practice and the conduct of business in this House. He has been an expert. He has gained very good knowledge and experience of all things that are connected with the conduct of business in the House. We feel really very sorry that he is going. We will be losing not only his services for the next Legislature but we will be losing personal contact with him also in future because I understand that he proposes to go to the Western countries after retirement. I hope he will come back and give us the pleasure of his contact, though not frequently, at least now and then. I wish him well."

JANAB MAHIN SCHAMNAD :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have known Sri Varma for a long time. Many Members said that he was a very good man, honest in his work and duties. Sir, it is no wonder that he did nice work because he was paid for it and he had to do it. There is nothing surprising in it. But speaking about his personal qualities, I must say that he is a man of very good

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nature, very good-hearted and very kind and polite in his dealings with the Members. Whenever anybody goes to him with a grievance, he will readily listen to it and redress it. He was always worried about others' discomforts. I have personal knowledge about this. I could witness this anxiety in him to assist when I was touring with him in connexion with the meetings of the Select Committee on the Malabar Tenancy Bill.

" Sir, in connexion with the Joint Select Committee meetings on the Malabar Tenancy Bill, he remained with us when we visited some places in Malabar. He was asking me : ' Are you all right, are you comfortable and so on.' He used to ask about me whenever I was away. He was very particular about my prayer and used to ask me very often whether I had convenience for my prayer. He was very kind and polite and very mindful about me. I do not know whether it was due to my old age or due to his good nature. Whatever it is, he has a good and kind heart towards all."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by hon. Members on the motion before the House. Mr. Varma has been a very good Secretary, a very good gentleman and a very good friend. His manners are very good and pleasing. He has endeared himself to every one. I only wished the Government took steps to fix the age-limit of retirement of the Secretary at 60 instead of at 55. That would have been excellent because as I see quite a good number of us are quite fit at 55. I am one year older than Mr. Varma and I am quite fit and Mr. Varma is certainly more fit. Sir, I have known him since 1914 when he was a student, when he was in the Intermediate class and I was in the Honours class. I say he has deputed himself as one of the best gentlemen and a man of great integrity. In spite of political pressures, I have always observed him, he was cool and impartial and has always exhibited great integrity. I wish him for the future everything that is good in life."

JANAB M. S. ATAULLAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not with the intention of making a speech that I rise to say a few words about Mr. Varma, for it is quite unnecessary for me to say anything more than what has been said already by hon. Members. When I learnt that he was going on leave preparatory to retirement I felt as though it was a bolt from the blue, for we have been expecting him to continue till this Assembly is dissolved. As he has decided to go on leave preparatory to retirement, we wish him all well, and wish him a happy, prosperous and well-earned life in the future."

SRI V. JAGGA RAJU :—" అధ్యక్షా, చాలామంది సభ్యులు, ప్రజాపితా వర్మారాజు అయి పట్టిపోతున్నారని, ఇదివరకు వారు శాసనసభకు, సభ్యులకు చేసిన సేవలను, సహాయము, సేవ గురించి వారిని కొనియాడుతుంటున్నాము. వీరిని గురించి మాట్లాడిన సభ్యులు చాలామంది కొన్ని సంవత్సరములుగా ఈ శాసన సభలో

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ఉన్నటువంటివారు. అయితే, నేను ఈ ఆనెంట్స్కి అఖరున వచ్చినటువంటివాడను.
 కానీ, ముందునుండి ఉన్న స్వభావం దరికి ఆయన అంత మంచివాడుగా కనపించి
 నవ్వుడు, నాకు కూడా సహజంగా మంచివాడుగానే కనిపించినారు. ఈ సందర్భములో,
 గా. గోపాల రెడ్డిగారు రెండు విషయములు చెప్పినారు. మొదటిది, శాసన సభా చట్టము
 నందు ఇంతటి నిపుణుడైన శార్యదర్శి రిటైర్ అయిపోతున్నారని విచారముగానున్న
 దనిరి. ఇటువంటి అఖరు సమయమున నేను శాసన సభ్యుడుగా వచ్చినందువల్ల, శ్రీ
 వత్సాగారి సహాయము పొంద లేక పోతున్నానని నాకు ఇంతా ఎక్కువ విచారముగ
 నున్నది. నేను ఈ శాసన సభకువచ్చి నైల రోజులే అయినప్పటికి కూడ ఈ కొద్ది
 రోజులలోనే ఆయన యొక్క నడవడిక, నిపుణత, బోధార్యము చాలా ప్రశంసనీయ
 ముగా కనిపించినది. నేను చిన్నప్పడు, వీరు పానగల్ రాజాగారి అల్లుడు అని, వీరిని
 శాసన సభ పేకటరిగా వేసినారని తెచ్చగా విన్నాను. అయితే ఈ శాసన సభకు
 వచ్చేవరకు వీరితో నాకు పరిచయములేక పోయినదని విచారముగ నున్నది.

“ గా. గోపాల రెడ్డిగారు చెప్పిన ఇంకొక విషయమేమనగా, వీరు రిటైర్ అయి పోతున్నప్పటికీ కూడా, ఇక ముందు రాజోయే కొత్త శాసన సభకు, సభ్యులకు, వారికి తిన్న అనుభవ జ్ఞానములతో ముందుకూడా సహాయము చేయగలరని చెప్పినారు. అదే విధంగా నేను కూడా అగి సూత్ర, వారు ఇక ముందుకూడా కొత్త శాసన సభకు తోడ్పడుతూ ఇంకా ఎక్కువ వేరు పాంధవాలనని కోరుచున్నాను. ”

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAB HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—
“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all let me know whether Mr. Varma can
follow Tamil.”

MR. SPEAKER :—"He knows Tamil and he can follow the hon. Member if he makes his speech in Tamil."

JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOUVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—
 “கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! இவ்வளவு நேரம் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசினதை ரொம்ப கவனமாய்க் கேட்டேன். ஆனால், எனக்குப் பெரிய குழப்பம் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது. ஏனென்று கேட்டால், மெம்பர்கள்னுய் பேச்சு ஒரு விதமாக இருக்கிறது; அதற்கு மாறாக அவர்களுடைய செயல்கள் ஒருவிதமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் பேசிய பேச்சைக் கவனித்து ஒன்று சேர்த்துப் பார்த்தால் இன்றைய தேதியில் ஸ்ரீ வர்மாவைப் போல் உலகத்திலேயே ஒரு ஆள் கிடையாது என்று அர்த்தமாகிறது. அதற்குப்பலன் என்ன? ‘அவரை வீட்டுக்குப்போ’ என்று முடிவு கட்டி யிருக்கிறார்கள். அதுதான் இவ்வளவு நேரம் பேசியதன் பலன். இது எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்றால், ‘பிள்ளையைக் கிள்ளிவிட்டு, தொட்டியையும் ஆடுவது’ போலிருக்கிறது. We must be honest. நாம் எதைச் சொன்னாலும், என்ன பேசினாலும் அந்தப் பேச்சு எப்படியிருக்கிறதோ, அந்த மாதிரிதான் செய்கையும் இருக்கவேண்டும். வெய்கையில் காட்டக்கூடிய தாகப் பேச்சு இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகின்றேன்.

“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! கனம் கோபால ரெட்டி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள், ‘ஸ்ரீ வர்மானுடைய திறமையையும், physical fitness-ஐயும் பாத்தால், இன்னும் பத்து வருஷங்களுக்கு உவர் வேலை பார்க்கலாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதற்கடுத்தாற்போல் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொன்னார்கள், அவரைப்போல் ஒரு சமூகமான ஒரு ஆள் கிடைக்கும்ரா’

4th April 1951] [Janab S. A. F. Ibrahim]

நேரம்பவும் அறிந்தவர் ; அடுத்த சட்டசபை வரும்போது அவர்களையதரிசியாக இருந்தால், அநேக முக்கியமான காரியங்களை முடிவு செய்வதற்கு அவர் வுதவி தேவைபடுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். நான் பார்த்தமட்டும் எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும், ஸ்ரீ வீரமா போய்விட்டால் இந்த மாகாணத்திற்கே பெரும் நஷ்டம் என்று பலவாறு சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால், இதற்கு வழி இல்லையா ? இவ்வாறு பிரசித்தி பெற்ற நம்முடைய சட்டசபைக் காரியதரிசி அவர்களை நாம் இன்னும் கொஞ்சகாலம் இங்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ள நமக்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லையா ? அவரை இன்னும் கொஞ்சகாலம் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று முடிவு செய்தால் அது ஏதாவது நூதனமான காரியமா ? இல்லை. இன்றைக்குப் பார்த்தால், மத்திய சர்க்கார் 60 வருஷம் வரையிலும் வேலை செய்ய சிலரை அனுமதித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். மேல் நாட்களிலும், லண்டனில் பார்லிமெண்டிலும் 60 வருஷம் வரையிலும் வேலை பார்த்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு நாம் புதிதாக ஒன்றும் செய்தவிடப் போவதில்லை. ஒவ்வொருவரும் ராமாயணம், மகாபாரதம் போல சரமாரியாகப் பேசினார்கள். ஆகையால், கொஞ்சம் தயவு செய்து இன்னும் 5 வருஷம் வரைக்கும் அவரை வேலையில் இருக்கும்படிச் செய்யலாம். Though it is now very late, it is not too late. ஆகையால், அரசாங்கம் தயவு செய்யவேண்டும். Opportunity comes once in a man's life. அந்த சந்தர்ப்பம் ஒருதடவைதான் வரும். ஸ்ரீ வீரமா இஷ்டப்பட்டால் திரும்பவும் வரும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஸ்ரீ வீரமாவைப்போல் ஒருவர் கிட்டப்பாரா ? ஆகையால், இதைக் கொஞ்சம் கவனித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடி, ஸ்ரீ வர்மாவின் personal qualities-ஐப் பற்றி கொஞ்சம் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகின்றேன்.

“ I ask you not to take it as a flattery. He is a man with great and good qualities. He is a man with superhuman qualities to tell the truth. His policy has been ‘ The world is my country, all men are my brothers and to do good is my religion ’. True to this motto he did everything to everybody irrespective of caste or community, power, possession or position.

“ஆகையால், கடைசியாக நான் கனம் கோபால் ரெட்டி அவர்களைக் கேட்கின்றேன். ‘நீங்கள் இவ்வளவு தூரம் ஸ்ரீ வர்மாவைப்பற்றி புகழ்ந்தீர்கள். ஆனால், வெளியே அனுப்பிவிடுகிறீர்கள்.’”

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Government were prepared to give him an extension of two more years. But he was not willing to serve for two more years."

* JANAB SINNA KAZIAR HAJI MOULVI S. A. F. IBRAHIM:—
“ஆகைபால், அரசாங்கம் இதைக் கவனித்து அங்களுடைய ஸர்வீஸை
இன்னும் 5 வருஷங்களுக்கு நம் மக்களாதிதற்கு இருக்கும்படிச் செய்தால்
ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அதைப்பற்றி யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.
அவர்கள் ஒருவேளை ராஜீனாமா கொடுத்துவிட்டுப் போவதாக இருந்தால்
நாம் ரொம்ப விசைப்பவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ராஜீனாமா கொடுக்காமல்
இருந்தால் நாங்கள் ஒரு டி.பார்ம வேண்டுமானாலும் வைக்கிறோம்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Before I put the motion to the vote of the House I wish to say a few words. When a man is hungry he will forget everything. பசிவந்திடப் பதனும் பறந்துபோம். He will not care for anything. The hon. Members are used to go for lunch at 2 p.m. but to-day they have forgotten their lunch and vied with one another in paying encomiums to the Secretary. This shows how much the hon. Members love the Secretary.

[Mr. Speaker]

[4th April 1951]

"I also associate the Chair with the sentiments and good words expressed by hon. Members. I must also tell the House that in England when the Clerk of the House of Commons retires he is allowed to serve in the Upper House, the House of Lords by making him a Lord. There is an opportunity here for the Leader of the House and the Government to nominate him to the Upper House next time."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"This House has a right to elect 24 Members to the other House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is an opportunity for the Government to make nominations to the Council and for this House to elect 24 people to the other House, and we can avail ourselves of his services either by electing him or by the Government nominating him to the other House."

"When I say I really feel sorry for the retirement of Mr. Varma, it is not a conventional expression of sorrow, but real sorrow because my knowledge of parliamentary practice is only *செல்லுபடியாகிய* that is, knowledge gathered only from books. I have not gone to England because the Government could not provide funds to enable me to do so. So I have not seen Parliament. But it is the other way with the Secretary. He has gone to Parliament and studied Parliamentary practices at first hand. I really feel sorry that he is leaving us. I pray to my patron God to bless him with a long and prosperous life."

"The motion is—

'That the Hon. Speaker be requested to convey to Sri D. K. V. Raghava Varma, on his retirement from the office of the Secretary to the State Legislature, Madras, the assurance of this House's sincere appreciation of the distinguished and outstanding services which, by his ever ready advice and his great knowledge of the law and custom of the Legislature, he has rendered to it and to all its Members in the conduct of their business during upwards of 22 years, all of which have been spent at the Table.'

The motion was carried *nem con.*

The House then rose for lunch to meet again at 2-45 p.m.

(After lunch—2-45 p.m.)

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

- (1) THE MALABAR TENANCY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1950 (L.A. BILL NO. 30 OF 1950 (AS PASSED BY THE COUNCIL)).

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Sir, I would like to know what the procedure is when the Bill comes up again before this House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister has not yielded."

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the following amendments which were made by the Legislative Council in the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1950 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1950), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

Sir, the amendments have been circulated to all the Members and I hope they would have read the whole set of amendments."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"What are the clauses to which these amendments relate?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The amendments relate to clauses 5, 11, 15, 20, 36, new section 44-A, 42, new sections 52-A (1), 52-A (2) and 52-B (1) and clause 46, sub-clause (iii) (b).

"Sir, all these amendments except one were moved by the Government themselves in the other House to make verbal changes to correct some mistakes that were found after passing in this House. The one amendment that was moved by the hon. Member Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao and accepted by the Government was regarding the definition of 'janmi'. According to the original 1929 Act 'janmi' means a person entitled to the absolute proprietorship of land and includes a trustee in respect thereof'. The word 'absolute' was removed by the Select Committee and it was not removed at the instance of the Government. Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao's amendment to delete this sub-clause was accepted in the Council because it was thought that there was no necessity and that it was a matter on which we need not unnecessarily make the landholders feel that anything which they already had, was removed. In all other cases, we have made only verbal changes. For instance, in clause 15, the same explanation that has been passed in this House has been recast. The whole idea of the amendment is to see that, when the fair rent has been reduced by calculation of the landholder's value in the property, what were not tenures should not be made kanams and what were not kanams should not be made mortgages. To avoid any difficulty and to clear all doubts, it was recast."

"The only other amendment which is an addition is to clause 20, i.e.—

'Provided also that no suit for eviction on the ground specified in clause (5) or clause (6) shall be instituted except—

(a) in cases where the period of the lease has expired before the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, within one year from the date of such commencement and in every twelfth year thereafter, and

(b) in other cases within one year from the expiry of the period of the lease and in every twelfth year thereafter.'

[Sri K. Madhava Menon] [4th April 1951]

A person who has been a tenant for a period of 12 years automatically gets immunity from eviction and if he gets renewal he will be a tenant for another period of 12 years. We have abolished renewal altogether. The original condition that the tenants cannot be evicted within the period of 12 years is retained. But, if the landholder wants to elect to evict the tenant for his own purposes, he must do it within one year after the period of lease or 12 years. That is the amendment. As I have already said, all other amendments are only verbal changes."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I may inform the hon. Member Mr. Bhashyam that the procedure followed is in accordance with rules 102 and 103 of the Assembly Rules."

"Motion moved—

'That the amendments which were made by the Legislative Council in the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1950 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1950), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out to you, Sir, so far as Article 197 of the Constitution is concerned, when any amendment is put in the Council not agreed to by the Assembly and is returned to the Assembly for its concurrence, what the Assembly has to do is to again pass the Bill with or without amendments. I respectfully submit to you, Sir, that, so far as rules 102 and 103 of the Assembly Rules are concerned, these amendments should be placed before the House for its concurrence and they may be voted against if they are not accurate or at least not in accordance with the principle underlying Article 197 of the Constitution which says—

'197. (1) If after a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State having a Legislative Council and transmitted to the Legislative Council—

(a) the Bill is rejected by the Council; or—

(b) more than three months elapse from the date on which the Bill is laid before the Council without the Bill being passed by it; or

(c) the Bill is passed by the Council with amendments to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree, the Legislative Assembly may, subject to the rules regulating its procedure, pass the Bill again in the same or in any subsequent session with or without such amendments, if any, as have been made, suggested or agreed to by the Legislative Council and then transmit the Bill as so passed to the Legislative Council.'

Therefore, Sir, the proper method of passing the Bill is"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, 'subject to the rules regulating its procedure' is there."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The expression used in the Article is, 'subject to the rules regulating its procedure'."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Sir, it is 'subject to the rules regulating the procedure of passing the Bill'. One cannot say,

4th April 1951] [Sri K. Bhashyam]

'Don't pass the Bill'. But the procedure may lay down what is to be done to pass the Bill. Sir, Article 197 (2) of the Constitution says—

'197. (2) If after a Bill has been so passed for the second time by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Legislative Council—

(a) the Bill is rejected by the Council; or

(b) more than one month elapses from the date on which the Bill is laid before the Council without the Bill being passed by it; or

(c) the Bill is passed by the Council with amendments to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree,

the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by the Houses of the Legislature of the State in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly for the second time with such amendments, if any, as have been made or suggested by the Legislative Council and agreed to by the Legislative Assembly.'

Therefore, my submission to you, Sir, is that as matter of fact in such cases the passing of the Bill is important and that is the proper procedure."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is the hon. Member referring to Article 197 (1) (c) of the Constitution, which reads that 'the Bill is passed by the Council with amendments to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree'? But, we have yet to see whether the Assembly does not accept it."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Yes, Sir, I am referring to Article 197 (1) (c), 'the Bill is passed by the Council with amendments to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree'. The proper interpretation is, the amendments to which the Assembly has not agreed."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We have not reached that stage yet."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Sir, I want to make my point clear. Evidently the Law Member contends that if the amendments are to be moved in the Assembly and if those amendments are rejected, it is only then that we have to pass the whole Bill. But, my submission to you, Sir, is that 'does not agree' does not mean 'that it has been put before the House and rejected'. It includes cases also where the amendments have not been moved at all before the Assembly but only before the Council. Therefore, Sir, I submit that we have to pass the Bill over again and we cannot take up the amendments only."

"Sir, I may draw your attention to rules 101 and 102 and particularly to rule 103 of the Assembly Rules which says—

103. After such a Bill as amended or recommended by the Council has been laid on the table, any member acting on behalf of the Government in the case of a Government Bill or, in any other case, any member, after giving three days' notice, may move that the amendments or recommendations be taken into consideration.'

Sir, this is the relevant rule, but this is against the spirit of Article 197 (1) to which I have already referred. The procedure may apply only to cases where amendments have been rejected by the Assembly but passed by the Council. So, Sir, we must pass the Bill as a whole again."

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, Article 197 (1) (a) and (b) won't apply. Article 197 (1) (c) will apply, i.e., 'the Bill is passed by the Council with amendments to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree'. But, Sir, I have not placed the amendments before the House yet. Only when the amendments are rejected by the House, will the question of objection come up at all."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is what I have said."

3 p.m. * SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" What the Hon. Speaker said may be all right to some extent. It need not be a case where the matter is put before the Assembly and rejected."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The hon. Member raised the same objection in the case of the City Improvement Trust Bill also."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I want to say a few words on this. Now, the Hon. Minister has moved the amendments. What I want to know is the procedure with regard to this. If I read Rule 111, it is like this—

"If the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is carried, the Bill shall be taken into consideration, and the provisions of the rules of the Assembly regarding consideration of clauses of Bills and the amendments to such clauses and the subsequent procedure in regard to the passing of Bills shall apply."

Therefore, Sir, Rule 111 contemplates two stages."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Rule 104 is the rule that applies."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I think it contemplates two stages. Because it is returned from the Council, it must be known whether the Assembly is for the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration. If that motion is carried, then only we can go into the amendments. Not only that, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister has not moved the amendments."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" He mentioned the amendments, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister has not yet moved the amendments. I rule the point out of order because Article 197 (c) refers to Bills to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" When the amendments have been moved now, is it open to hon. Members to speak on the Bill as a whole or on the amendments only?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are two stages. In the first stage, the amendments are discussed generally, and in the next stage, they are debated during the clause by clause consideration of the Bill."

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I also wish to say a few words on this. The hon. Member wants to know whether the House can have a discussion on the whole Bill at this stage or whether only the amendments can be discussed. I say, Sir, that we have to confine our discussion to the amendments which are before the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Strictly speaking, hon. Members should confine the discussion to the amendments which are given here."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" At this stage, Sir, I want to move for adjournment of the consideration of the Bill. I will give my reasons for it, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I suppose the hon. Member is moving for adjournment of the consideration of the Bill under Rule 67."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Yes, Sir. Under Rule 67 of the Assembly Rules, I move—

'That the consideration of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1950, be adjourned.'

"It has been ruled by the Hon. the Speaker on a similar motion on the Rent Control Bill and on the Religious Endowments Bill, that in an amending Bill, when one of the sections is being amended, no amendment can be moved in respect of some other sections, unless it is consequential and unless it is really relevant. That is the ruling given by the Hon. Speaker and the same ruling has also been given by the Hon. the Chairman in the Legislative Council."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The amendments are within the scope of the Bill."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" So far as the Bill that was published is concerned, I would like to point out this. The Preamble of the Bill as published states—

'Whereas it is necessary and expedient to define, declare, alter and amend, to the extent, in the manner, and for the purposes hereinafter appearing, the law relating to landlord and tenant in the district of Malabar and certain neighbouring areas in the State of Madras, . . .'

Sir, please note the words, 'to the extent, in the manner, and for the purposes hereinafter appearing.' So, Sir, so far as the scope of the original Bill as published is concerned, it is to amend the Malabar Tenancy Act, to the extent, in the manner and for the purposes mentioned. Therefore, when the Bill was originally published for certain purposes, namely, to amend certain sections, no other section of the Bill should be taken up for consideration. The Hon. the Chairman of the Legislative Council says, 'It is a closed Preamble.'"

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is the Parliamentary practice that the amendment should be within the scope of the Bill."

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* SRI K. BHASHYAM :— I agree with the Hon. Speaker. This question has been troubling my mind. Certain sections have been mentioned in the original Bill, but in the course of the discussion, other sections not connected with them have been amended in the Select Committee and also in the Assembly. I say the Hon. Minister ought to have confined himself to the amendments of those sections only. But, here it is not so. Such being the case, there is a grave irregularity and the Bill itself may be open to question in a court of law, if any person goes to a court of law with regard to this matter. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that the consideration of this may be adjourned so that Government may have an opportunity to go into the various sections of the Act which they want to amend. When certain sections have been sought to be amended by the original Bill, it is really beyond the scope of the Bill to amend other sections because the Preamble says that it is necessary and expedient to amend the Act to the extent, in the manner and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. Therefore, Sir, I say it has very limited purposes and it has become necessary now to examine that position. Examining the Bill, I find that many sections which were mentioned in the original Bill, were deleted now and many things have been added. I would like to give instances. Section 3 (c), definition of 'cultivate' was really not mentioned in the Bill that was published and it has been taken up by the Select Committee and amended. So also, section 3 (e), definition of 'eviction' was not mentioned. So also, sections 3 (k), 3 (l), 3 (n), 3 (t) and 3 (w). These are the various sub-sections in section 3 itself which are not mentioned in the original Bill. I ask whether this is not going beyond the scope of the original Bill. Not only that, Sir. We have section 7 (2) about 'Fair rent' for coconuts, etc. Again, the Government have added sections 7 (f), 7 (g) and 7 (h) for purposes which are not mentioned in the original Bill. Again, there are sections 14 (5) and 14 (6). Similarly, there is section 15 (1). There are other sections also, sections 20 (1), 20 (2), 21 (1), 43 (2), 44, 46 (a) to 46 (d), which were not mentioned in the original Bill. Section 44 (a) is a new provision that is published. So also in the case of sections 48 and 52. These are the various sections, Sir, which I collated together for the purpose of showing how the original Bill as published did not mention these various sections for the purpose of amendment. But, they have been amended in the course of the discussion either by the Select Committee or by this House or the other House. Then, Sir, curiously enough, the question of Nambudiri Act was not mentioned at all in the original Bill, but Government have taken up the amendment of the Nambudiri Act also. I ask, whether these various amendments that have been passed in respect of these sections will be in order, if we should really restrict the scope of the amending Bill 'to the extent, in the manner and for the purposes mentioned.' Because these sections are not mentioned in the original Bill itself, we will be travelling outside the scope of the original Bill in amending them. It may be said, Sir, that as a matter of

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fact, they are relevant and consequential. But, I say, Sir, that it may be so only in one or two cases but not in all. I have pointed out many of the sections which are not really consequential in any way. It is necessary for the Government to consider this matter again, in view of this irregularity. Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether he considers that these various sections which I have mentioned can really come in for purposes of amendment. That is why, Sir, I move for the adjournment of the consideration of the Bill. It is not for the purpose of delaying or anything of the kind. It is only for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the Government to look into the matter and find out if there is any irregularity or illegality in the procedure and to rectify it, if there is any."

MR. SPEAKER :— The principle is that amendments should be within the scope of the Bill. The hon. Member's contention is that certain amendments were made by the Select Committee to certain sections which were not mentioned in the original Bill as published and they were not within the scope of the Bill. If that were so, the hon. Member should have raised that point as soon as the Bill was brought before the House at that time. Now, the House has accepted whatever amendments the Select Committee have made. So, what right has the Speaker now to say that these amendments are out of order? The House having accepted the amendments at that stage, and the Council also having accepted them, the Speaker cannot interfere now and say that these amendments are out of order."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :— Sir, I am not raising a point of order, but I am moving for the adjournment of the discussion on the Bill. I said that Government should see whether they are in order or not. I used it only as an argument, and I did not raise a point of order. So, Sir, I move for the postponement of the consideration of the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER :— The hon. Member is moving for postponement of the consideration of the Bill under Rule 67. I thought the hon. Member was raising a point of order. Regarding the amendments, the House having accepted the amendments that were made by the Select Committee, the Speaker has no power to interfere at this stage."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :— "I second the motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhashyam. My seconding is not really intended to embarrass the Government. But, I certainly emphasize the importance of the matter of procedure. The Hon. Speaker also said just now that this objection was not taken at the earliest stage. Therefore, Sir . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :— "The House has already given a verdict and therefore we cannot go back upon it."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :— "May I with great respect to you, Sir, submit that we are now seized of the matter. You know, p.m.

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Sir, that there is no outside body which can pass a verdict upon our procedure. We are all in all and our decisions are final. Therefore we must bestow even greater care. We must not leave it to others. This will form a precedent and a dangerous precedent if we do anything incorrect. What happened in the case of the Malabar Tenancy Bill may happen in the case of other Bills also. Sir, you are generally quite vigilant in the consideration of these Bills. It was not quite unnatural that these matters escaped our attention, but it is a pity that they escaped your attention also. So many sections which were not touched in the original Bill have been amended by the Select Committee. All of us were anxious that the Bill upon which there was a general agreement should be passed. In our anxiety to help our Malabar friends we have transgressed certain principles of procedure. It is up to us to rectify it. It is very easy to do so. The Government can simply publish another Bill in which they can put all these amendments and we can pass that Bill. So far as passing the provisions of the Bill is concerned, all of us are in agreement. In our anxiety to pass a good measure we ought not to upset the rules of procedure. There is no doubt that we committed a mistake. Twenty-three sections which were not touched in the original amending Bill have been amended later on and five new sections have been added by the Select Committee. In three sections, the Nambudiri Act has been amended. This is all outside the scope of the Bill and has been done in violation of the rules of procedure.

"I request you, Sir, not to make up your mind that we could not reconsider this matter. There is no difficulty for the Government as we are all willing to co-operate."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Has the Chair power to go against the wishes of the House in this matter? The House has already given its verdict and what can the Chair do now?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, we are the arbiters of the procedure to be followed in this House. When we realize that we have passed certain amendments which, by the generally accepted canons with regard to the scope of amendments, are not within the scope of the original Bill, then we have to rectify the mistake the moment we come to know of it. It is not as if we can take it up on some other occasion. Now we are seized of it and the Bill is actually before us. When we are the final arbiters, we have got even a greater responsibility. This will become a dangerous precedent unless we rectify the mistake now. There is no difficulty in rectifying it. The Government can republish the Bill and in three days have it passed. There is no objection at all so far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned. Having now been seized of the matter, I want you, Sir, not to make up your mind in the matter and say that the procedure has been correctly followed. It is true that we were not vigilant then, but as we are vigilant now, we should rectify the defect. It is very essential to do it. Suppose in regard to the next Bill that is coming before

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the House, I claim your indulgence to move amendments to sections which are not touched by the original Bill? I know that you will be vigilant . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This is a matter on which the House has already given its verdict. What right has the Chair to say now that they are out of order?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The House can correct itself. As we have followed a wrong procedure, we must correct the whole thing. The Government can republish the Bill and in three days have it passed."

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO:—"Sir, I strongly protest against the manner in which it is now proposed to have the whole Bill considered once again. This Bill ought not to wait any longer. The whole of Malabar is waiting for this Bill to become law immediately. This Bill has been conceived, conceived and conceived for a long time in the Select Committee. Everything has been over and it has been passed. At this stage such points need not be raised. They have all been considered by the Legal Department already. The Bill has come before us in the final stage. It should not wait for a minute longer. It should be passed immediately."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Now, the amendment as well as the motion is before the House. (Interruption.) The adjournment motion is now before the House."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Sir, I wish to speak a few words on the adjournment motion. If, as the Hon. Speaker, has observed, certain points or defects in procedure have escaped our attention . . ."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Hon. the Speaker has never said so. On a point of order, can an hon. Member say that the Speaker has said something which the Speaker has not at all said?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"He should not say."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"The Speaker said, 'If there has been any irregularity, it has been passed by the House.' But my hon. Friend says that the Speaker said that there has been an irregularity."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I used the word 'If.'"

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been pleased to observe that if amendments to certain sections which were not touched by the original Bill have been passed, it is not open to any Member to raise the point now, because those amendments have been passed already and you will not be in a position to give any ruling on the matter. If that allegation is true and if certain sections outside the scope of the original Bill have been amended . . ."

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attention because of my absence from the House for a long time. Whatever that may be, these irregularities have been committed. That is my allegation before this House and my statement is fully borne out. I can really argue it out if the Hon. Law Minister will sit with me in his room for half an hour. I can convince him and we can convince each other. After all the Hon. the Law Minister is a reasonable man. He knows things and he will be convinced. It is not any unusual procedure that I am asking the House to follow. Whenever there is any difficult question to be faced, even in the Central Legislature when any difficult point of order is raised or any serious difficulty is met with, they all meet together and find out a way of getting over the difficulty. But here we have a curious situation. The co-operation of all of us is asked for, but when the co-operation is offered it is rejected. We offer our co-operation, but they do not take it. That is not a proper procedure. Let not the Hon. Minister imagine that I have come here to worry him or to delay the passage of this measure.

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"I want him to see that an irregularity has been committed, which may be raised in a court of law. After all, judges come to conclusions only after a wealth of arguments have been heard and after a lot of reference to procedure, precedent, etc. Therefore I thought: why all this costly procedure; we can remedy it by one stroke of the pen in this very House. That is why I suggested in all humility—not because I am an eminent lawyer—I do not know myself if I am eminent—at any rate I am not eminent in the eye of the Hon. Law Minister, because he says that though he may call me eminent, I do not seem to be so—that is what I think he meant—anyway, Sir, let us not quarrel about words. The substance of my motion is this: I give you a number of sections. I have referred to sections 3 (c), 3 (e), 3 (k), 3 (l), 3 (n), 3 (t), 3 (v), 3 (w) (2) and (3); I referred also to sections 14, 15, 20, 21, 43, 48, etc. I said it might well be argued that these sections did not find a place in the original Bill as it stood. Therefore, I merely make a suggestion to the Government that this defect may be rectified. If the Government think that they can weather the courts and they need not listen to the advice tendered to them, well, let them suffer. But, in this case, I should like to know who it is that will suffer; it is not these people that will suffer; it is the tenant and it is the landlord in Malabar that will suffer; it is they who will have to go to courts of law and take all the trouble and undergo all the suffering. Let not anybody imagine that I say all these things with a light heart, or I say them merely for the purpose of staging an opposition—it is wrong to imagine like that. Let us consider deeply the substance of the suggestion made. If you think there is nothing in it, all right reject it; but I only submit, let us consider it well before rejecting it. Do not have anything in your mind; do not have any reservations in your mind; I speak without reservation. Take the advice given in all sincerity and act accordingly; if you think it is right, take it; but if you consider it is not right, then reject it. Perhaps we may have to suffer for it later on. A man can after all give only an advice, he cannot force it down the throat

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of one who is not willing to take the advice. Therefore, Sir, if you think it is worthwhile doing so, please postpone consideration of the Bill, so that the Government may go into all these matters fully, fairly and well and then consider the amendments."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am now going to put the amendment of hon. Member Mr. Bhashyam to the House. After it is over, I shall take up the main motion, i.e., taking the Bill into consideration.

"The question is—

'That the consideration of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1950 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1950), as passed by the Council be adjourned.'"

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"We shall now take up the main motion, viz., that the amendments made by the Council be taken into consideration."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the motion made by the Hon. Minister for taking into consideration the amendments made by the other House to the Bill which had been passed by this Assembly. Sir, after the passing of the Bill by the Assembly, there has been a lot of stir and excitement in the district of Malabar. As a matter of fact, though the Legislature and the Select Committee had done their utmost to help the tenants of Malabar by this amending legislation, the tenants of Malabar were not satisfied with the progress made. There has been an agitation from one end of the district to the other, and there is the feeling that the Madras Legislature has not helped the tenants of Malabar to the extent to which it was possible for them to help, to the extent to which the tenants expected they would get help."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will please speak on the amendments."

SRI M. P. GOVINDA MENON:—"I am coming to the amendments, Sir. The real question before the people was the question of eviction. The Bill as passed by the Assembly had provided for eviction of cultivating tenants if a suit was filed by a petty landholder who could prove in a court of law that he could not make his maintenance except by getting possession of the property in question and raising crops on it. It was a fixity which had been limited to a very great extent; the people really expected absolute fixity so far as cultivators were concerned. Of course the Legislature was anxious to give absolute fixity to the cultivators, but the Bill as passed by the Assembly did not give absolute fixity, but it gave only a qualified fixity. So, there was an agitation in the district of Malabar, and that agitation was led by very responsible persons, persons who hold high positions in the public life of Malabar, persons who hold very high positions in the Congress organization. It was started by the President of the Malabar District Congress Committee. That agitation was supported by no less a person than

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our great Leader Sri Kelappan. We thought that the Upper House could do something to relieve the situation created. That House has now made some amendments and sent them on to this House for consideration and approval. Even the Upper House could not help the cultivating tenants to the extent of giving them absolute fixity, because I understand from the Hon. Minister that he was advised by his Legal Department that the present Constitution of India stands in the way of giving absolute fixity to the tenant. If the landholders get the right to evict, there may be reasonable restrictions put on that right, but there can be no absolute fixity for the tenants. That was the difficulty felt by the Government and the Legislature and that is why we have not been able to give complete protection and complete satisfaction to the tenants of Malabar. I hope, Sir, the persons who led this agitation will realise the difficulty of the Legislature and of the Government. It is not for want of feeling for the tenants that absolute fixity was not given. If, as is talked of now, the Constitution is to be amended, if the Parliament at Delhi moves and gets the Constitution amended, then this Legislature will take the earliest opportunity to give absolute fixity to the tenants of Malabar. Though we cannot give complete fixity, still, some improvements have been made by the amendments moved by the Government in the other House. For example, take new Section 44-A. That was the section which gave fixity to the cultivating tenants even in case the first immediate landlord or the intermediary was evicted by the superior landlord. That was the section introduced by the Assembly. The Upper House has introduced some amendment to it, by adding the kudiyruppu-holder also. This amendment was actually suggested by the President of the North Malabar District Congress Committee in the course of his criticism of the Bill. He was anxious to see that in any case the homestead should not be disturbed, that the person who lives in a homestead on the house-site should not be disturbed even if his immediate landlord is evicted by the superior landlord. We thought we had made sufficient provision by giving the definition of the word 'tenant', but the President of the District Congress Committee said that it was not sufficient. I am glad the Government accepted the suggestion of the President of the North Malabar District Congress Committee and the Minister himself made the Government motion adding the kudiyruppu-holders also in Section 44-A. This Bill is giving sufficient protection to the sub-tenants. In Malabar, many improvements made by sub-tenants were set off against the arrears due to the superior landlord by the immediate landlord and the sub-tenant. For example, if A is the superior landlord and B is a tenant under him and C is a sub-tenant, if A sues for the eviction of B, not only the improvements made by B but also the improvements made by the sub-tenant C used to be set off against the arrears. This Bill now gives protection to the sub-tenants by saying that his improvements must not be affected by any arrears due to the superior landlord. Therefore, Sir, the President of the District Congress Committee made the suggestion that not only in respect of the arrears of rent but also in other cases, such as for

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instance damages claimed against the principal tenant—even in those cases, the sub-tenants' improvements should not be touched. That was the suggestion made by that gentleman. I am glad the Government have rightly accepted the suggestion coming from such a responsible quarter, and the Minister moved an amendment in that respect also. Again, regarding kanam demises generally, the tenant took twelve years' time. As per measure passed by the Assembly, if the period of the lease ended and if it was a petty or poor landlord, he could evict the tenant without waiting for twelve years—that was the custom in respect of kanam demises. The Minister moved an amendment in the Upper House to the effect that it must be done within a year after the passing of the Act, but after that period, he must wait for the expiry of the lease.

"These are the important amendments made by the other House and they have been sent to us for ratification and approval. I am sure the Assembly will readily accept the amendments, because they are all in favour of the tenants. As I said, we wanted to do something more; but we cannot do it. This Bill does really do some good to the tenants of Malabar—it reduces the rent to half, it helps the sub-tenants, it helps the kudiyruppu-holders and no poor man's house will be disturbed as the result of any eviction suit. It confers many rights on the tenants. Though we are not able to go to the extent we wanted to go, to the extent to which the tenants of Malabar and the Congress organization in Malabar wanted us to go, we have been able to do something. Sir, from my place in this House, kindly permit me to make an appeal to my leaders in Malabar who are not absolutely satisfied with this Bill, that they must wait for a better time to amend the Bill further. I hope, Sir, they will create a good atmosphere in the district for working this Bill and await the results. With this appeal, Mr. Speaker, I support the motion made by the Hon. Minister."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—"Sir, my hon. Colleague Mr. Govinda Menon has made a good election speech, I think. The elections are coming on and I think he is appealing to the people at large 'we have done so much for you, although not to the required extent, but we will do more'. Sir, that is the appeal he has made to the tenants. 'The Bill has not satisfied anybody; it has not satisfied the tenants as much as it ought to; of course it has displeased the landlords from whom very many things have been taken away. Therefore, it is unsatisfactory from all points of view; but we have done our best; so please bear with us'. That is the kind of appeal made by my hon. Friend Mr. Govinda Menon to his electors. Sir, I join with him in this matter; because in all cases where it is a question of taking away something from somebody and giving it to another, you cannot give satisfaction to everybody, but you can take a bit here and a bit there and give it to different people, and then it will be nice of course; otherwise, there will necessarily be heart-burning. Therefore, Sir, I also join hon. Member Mr. Govinda Menon in the appeal made by him to the electors in Malabar who are mostly tenants, and who, I take it, will be satisfied

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with what they get now. At the same time, Sir, what is going to happen in the present case is this : persons who are poor landholders, are likely to be very badly hit, and how are you going to provide for them? They are a class of petty landholders, just like poor Brahmans who just because they are Brahmans are being thrown out and are not wanted; but their case must be considered, because whether you call them big landholders or small landholders, they are badly hit and they also deserve to live. Sir, these are questions to be taken into consideration. I submit that so far as the amendments made by the Council are concerned, they have in some respects, I should think, even widened the Bill as passed by the Assembly and there are also some amendments defining the janmi's rights, etc. But in spite of that, in my view, the amendments made are not very important, and they may well be passed without further discussion."

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p.m.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I want to clear myself on one point and that is on the question of fixity of tenure. There has been persistent agitation that while trying to do some good, the fixity of tenure that is embodied in this amending Bill is not exactly what the tenants of Malabar want. One of the leaders of Malabar, for whom I have got the highest respect, has said that this Bill does not give the tenants the fixity of tenure which is wanted by them. My hon. Friend, Mr. M. P. Govinda Menon, has just told us that the Hon. Minister told him that the present Constitution is against giving fixity of tenure to tenants. I am really wondering how such an opinion could have been given by any one who has gone through the provisions of the Constitution. I am not able to see anything like that in it. I would certainly like to be convinced and I expect the Hon. Minister will explain how the giving of fixity of tenure to tenants is against the Constitution. The regulation of relationship between the landlord and the tenant is entirely the exclusive jurisdiction of the Legislature and the Constitution has vested that right in this Legislature. In our part of the country, almost from 1908 and even from 1888 onwards, fixity of tenure to the tenant has been established. It was only because certain officers and Members of the Board of Revenue did not understand the Permanent Settlement Regulations and attendant regulations that for nearly 60 or 70 years troubles arose, and the original Estates Land Bill was framed and there was another Bill in 1898 and after a long time it became law only in 1908. So, Sir, fixity of tenure has always been the fundamental right of the cultivators of this country. In this Constitution, there is nothing which deprives the cultivating tenants of this country of any of their rights to fixity of tenure. So, it is a proposition which we cannot easily accept and if we accept it, it will lead to further complications and I do not like that the Constitution should be interpreted in such a way as to stultify this Legislature altogether. On the other hand, the criticism was that while the janmi has been asked to walk out, if I may say so, the kanamdars or the kuzhikanamdars have got rights over the tenants and they can evict the cultivating tenant. I submit, it is not the just way of dealing with things. I do not know

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whether my hon. Friends Messrs. Damodaran and Govinda Menon are satisfied with such a position, I want them to make the law in conformity with what is obtaining in the rest of the State so far as this matter is concerned. Here, the tenant has got absolute fixity right in conformity with the long established rights and in absolute conformity with the Articles of the Constitution. Please do not swallow that explanation regarding fixity of tenure as being against the Constitution. I would ask my Friends to prevail upon the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon, who is in a very will-ing mood to receive advice from them, to grant fixity of tenure and earn the eternal goodwill of the entire tenancy of Malabar."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, though the question of fixity of tenure is not before the House at all in the amendments that have been proposed, I am glad you have permitted my hon. Friend Mr. Govinda Menon to refer to it and to clear certain misunderstandings. I am also glad to refer to it. If my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham will not be offended with me, I would say that he has made a little mischievous suggestion. I do not want to use the word ' mischievous ', but his suggestion was that it was not because the Government could not do it, but Government do not want to do it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I did not say so, Sir. I never even had in my mind the idea that the Government were unwilling to do it, but the Government were wrongly advised. That is what I said."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Now, Sir, that the question has been referred to, I would like to point out that fixity of tenure is one basic principle of the amending Bill that we have accepted in this House. It is absolutely one-sided or something like a blind man seeing an elephant, to say that only the kanamdars or the kuzhikanamdars are given fixity of tenure. It is all untrue. The real person who has been given fixity of tenure is the actual cultivator who is in possession of the land. My hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham thinks of the patta holder in other ryotwari areas. For instance, A is the zamindar. B gets the patta and B sublets it to C. C does not get fixity, but only B gets it. That is the position in all ryotwari areas of the State. In no part of the State of Madras is there fixity for the cultivating tenant as you have in Malabar under the old Malabar Tenancy Act. The cultivating tenant has no fixity at all in other areas of this State, but it is only the pattadar that has fixity of tenure. If it is Government land, Government give patta to a person and that person has got fixity but not the tenant under him. That is the position here, but that is not the case in Malabar under the Malabar Tenancy Act of 1929, nor under the amending Bill we have passed here according to which we have not only given fixity to the tenant who has taken the land from the landholder, but even in the case of the person who is the actual cultivator and even though it is under an oral lease, we are giving fixity of tenure. In regard to what is qualified fixity, the question was referred to the High Court and the Privy Council. The Privy Council's decision

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was, apart from the old Malabar Tenancy Act, that in Malabar the janmi is the absolute proprietor of the land, not like the zamindar who is called the rent collector. In Malabar, the Government have no proprietary right in the land, but the janmi is the absolute proprietor of the land and the land is as much his property as any other chattel that may be called his property. That is the proprietary right that the janmi in Malabar has got. Let us see what we have done here in this Bill. If the landlord wants the land for his own purpose of maintenance, he can evict the tenant under the 1929 Act. In that Act there was a provision that if the landlord wants to evict the tenant saying that he wants the land for his *bona fide* purposes of cultivation, then he was given the right to evict the tenant. That was interpreted by the High Court as meaning where the landlord wants it for his maintenance, or he simply says he wants it for his *bona fide* cultivation, then eviction must be ordered. Then there was a rage of evictions of tenants because the landlords said they wanted the land for cultivation. So, in 1945 the Advisers regime passed an amending Act saying that only such landlords who want to evict the tenants for purposes of their own cultivation or for actual *bona fide* maintenance, they may be given power to evict the tenant for such purposes. That has been retained in the Bill, and we have not made any change. We say that the tenant shall not be evicted ordinarily. My hon. Friend Mr. Bhashyam pleaded for poor landlords. It may be that a poor landlord wants to cultivate his own land for his own maintenance. We say that if he *bona fide* wants it for his own purpose of maintenance, he must prove his *bona fide* and also prove that he cannot otherwise maintain himself. So, it is only in such rare cases we have allowed the landlord to evict the tenant. Thus absolute fixity is there, but only with this qualification.

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham brought in the Constiution. In the original Bill we provided that though the landlord is the absolute proprietor of the land under the law, even though he wants the land for *bona fide* purposes of his own maintenance and cultivation, he should not evict the tenant. That was the provision in the original Bill. Then that great leader, whom hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham said he has the greatest admiration for, himself told me, 'no, no, that is not fair, you must make provision so that if a landlord wants the land for his own purpose of maintenance, he should not have to go in for other lands and purchase them, because he may not have money for it and so he must be allowed to evict the tenant'. We agreed; and the 1945 Act passed by the Advisers regime also gives security for the tenant, because, unless the landlord proves the necessity for evicting the tenant for *bona fide* purposes of maintenance, he cannot evict the tenant. We have retained that and nothing more. I say we have been definitely advised not only by the legal advisers of the Government, but by all legal advisers that since the landlord is the absolute proprietor in Malabar, if we simply say that under no circumstance he shall evict the tenant even for his own *bona fide* purposes, it will be contravening Articles 14 and 19 (1) of the Constitution. They also advised that if necessary we may put reasonable

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restrictions. The word used is 'reasonable', so that if there is a doubt as regards reasonable restrictions, we can at least argue the matter. We cannot do anything more than that. This is the advice I have been given. I will be foolish if I should discard the advice of these persons whom I have to consider as experts.

"Again, Sir, hon. Member Mr. Govinda Menon said that I accepted it in pursuance of certain representations. It is true that the President of the North Malabar District Congress Committee made representations. Not only he, but here hon. Member Mr. Damodaran, before the Bill was passed in the Assembly, moved an amendment that kudiyruppu also should be included. I said that we could achieve that object by amending the definition of the word 'tenant' so as to include the kudiyruppu holder also. Hon. Member Mr. Govinda Menon was doubtful whether there was sufficient sanction behind it. There was of course no doubt about the homestead. The President of the North Malabar Congress Committee and various other friends said that one other amendment was necessary and we found that it was reasonable and that is why the Government have come forward with this amendment. That is all I have to say, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the amendments which were made by the Legislative Council in the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1950 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1950), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

The motion was carried.

Clause 5.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The motion is—

'That item (vii) in clause 5 be omitted.'

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to say something about the amendment. Of course, the Upper House has got every right to suggest amendments to whatever we have done. After great deliberation the Government came forward with a Bill, in which the word 'absolute' was omitted from the definition of janmi regarding ownership of land. This Assembly deliberately omitted the word 'absolute' and several reasons were given by the Hon. Minister as to why the word 'absolute' was omitted. I do not know what has happened now to those reasons. Secondly, Sir, what is absolute ownership of land? It is only an all-powerful democracy that can understand it and I cannot understand it. Ownership is ownership just as man is man. A man means a man with two eyes, two legs and with all the limbs a man can have and we do not say a man with two eyes, two hands and all that. So also, ownership means ownership with all its incident. Why was 'absolute' omitted in the first instance? Perhaps there were certain difficulties which faced the Select Committee and this Assembly. I do not think, I was present here when they discussed all these matters. It was agreed because we thought it was all a

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matter between Malabar and Malabar. But the restoration of the word 'absolute' to an owner is really not happy. I cannot understand how a janmi can be treated as an absolute owner. Has he got the right below the surface (interruption) up to the centre of the globe? I think these are all questions which will go to prove that the assumption 'absolute' is wrong. Take for instance, the Privy Council decision which was reported in Calcutta *Srinivasa-chari v. Secretary of State*. There they said that the zamindar was the absolute owner. But, did it confer all the rights on the zamindar? Now if the Hon. Minister thinks that the landlord has sub-soil, soil and aerial rights up to the seventh Heaven, certainly he is wrong.

4 p.m. "True, a janmi has been enjoying certain rights and if he is to be deprived of those rights, it has to be done in a very painless way. But that is not the proposition of the Government; they want to oust owners from their properties in the most unceremonious manner and they did it and after doing such a thing, they wish to bring in the word 'absolute' once more. I see no reason why it should be there. The word itself sounds medieval also. For Heaven's sake, I appeal to the Government not to insert it once more; let not the Assembly be a party to that proposition which defines the janmi as an absolute owner of the land, land including water, minerals, air up to the seventh Heaven and sub-soil water and minerals down to the middle of the earth, which is not, I am sure, within the contemplation of the Government."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to place before you this fact. Section 3 (k) was not included in the original Bill but any way the Select Committee took upon itself the duty of omitting the word 'absolute' in its discretion. It does not appear how that was done but it came up before the House in that form and the House accepted the amendment made by the Select Committee. But now the Council wants to retain the word 'absolute' when this House came to the conclusion that that word should be omitted. When the Council says that it ought to be retained, is it not a case, Sir, of difference of opinion between the two Houses."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is why it is now brought before the House."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" I am at a loss to understand what was the reason for the Council to insist upon the insertion of the word 'absolute' when this House had omitted it. The Select Committee might have thought: Now that many of the rights of the janmi have been taken away, what is the purpose of retaining the word 'absolute' and they said it would be enough if it were merely 'owner of the property.' The janmi cannot evict his tenants and he cannot take lands for his own use except under very exceptional circumstances. I am not able to understand why the Council insists upon its insertion and I hope the Hon. Minister for Law will be able to explain the reasons to the House."

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me assure the hon. Member at the outset that the omission of the word 'absolute' does not make any difference. The question that was engaging the attention of Members at the time was whether land revenue could be collected without legislation and whether separate legislation would be necessary. So far as Malabar is concerned, we can avoid that if we make some small amendment towards the end. But some Members including hon. Member Mr. Govinda Menon said: We do not want a thing to be done by the backdoor, namely, of putting landlords in Malabar in a worse position than what they were regarding collection of land revenue by means of an amendment to the Tenancy Act. They said it is wrong. One of the Members insisted that the word 'absolute' should be removed and the question was discussed and votes were taken and by one vote, it was decided to omit the word. But the omission does not affect the position in any way. Incidentally, also, Sir, I may tell the House that this was a thing on which there was lot of sentiment and the representative of the landlord interests an hon. Member of this House gave notice of an amendment and I even said that if it was moved I was prepared to accept it but unfortunately he was not in his place when he was called. Therefore, Sir, if what the Government want they are able to get without offending anybody's sentiment, I thought it better to accept the thing. It is a position which has been accepted by established decisions of courts and its inclusion does not affect any of the amendments that have been proposed or the scheme of the legislation. I thought it is better to accommodate sentiment where I lose nothing."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The amendment is—
'That item (vii) in clause 5 be omitted.'"

The amendment was carried.

Clause 11.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The amendment is—

'That in new section 8, in sub-section (1), the following be added at the end :—

"or where the lands have not been assessed, three times the annual assessment payable in respect of similar lands of the same extent in the neighbourhood."

'That in new section 8, in sub-section (3), the brackets and letter "(a)" at the commencement and the whole of clause (b) be omitted.

'That in new section 8, the following be added as sub-section (4) :—

"(4) If any dispute arises as to the amount of fair rent payable under the foregoing provisions in respect of any dry land either the landlord or the tenant may apply to the Rent Settlement

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Authority for the determination of such amount, and on such application being made, the amount shall be determined by the Rent Settlement Authority in such manner as may be prescribed."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are large extents of unassessed lands in Malabar and supposing these are given on lease, there is no provision as to what is to be the rent and we have said that it is to be three times the assessment payable in respect of similar lands. It is an omission which we are now correcting by means of this provision."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 15.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The amendment is—

'That in new section 10, for the whole of the Explanation ending with the words "of the Improvements Act", the following be substituted :—

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of the foregoing proviso, the janmi's rights in the holding shall be valued—

(i) in the case of a kanam existing on the date of the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, at twenty times the excess of (a) the annual fair rent of the holding as payable on that date under that Act over (b) the annual assessment then payable thereon;

(ii) in the case of a kanam created after such commencement and before the date of the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, at twenty times the excess of (a) the annual fair rent of the holding as payable under the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, on the date of the kanam over (b) the annual assessment then payable thereon;

(iii) in the case of a kanam created on or after the date of the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, if and to the extent the kanam relates to wet land, at thirty times the excess of (a) the annual fair rent of the holding as payable on the date of the kanam under the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, as amended by the Amendment Act aforesaid, over (b) the annual assessment then payable thereon, and if and to the extent the kanam relates to garden or dry land, at twenty-five times such excess."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is only a redraft of the original explanation in order to clear some doubts. Fair rent has been reduced and in calculating the landlord's right in the property, twenty times the fair rent will be there and to avoid the case of a tenure which has been a kanam being converted into a mortgage the position has been explained; some doubts have to be cleared and we have done it by means of this."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, you would have seen the decision of the Bihar High Court regarding the Zamindari

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Abolition Act of that State. That Act classified zamindars according to their income and for purposes of compensation, the number by which the income was to be multiplied has not been uniform but varied from slab to slab. The court held that all zamindars must be treated alike . . . "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" There is no dispute about that."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" In deciding whether the transaction is a mortgage or it is a kanam, the various transactions should not be treated differently and it is doubtful if we can do so in view of the decision of the Bihar High Court. I would urge upon the Government to consider whether it is correct. We have agreed to this in principle because we have passed the Zamindari Abolition Act but the question is whether it is legal and constitutional at present in view of the decision of the Bihar High Court and I would like the Hon. Minister to consider it."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is absolutely no slab system or difference in the calculation; it is absolutely the same thing for all. Certain rights have been given to the tenants and what is the kanam has to be defined."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 20.

Item (vi).

MR. SPEAKER :—" The amendment is—

'That in item (vi), after the second proviso, the following proviso be added :—

"Provided also that no suit for eviction on the ground specified in clause (5) or clause (6) shall be instituted except—

(a) in cases where the period of the lease has expired before the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, within one year from the date of such commencement and in every twelfth year thereafter, and

(b) in other cases within one year from the expiry of the period of the lease and in every twelfth year thereafter."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need not devote much time to this, because my hon. Friend Mr. Govinda Menon has explained the necessity for it. We say that within one year after the passing of this Act or after the lease period he must use his election to evict. If he does not do so, he cannot be disturbed for another 12 years."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, is he to be put to test every twelfth year to see whether there is fixity of tenure? "

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" If this is not done, it will be put to test every month and even every day, Sir."

The amendment was put and carried.

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Clause 36.

New Section 44-A.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The amendment is—

'That between the words "a cultivating tenant" and the words "shall be entitled to continue on the holding as such", insert the words "or the holder of a kudiyruppu", and

(ii) after the words "applicable to a cultivating tenant", add the words "or the holder of a kudiyruppu, as the case may be".

* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, section 44-A is a new section and did not fall within the scope of the original Bill and therefore, I am submitting Sir, that we ought not to take it into consideration. It was not mentioned in the original Bill and it was only added by us and passed by us; it may be by the Select Committee or the Assembly; that does not matter. My point is that it does not fall within the scope of the original Bill and therefore, we ought not to take it into consideration; it is a new thing quite outside the scope of the Bill and it now comes before us."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But the difficulty is that I cannot go back on the verdict of the House."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 42.

4-15
P.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The amendment is—

'In new section 52-A (1), for the whole of the Explanation ending with the words "of the Improvements Act", substitute the following:—

"Explanation.—For the purposes of the foregoing proviso, the janmi's rights in the holding shall be valued—

(i) in the case of a transaction subsisting on the date of the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, at twenty times the excess of (a) the annual fair rent of the holding as payable on that date under that Act over (b) the annual assessment then payable thereon;

(ii) in the case of a transaction entered into after such commencement and before the date of the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, at twenty times the excess of (a) the annual fair rent of the holding as payable under the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, on the date of the transaction over (b) the annual assessment then payable thereon;

(iii) in the case of a transaction entered into on or after the date of the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, if and to the extent the transaction relates to wet land, at thirty times the excess of (a) the annual fair rent of the holding as payable on the date of the transaction under the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, as amended by the Amendment Act aforesaid

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over (b) the annual assessment then payable thereon, and if and to the extent the transaction relates to garden or dry land, at twenty-five times such excess."

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The amendment is—

'In new section 52-A (2), add the following words at the end of the first sentence:—

"of the Subordinate Judge's Court having jurisdiction over the area in which the holding is situate."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was carried off unconsciously the other day by my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham's argument to omit the words 'of the Subordinate Judge's Court having jurisdiction' over the area in which the holding is situate. Sir, only after passing over that amendment, I found out that it would be absurd to allow the clause without these words. Further, Sir, we have accepted these words in another place in this legislation. So, I request the proposed amendment, that is,

'In new section 52-A (2), add the following words at the end of the first sentence:—

"of the Subordinate Judge's Court having jurisdiction over the area in which the holding is situate." be accepted."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I am really surprised to hear how the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon could have accepted a wrong thing (Laughter) from me, because I could not have moved a wrong thing. (Laughter.) If I remember right, there was some redundancy in the wording of the clause as it stood. So the Hon. Sri Madhava Menon was good enough to agree with me when he accepted my contention; but afterwards, I see, he has been taken away from my view by somebody else. (Laughter.) Sir, the clause now proposed to be amended runs thus—

'(2) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Rent Settlement Authority under sub-section (1) may appeal against the decision within such time as may be prescribed, to the Subordinate Judge or the Principal Subordinate Judge, as the case may be. He shall hear the appeal as a *persona designata* and his decision shall be final.'

Now what it is proposed to add is the following words at the end of the first sentence:—

'of the Subordinate Judge's Court having jurisdiction over the area in which the holding is situate.'

It makes no meaning. Sir, I do not remember what exactly took place at the time when this clause came up for discussion previously in this House. So far as I could remember now, I said that an appeal should lie to the Subordinate Court. Probably some clerical mistake was there. It is wrong to say now, having accepted my suggestion then, that I misled the Hon. Minister." (Laughter.)

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" No, I have gone through the previous proceedings and I see I was misled." (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, now there is terrible confusion. (Laughter.) The first sentence of the sub-clause (2) will read thus—

... to the Subordinate Judge, or the Principal Subordinate Judge, as the case may be of the Subordinate Judge's Court having jurisdiction over the area in which the holding is situate."

I ask why this redundancy. And then, Sir, what does the next sentence say? It says—

'He shall hear the appeal as a *persona designata* and his decision shall be final.'

Now, this is contradictory with what precedes it. Sir, the point is, the appeal must lie to the court and not to judge as a *persona designata*. I am sorry I did not see it before. So I suggest the last sentence must go, if the clause is to carry any sense."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" That is not the motion now before the House. It is a different amendment that is now before the House."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Sir, the difficulty in accepting this amendment is this: originally we are told that the appeal would lie to the Subordinate Judge or the Principal Subordinate Judge; and then, in the second sentence, it is said, he shall hear the appeal as a *persona designata*."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Originally I moved an amendment to add the words 'of the Subordinate Judge's Court having jurisdiction over the area in which the holding is situate' at the end of the first sentence of this sub-clause (2). Then hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham opposed it and so I withdrew my amendment."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" No, there must have been some other amendment and not this." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" No, this is that amendment, and I withdrew my amendment, because I was rather taken away by his argument, which sometimes is very appealing (laughter) to me."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Now, Sir, the judge who should hear the appeal is the Subordinate Judge or the Principal Subordinate Judge. But my hon. Friend, Mr. Viswanatham's argument is that the appeal should lie not to the judge but to the court." (Laughter.)

SRI R. SUBBA IYER :—" Sir, the wording of the clause, if the amendment is carried out, does not read well. There is also an inconsistency in it. For in the beginning, Government say, the

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appeal may lie to the Subordinate Judge or the Principal Subordinate Judge, and then, in the next sentence, they say, the appeal should lie to the *persona designata*. The two are inconsistent."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I do not think hon. Member Mr. Subba Iyer is right. If the Government amendment is accepted, the clause would read thus—

'Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Rent Settlement Authority under sub-section (1) may appeal against the decision within such time as may be prescribed, to the Subordinate Judge's or the Principal Subordinate Judge as the case may be of the Subordinate Judge's Court having jurisdiction over the area in which the holding is situate. He shall hear the appeal as a *persona designata* and his decision thereon shall be final.'

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'In new section 52-A (2), add the following words at the end of the first sentence :—

"of the Subordinate Judge's Court having jurisdiction over the area in which the holding is situate."'

The amendment was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now take up the next amendment. The question is—

'To new section 52-B (1), add the following proviso :—

"Provided that no such order shall be passed without giving the landlord a reasonable opportunity either to cultivate such land himself or to lease it out for agricultural purposes."'

The amendment was carried.

Clause 46.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That in line 3 of the proviso to sub-clause (iii) (b), after the word "rent", insert the words "or otherwise in respect of the tenancy".'

The amendment was carried.

The Hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon rose.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is no third reading to this Bill now."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Sir, I would like to say in the present instance a few words before this Bill is passed."

MR. SPEAKER :—" How can the hon. Member speak? It is out of order to speak now."

* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" It is not a question of 'how', Sir. If you really sit quiet I will speak." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Under the rules I should not allow the hon. Member to speak."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I submit, Sir, that all the procedure for the consideration of a Bill be followed now?"

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ The rule is clear on this point. Rule 104 of the Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Assembly says—

‘ (1) If a motion that the amendments or recommendations be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments or recommendations to the Assembly in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.’

Then, the next rule, Rule 105, says—

‘ If the Assembly agrees to the amendments made by the Council, a message intimating its agreement shall be sent to that House.’

So, there is no third reading. So I shall now take up the next item in the agenda.”

(2) THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO
RYOTWARI) SECOND AMENDMENT BILL, 1950 (L.A. BILL
NO. 32 OF 1950)—cont.

Clause 6.

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That in the proposed section 58-A—

(i) In sub-section (2) between the words, “ landholder ” and “ order ” in line 12, the words “ or his creditor ” be inserted.’

Sir, my amendment is a simple one. This clause refers to the people who could apply to the court to set aside the sale which has taken place on or after the 19th April 1949. It is stated here, that if the landholder puts in a petition to set aside the sale and the court is satisfied that there is a case made out to set aside the sale, then, the court should issue notice to the other concerned people, that is, the decree-holder, the auction-purchaser and other persons interested in such sale or foreclosure. Now, Sir, supposing the judgment-debtor and the decree-holder collude, what is to happen to the other unsecured creditors? So, to prevent that, I have suggested my amendment, which is a simple one and I request Government to accept it.”

JANAB SAVOI SHAH ALAM KHAN :—“ I beg to second the amendment.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, I would like to point out to the hon. Member that this amendment is unnecessary. Because, if he refers to the sub-clause (5) under clause 6, he will see, what he wants is provided there. That sub-clause says :

‘ All alienations of immovable property made by the principal or other land holder of an estate on or after the 19th April 1949 and before the notified date shall be invalid as against every creditor whose sale in execution or foreclosure decree has been set aside under sub-section (2) or who became entitled to rateable distribution of the proceeds of such sale under section 73 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.’

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So, this clause gives an equal opportunity to the creditors to see that all voluntary sales made by the landholder are set aside, so that if a particular creditor takes advantage of a certain decree having been passed, here is another clause which entitles the other creditors to have all the sales made by the landholder set aside. So there is no undue advantage gained by a creditor or landholder. Sir, this was a matter which was gone into in detail in the Select Committee, and after a lot of deliberation this clause was drafted. Besides, there is, under sub-clause (2), the proviso, which says—

‘ Provided that no such order shall be made without notice to the decree-holder, the auction-purchaser and other persons interested in such sale or foreclosure and without affording them an opportunity to be heard in the matter.’

So, Sir, there is ample provision to set aside the sale of the landholder, and therefore there is no need for the amendment of the hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Chettiyar.”

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ Sir, on a matter of personal explanation, I want to know, where does the unsecured creditor come in the picture. He must also get his money. If one creditor and the landholder collude together to deceive all the other creditors, what provision is there to prevent such a thing taking place? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is making a speech.”

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ No, Sir, I am only showing that sub-clause (5) of clause 6 does provide only for the alienation of private sale. It does not refer to court sale.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ May I tell my hon. Friend that this clause was put in to prevent sale by landholders. With regard to the unsecured creditors they have got the right to proceed against the money deposited in court by the judgment-debtor or against the interim compensation money deposited in court. There are already provisions in the existing Act to protect the interests of all creditors. The right to claim a rateable distribution on the assets of the landholder is already there in the Civil Procedure Code, section 73. So, it will be going beyond the purpose of this amending Bill if we are to incorporate this amendment. Earlier I have said that there is sufficient provision to protect the interests of all creditors, and so there is no need to accept the amendment.”

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ After the assurance given by the Hon. Minister that the interests of all creditors are protected by sub-section (1) of new section 58-A inserted by clause 5 of the Bill, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment.” 4.30 p.m.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

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

That in new sub-section (2) of new section 58-A, after the existing proviso, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that the court shall not order any such sale to be set aside, unless the court is satisfied that the sale price was unduly low."

"It was urged by the Members of the Select Committee, particularly my hon. Friend Sri T. Viswanatham, that the sale should be set aside only when the sale price was unduly low. The Government accept that view. Hence I have moved the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar will move his amendment to the Government amendment. Then, both the amendments will be before the House."

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I move—

That in the further proviso to sub-section (2) of new section 58-A proposed by Government—

(1) for the words "was unduly low" substitute the words "is lower than the probable compensation under Act XXVI of 1948".

(2) add the following at the end: "and the payment and receipt of the interim payment to the landholder shall not be affected during the interregnum".

"The Government amendment is very regrettable. The most salient feature of the original proposal is being scuttled by this amendment. According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, the Government have introduced the provision to afford protection to the landholders. The application of the Civil Procedure Code will be enough to set aside sales if the sale price is unduly low. Act XXVI of 1948 was a new Act. In the course of working the Act, the Government found that the estates of certain landholders which had not been taken over by the Government had been brought to sale in execution by their creditors. The object of the creditors was to deprive the landholders of the compensation payable in respect of their estates and their other properties and thereby nullify the intention of the Government. There was no hurry for the creditors to bring the estates for sale, because the compensation to the landholders and the money due to the creditor were assured. It is wrong for the Government to have afforded to the creditor the facility of sale. Whether the sale price of an estate is unduly low or not may be argued before courts. What is the basis for the court to decide whether a sale price is unduly low? Is it the compensation amount or the market price? The market price may be nil. After the survey and settlement operations are conducted and the estate is settled on a ryotwari basis, the price of the estate will appreciate. If the property has lost its value to-day, it is because of an act of the Government and not due to the fault of the

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before a court, the payment of interim compensation and all proceedings under Act XXVI of 1948 will be delayed. It would have been better if the clause relating to the setting aside of sale had not been there in the Bill. But the clause was there and the Select Committee also approved it. It is not wise to add this proviso giving discretion to the court to assess whether the sale price is unduly low or not. Any price may be high or low in the view of the court. The sum due to the creditor is assured, as the Government deposits with the Tribunals Rs. 12½ crores for payment of advance compensation to the landholders. When the Government have passed an Act, notified all the estates and are taking steps to survey and settle them on a ryotwari basis, where is the hurry for the creditors to bring the estates for sale in court auction?

"I have got one or two cases in which the property was actually brought to sale, but they were stopped in all fairness to the landlords. I think the Government were quite right at the very outset in having put in this section. Now to come and say that the fair price should be left to the court to decide, would mean prolonging the proceedings and litigation. If we leave discretion to the courts, it will only mean more time. Much time will be wasted, and the object of the Government will not be fulfilled. The difficulties involved far outweigh the consideration shown to the zamindars." 4-45 p.m.

JANAB M. S. ATAULLAH:—"I second the amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion is—

In sub-section (2) of new section 58-A, after the existing proviso, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that the court shall not order any such sale to be set aside, unless the court is satisfied that the sale price was unduly low."

In the further proviso to sub-section (2) of new section 58-A proposed by Government—

(1) for the words "was unduly low" substitute the words "is lower than the probable compensation under Act XXVI of 1948";

(2) add the following at the end: "and the payment and receipt of the interim payment to the landholder shall not be affected during the interregnum".

"Both the amendments of the Government and the hon. Member Mr. Natesa Chettiyar are before the House for discussion."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, my point is quite clear to everybody, that is, I am always opposed to the zamindar. This is a provision to help some of the small zamindars who are involved in debts. Many of the zamindar families are about to be ruined. In a way the Government are helping them. What I say is that the Government are

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taking away by one hand what they are giving by the other. If a decree-holder has sold the property of a zamindar and himself has taken it at a low price, the landlord can apply to the court within ninety days of the commencement of this Act and pray for the cancellation of the sale. We are not by this Bill actually helping the zamindar. The zamindar will not be in a position to meet the expenses of going to court and bringing the property for re-sale, etc. Yesterday, the hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham was talking about petty inamdars. It is good that he pleaded their cause. I am also pleading the cause of the petty zamindars. There are several zamindars and landlords in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts who are already in great debts. They are not able to pay their creditors. Many creditors have filed suits against the zamindars, before their estates were taken over, and have brought their estates for sale. Now, the Government say 'Provided further that the court shall not order any such sale to be set aside, unless the court is satisfied that the sale price is unduly low'. The position is very vague. I want to know what is meant by the terms 'unduly low'. Suppose, a decree-holder, for recovering Rs. 10,000 from the landholder, has taken the landlord's estate in auction for Rs. 5,000. The property may be worth Rs. 1,00,000. But the decree-holder will still have the decree for the balance of Rs. 5,000. How is the term 'unduly low' to be understood? This will only create confusion. Lawyers will argue both ways. One lawyer will say that a particular amount is unduly low and another will say that it is not so. Courts are already charging the Legislature that they are not properly making laws. I want to point out to the Government and the Hon. Minister that they are unnecessarily giving room for courts and lawyers to criticise this Bill. They will say that no definition of the term 'unduly low' has been given. Therefore, Sir, I request Government to withdraw their amendment, and leave the Bill as it is, i.e., as it emerged from the Select Committee."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Natesa Chettiyar was saying 'you are driving people to court'. Even under the existing provision, without the amendment proposed by the Government, to have sales set aside, the landholder must within a prescribed period apply to the court. There is the proviso that no such order shall be made without notice to the decree-holder, the auction-purchaser and other persons interested in such sale or foreclosure and without affording them an opportunity to be heard in the matter. What is the object with which this proviso has been put in? It is to protect a landholder who might have lost his property for a small sum. The representation that was made to the Government was that taking advantage of their present difficulties, some of the creditors have brought the estates for sale, and purchased them themselves for very low sums. It was also represented to us by the estate-holders that they should be given some protection so that they might get proper value for their properties. The Government thought that this was a reasonable request, and that

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they should help the estate-holders. This is the reason for the further proviso. Is it to help the zamindar or is it for the mere pleasure of setting aside a sale, that this proviso is put in? It is to help the landholder. We do not want to harass a creditor unnecessarily. By setting aside a sale, there must be some advantage to somebody. It is not for the mere pleasure of setting aside the sale that this proviso is put in. It is only to help the person whose property has been sold for a very low sum. So, it was rightly pointed out by the hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham, by the hon. Member Mr. Ali Baig, and by other hon. lawyer Members even at that time that some protection should be given to the landholders. I said that I would have the question examined in the Select Committee. Then I got the question examined. The hon. Member Mr. Swaminathan was saying that the expression 'unduly low' was vague, and the court might not interpret it clearly, as 'unduly low' amount had not been defined. Sir, this expression is not new. Lawyer members of this House know that courts are already vested with discretionary powers and they have been exercising their discretion regarding fraud, unduly low amount, misrepresentation, etc. These are all provisions under which certain sales are set aside under the Civil Procedure Code. If one sale is set aside and another sale is brought about simply because of this proviso, though it results in no advantage to the landholder, it will only mean that the cost of litigation will be added on to the amount recoverable from the landholder, and this will be a greater burden on him. Hon. Members who were talking in this manner were not really helping the landholders. I can assure hon. Members that the proviso that I have now proposed will help the landholders just as much as the original provision. It will also see that there is no unnecessary going to the court for the mere pleasure of setting aside sales. Therefore, I suggest to the hon. Member Mr. Natesa Chettiyar to withdraw both his amendments."

* SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, all my trouble in this amendment is that a certain minimum is not fixed with reference to the compensation amount. If courts are given discretion to act, on the basis of this amount, I think it will be alright. But since the Hon. Minister has said that all these things are covered by the previous proviso, I have no alternative but to rely on his assurance. I withdraw the amendments in the best of interests."

The amendments of Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar were withdrawn by leave of the House.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'In sub-section (2) of new section 58-A, after the existing proviso, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that the court shall not order any such sale to be set aside, unless the court is satisfied that the sale price was unduly low." "

The amendment was carried.

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SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA :—" Sir, I move—

'Delete sub-section (5) and the Explanation thereunder.'

Sir, the proposed sub-sections (1) to (4) of section 58-A in clause 6 of the Bill seek to protect the rights of zamindars. The Government think that protection should be given to the zamindar against the creditors taking away his property for low amounts. The proposed sub-section (5) says—

'All alienations of immovable property made by the principal or other landholder of an estate on or after the 19th April 1949 and before the notified date shall be invalid as against every creditor whose sale in execution or foreclosure decree has been set aside under sub-section (2) or who became entitled to rateable distribution of the proceeds of such sale under section 73 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.'

I think this is improper and against all canons of justice. My amendment is to delete this sub-section and the Explanation thereunder. The property must have changed hands by this time. In some cases it will be one year and in some others more than one year, or even more than one and a half years. An honest purchaser might have paid money to the landholder, and in view of that money, a sale deed might have been executed by the landholder in favour of the purchaser. That money would have gone straight for the discharge of genuine debts. I really do not know why such sales should be declared void. The Government in their anxiety to protect the landholder are really doing a great disservice to the public at large. They can help the zamindars, but not at the expense of some other honest men. I therefore request the Hon. Minister to delete the proposed sub-section (5) and the Explanation thereunder."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Amendment moved—

'Delete sub-section (5) and the Explanation thereunder.' "

5 p.m. THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Sir, this clause is intended to give protection to the creditor also since the sale executed with him can be set aside under clause 2. This is mainly for giving protection to the creditor and not to the landholder. When we give protection to the landholder for setting aside a sale which has already been made, we see that only those people who apply for rateable distribution under section 73 have the remedy. We give protection to the creditor so that the landholder may not take undue advantage of the provisions of clause 2 and quietly sell away the other property and leave the poor creditor high and dry. It is quite reasonable and logical that when we give protection to the landholder, we must equally protect the man who has lent the money. The clause has been put in there to see that the balance of advantage between the landholder and the creditor is made equal, and so I cannot accept the amendment."

SRI PYDAH VENKATANARAYANA :—" Sir, there is absolutely no meaning in saying that if the interest of the landholder is to be protected, the interest of every creditor should

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also be protected. Suppose a man holds an estate worth Rs. 50,000 and also immovable property worth about 5 lakhs of rupees and his debt amounts to 4 lakhs of rupees. Simply because his estate is worth Rs. 50,000 but has got other substantial property, is it necessary to give protection against the whole world? At whose cost is the creditor being given protection? That should be considered. A man must have purchased the land, subdivided it, made a lot of improvements and made it his own. Why should that honest purchaser be disturbed for protecting the interests of the creditors? I hope the Hon. the Revenue Minister will see the point even now and agree to the amendment."

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

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'Delete sub-section (5) and the Explanation thereunder.' "

The amendment was lost.

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 Thursday, the 5th April 1951.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to started question No. 1061 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of Legislative Assembly held on 4th April 1951, page 881 supra.]

(a) The following are the members of the Rayalaseema Development Board:—

- (1) Hon'ble Minister in charge of Rayalaseema Development (Chairman).
- (2) Sri B. Ananthachari, M.L.A., Advocate, Hospet, Bellary district.
- (3) Sri T. Subramanyam, President, District Congress Committee, Bellary.
- (4) Sri Kallur Subba Rao, M.L.A., Hindupur, Anantapur district.
- (5) Sri P. Lakshmaiah, Advocate, Anantapur.
- (6) Sri N. Venkata Subbaiah, M.L.A., Nandyal, Kurnool district.
- (7) Sri M. Subba Reddi, Advocate, Nandyal, Kurnool.
- (8) Sri K. B. Narayana Reddi, M.L.A., Proddatur, Cuddapah district.
- (9) Sri P. Parthasarathy, Kodur, Cuddapah district.
- (10) Sri R. Nathamuni Reddi, M.L.A., Chittoor district.
- (11) Sri T. K. T. Veeraraghavachari, retired District Board Engineer, Chittoor district.
- (12) Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao, M.L.O., Madras.
- (13) Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar, Coimbatore.
- (14) Sri Kala Venkata Rao, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee.
- (15) Superintending Engineer, Anantapur Circle, Anantapur.
- (16) Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
- (17) Director of Industries and Commerce.
- (18) Director of Agriculture.
- (19) Development Commissioner (Secretary).

(b) The non-official members have been nominated according to the principles enunciated in G.O. No. 4963, Development, dated 10th October 1949. Their functions and privileges are laid down in G.O. No. 4028, Development, dated 1st August 1949. Copies of these Government Orders have already been laid on the table of the House in reply to Question No. 176 answered on 23rd November 1949.

(c) The Rayalaseema Development Board was constituted on 1st December 1949. The Board has met five times, four times at Madras and once at Hospet.

(d) & (e) A statement showing the proposals considered by the Board, the recommendations made and action taken thereon and how far they are implemented is annexed. Out of 46 recommendations made by the Board, the Government have so far accepted ten proposals and issued final orders.

(f) & (g) No funds have been placed at the disposal of the Board. The question of the creation of a block grant of Rupees one crore for the investigation and execution of smaller works spread over a period of five years is under consideration.

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ANNEXURE.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED BY THE RAYALASEEMA DEVELOPMENT BOARD. RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AND ACTION TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Proposal.	Recommendation of the Board.	Action taken on the recommendation and how far implemented.
(1)	(2)	(3)
FIRST MEETING.		
1 Consideration of the proposals of Sri P. V. Subba Rao for the constitution of Land District and Divisional Development Committees (proposal No. 50, paragraph 56 of Sri P. V. Subba Rao's Report).	The Board recommended the abolition of the Divisional Development Committees and the constitution of the District Committees in their places.	The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1822, dated 6th May 1950, ordered the abolition of the Divisional Development Committees and the constitution of the District Development Committees in their place. The District Development Committees have already been formed in the districts and have started functioning.
2 Consideration of the proposals of the Chief Engineer (Tungabhadra Project) and the Board of Revenue to have purely "wet" irrigation under the project restricting the irrigable area to one lakh of acres instead of about three lakhs of acres of irrigated dry.	The Board recommended that the Tungabhadra Project as it was conceived (dry scheme) should be executed.	The Government accepted the recommendation of the Board and have dropped the proposal to change the project to all wet in G.O. Ms. No. 3105, dated 21st August 1950.
(NOTE.—This subject was considered at the second meeting also.)		
3 Consideration of the proposal of the Chief Engineer (Electricity) to abandon the two thermal stations, recently sanctioned for Kurnool and Cuddapah, in view of the delay in securing materials and installing the machinery before the Hydro-power from Tungabhadra becomes available.	The Board recommended the postponement of the thermal schemes for Kurnool and Cuddapah districts.	The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 605, dated 17th February 1950, have sanctioned the postponement of the Cuddapah and Kurnool Thermal Schemes.
4 To consider the possibility of constructing a permanent masonry anicut across the Swarnamukhi river in Kalahasti limits in Chittoor district.	The Board resolved to request the Government to expedite the sanction of the scheme relating to the construction of a permanent masonry anicut across the Swarnamukhi river in Kalahasti limits.	The anicut scheme consists of three parts. One part of the scheme, viz., improvements to the Chembedu channel at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,200 is pending sanction of the Government. The rest are under investigation by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation.
5 Opening of a canning factory at Kodur (proposal No. 58, paragraph 69 of Sri P. V. Subba Rao's report).	The Board recommended the sanction of the proposals of the Director of Agriculture to open a canning factory at Kodur.	The Government have sanctioned the purchase of a water tank to the laboratory at a cost of Rs. 5,400 and several improvements for the working of the fruit canning factory are still under consideration.

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Proposal.	Recommendation of the Board.	Action taken on the recommendation and how far implemented.
(1)	(2)	(3)
6 (1) Providing adequate college buildings for the Government College at Cuddapah and granting high priority for their construction.	The Board recommended the sanction of the buildings scheme for the Cuddapah College.	The Government in G.O. No. 1460, dated 18th April 1950, have sanctioned rupees eight lakhs for the construction of permanent buildings for the Government College, Cuddapah.
7 To consider the construction of a bridge across Pennar near Chennur in Cuddapah district and (2) a causeway over Cheyyar near Nandalur.	The Board recommended to Government the sanction of the scheme (1) construction of a bridge across the Pennar near Chennur and (2) a causeway over the Cheyyar near Nandalur.	The matter is under consideration.
SECOND MEETING.		
1 To consider the proposal of the Chief Operation Engineer (North) for extension of supply of electricity to Alur and Hattibelagal villages in Bellary district.	The Board recommended the sanction of the scheme "Extension of supply of Electricity to Alur and Hattibelagal villages in Bellary district".	The Government have sanctioned the supply in G.O. No. 1134, dated 23rd March 1950.
2 Opening of a paints factory at Cuddapah.	The Board recommended the sanction of paints and lithopone factories at Cuddapah.	The Government in G.O. No. 1858, dated 6th May 1950, appointed Sri P. Gopal Rao, the Managing Director of the Jyothi Paints and Varnishes Company, for a period of three months to prepare a project report in connection with the starting of the two industries. He has accordingly submitted his report and it is under the consideration of Government.
3 To consider the question of taking over by Government the Proddatur Power and Light Company, Limited, immediately and installing of portable generating sets at once to afford immediate relief.	The Board recommended to Government to expedite the sanction of the scheme to acquire and develop the Proddatur Electric Undertaking and to authorize the advance execution of the scheme in anticipation of the actual acquisition of the scheme.	The Government have approved the proposal of the Chief Engineer, for Electricity to proceed with the foundation work in the licensee's power-house after obtaining his written consent and in anticipation of sanction of the revised estimate by the Government. A notice has been issued on the Proddatur licensee that his undertaking shall vest in the Government on 29th December 1950. The revised estimate for the scheme has since been received and is under consideration.

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Proposal.	Recommendation of the Board.	Action taken on the recommendation and how far implemented.
(1)	(2)	(3)
THIRD MEETING.		
1 Lump sum grant of rupees one crore fifty lakhs by the State Government and an equal amount as contribution by the Government of India for the Economic Development of Rayalaseema to be spread over for a period of five years with ample powers for the Rayalaseema Development Board to use them.	The Board recommended that the Government while giving highest priority to the execution of schemes relating to the Rayalaseema area should, in addition, create a block grant of one crore of rupees for the investigation and execution of smaller works, etc., spread over a period of five years.	This is under consideration.
2. Enhancement of the subsidy of the District Development Committees from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 per year.	The Board recommended the enhancement of the subsidy of the District Development Committees from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 per year.	Do.
3 To consider the proposal of the Special Development Officer, Chittoor, for the sanction of interest-free advance of Rs. 10,000 to the Pannur Leather Manufacturers' Co-operative Society.	The Board recommended to Government the sanction of an ex gratia grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Pannur Leather Workers' Co-operative Society.	Order sanctioning an ex gratia grant of Rs. 2,000 to this Society were issued in G.O. Ms. No. 573, R.W.D., dated 12th December 1950.
4 To consider the scheme sent by the Director of Fisheries on the control of Dracontiasis (guinea worm disease) in the Rayalaseema districts.	The Board recommended to Government the sanction of the scheme proposed by the Director of Fisheries on the control of Dracontiasis.	This is under consideration.
5 Digging of wells at Government cost for irrigation purposes (proposal No. 6, paragraph 19 of Sri P. V. Subba Rao's report).	The Board recommended to Government that digging of wells at Government cost may be taken up in obviously suitable sites for irrigation purposes.	Do.
6 Afforestation of the Pennar and Hagari banks to protect lands from the shifting of sands (paragraph 6 of Sri P. V. Subba Rao's report).	The Board recommended the early completion of the afforestation of the Hagari and Pennar banks to protect land from the shifting of sands.	Do.
7 To take up the execution of the high level canal as soon as the low level canal is completed.	The Board recommended to Government to take up the execution of the high level canal as soon as the low level canal is completed.	Do.
8 Promotion of industrial development by State enterprise in view of the poverty and backwardness of the tract.	The Board recommended to Government that a cement factory at Kurnool should be sponsored by the State in view of lack of private enterprise.	Do.

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Proposal.	Recommendation of the Board.	Action taken on the recommendation and how far implemented.
(1)	(2)	(3)
9 Starting of a co-operative farm of 250 acres in each of the five districts of Rayalaseema.	The Board requested the Rural Welfare Department to consider the proposal regarding the starting of a co-operative farm in each of the five Rayalaseema districts.	This is under consideration
10 Geological survey of Rayalaseema in detail and deputation of five trained and skilled geologists to Rayalaseema to carry on systematic geological survey within a period of two years.	The Board recommended to Government that the staff of the Geological party allotted to the Rayalaseema area should not be diverted elsewhere and that the number in charge of the ground water division should be strengthened further.	The matter is under consideration.
11 Pennar-Kumudavathi Project.	The Board recommended that steps should be taken to reach an agreement with Mysore Government expeditiously and that the work should be executed without delay.	All the three projects have now been sanctioned by the Government.
12 Upper Pennar Project		
13 Bhairavanitippa Project		
14 Gandikota Project	.....	The proposals are under consideration.
15 Sagileru Project		
16 Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.	The Board recommended the immediate sanction of the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme and suggested that before the scheme comes into operation some of the transmission lines provided for under the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme may be constructed in advance for distributing at least a limited amount of power utilizing the Mysore supply for the Ceded districts and supply from the diesel stations.	Orders sanctioning the scheme were issued on 14th November 1950. The advance constitution of some of the transmission lines is under consideration.

FOURTH MEETING.

1 Starting of an Agricultural Research Station at Dharmavaram in Anantapur district.	The Board recommended to Government to take up the scheme for early execution.	This is under consideration.
2 To recommend to Government for extending the stipends to all the trainees and increased wages to workers in the Rayalaseema Polytechnic School, Bellary.	In view of the backwardness of the area the Board resolved to recommend to Government that all the trainees in the Polytechnic, Bellary, may be given stipends uniformly at the existing rates and this may be limited for a period of five years.	Do.

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Proposal.	Recommendation of the Board.	Action taken on the recommendation and how far implemented.
(1)	(2)	(3)
3 Electrification of the selected firkas which are in the vicinity of the existing power lines in the Rayalaseema districts as expeditiously as possible.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the selected firkas which are in the vicinity of the existing power lines in the Rayalaseema districts should be electrified as expeditiously as possible.	This is under consideration.
4 To consider the proposal of the Director of Agriculture for the establishment of a fruit service extension unit for the development of Horticulture in Rayalaseema districts.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government the scheme of the Director of Agriculture for early sanction.	Do.
5 To consider the proposal of the Director of Animal Husbandry for the opening of a poultry farm at Hindupur in Anantapur district.	The Board agreed to recommend to Government the opening of a poultry farm at Hindupur in Anantapur district.	Do.
6 To consider the proposal to resume the construction of the bridge at Kalvapalli in Anantapur district.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the construction of the bridge may be resumed as expeditiously as possible.	Do.
7 Provision to be made by Government for the full cost in regard to the construction of new roads in the districts of Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur and ½ in Kurnool district. (Proposal No. 86, paragraph 107 of Sri P. V. Subba Rao's report.)	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to give full grants to all the District Boards for the formation of new roads and to make these grants unappealable.	Do.
8 Special grant of Rs. 22.4 lakhs to be made for the renovation of roads in Cuddapah district spread over a period of five years. (Proposal No. 87, paragraph 108 of Sri P. V. Subba Rao's report.)	The Board resolved to request the Government to reconsider their orders refusing the grant of Rs. 5 lakhs to Cuddapah District Board.	The Cuddapah District Board has been promised a full grant for its Post-War Road Development works in the current year and if later on it is found that the District Board requires additional funds to complete the improvements scheme, the question of sanctioning grant will be considered next year.
9 To consider the proposal to transfer all the major district roads to Government. (Proposal No. 88, paragraph 109 of Sri P. V. Subba Rao's report.)	The Board resolved to request the Government to take over all major district roads as early as possible.	The matter is under consideration.
10 Grants to be given to the district boards for proper maintenance of famine roads. (Proposal No. 89, paragraph 109 of Sri P. V. Subba Rao's report.)	The Board resolved to recommend to Government that all the famine roads in the project area whether vested in the district boards or not be taken over by the Highways Department and maintained.	Do.

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<i>Proposal.</i>	<i>Recommendation of the Board.</i>	<i>Action taken on the recommendation and how far implemented.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Planting of coconut palms on the sides of roads in wet land areas.	(ii) The roads in the non-project area be examined by the Highways Department and the important among them be taken over and maintained by Highways Department.	The matter is under consideration.
2 To consider the necessity of continuing the Director of Agriculture as a member of the Rayalaseema Development Board.	The Board accepted the proposal of the Director of Agriculture that 50 per cent of the cost of seedlings may be borne by Government for encouraging the growth of coconut trees on wet lands.	Orders were issued that the Director of Agriculture should continue as a member of the Rayalaseema Development Board.

FIFTH MEETING.

<i>Serial number and proposal.</i>	<i>Recommendation of the Board.</i>	<i>Action taken on the recommendation.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
To consider the report prepared by Sri P. Gopal Rao for the starting of Paints and Lithopone factories in Rayalaseema districts.	The Board resolved to strongly recommend to Government the starting of a Paints factory at Timmanacherla in Anantapur district and Lithopone factory at Vempalli in Cuddapah district as State concerns as recommended by the Director of Industries and Commerce.	
3 Consideration of the proposal of Sri P. V. Subba Rao for the opening of four new railway lines in the Rayalaseema districts—		
(a) Extension of the Hospet to Kottur line to Harihar via Harpanahalli.	The Board resolved to recommend the proposal to Government.	Reports have been submitted to Government in respect of items 1 to 7 and the report in respect of item 8 is being submitted separately.
(b) Extension of the Bellary-Rayadurg line to Dharmavaram, via Kalyandurg.	Do.	
(c) Construction of a line from Cuddapah to Nandyal connecting Proddatur, Jammalamadugu, Chagalamarri, Sirvel, Koilkuntla and Banganapalle.	The Board resolved to recommend the construction of a line from Yerragudipad to Nandyal, instead of the line suggested in Sri P. V. Subba Rao's report.	
(d) Construction of a line connecting Cuddapah with Nellore or Ongole, serving Rayachoti and Rajampet taluks.	The Board resolved to recommend the proposal to Government.	
To consider the proposal of Sri P. V. Subba Rao to enter into a standing agreement with Mysore State for the enforcement of uniform plague regulations.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to take up the matter with the Mysore State and enter into an agreement as early as possible.	

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<i>Serial number and proposal.</i>	<i>Recommendation of the Board.</i>	<i>Action taken on the recommendation.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
4 To consider the proposal of the Director of Agriculture for the development of weed-infested lands in Bellary district for increased production of cotton.	The Board accepted the proposal of the Director of Agriculture and resolved to recommend to Government to address the Indian Central Cotton Committee for implementation.	Reports have been submitted to Government in respect of items 1 to 7 and the report in respect of item 8 is being submitted separately.
5 Opening of an Automobile Engineering section in the Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to open electrical and Automobile Engineering sections in the Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary.	
6 To consider the feasibility of the advance construction of the following transmission lines for the supply of electricity— (1) Anantapur to Gooty. (2) Anantapur to Dharmavaram. (3) Adoni to Yemmiganur. (4) Cuddapah to Kodur, via Rajampet. (5) Kottur to Harpanahalli.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to take up the lines for advance construction for the supply of electricity as early as possible.	
7 Allotment of a larger quota of oil-engines to Rayalaseema districts in view of the backwardness of the area.	In view of the acute drought conditions prevailing in the area, the Board resolved to recommend to Government to allot a larger quota of oil-engines to Rayalaseema districts and to address the Government of India for the immediate sanction of import licences on a liberal scale to import the oil-engines from abroad.	
8 Industrialization of Rayalaseema.	Recorded. The Board resolved to recommend to Government that State loan to an extent of Rs. 10 lakhs may be granted to the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Society on easy terms to enable it to take shares in the new textile mill to be installed at Guntakal.	

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1062 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 4th April 1951, page 883 supra.]

Statement showing the Linotype machines in the Government Press and their cost.

Description.		Machine number.	Year of purchase.	Original cost.			Book value as on 1st April 1950.		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)		
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Model No.	4	10140	1931	12,625	10 0	3,715	0 0	
2	"	4	10138	1931	12,625	10 0	3,715	1 0	
3	"	6	10488	1933	21,293	2 0	6,667	3 0	
4	"	4	8655	1924	18,192	0 0	2,873	2 0	
5	"	4	8656	1924	18,192	0 0	2,923	13 0	
6	"	4	8654	1924	18,192	0 0	2,923	13 0	
7	"	4	8975	1925	15,023	8 0	2,663	7 0	
8	"	4	8980	1925	15,023	8 0	2,661	5 0	
9	"	4	9070	1925	15,023	8 0	2,618	1 0	
10	"	4	9080	1925	15,023	8 0	2,640	4 0	
11	"	4	8985	1925	15,023	8 0	2,663	5 0	
12	"	4	8970	1925	15,023	8 0	2,640	4 0	
13	"	4	9315	1926	14,392	2 0	2,720	15 0	
14	"	4	9295	1926	14,392	2 0	2,720	15 0	
15	"	4	9285	1926	14,392	2 0	2,720	15 0	
16	"	4	9277	1926	14,392	2 0	2,720	15 0	
17	"	4	9276	1926	14,392	2 0	2,720	15 0	
18	"	4	9305	1926	14,392	2 0	2,720	15 0	
19	"	4	10052	1929	13,690	7 0	3,413	15 0	
20	"	4	10053	1929	13,690	7 0	3,413	15 0	
21	"	4	10054	1929	13,690	7 0	3,413	15 0	
22	"	4	10055	1929	13,690	7 0	3,413	15 0	
23	"	4	10106	1929	13,690	7 0	3,413	14 0	
24	"	4	10107	1929	13,690	7 0	3,413	14 0	
25	"	50 S.M.	11088	1936	24,192	8 0	10,512	15 0	
26	"	48	11181	1939	11,336	11 0	6,328	2 0	
27	"	48	12090	1948	33,081	2 0	30,435	2 0	
28	"	48	12091	1948	33,081	1 0	30,435	1 0	
29	"	48	12092	1949	33,079	0 0	33,079	0 0	
30	"	48	12093	1949	33,080	0 0	33,080	0 0	
31	"	48	12094	1949	33,079	3 0	33,079	3 0	

4th April 1951]

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1064 asked by Sri A. Vedaratnam Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 4th April 1951, page 887 supra.]

APPENDIX III.

Belt Areas declared for purposes of food transport.

Transport prohibited.		Foodgrains whose transport is prohibited except under a permit.		Quantities exempted from the order.	
From	To	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(List of villages in the Tanjore district).					
any place beyond a belt of six miles from the sea in the Shiyali, Mayuram, Nannilam, Nagapattinam, Tiruturaiappundi, Pattukottai and Arantangi taluks in the Tanjore district.					
The villages specified below are—					
Shiyali taluk.—Alakudi, Mahendrapally, Kattur, Pudupattanam, Kodiam-palayam, Puliyanthurai, Palayapalayam, Thandavakulam, Vettangudi, Tirumullavasal, Rednallur, Edamandal, Tirunagar, Nappathur, Thenampattanam, Perunthottam, Agaperunthottam, Thiruvengadu, Mangamadam, Manigramam, Keelayur, Melayur, Venagiri and Varisepattu Vadagai.					
Mayuram taluk.—Manakodu, Thirukadayur, Udayavarkoilpathu, Nannakudi, Inam Kidangal, Inam Ramachandrakoil Puthu, Talayudayavankoilpathy, Melaperumpallam, Kilaperumalpallam, Marudampallam, Akkur Pandaravadi, Kalamannallur, Pilla perumanallur, Kaliappanallur, Manikkapangu, Sathangudi, Erakkakanacherry, Tille-yadi, Tiruvidakali, Neduvassal, Iluppur, Uthirangudi, Isalur, Eduthu-katti, Thirusalechery, Inam Athipakkam, Katucherri, Porayar and Inam Chandrapadi.					
Nannilam taluk.—Agerakondagai, Pannangudi, Uthamacholapuram, Narimanan, Goppurajapuram and Kothamangalam.					

Rice, paddy, millets, maize, wheat or any product thereof.

Not exceeding 12 Ma-dras mea-sures.

[4th April 1951]

Foodgrains whose transport is prohibited except under a permit. (3)

Quantities exempted from the order. (4)

Transport prohibited. To (2)

From (1)

Nagapattinam taluk.—Vettaikaranirupu, Tirupundi West, Cholavidaipuram, Prathamaramapuram, Tirupundi East, Valanganni, Thekuppoyyur, Negapattinam, Nagore, Aivanallur, Andanapettai, Karuvellegifadai, Pelayur, Pappakoil, Poravacheri, Senegamangalam, Vadakkupoyyur, Vedakkudi, Vengidangal, Vedegiri, Kohur, Okkur, T emangalam, Tirukkamankudi, Abaranaderi, Ponveli, Pudueleri, Orathur, Araraorathur, Alangudi, Vadavur, Mahadanam, Vadugacheri, Sembiamahadevi, Agalangan, Kurichi Chinuathambur, Thennilapadi, Ottahattai, Palakuruchi, Telayanalai, Karunganni, Madapuram, Meenamanallur, Kilayaur, Venmanacheri, Karapidagi South, Karapidagi North, Kilapidagi and Vilandamavadi.

Tirukuraisippundi taluk.—Prinjimulai, Tiruvalem, Talayanar Agraharam, Talanayar I Sethi, Talanayar II Sethi, Koilpathur, Naluv. dappathi, Vellapallam, Talanayar III Sethi, Kalimodu, Noghodayan, Thamaraipulam, Talanayar IV Sethi, Pushpavanam, Kathuripulam, Sembodai, Thettakudi North, Thettakudi South, Ayakaram alam III Sethi, Adanur, Kodiakarai, Panchandikulam, Thonidakkadu, Kuruppambalam, Vedaranyam, Kadanavayal, Pennai, Thunadar, Thillaivilagam, Muthupet, Inam Therukadu, Inam Neivilakku, Kuruvapulam, Thopputhurai, Agasthipalle, Kodiakadu, Seruthalakkadu, Voimodu, Jambuva-nadai, Thuraikkadu, Vedarayapatnam, Mangal, Veeranvayal, Periakuthagai and Kaluvankadu.

Patukkottai taluk.—Pudukkottagam, Thambukottai Melakadu, Thambukottai Vadakadu, Naravakadu, Thambankottai, Adirampatnam, Rajamandam, Kol aikadu, Palanjur, Pudukkottai Ulur, Mahilankottai, Sendakottai, Athivetti, Puralakakottai, Kollukadu, Chinna Avadayarkoil, Andikadu, Ettivayal, Pudi ivayal, Madiam, Pudupatnam, Armanichatram, Viangulam, Rudrachintamani, Sethubavachatram, Marunzeppallam, Veeriyankottai, Kupputhavan, Thiruvathevan, Balankadu, Kurikarambai, Omathanad, Pallikondan, Siramalkudi, Perumagalore North and South, Pattangadu, Solakadu and Thenbagudi.

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Name of village. Vattam to which it is attached.

Arantangi taluk.

The villages specified below :—

Adakalabiravapuram, Kandichangadu, Vallathu- Aminjaki.

mangalam.

Virvilangulam, Koomapallam, Silanthani .. Nirvilhukulam.

Thinneeyegudi, Narsingapuram, Thirunallivayal, Tinnaiyakudi.
Mavalanganandal, Vinaitheertha Gopaleapuram.Brahmanvayal. Kudikadu, Gopalapuram, Brahmanvayal.
Koothanur.

Nilayur Nilayur.

Ollandur, Banavayal, Pillangudi, Inam Athani. Ollandur, Inam Athanai.

Inam Sellappankottai Inam Keeranur.

Inam Edeyethimangalam Inam Sellappankottai.

Pangayathangudi Inam Edeyethimangalam.

Egaperumalpur Inam Vettanur, Zemin
Thedekti.

Melasthanam, Noramelivayal, Kandinivayal

Numbalai, Kattumavadi, Enadhi, Kallakurichi

Vedakku Manamalkadu Melantanam.

Rice, paddy, millets, Not exceeding 12
maize, wheat or any Madras rice
product thereof— sates—cent.
cent.

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From	(1)	Transport prohibited	To	(2)	Foodgrains whose transport is prohibited except under a permit.	(3)	Quantities exempted from the order	(4)
	(1)			(2)				
	(1)			(2)				
	(1)			(2)				
	(1)			(2)				
	(1)			(2)				
	(1)			(2)				
	(1)			(2)				
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	(1)			(2)				
	(1)			(2)				
	(1)			(2)				
	(1)			(2)				
	(1)			(2)				
	(1)			(2)				
	(1)			(2)				
	(1)			(2)				
	(1)			(2)				

(c) Any place beyond a belt of six miles from the border of the Mysore State in the Kadiri, Hindupur, Madakasira, Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Pennugonda taluks of the Anantapur district—cont.

Kalyandrug taluk.—Byravanthippa, Eradakera, Settur, Gollapalli, Palavankapuram, Polenshalli, Gundigonaahalli, Shrotriya Yerrakonda-puram, Chelamahalli, Manadur, hamlet of Santhekondapuram, Goundi-redtipatti, hamlet of Pillalapalli, Yetakal, Adivigollapalli, Bochipalli, Shrotriya Kantarahalli, Karaddipalli, hamlet of Chintalapalli, Malyanor and its hamlets, Bestatapalli and its hamlets, Makodike, hamlet of Byrevu, Apalapalli and its hamlets, Shrotriya Nallapuram, Vepala-parthi, West Kodihalli, Bobbarahalli, Barasampalli, Govindiaheddi, Koppalanaganahalli, hamlet of Byrasamudram, Pobarahalli, hamlet of West Kodihalli, Nagireddipalli, hamlet of Byrasamudram, Sante-koddapuram, Sugunapalli, hamlet of S. Kondapuram, Kondapuram, hamlet of Santekondapuram, Mangapalli, hamlet of Yetakal, Chennampalli, Lingadahalapalli, hamlet of Bochipalli, Ayyaghalahalli, Mulakaledu, and the hamlets, Jambugumpala and its hamlets, Kuyrevu, Basapuram and its hamlets, Gnabonepalli, hamlet of Lakshmanapalli, Enmaladoddi and its hamlets, Marinekulapalli, Guddella, hamlet of Mulakanoor, Kambadur and its hamlets, Chennampalli and its hamlets, Thimma-puram and its hamlets, Shrotriya Rallapalli and Kurukulapalli and its hamlets.

Kadiri taluk.—Thengedukunta, Mohammadabad, Chinganiipalli, Ram-nathapuram, Chekkirevulapalli, Sunnampalli, Amadgur, Edigavampalli, Anakanipalli, Thummala, Lokoipalli, Gadidanvaripalli, Malreddipalli and Kotapalli.

(List of villages in the South Arcot district).

The villages specified below :—

Tindivanam taluk.—Kilpadupatta, Koonimedu, Koluveri, Kalperumbak-kam, Neesal, Abiramabattu, Vilvanatham, Uthiyambatti Royasottai, Katranbakkam, Konipatti, Kottur, Ambakkam, Methura, Royapadu-pakkam, Turugai, Comayapalayam, Kottakuppam, Irumbai, Acharam-bulla, Tiruchitrambalam, Pattanur, Poothurai, Perambai, Kadaveri-kuppam, Otai, Pudukkottam, Vanur, Puthcheppalem, V. Paragai, Kondalakkuppam, Kadaganbattu, engamadu, Tirukkannur, Nemile, Ambelikki, Korakani, Ponnampundi, Pambur, Iveli, Olinchiampattu, Semazalam, Karasanur, Thiruvakkari, Edayapattu, Siruvai, Vidur, Ganapathipattu, Anganikuppam and Athikuppam.

(c) Any place within the limit of any village in the South Arcot district outside the belt area formed by villages specified under column (2).

Rice, paddy, ragi, cholan, channa, arika, korra, vari-galu, oumbu, wheat or their products.

Not exceeding 12 Madras mea-sures.

[4th April 1951]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1065 asked by Sri S. Nagappa at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 4th April 1951, page 890 supra.]

(a), (b) & (c) The Government have considered, in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies all the thirty-two resolutions passed by the 15th Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies and such of the recommendations of the All-India Co-operative Planning Committee and the Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee as were considered by that Conference. Two copies of G.O. No. 570, Development, dated 7th February 1949, containing the orders of the Government on the resolutions of the conference are placed in the Library of the Legislature. A gist of the action taken up to date is annexed.

(d) Out of a total number of 22,784 co-operative societies on 30th June 1950 in this State, 16,062 societies are on unlimited liability basis and 6,722 societies are on limited liability basis.

(e), (f), (g) & (h) The two suggestions of Sri Kala Venkata Rao, together with the connected resolutions passed by the 17th Andhra Provincial Co-operative Conference, are under the consideration of the Government.

ANNEXURE.

Gist of the action taken on the resolutions of the 15th Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

Resolutions 1 and 2.—These resolutions do not call for any action.

2. Resolution 3.—The view expressed in the first part of the resolution is already followed in this State. As regards the second part of the resolution, the Government considered that no action was necessary, until the need to resort to compulsion actually arose in respect of any special form of co-operative activity.

3. Resolutions 4, 5, 8, 9, 28, 29, 30 and 31.—These resolutions have been implemented.

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5. Resolution 7.—As a result of the drive instituted, there were on 30th June 1950, 32 co-operative cattle breeding societies, as against 14 in 1949. The Government have given the cattle breeding societies the following forms of assistance :—

Non-recurring subsidy.

- (i) Fifty per cent of the cost of bulls;
- (ii) Cost of a bicycle for stockman-compounder.

Recurring subsidy.

- (iii) Pay and allowance of stockman-compounder,
- (iv) Contingencies for the working expenses of the society;
- (v) Premium for bulls.

Attempts to start societies for grass growing have not so far met with success. The question is being further examined.

6. Resolution 10.—The setting up of an All-India Marketing Association or the discharge of its functions by the Commodity Corporation contemplated by the Krishnamachari Committee are matters for consideration by the Government of India. The Government have encouraged co-operative marketing societies to put up godowns by providing them with loans and free grants and have appointed necessary staff for their supervision.

7. Resolution 11.—A lump sum grant of Rs. 45,600 was placed at the disposal of the Registrar for disbursement as subsidies to deserving cottage industries for the purchase of equipment and to meet establishment and other charges. The Government have also empowered the Registrar to grant State loans to cottage industries co-operative societies, subject to the limit of the annual budget provision.

8. Resolution 12.—The proposal to start a State Co-operative Wholesale Stores was considered inopportune and was dropped. Till, recently, the Government sanctioned staff for the supervision of stores societies, free of cost. The Government have now ordered the levy of supervision fees at 5 per cent of their net profits on stores societies which earn a profit of Rs. 1,000 and more, subject to a maximum fee of Rs. 3,000 in each case. Separate consumers co-operative societies for distribution of milk were considered necessary in this State. The other recommendations contained in the resolution have been given effect to.

9. Resolution 13.—It is not considered necessary to confer on urban banks the privilege of collecting salaries, provident fund, and pensions of Government employees. The recommendation to permit urban banks with a paid-up capital and reserve of Rs. 50,000 and over and with ten years' standing to invest up to 40 per cent of their surplus funds in such manner as their boards may unanimously desire is intended to meet the needs of Bombay and no action is called for in this State. The other suggestions made in the resolution have already been adopted in this State.

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10. *Resolution 14.*—The formation of a Central Housing Society was not considered feasible. A rural housing scheme has been sanctioned by the Government under which one housing society will be started in each district. Permission has been granted for registering 25 societies. The Government have provided housing societies with loans for the construction of houses and staff for their supervision. They have also supplied them with building materials at controlled rates.

11. *Resolution 15.*—This resolution has to be implemented by the Government of India.

12. *Resolution 16.*—The question of separation of audit from administration was deferred by the Government on financial grounds. The other recommendations made in this resolution have been implemented.

13. *Resolution 17.*—The first part of the resolution regarding the formation of a State Co-operative Advisory Council has already been implemented. It is for the Government of India to take action on the second part of the resolution relating to the setting up of an All-India Council of Co-operation.

14. *Resolution 18.*—The Co-operative Sub-Committee appointed by the Government of India has suggested amendments to Act II of 1912 (India). The Madras Government framed a separate co-operative Societies Act as early as in 1932 and are considering a consolidated Bill to amend it further in the light of the experience gained.

15. *Resolution 19.*—The proposal to establish a College of Co-operation was dropped. Instead, a B. Com. (Hons.) course with co-operation as one of the subjects has been introduced in the Madras University. Preference will be given to B.Com. (Hons.) candidates in the matter of appointment as Deputy Registrars and Co-operative Sub-Registrars. Some of the recommendations contained in this resolution are for consideration by the Government of India.

16. *Resolutions 20, 21 and 25.*—The Government have sanctioned subsidies to the Rayalaseema area to enable primary credit and marketing societies to lend at 5 per cent. They have also sanctioned subsidies to the Central Banks in the area to wipe off their bad and doubtful debts and to start on a clean slate and to enable them to appoint additional supervisors at the rate of one supervisor for every 15 societies.

17. *Resolution 22.*—The Government have sanctioned subsidies to the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank to enable it to lend at 4 per cent to the ultimate borrowers in the Rayalaseema through primary Land Mortgage Banks. A Money Lenders' Bill is under the consideration of Government. The Co-operative Sub-Committee appointed by the Government of India has made its recommendations regarding amendments to section 17 of the Reserve Bank of India Act. This subject is one for consideration of the Government of India.

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18. *Resolutions 23 and 27.*—These relate to Sind and call for no action in this State.

19. *Resolution 24.*—The proposal to organize rural banks was not accepted by the Government.

20. *Resolution 26.*—The Government have decided to continue their guarantee in respect of the debentures of the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank. The total guarantee given by the Government now stands at Rs. 550 lakhs. The Government have also ordered that long-term finance should be provided by Land Mortgage Banks, while short-term credit should be afforded by the ordinary credit societies and that the two types of credit must be kept distinct and separate.

21. *Resolution 32.*—The matter is one for consideration primarily by the Government of India.

[4th April 1951]

APPENDIX V.

Vide answer to starred question No. 1066 asked by Sri P. Venkatasubbiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 4th April 1951, page 891 supra.]

List of schemes sanctioned or under consideration for the economic development of the merged States of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur.

Nature of the scheme or concession.	Name of the state.	Brief description and progress of the scheme.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agriculture.	Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur.	Necessary staff has been sanctioned by Government to carry on intensive propaganda on improved methods of agriculture as is being done in other taluks. Facilities like supply of oil-engines, etc., are provided in the merged areas. Sanction was also accorded for the opening of Agricultural Sub-Depots in Banganapalle and Sandur.	..
Communications.	Do.	..	Details relating to the post-war road development programme in all the three merged states are given in the Appendix.
Electricity.	Pudukkottai ..	The following four licensees are operating in the merged area of Pudukkottai— (1) The Pudukkottai State licensee (Messrs. South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited). (2) The Pudukkottai Electric Supply Corporation, Limited. (3) The Ponnamaravathy Electric Supply Corporation, Limited. (4) Sri Brahmaydyambal Electric Supply Corporation, Limited. Messrs. South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, have taken up the execution of extension to Alangudi, Melathur, Kilathur and Rajamangalam villages in the Pudukkottai territory with the loan of Rs. 3.11 lakhs sanctioned by Government. Erection of posts for H.T. line up to Alangudi from Pudukkottai, planting of L.T. poles in streets in Alangudi, etc., are in progress. No specific extension work has been carried out by the other three licensees. A paper mill under the name of 'Pudukkottai Paper Mills' commenced operation recently in the Brahmaydyambal licensee's area with power supplied by the licensee on a restricted basis.	 No scheme for the extension of Government lines to the Pudukkottai Area has been drawn up.

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Nature of the scheme or concession.	Name of the state.	Brief description and progress of the scheme.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3 Electricity..	Banganapalle..	Extension of supply to Banganapalle involves twenty miles of 11 K.V. line from the sanctioned Nandyal diesel station, viz., Panem. The Nandyal scheme has been taken up for execution and the station is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1951. As soon as the Nandyal station goes into operation, the question of extension of electricity to Banganapalle will be investigated.	..
—cont.	Sandur..	Government have already sanctioned a scheme for improving the supply position in the Sandur Electrical undertaking by replacing the existing old sets by available second-hand sets and for construction of necessary distribution lines. The diesel sets required for replacing the existing old sets at Sandur have been arranged for. The improvements to the diesel station and distribution lines will be taken up shortly.	Sandur .. would receive bulk supply from the Ternagallu Sub-station in about two years. The above station has been provided in the Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Scheme.
4 Irrigation ..	Pudukkottai ..	Two ancient schemes across the Vellar, one across the Pambanar and one across the Agniar River are under consideration. Scheme for extending the Calavayal Channel of the Grand Anicut Canal for irrigating an extent of 2,300 acres in Pudukkottai Division has been sanctioned. Investigation of the irrigation sources regarding the repairs to be carried out and improvements to be done under the Tank Improvement Scheme has been taken up.	The execution of the scheme is in progress. Estimates have been sanctioned in respect of 53 works out of which 3 works have been started and are in progress. The other works will be taken up shortly.
	Banganapalle..	The Government have taken up for execution the schemes relating to the restoration of the Ramathirtham and Jolapuram Tanks sanctioned by the Banganapalle Darbar. The following schemes are also under consideration :— (1) Construction of a reservoir across Jurreru at Giddalore. (2) Construction of a reservoir across Jurreru at Dadanalla Hills. (3) Construction of a tank across Alagu Vagu.	..
5 Transport ..	Sandur ..	No schemes for the present ..	..
	Pudukkottai ..	Buses running solely inside Pudukkottai have been allowed temporarily up to 30th June 1951 the concession to pay tax at reduced rates of Rs. 17 per seated passenger and at Rs. 5-11-0 for standing passenger. This concession was allowed with a view to ensure that during the period of transition, the transport industry in the Area is not hit hard by the higher rates of taxation applicable to mufassal areas.	..

[4th April 1950]

Kind of work.	Provincial highways and Major district roads.				Other district roads.				Village roads.				Total.
	Bangana-palle (2)	Pudukkottai (3)	Sandur (4)	RUPES IN LAKHS.	Bangana-palle (5)	Pudukkottai (6)	Sandur (7)	RUPES IN LAKHS.	Bangana-palle (8)	Pudukkottai (9)	Sandur (10)	RUPES IN LAKHS.	
1 Cement concrete.	0.45	(3/4 M)	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
2 Black top	0.50	(3 M)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
3 Metalling	0.35	(4 M)	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
4 Minor bridges.	0.30	(48 M)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
5 Widening	0.30	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
6 Formation	0.30	0.85	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
7 Major bridges.	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Total	1.15	5.85	0.78	0.36	0.23	0.90	0.67	0.62	0.62	0.80	0.05	7.55	1.50

II

Kind of work.	Provincial highways and Major district roads.				Other district roads.				Village roads.				Total.
	Bangana-palle (14)	Pudukkottai (15)	Sandur (16)	RUPES IN LAKHS.	Bangana-palle (17)	Pudukkottai (18)	Sandur (19)	RUPES IN LAKHS.	Bangana-palle (20)	Pudukkottai (21)	Sandur (22)	RUPES IN LAKHS.	
1 Cement concrete.	0.50	(3/4 M)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
2 Black top	0.50	(4 M)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
3 Metalling	0.50	(4 M)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
4 Minor bridges.	1.19	3.50	0.36	0.36	0.17	6.48	0.43	0.43	0.50	2.79	0.02	0.02	0.70
5 Widening	0.95	2.44	0.10	0.10	0.18	4.98	0.13	0.13	0.47	5.03	0.01	0.01	0.31
6 Formation	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.18	1.03	0.04	0.04	0.47	4.49	0.03	0.03	0.36
7 Major bridges.	1.00	12.80	0.36	0.36	0.30	1.65	1.51	1.51	1.99	18.06	0.11	0.11	2.73
Total	3.84	37.39	1.11	0.36	1.01	20.79	1.51	1.51	1.99	18.06	0.11	0.11	2.73

Approved by G.O. No. 1948, P.W., dated 19th May 1950.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, the 5th April 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:—“There are about 30 questions on the agenda to-day. I hope the House will co-operate with me in finishing them off in an hour.”

Re-introduction of rationing in rural areas.

* 1067 Q.—SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation from rural areas urging the Government to re-introduce rationing in these areas; and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“Yes, and some petitions to the contrary have also been received. The Government consider that it is too early to think of revising the decision taken. The situation is being watched closely.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—“தலைவர் அவர்களே! தமிழில் சொல்லு மாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“சர்க்கார் கிராமங்களில் ரேஷன் ஷாப்புகளை ரத்து செய்து விட்டதன் காரணமாக, மறுபடியும் அவைகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று பெட்டிஷன் வந்திருக்கிறது என்று கேட்டதற்கு இப்போது வந்திருக்கிறது என்பது வாஸ்தவம் தான். ஆனால் அதைப் போலவே அதற்கு விரோதமாகவும் பெட்டிஷன்கள் வந்திருக்கிறது. இவைகளைக் கவனிப்பதற்குச் சர்க்காருக்கு இப்போது அவகாசம் இல்லை. சர்க்கார் அதை பின்பு கவனிப்பார்கள்.”

SRI M. KANNIYAPPAN:—“தலைவர் அவர்களே! இப்போது கிராமத்திராண்டுகளில் ரேஷன் ஷாப்புகளை எடுத்து விட்டதன் காரணமாக ஜனங்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவ்வாறு ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படும் இடங்களில் ஏன் ரேஷன் கடைகளை மறுபடியும் வைக்கக் கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“எங்கெங்கே தேவையாக இருக்கிறதோ அங்கெல்லாம் ரேஷன் கடைகளை வைக்கச் சொல்லித் தான் சர்க்கார் உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.”

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—“Sir, may I ask the Government whether it is not a fact that these representations are only from interested persons who want to gain by this method?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“This is the actual difficulty in some places. Those who are interested in seeing that the old ration shops come back are working at it. That is what I understand.”

[5th April 1951]

Distribution of power by the Government in the Nellore Municipality.

* 1068 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri V. Raghavayya): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have examined the question of taking over the distribution of power in the Nellore Municipality;

(b) whether the District Board and Municipal Council of Nellore have agreed to lend money to the Government for this purpose;

(c) if so, what amount;

(d) the rate per unit charged by the present distributing agency "The Charry and Charry Company" for the Nellore Power and Light firm; and

(e) what action the Government propose to take in the matter to equalize the rates with those in other grid areas of the State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) The question is under consideration.

“(b) Yes.

“(c) Resolutions have been passed by the Nellore District Board and the Municipal Council to advance a sum of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 2.5 lakhs respectively.

“(d) The hon. Member is referred to the Nellore licensee's booklet of conditions and rates of supply.

“(e) The rates of supply in the licensee's area will be regulated in accordance with the provisions of Section 57 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (Central Act LIV of 1948). If and when the undertaking is taken over by the Government under the provisions of the Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1949, the question of equalization of the rates with reference to those in other areas or reducing the present rates may be examined in due course.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister to clause (a) that the matter is under consideration, may I know, Sir, why the matter is delayed, while the municipality and the district board are prepared to come forward and lend money to the extent of three and a half lakhs of rupees?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The difficulty is in finding the balance, Sir.”

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Reduction in the rate of electric charges in Nellore.

* 1069 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an agitation is going on in Nellore by the electricity consuming public for the reduction of the unit rate now charged on a par with that charged by the Government in Padugupad Thermal Station;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, for what reasons?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The rates of supply in the licensee area will be regulated in accordance with provisions of Section 57 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (Central Act LIV of 1948). If and when the undertaking is taken over by the Government under the provisions of the Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1949, the question of equalization of rates with reference to those of the other areas or reducing the present rates may be examined in due course.

“(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (b).”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“The Hon. Minister says that the reduction of rates will be examined in due course. May I know, Sir, in what 'course of time' the Government will be in a position to examine this question and reduce the rates?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“That will be taken up when the Government acquire the concern.”

Starvation deaths among weavers.

* 1070 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—“As the hon. Member Sri Kosalram is not in his place, the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the starvation deaths of Marimuthu Udayar and his daughter Rukmani in Salem and Subbiah Mudaliar of Sankarankoil, due to the scarcity of yarn;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the “Hunger Marches” of the starving handloom weavers throughout the State;

(c) what the shortage of yarn is;

(d) whether the Government are aware of the resolutions of the various conferences of the handloom weavers to supply 30,000 bales of yarn to tide over the crisis; and

(e) what steps the Government have taken to alleviate this distress?

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THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"The answer ^a is placed on the table."

Mental hospitals.

* 1071 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri B. S. Murthy): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of mental hospitals in the State;
- (b) the capacity of each hospital to give admission to in-patients; and
- (c) whether there are any arrangements to treat early cases of mental disorders in the headquarters hospitals in the mufassal; if so, what they are?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—" (a) There are three mental hospitals in the State, at Madras, Waltair and Kozhikode.

" (b) The sanctioned bed strength and the average daily attendance, respectively, in the hospitals are—

Madras	888	1,890
Waltair	164	258
Kozhikode	364	524

" (c) There is a psychiatric clinic for the treatment of early and border line cases of mental disorders in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam."

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that owing to stress of modern times there are a large number of mental cases which cannot be hospitalized for want of adequate accommodation in hospitals? May I know whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to take a survey of people suffering from mental aberration who require such attention?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The conditions in this State have not come to such a state, Sir, as to warrant the Government to go into that question at all." (Laughter.)

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether there was a proposal to have early cases treated in the General Hospital also? If so, what action have the Government taken on it? If they have rejected the proposal, what is the reason for it?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"It is very difficult to understand what is meant by early cases and treatment for early cases, Sir. The difficulty is to find out exactly and locate the organ that is diseased and it takes time. Therefore, the Government are not in a position to devote as much attention as they would like to to such cases."

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SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, the reasons for selecting these three places, viz., Visakhapatnam, Madras and Kozhikode? Are there more lunatics in those places than in other parts of the State?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"As far as possible we will have some good centres in the various parts of the State to treat these people and the hon. Member will notice that the places selected are sufficiently the best for the purpose."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"In view of the fact that Waltair offers the best facility to attract and treat all these mental patients and in view of the answer that the accommodation is not equal to the demand, will the Government, Sir, take immediate steps to increase the accommodation?"

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"The accommodation for mental cases cannot be so easily arranged or improved."

Supply of electricity to Nanguneri taluk.

* 1072 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—"As the hon. Member Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal is not in her place, the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have sanctioned the supply of electricity to Nanguneri taluk, Tirunelveli district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"The Nanguneri Extension Scheme and East Tirunelveli Scheme which include extension to Nanguneri taluk have been approved by Government."

Marudadu and Vallam Electricity Supply Schemes.

* 1073 Q.—SRI P. R. RAMANUJALU REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have sanctioned the Marudadu and Vallam Schemes for the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Supply of electricity to Marudadu and Vallam will be feasible only after the 33 K.V. sub-station at Wandiwash materializes, proposals for which are under scrutiny in the technical branch of the Government Electricity Department."

Supply of foodgrains to deficit taluks of Narasapatnam division.

* 1074 Q.—SRI G. SANYASI RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state the means of supplying foodgrains to deficit taluks of Narasapatnam division, Visakhapatnam, where there are no relief shops?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—"In derationed areas people are free to purchase their requirements of foodgrains in the open market. However, the

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Government have instructed the Collectors to open grain shops in industrial centres in these areas for the distribution of foodgrains to the industrial labourers at the controlled rates at the scale and composition applicable to rationed areas. The Collectors have also been instructed to supply foodgrains to the essential services and institutions like hostels, orphanages, hospitals, etc., in these areas from Government stocks at the scale and composition applicable to rationed areas. For the distribution of foodgrains to the other categories of non-producers in derationed areas the Collectors have been instructed to open fair price shops in the following order of priority as and when necessity arises:—

- (1) Major panchayat areas including taluk and sub-taluk headquarters;
- (2) minor panchayat areas; and
- (3) big non-panchayat areas with a fairly appreciable non-producer population like weavers, fishermen, etc.

“If the Collector considers that fair price shops are necessary in any other area which does not fall under the three categories mentioned above, he should report the facts to the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) and obtain its orders for opening fair price shops in such areas.

“With reference to these instructions the Collector of Visakhapatnam will arrange to open grain shops and fair price shops for the distribution of foodgrains to the non-producers in the deficit taluks of Narasapatnam division as and when necessity arises.”

SRI G. SANYASI RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the present critical position in those taluks and allow at least head-loads of foodgrains from the East Godavari district as the Government are not able to supply foodgrains through the relief shops even though the people are starving?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“It is left to the Collector to arrange as he thinks best.”

Payment of extra salary to the village officers.

* 1075 Q.—SRI G. SANYASI RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to pay any extra salary to the village officers for their work connected with the land revenue collections in zamindari area; and if so, how much?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“In addition to their salaries on the scales applicable to zamindari areas, village officers (except vettis) in zamindari areas are being paid a commission for the collection of rents at the reduced rates fixed under the Rent Reduction Act. The rates of commission allowed to headmen, karnams and talayaris are 2 per cent, 1 per cent and 1 per cent respectively of the rents

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actually collected. The question of granting a similar commission to vettis also is under the consideration of the Government.

“In the case of village officers in estates taken over by the Government under the Zamindari Abolition Act, the Government have also under consideration a proposal to discontinue the commission system and to revise the salary itself on ryotwari scales on the basis of the land revenue collected under Section 23 of the Abolition Act, pending final fixation with reference to the beriz under the ryotwari settlement.”

Correspondence with the Hyderabad Government regarding supply of water to fields in Krishna district.

* 1076 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—“As the hon. Member Sri A. Kaleswara Rao is not in his place, 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 this Government have carried further correspondence with the Hyderabad Government regarding the anicut lease on the Paleru and the supply of water to fields through the tanks at Anemanchipalli, Shermuhammadpet and Jaggayyapet in Krishna district uplands;

(b) the present state of the correspondence; and

(c) when it is likely to be concluded?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) No.

“(b) The Government are awaiting a report from the Board of Revenue on the proposal of the Government of Hyderabad.

“(c) It is not possible to say now when the correspondence with the Government of Hyderabad is likely to be concluded.”

Transfer of District Health Officers.

* 1077 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—“As the hon. Member Janab H. S. Hussain is not in his place, the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

JANAB H. S. HUSSAIN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Presidents of the District Boards concerned are to be previously consulted in the matter of the transfer of District Health Officers from their districts;

(b) if so, whether the President of the District Board of South Kanara was so consulted in the matter of the recent transfer of the District Health Officer of that district; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, what the opinion of the said District Board President was?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“(a) Before a District Health Officer is transferred, the President, District Board

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concerned, is ordinarily consulted by the Director of Public Health. But, in certain urgent cases, it may not be possible to obtain the views of the Presidents of District Boards on proposed transfers.

(b) The Director of Public Health had addressed the President simultaneously with sending proposals of the transfer, but as the matter was considered urgent, orders had to be issued before the President's reply was received.

(c) Does not arise and, in any case, it will not be in public interest to disclose the opinion."

Irrigation schemes for Tirunelveli district.

* 1078 Q.—SRI D. DORAIRAJA PANDIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of irrigation schemes in Tirunelveli district that have been sanctioned, the number of schemes pending before the Government for sanction and the number of schemes that have been ordered for investigation from 1946 to 1949; and

(b) what they are?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) & (b) Attention is invited to the statement^a placed on the table of the House.”

SRI D. DORAIRAJA PANDIAN:—“May I know, Sir, at what stage the various schemes are?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“The report on the investigation has not yet been received by the Government.”

Deputation of the Indian National Plantation Workers' Federation.

* 1079 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 a deputation of the Indian National Plantation Workers' Federation waited on him on 1st March 1951;

(b) the number and names of the deputationists;

(c) the contents of the memorandum presented by them; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken thereon by the Government?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) to (d) Do not arise.”

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 1053–1056 infra.

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Supply of electricity to Sankarankoil.

* 1080 Q.—SRI D. DORAIRAJA PANDIAN (on behalf of Sri L. S. Karayalar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state when the township of Sankarankoil, Tirunelveli district, is likely to get electricity?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Supply of electricity to Sankarankoil town is likely to be effected by the end of July or early in August this year.”

Supplementary ration to Tannery Workers and Shoe-makers.

* 1081 Q.—SRI P. KAKKAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether the Tannery workers and shoe-makers are included in the Heavy Manual Labour Scheme for the purpose of supplementary ration of 7 oz., especially in Madras and North Arcot districts; and if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA:—“The list of heavy manual labourers was originally drawn up by the Government of India in 1946 and any additions to the list can be made only in consultation with the Government of India. Certain categories of tannery workers have already been classified as heavy manual labourers with the concurrence of the Government of India. A list^a of such categories of workers is placed on the table of the House. Shoe-makers have not so far been classified as heavy manual labourers. A representation has been received in the matter and it is under the consideration of the Government.”

Strength and average number of State buses running.

* 1082 Q.—SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY (on behalf of Sri S. C. Balakrishnan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of State buses now possessed by the Government Transport Department in Madras City since clause (a) of question No. 191 was answered on 7th September 1948;

(b) the average number of buses daily running; and

(c) the present strength of drivers, conductors and other workmen?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“(a) 321 buses are in the possession of the State Transport Department at present.

“(b) On an average 251 buses plied during the month of January 1951 and during the first week of February 1951. Of the remaining 70, fifteen buses were operating as spares to meet breakdowns and 55 were in the workshop for either annual overhaul, half-yearly repairs or heavy repairs due to accidents.

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 1057 infra.

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"(c) The actual strength as on 1st February 1951 was as follows:—

Drivers	723
Conductors	675
Other workmen	749

Some of the drivers were employed on lorries or staff vehicles and for petrol filling."

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY:—"With reference to clause (c) of the answer, may I know, Sir, whether any qualifications have been fixed for these drivers, conductors, etc.?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"They must be in possession of the certificate given by the various District Superintendents of Police."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister feels that the 250 buses that are plying on the road together with the 70 or 80 trams are quite sufficient to meet the increasing traffic of the City of Madras and if not, whether the Hon. Minister proposes to take some other measure to increase the number of buses?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The question of sufficiency is a relative term. Anything that we do may be considered as sufficient and also as not sufficient. Anyway, we are trying to put in larger-seating capacity buses on some of our roads."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"Sir, may I know how many of these 55 buses mentioned by the Hon. Minister as being in the workshop, are permanently under repair and permanently out of use?"

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

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister for Transport whether the Three-Man Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the working of the bus system had anything to observe on this aspect of the question, viz., large number of buses being sick very often?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not remember at this distance of time whether the Three-Man Committee made any recommendations with regard to the proportion of buses that may be sick at any given time. A separate question may be put."

SRI P. NATESAN:—"May I know Sir, whether the Government have any proposal to have double-decker buses in the City of Madras?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"No, Sir. We considered this matter deeply sometime ago. Our tram lines and other electric lines do not permit double-decker buses in the City. But, we are thinking of putting long wheel base buses with a seating capacity of 46."

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BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware Sir, that merely putting on the road a few buses with larger seating capacity will not solve the problem of congestion and will he therefore get some more buses in addition to having some bigger buses and put them on the road as the public are experiencing great inconvenience especially during the peak hours?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not know why the hon. Lady Member should presume that buses with larger seating capacity will not serve the purpose. Instead of putting 22 seater buses on the road, if we put some 46 seater buses on the road, certainly they will carry a larger number of people and thus relieve the congestion during the peak hours."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"May I know Sir, whether the Communal Government Order is kept in view in the matter of selection of the drivers, conductors and other workers in the Transport Department of the Government and the candidates from the Scheduled castes are given their quota; if not, may I know whether the Government will see that a large number of drivers, conductors, etc., from the Scheduled castes are recruited?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The communal Government Order does not apply to these appointments in the State Transport Department. I presume that all communities are fairly represented."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, will the Hon. the Minister for Transport be pleased to state the total number of big buses that the Transport Department has and how many more big size buses he is going to order and whether he will be able to put at least 100 more buses on the road in the very near future?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have ordered two 46-seater buses from England and their bodies are being built one in Bangalore and another in Bombay or some other place which I do not just remember. They will be available for the city traffic very soon at the end of May or June this year. Out of the total of 251 buses, some are big Italian buses and 14 such buses are running now."

SRIMATHI A. V. KUTTIMALU AMMA:—"May I know Sir, whether the Hon. Minister for Transport will introduce some double-decker buses on the Marina and other routes where there are no tram lines?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That aspect was also considered, Sir. If we put the double-decker buses on the Marina, the people coming to the beach in the evenings will get disturbed by them." (Laughter.)

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JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“ Does the Hon. Minister realize Sir, that his policy of having larger capacity buses is wrong as what is wanted by the people is more number of buses and not merely larger-capacity buses? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Sir, I presume the hon. Gentleman is referring to the difficulties about the peak-hour traffic. I may tell him that what the people require are buses with a larger seating capacity. After all, larger number of buses with many more drivers and conductors is not the thing that is required by the people. They want larger seating capacity in the buses to relieve the peak-hour traffic. We are trying to do what we can in the matter.”

SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Now that the population of the City of Madras has increased from 7 lakhs to 14 lakhs, Sir, are the Government satisfied that there has been a proportionate increase in the number of buses plying in the city to cater to the needs of the increased population, and if not, may I know what stands in the way of the Government increasing the number of buses? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ We have come to know of the exact figures about the population of the City only recently, by about the first week of last month or so. The population has not increased suddenly. We are trying to cater to the increased population of the City, and are trying to provide as many buses as possible.”

Palar and Pachierar Scheme.

* 1083 Q.—SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY (on behalf of Sri S. C. Balakrishnan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investigation of Palar and Pachierar Scheme is over; and

(b) if so, the reason for the delay in the execution of the scheme?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) No such scheme is under investigation.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

Allotment of foodgrains to Tirunelveli district for February 1951.

* 1084 Q.—SRI D. DORAIRAJA PANDIAN (on behalf of Sri L. S. Karayalar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) the total quantity of rice and other foodgrains allotted to Tirunelveli district for February 1951; and

(b) the total quantity received in Tirunelveli till the end of February?

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ (a) The following quantities of rice and other foodgrains were allotted to Tirunelveli for February 1951 :—

Foodgrains.	Quantity allotted (in tons).
Rice.	3,000
Wheat.	200
Milo.	700

“ (b) The following quantities of rice and other foodgrains were moved into the district till the end of February 1951 :—

Foodgrains.	Quantity moved (in tons).
Rice.	2,990
Wheat.	200
Milo.	500 ”

Absorption of the staff of Madras Electric Supply Corporation in Government service.

* 1085 Q.—BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of the ex-staff of the Madras Electricity Supply Corporation;

(b) the terms on which the ex-Madras Electricity Supply Corporation staff were taken over by the Government on 29th August 1947 and absorbed in Government service;

(c) the number among them that are educationally qualified and have passed the special tests; and

(d) how many of the persons mentioned in clause (c) have been tried in Upper division clerks' posts?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) to (d) Attention is invited to the paper* placed on the table.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ May I know Sir, why the ex-Madras Electricity Supply Corporation staff are not treated on a par with the new recruits and why they are placed in a special cadre? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I am unable to understand the question of the hon. Member. I would like to know in what respects the hon. Member suggests that there has been differential treatment.”

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—“ Is it not a fact that the ex-members of the staff of the Madras Electricity Supply Corporation who have passed a special test and possess the requisite educational qualifications prescribed by a Government Order are not treated on a par with other members and that they are placed in some special cadre? ”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not think it is so.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ Is it a fact that consequent on the taking over of the Madras Electricity Supply Corporation by the Government, the working expenses and establishment charges and other expenses have increased by 200 to 300 per cent? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ It is entirely incorrect to say like that. But I may say that there has been some increase in proportion to the expansion of the concern.”

Assignment of lands to M.L.As. and Ministers.

* 1086 Q.—SRI K. ISHWARA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of M.L.As and Hon. Ministers who have applied for lands throughout the State districtwar under the scheme of assignment of lands to political sufferers ;

(b) how many of them have already been assigned and got the lands in each district subsequent to 15th May 1949; and

(c) how many applications are still pending with the District Collectors in each district?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) to (c) A statement* showing the number of M.L.As. and Hon. Ministers who have applied for lands, the number that have been assigned lands subsequent to 15th May 1949 and the number that are still pending in the districts is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, we want the names of the M.L.As. and Hon. Ministers who have applied for and got the lands and the names of those who were left out.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ The question did not relate to the names but it related only to their number. That is why I have furnished their number. If the hon. Member wants to know the names, he may put a separate question.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ While the Government have in good faith and sincerity given lands to the political sufferers and also M.L.As., may I ask whether there is any proposal before the Government to give some facilities to the Members of the Opposition also in getting lands? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Not at present, Sir.”

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Giriar Scheme of Tirunelveli district.

* 1087 Q.—SRI D. DORAIRAJA PANDIAN (on behalf of Sri L. S. Karayalar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to question No. 38 answered on 10th March 1950—

(a) whether the investigation of the Giriar Scheme of Tirunelveli district has been completed ; and

(b) the probable time by which the scheme could be inaugurated ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) No.

“ (b) It cannot be said now whether and, if so, when the scheme will be sanctioned and inaugurated.”

Postwar Reconstruction Schemes in 1950-51.

* 1088 Q.—JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the schemes taken up by the State Government under the Postwar Reconstruction Scheme in 1950-51 notwithstanding the absence of Grants or loans from the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ A list* of schemes taken up by the State Government under Postwar Reconstruction Scheme in 1950-51 is placed on the table of the House.”

Scarcity of sugar and cane jaggery in Tirunelveli district.

* 1089 Q.—SRIMATHI V. LAKSHMI AMMAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is scarcity of sugar and cane jaggery in Tirunelveli district ;

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken to relieve the scarcity ;

(c) whether the district authorities freezed all the jaggery stocks when control was announced and if so, what the quantity freezed was ; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to ensure adequate supply of sugar and jaggery to consumers in the district?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ (a) & (b) Sugar.—The hon. Member presumably refers to the scarcity of sugar that prevailed in Tirunelveli District in the months of August and October 1950. If so, the scarcity was mainly due to the non-arrival of sufficient stocks in time at all taluk centres for distribution throughout the district according to the prescribed scales and transport difficulties within the district. Since then, the supply position is reported to have improved.

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Jaggery.—As the district has to depend normally on imports from other surplus districts there might have been scarcity partly due to lack of sufficient imports and partly due to some quantities having gone underground owing to the control over jaggery imposed by the Government of India. The Government have since fixed higher ceiling prices of jaggery for the deficit areas in the State. The Government hope that this will improve the supply position of cane jaggery in the district. Further the district generally produces large stocks of palmyra jaggery.

“(c) The district authorities freezed only certain quantities of jaggery and jaggery powder. The quantities freezed were 479½ Imperial maunds of cane jaggery and 32½ Imperial maunds of jaggery powder.

“(d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to clauses (a) and (b).”

Waste lands to be brought under cultivation.

* 1090 Q.—SRI A. VEDARATNAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have appointed any Special Officer or Committee to investigate the uncultivated poramboke lands in this State; if so, who they are; and what their functions are;

(b) whether they have commenced their work; if so, from which district and when their work is expected to be completed; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to bring the waste lands under cultivation; and if so, what they are?

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

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) Yes. So far as waste lands at the disposal of the Government are concerned, the question of starting State Farms is engaging the attention of the Government. The Government have directed the Joint Director of Agriculture to undertake the preliminary work of investigation and to formulate proposals for the reclamation and cultivation of large blocks of waste lands. They have sanctioned special staff consisting of one Assistant Engineer, one Supervisor, one Draftsman, and one peon for the purpose. After the Joint Director of Agriculture's proposals are received and examined, the Government will decide whether a suitable State Farming Scheme should be adopted.

“As regards cultivable waste lands left uncultivated by private owners, the Government have promulgated the Madras Land Utilization Order, 1950, which empowers the Collector to call upon the holder of any occupied waste or arable land situated within his jurisdiction to cultivate it with food crops within a period of three months from the date of service of

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notice. If the landholder fails to comply with the notice within the time allowed, the Collector may arrange for the sale by public auction of the right to cultivate the land in question for a period of three years. Instructions have been issued by the Board to the Collectors to list out such fallow lands and to take suitable action. The listing of fallow lands and the issue of notices contemplated under the order are in progress.”

Scholarships for the study of underground water sources.

* 1091 Q.—SRI M. R. APPA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether this Government have sent any scholars to foreign countries during 1949 or 1950 for getting training in the study of underground water sources;

(b) if so, whether they have returned; and

(c) whether they have been posted; and if so, where?

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

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

Complaints against the distribution of power in Nellore.

* 1092 Q.—SRI V. RAGHAVAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Public of Nellore complained to the Government about the unsatisfactory nature of the working of the power distributing concern in Nellore Municipal limits;

(b) whether the Government have examined the question, and

(c) the decision of the Government in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) It is under consideration.

“(c) Does not arise.”

Family planning.

* 1093 Q.—SRI S. NAGAPPA (on behalf of Sri B. S. Murthy): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the steps taken by the State Government to propogate “family planning” to arrest the growth of population.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—“The hon. Member is presumably referring to facilities for birth control. The question of providing such facilities will be considered only if there is a popular demand for them. Advice in regard to limitation of families, in the interests of the health of the mothers is, as a matter of fact, given in Medical and Public Health institutions, where necessary. And, as an experiment, accommodation and facilities have been provided in the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, to enable the Madras Branch of the All-India Women's Conference to run a Family Planning Clinic, with the assistance

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of the staff of the hospital, to advise mothers to plan their families, space pregnancy, or prevent further conception, where necessary, on medical grounds, and medical grounds alone."

11-30
a.m.

SRI P. NATESAN :—" Are the Government in order, Sir, in advising mothers not to produce more children? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Such advice becomes necessary in the interests of the health of the mother and, therefore, we have got to give advice."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Is it not necessary to have a eugenic planning of families in the interests of the nation? Will the Government consider the question of bringing in legislation for this purpose in the present session itself? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The parties concerned with this question are the parents—father and mother. If they themselves are not interested, how can the Government take their place? "

SRI V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAY :—" The Hon. the Minister said that if the Government should take steps, there ought to be popular support for birth control. May I know the criteria for the Government to believe that there is no popular support now for birth control? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" It is doubtful whether the majority of our population are aware of the problem of birth control, and whether they need the help of the Government in effecting birth control."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" Are the Government aware that in this country, if proper steps are taken to produce more food, we can feed even five hundred millions of people? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" That is the problem of the Food Minister."

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. the Minister that people do not know anything about birth control, may I know whether the people were informed some ten years ago that they would have to face food shortage after ten years and that, therefore, birth control would become a necessity? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The necessity for birth control is primarily the concern of those who produce children and whatever help they need will be given."

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" The Hon. the Minister said that there should be a popular demand for birth control. May I know whether the low standard of living of our people is not itself a demand on the Government that they should come forward with proposals either to raise the standard of living or check by some means the growth of population? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The people have got to develop a better public conscience in this matter."

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SRI V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Government have made a study of the problem and if so, whether they are aware of the fact that the highest birth rate exists amongst those who are the lowest in the economic scale? May I know the remedy they propose in this respect? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The Government are certainly aware of the problem as propounded by the hon. Member."

SRI P. NATESAN :—" May I know, Sir, how the Minister for Health accounts for such an increase in the birth of children when there is so much scarcity of food? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The question is not one of producing children. It is a question of producing healthy children to become fit citizens of the State. It is only here that it becomes the responsibility of the State."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" Is it not a fact that it is the view of experts on birth control like Malthus that Nature herself takes care in the matter by sending down earthquakes, floods and wars which reduce the population? If so, may I ask where is the necessity for the Government to take action in the matter? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The Government would be quite satisfied if the hon. Member concedes that these are all God's dispensation."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI :—" May I ask whether it is not the duty of this Government to proceed slowly in the matter after consulting public opinion especially as this matter affects the susceptibilities of religion? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The Government are watching public opinion and the moment they become aware of the volume of public opinion in favour of birth control, action will be taken."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" The other day, the House had the good fortune of hearing the views of the Hon. the Minister for Finance on this matter. Today the House is listening to the views of the Hon. the Minister for Health. May I know, Sir, whether "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I know what the hon. Member is driving at. Individual views cannot be given."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" My point is something else, Sir. The question is so important and so wide that it cannot be fully discussed during question hour. We would like you to allot a day for this so that we may discuss the whole question thoroughly since different views have been expressed by hon. Members. We need not have it now but some time later."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the hon. Member wants a full-dress debate, he must contact the Hon. the Leader of the House."

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SRI P. NATESAN :—" May I know, Sir, which area in the Madras State produces more children? " (Laughter.)

SRI M. S. PATTABHIRAMIAH :—" Is not the Hon. the Minister aware of a resolution recently passed at the All-India Women's Conference held in the Salem district commending birth control and if so, may I know what better indication of public opinion is wanted by the Government? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" The Government are certainly taking such action as is possible through hospitals and dispensaries where advice is certainly now being given to all those that seek it. "

DR. M. J. SAMUEL :—" Some of the nutritional experts have said that rice diet is the main factor responsible for production of more children. Will the Government constitute a committee to go into the question of dietetics and prescribe proper diet for the people to check the growth of population? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" This is a new problem in dietetics. " (Laughter.)

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—" Are the Government aware that the general public of this State are against any kind of birth control? "

Opening a hospital at Pattambi.

* 1094 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri Sankaran is not in his place. Answer will be printed in the proceedings. "

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

(a) whether any representation has been received recently from the Pattambi Mandalam Congress Committee, to open a Hospital at Pattambi or any other place at Pattambi Mandalam; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" (a) & (b) A representation for the opening of a hospital in the Pattambi Firka was received from the South Malabar District Congress Committee in February 1951 and it was sent to the Surgeon-General for consideration, in consultation with the District Board, if necessary. "

Scheme to provide district medical units.

* 1095 Q.—SRI R. SUBBA IYER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scheme of having a medical unit in each district has been implemented;

(b) if so, in how many districts the scheme is in operation; and

(c) if not, the reasons for dropping the scheme?

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THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" (a) to (c) Presumably the hon. Member refers to the opening of primary centres. The scheme was sanctioned but the opening of the centres was subsequently deferred on account of financial stringency and the paucity of medical personnel. "

Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium.

* 1096 Q.—SRI R. SUBBA IYER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the date when the Government have taken over the management of Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium;

(b) whether the entire staff of the institution has been absorbed in Government service; and

(c) if not, the categories that have not yet been absorbed, and the reasons therefor? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" (a) 1st April 1948.

" (b) & (c) All the members of the staff who were willing to come under Government service were taken into Government service. In the case of certain members, the prescribed rules have been relaxed and they have been regularly appointed and in the case of a few others, orders relaxing the rules in their favour will be issued very shortly, with a view to their regular appointment in Government service. "

SRI B. S. MURTHY :—" Sir, the other day. "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not possible to discuss that matter now. The hon. Member must come to my Chamber. "

SRI S. NAGAPPA :—" I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that a Satyagraha is taking place. "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member must have informed me about this in my Chamber before referring to it in the House. "

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

II.—MOTION UNDER RULE 24 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

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

' That Rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business on Thursday, the 5th April 1951. ' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That Rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business on Thursday, the 5th April 1951. ' "

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is said that the Leaders of parties are consulted before the Leader of

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the House makes such a Motion. Some time ago, I suggested—I do not believe that that suggestion was so bad—that at least those Members of the Assembly who had given notice of resolutions or Bills might also be consulted before the Government came forward with such Motions. This would be the right practice and when I say this, let me make it clear that it would be no reflection on the Leaders of other parties who have their own business and cannot confine themselves always to their seats in the Assembly for four hours and five hours. It is only proper that some of us who have given notice of resolutions are also consulted. May I request the Leader of the House through you, Sir, to set up such a healthy convention for the future at least? So far as to-day is concerned, this is almost the last non-official day—or at any rate the penultimate non-official day—for this Legislature. I thought that a chance would be given to non-official Members to have their business transacted."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Even now, it is open to the House to throw out the motion."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am advancing arguments to convince the House as to why this Motion should be withdrawn by the Leader of the House or voted down. Our misfortune is that we have given notice of some important resolutions and Bills also. One of the Bills is the Anti-Dowry Bill. This relates to one of our most pressing social problems. Sometime ago, we made an attempt to utilize a non-official day for the purpose but we failed. This Assembly will be dissolved very soon and it is but proper that we should be given a chance to move the Bill in this session. The Hon. the Minister for Finance has come with a smiling face to pinch away this day for his work. I hope this will not form a precedent for the future at least. Sir, I oppose the Motion and I request hon. Members also to oppose it. After all the Government can carry on their official work to-morrow. We have come from long distances and we are prepared to sit for another day."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been the practice in this House to snatch away non-official days for transacting Government business."

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is the practice everywhere. It is done not here alone. Everywhere that is the case."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Sir, we are thankful to you for the suggestion you threw out that if we were keen, we could vote the Motion down. I have given notice of a resolution regarding moratorium for the agricultural labourers which the Government have been promising for the last fifteen years. This resolution will help nearly seventy per cent of the population of this State. Even now, it is not too late for the Leader of the House to change his mind and see that this day is given to us which is perhaps the penultimate non-official day for this Assembly. I hope he will be sporting enough to give us this day."

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BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is some matter affecting women on which I have to express my views. A non-official Bill has been given notice of—Anti-Dowry Bill—which is on the Agenda. It is a very important Bill so far as women are concerned."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It does not serve women alone. It serves men also because it is men that are responsible for procuring the dowry." (Laughter.)

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"It is intended mainly to benefit women because men cannot get their daughters married unless they are prepared to offer fat dowries. This is a problem affecting women in particular."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It affects men too, as I said. They are the persons that must give the dowry."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"It affects both ways. It works particular hardship on the women. Even at Women's Conferences, we have emphasized the necessity of putting a restraint on this demand for dowries. This is a very important measure and I wish the Hon. the Leader of the House had not made a motion to take away this day for official work."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I greatly appreciate the hon. Members' anxiety to move their non-official resolutions and I am glad they are taking such keen interest on the motions they have tabled. But, Sir, certain very large issues have been raised in the non-official resolutions. For instance, the moratorium Bill resolution is a matter for the Government to consider before they come forward with their views on such a Bill. It is a very big issue. Likewise the anti-dowry Bill. It has its own repercussions. Therefore the Government must be given time to consider these large questions and formulate their views before they come and participate in the discussions. We could not prepare because we were pre-occupied with the preparation of the Budget and the Budget session, etc., and Government could not devote much time on the motions given notice of by hon. Members. We shall certainly give ample time in the next session for the non-official Bills to be taken up."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"After the elections."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Before we go for the elections, sometime in July, may be in the second or the third week. I wish to assure the House in advance that non-official days in July session will not be taken and they will be made available for non-official Members."

"With regard to the consulting of the wishes of the non-official Members who have given notice of motions, we shall see whether we could have that sort of a convention."

MR. SPEAKER:—"To consult those who have given notice of motions."

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Yes, to consult those who have given notice of motions. But if every hon. Member gives notice of a motion, some 15 or 20 motions (laughter), then all of them will have to be consulted and then it has to be decided by a majority and things like that. It may not be very simple. (Interruption.) If they are not more than 5 or 6 we can consult but if they are more, we may not consult. Anyway we shall see whether a convention could be created for consulting the hon. Members who have given notice of motions. As it is not worthwhile pursuing the matter just now, I request hon. Members Sri Viswanatham and Sri Murthy to withdraw their opposition and allow this motion to be passed *nem. con.*”

RAJA MUTHIA CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to acknowledge with gratitude the very real and reassuring statement given by the Hon. the Leader of the House. In the last four years he had the opportunity to lead the House, he has never assured the House in such clear terms that he would allot all the non-official days of the July session to non-official business. On several occasions when we wanted an assurance, he would keep silent or say ‘ no .’ Just because such a reassuring statement came from him, I was tempted to stand up and acknowledge it.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That Rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business on Thursday, the 5th April 1951.’ ”

The motion was carried.

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

(1) THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) SECOND AMENDMENT BILL, 1950—*cont.*

Clause 6—cont.

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘ That the following be added at the end of sub-section (6) :—

“ *Explanation.—Landholder in this Section will include all landholders whether registered or not in the office of the District Collector and sharers in the Zamindari estate.*”

“ In the whole Section, the word landlord is used in more than one place. In the Estates Land Act, landlord refers only to the landlord registered as such in the District Collector's office. Therefore there may be some trouble if these alone were said to be eligible for any of the steps that might be taken under the provisions of this Section. Therefore, I want that the expression landlord should be explained as those who have registered or not in the office of the District Collector and sharers in the Zamindari estate, and other people interested in the estate. The Section, as it is, will apply only to the registered properties of the Estate in the records of the office of the Collector of the District.”

[5th April 1951]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ I second the amendment, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Amendment moved—

‘ That the following be added at the end of sub-section (6) :—

“ *Explanation.—Landholder in this section will include all landholders whether registered or not in the office of the District Collector and sharers in the Zamindari estate.*” ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I should like to inform the hon. Member that there is no need for this amendment because the existing provision itself covers what he wants. The definition he finds here is the same as that contained in the Estates Land Act. It covers not merely other people but even persons entitled to collect rent. So whatever safeguards the hon. Member thinks he would secure by moving this amendment are already there in the original definition of the landlord. Regarding the question of sharers, I think he refers to those referred to under section 45, sub-section 2 (a) of the main Act. This only refers to those in the case of impartible estates and in those estates, the sharers have no powers of alienation, and there is no need to give the protection that he is seeking to give them. I have got the question thoroughly examined and I have got the legal opinion also, wherein it is clearly stated that what is sought by the hon. Member to be covered by the amendment is already there and it is superfluous. I therefore suggest that he may withdraw the amendment.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ I would request the Hon. Minister to tell me what would be the position of the Members of the joint Hindu family. In a joint Hindu family, only the senior member is registered and others are not registered and there might be differences and troubles amongst them.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I do not think that could be covered at all. The word ‘ sharer ’ in the Abolition Act has a special connotation. That is why I thought he was referring to Section 45 of the main Act. There is no need for the hon. Member to protect the separate members of the family because I believe, whatever protection the landlord gets, that protection is there for the members of his family.”

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 6 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 7.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That clause 7 do stand part of the Bill.’ ”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘ That in the proposed sub-section (3) for the words “ on the notified date ” in lines four and five the figures and words “ on the 19th April 1949 ” be substituted.’

[Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar] [5th April 1951]

"Sir, this is in respect of the rate of interest and the date on which it should commence. The rate of interest is fixed at six per cent per annum and it is proposed to give effect to it from the date of notification of the estate. The House is aware that the notification of estates has taken place on three different dates and on three different occasions. In order that there might not be any differences in the dates of commencement of the payment of interest, I propose that 19th April 1949, the date on which the main Act XXVI of 1948 received assent may be fixed as the date of commencement so that we may have a common date for the commencement of interest. I need not comment much on the rate which has been fixed at six per cent on secured money. It is really a fair dividend for the investor. If effect is given to it from 19th April 1949 the whole State of Madras will be aware and the creditors will also be aware that the rate of interest commenced from the date on which the Act came into force. Since this is a common affair in the matter of all sections of the Estates Abolition Act, I request the Government to accept this amendment."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I second the amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Amendment moved—

'That in the proposed sub-section (3) for the words "on the notified date" in lines four and five the figures and words "on the 19th April 1949" be substituted.'

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I should like to tell the hon. Member that this is a consequential sub-section to the amendment that the Government accepted in the Select Committee to extend the period of moratorium from the notified date because the zamindar or the landholder was prohibited from alienating from the date of notification to the date of deposit and so the six per cent has been introduced. Prior to the notified date the landlord had liberty to do what he liked and there was no need to prohibit him from dealing with the property. This sub-clause is only consequential to sub-section (6) of section 58 (A) of the main Act wherein we have prevented the landholder from alienating during that period. Because of this prohibition we are saying that the creditor should not get more than six per cent. That is all what we have done. I cannot accept the amendment that this should be worked back to the date of the Act, namely, 19th April 1949."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister said that because moratorium began only from the notified date the amendment has been proposed by the Government only now. It is not so in the case of many other matters. Retrospective effect is given to alienation. If Government could give retrospective effect to alienation, why not give effect to the commencement of the rate of interest from 19th April 1949 and have a common date for all? That is what I want to know."

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"After all, the interval between the 19th April 1949 and the next notification which was about 3 or 4 months later, was not very long. It was also not a question of difference in date. The first notification was in January 1950 and another was a little later and again there was another notification in January last. So, Sir, the different dates may create some confusion and it would be better if the entire amendment is given retrospective effect from the 19th April 1949 in respect of everything. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue to reconsider and accept my amendment."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, in sub-clause (3) it is said, 'the date on which the deposit in pursuance of section 54-A is made'. Supposing the deposit is made in instalments, what is the date to which it relates? Is it not the date of final instalment of the deposit? It would be better if the Hon. Minister makes it clear that it would relate to the final instalment of deposit only."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, the deposit under section 54-A is made in one lump sum. Section 54-A refers to advance payment. The advance payment is deposited in one lump sum. So, Sir, there is no question of any instalment so far as section 54-A is concerned. There is equity in this clause because it covers the period of moratorium. So, I should tell the hon. Member that the deposit under section 54-A is made in one lump sum."

"So far as what was urged by the hon. Member Mr. M. G. Natesa Chettiar is concerned, I would like to tell him that I am prepared to accept all the reasonable amendments."

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR:—"I am sorry, Sir, that I am slighted as having given an unreasonable amendment. (Laughter.) Anyway, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 7 was put and carried.

Clause 8.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion is—

'That clause 8 do stand part of the Bill.'

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I do not want to trouble the Hon. Minister. But there is one important point which at this stage I must emphasize. I feel that it is better if the words 'not being the Court of a District Munsif or a Court of Small Causes' in brackets, are omitted. I want the clause to read as—

'(2) The decision of a Civil Court on any matter falling within its jurisdiction shall be binding on the parties thereto and persons claiming under them in any proceeding under this Act before a Tribunal or Special Tribunal, or a Judge of the High Court under section 51 (2), in so far as such matter is in issue between the parties or persons aforesaid in such proceeding.'

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [5th April 1951]

The Hon. Minister wants that the decision of a District Munsif's Court shall not operate as *res judicata*. Sir, I submit some cases in which the decision of a District Munsif's Court under the existing law is *res judicata* although the Munsif's Court is not competent to try the subsequent suit because of its higher pecuniary jurisdiction.

- Where a specific question was decided in a Court in a consent decree ;
- Where a specific question is within the jurisdiction of the court and forms part of a decree claimed, a higher court alone is competent to try at a later date. Still, the decision on that specific question given by the Munsif's Court is *res judicata* under the existing law.
- Where property in two suits is identical, but the pecuniary value of the properties has risen meanwhile, still the decision of the Munsif's Court operates as *res judicata* although in the subsequent suit, because of the higher pecuniary value, it is not competent to try the suit ;
- Where the previous suit relates to only a portion of the property, but the decision given in subsequent suits deals with other portions of the property including the previous item of property subject to the decision of the District Munsif's Court. Still the decision given with respect to that particular portion of property operates as *res judicata* although the subsequent suit cannot be filed in the District Munsif's Court ;
- Where a party wants to club together a number of causes of action and in the previous suit it was one cause of action, the Munsif's Court gave a decree which became final, it may be a part of a number of causes of action in a subsequent suit, the Munsif's Court may not have jurisdiction to try the entire suit, it does operate as *res judicata* ;

These are some of the cases of *res judicata* under the existing law. I submit that the Hon. Minister will be doing right if even at this stage he simply omits the words in the brackets in sub-clause (2), i.e., 'not being the Court of a District Munsif or a Court of Small Causes'. After all, he will be doing justice to the Civil Procedure Code."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Sir, this was the point raised by the hon. Member even the day before and I pointed out even at that time that under section 11 of the Civil Procedure Code, it will be *res judicata* if it is 'between parties under whom they or any of them claim, litigating under the same title, in a Court competent to try such subsequent suit or the suit in which such issue has been subsequently raised, and has been heard and finally decided by such Court'. Sir, for the principle of *res judicata* to be applied, it is necessary that the matter is raised in a previous decision in a court competent to try such suit. Of course, the hon. Member has raised certain points, but I would like to tell him that in the constitution of a tribunal the District Judge is the Chief, the Sub-Judge is the second member and the Deputy Collector is the third member. So, it was thought that to make the decisions of a District Munsif or a Small Causes Court *res judicata* won't satisfy the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code and that these provisions might be excluded. This question was gone into by the Legal Department of the Government of Madras and, Sir, I have been advised that, as it is, it is necessary that this provision for excluding the jurisdiction of the Court of a District Munsif or a Court of Small Causes, must be there. Anyway, the hon. Member has raised certain specific issues

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and has pointed out certain decisions. Sir, I cannot delete them now; but, I can give him an assurance that I shall have the question re-examined and if necessary the Government won't hesitate to come forward with an amendment. I am advised at present that it is quite alright."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Will this be sent for the assent of the President as it affects the Limitation Act and the Civil Procedure Code? "

Clause 8 was put and carried.

Clause 9 was put and carried.

SCHEDULE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is—

'That the Schedule do stand part of the Bill.' "

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, I rise to oppose the schedule. Sir, whenever the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue gives replies in this House either to questions or general debates, he usually gives clear answers. But, to-day, I was not convinced. Some villages of under-tenure estates are still included. I want at least an assurance from the Hon. Minister that, if at a later date it is found that an under-tenure village is included and if really a mistake has been committed, the Government will come forward with a separate legislation like the present one."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is surprising that I should speak on a schedule. Sir, the schedule contains a number of villages classified as under-tenure villages instead of inams. The only difference would be in the amount of compensation that has to be given under the Abolition Act. But, my hon. Friend who just spoke wants not only that people should be deprived of their lands, but that they should go destitute and that they should be crushed and buried deep. Sir, it is a spirit of vindictiveness and it is hardly conducive to good feeling. It is not fair. In many cases, when a mistake has occurred it is just possible that one whole group comes to the notice of the Government. There are still some villages not notified which are really inam villages and which have been mistakenly classified as under-tenure villages. These villages are specially in the zamindari area of Karvetnagar."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, I want to correct one mistake."

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—" Sir, I don't want to be dictated to in this manner. If only the hon. Member listens to me, he will find that I am not making a mistake. I know what I speak about and I may assure that I speak with absolute knowledge of facts."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Of which you have no knowledge."

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SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—“ I have more knowledge of Ramanathapuram district inams and under-tenure villages than the hon. Member Mr. R. V. Swaminathan.

“ Sir, the difference is very vital to the person who is deprived of the land. It does not in any way take away the right of the ryots, nor does it in any way prevent the Government from applying the provisions of the Abolition Act. But, the crucial point is that, if we classify a village in one way and later in another way, there is a great difference in the compensation to be paid to the person, the victim of the Act. So, I wish that the Government, before extending the Act to other areas where there are inam villages now being regarded as under-tenure villages, should go into the matters extremely carefully and then come to a decision.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ Sir, I wish the Government make the section a little elastic, for there are quite a good number of villages which share the same characteristics as the villages which are now included in this schedule. Their status is now subject to the decision of the High Court. There is one Mokhasa village in Visakhapatnam district which is not covered by the Estate Abolition Act. But, however, the Government are proceeding under this legislation. The point is that such villages as are declared by the High Court to have the same characteristics as the villages now included in the schedule, should also be included. If the section is made more elastic, no further amendment need come and no further legislation would be necessary.”

12-15 p.m. THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan, raised some point because he felt certain doubts about this matter and the hon. Member, Mr. N. S. Varadachari, cleared those doubts. It is not a question whether an under-tenure estate belongs to one place or other. The qualities of under-tenure estates wherever they are situated are the same and the qualities of the inam estates wherever they are situated are the same. Now, under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Abolition Act, Government notified and on notification, it was found that those villages which are now included in the Schedule are really found in the inam villages and not in under-tenure estates. So, we first thought that this mistake should be corrected by the issue of a notification. Then, Government were advised that it would be best to consult the Advocate-General in this matter. So, we consulted the Advocate-General and he advised us that because of section 22 of the Madras General Clauses Act, it would not be proper and legal for the Government to merely notify and that it was necessary to bring in a legislation taking away those areas which were notified as under-tenure estates from the purview of the notification, and it has been done. The hon. Member, Mr. Viswanatham, raised a point, ‘ why should not Government make the clause sufficiently elastic so that Government may be invested with powers to notify other cases that may come in the future.’ He said if Government have such a power

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it would be easier for the Government where such mistakes might have occurred or where certain matters are being litigated in the High Court in respect of under-tenure estates and that if Government possess such a power, they may be saved the worry of bringing in a separate legislation every time when such mistake was found out and where a correction was necessary. Sir, that is one of the important points on which we consulted the Advocate-General and we have been advised that we have to correct the mistake as it is proposed to be done now, and that it can be corrected only by bringing forward a legislation though it is troublesome and worrying. We have to take care of the provisions of law and therefore, there is no question of advantage or disadvantage. Here, it is a question of correcting a legal mistake which has been done because certain villages were declared as under-tenure estates, but on examination of certain documents, it was found that they were whole inam villages. As the hon. Member, Mr. N. S. Varadachari, put it, the questions that occur in respect of under-tenure estates are different from those that occur in respect of whole inam villages and it is necessary that the interests of these two types of estates should be clarified. I hope I have convinced the hon. Member, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan. There is no harm done to anybody. It is only to correct a certain mistake that was pointed out in the notification that this amending Bill has been brought.”

The Schedule was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“ Sir, I move—
‘ That the Bill as amended be passed into law.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Bill as amended be passed into law.’ ”

* RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI:—“ Sir, while I recognize the readiness and the intention of the Government to set right certain mistakes and defects that have been found in the legislation already passed, I recognize that with great gratification—I would plead with all the earnestness at my command, since this Bill also deals with the Abolition Act in general, that Government should take into consideration the various proposals made by the zamindars, so that unnecessary and unwarranted inconvenience, harm and injury to which these zamindars have been subjected may be removed. By such removal Sir, the intensity of the sense of injustice done to them under which they are suffering may be considerably lessened. Sir, this amending Bill seeks to provide relief to the landholders. What I would request the House to consider is whether the relief that is given is of any substantial character, because the immunity that is granted and the safeguard that is provided for these landholders is only operative for a very short period, viz., till advance compensation amount is deposited. Sir, we are all aware of the time that was taken by these Tribunals to decide the question of paying the amounts deposited with them to the zamindars as advance payment of

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compensation. Sir, I have been told that in the northern Tribunal alone, there are something like 12,000 applications and the other day, I understood, the Hon. Minister, my Hon. Friend, Mr. Sitarama Reddi Garu, as saying that one Tribunal could cope with the work. I am afraid it would be humanly impossible and since the intention of the Government—rightly as it should be—is to enable the landholder to receive compensation, however meagre it may be and however unsatisfactorily inadequate it may be, as quickly as possible, I would urge with all the earnestness I can command to constitute more Tribunals so that at least this relief may be easily given. Sir, we have made certain proposals and let us hope that the Ministry would give its consideration to them and see whether any move can be made in the direction of those proposals which will enable the landholders to receive the compensation as quickly as possible. As I have said on previous occasions, however, intense our attachment may be to our estates and whatsoever number of times we may have pleaded that the Government should allow us to retain our estates, we are aware of the tremendous sovereign powers which the Government enjoy in the matter of effecting any reforms which they choose. Sir, while effecting a reform, it must be a reform for a particular purpose and it must be in conformity with the pledges given by the Congress itself to the country.

“Now, Sir, my immediate object is to urge upon the Government to constitute more Tribunals and even if necessary, to amend the legislation so that the compensation given is substantial and the landholders would be enabled to receive what is given as quickly as possible. I am afraid, Sir, that it would take another two or three years before a pie is paid to us. I make this statement with all the responsibility I am expected to bestow upon any statement I make. In my own case, the compensation was deposited with the Tribunal one year ago, and we do not see any signs of even a commencement of the hearing. I will not go into all the details of this legislation. If I indent on the time of the House, I can show that it would take a very long time, perhaps even longer time than what I have just now stated, to enable these landholders to receive even the advance compensation that has been deposited. Sir, we have pleaded and still we plead that the Government may kindly re-examine the whole thing and see that this procedure is so revised and modified as to enable the landholders to receive the advance compensation as quickly as possible. The Bill already lays down clearly the exact quantum and the rights of the landholders have also been defined. Therefore, it would be possible to make certain alterations which we cannot on the floor of this House suggest now, due to want of time, but which we can submit to the Ministry as we have already done in certain matters. As for further clarification, our humble suggestions would be always at their disposal.

“Firstly, I would plead that a very substantial portion and a major portion, say, 80 per cent of what has been provided for zamindars, viz., 12 crores should be made available to us so that we

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can build up alternate sources of income which would also result in the acceleration of the economic development of this country by the development of both agricultural and industrial projects. Sir, I can assure that if such a thing can be decided by the Government, it would result in zamindars and landholders developing the several industrial and agricultural projects. Further, Sir, it would be bare human justice to see that this major portion of compensation mentioned in the Act is secured to them as quickly as possible. After all, Sir, as I have on various occasions said, it represents a very, very small proportion to the value which we are entitled to receive on our properties. The Hon. Minister has rightly said that I cannot go into that matter. I cannot go into the details of that matter because it is *sub judice*. To discuss whether it is *sub judice* or not, whether the Constitution of our country has to be amended in order to overcome the defects which are found in it, and whether even such amendments would secure the objects intended to be achieved, is not my purpose now. But my purpose is only to ask the Government to make their best endeavours to see that the sense of injustice and grievance felt by the landholders is lessened by all possible means at their disposal.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, 12-30 இந்த ஜமீன்தார்களுடைய விவகாரம் சென்ற மூன்று நாள்கு வருஷங்க ளாக காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ன்மெண்டு அதிகாரத்திற்கு அடங்கிய இந்த சர்க்கா ரால் விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையைப்பற்றி யும், அவர்களுடைய செல்வாக்கைப்பற்றியும் பல காலத்தில் பல விதமாக பேசப்பட்டு வந்தது. கடைசியாக 1948-ம் ஆண்டு 26-வது சட்டத்தின்படி அவர்களுடைய ஜமீன்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்வது என்று தீர்மானமாக 1949-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் 19-ல் சட்டமும் அமுலுக்கு வந்தது. அந்த தினம் முதற்கொண்டும், அதற்கு முந்தி நில தீர்வை குறைப்பு சட்டத்தின் கீழ் குடிகளிடத்தில் குறைவான வரியை வசூலிக்கவேண்டுமென்று செய்யப் பட்ட சட்டத்தின்படியும் ஜமீன்தார்களுக்கும் குடிகளுக்கும், ஜமீன்தார் களுடைய வாழ்நாட்களில் அவர்களுடைய பிழைப்பிற்கும், அநேகவிதமான கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்களும் ஏற்பட்டனவென்பதை நான் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. மற்றும் அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்கே இடஞ்சல்கள் வந்து விட்டன என் பதையும் நான் சொல்லத்தேவையில்லை.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ஏதாவது அபாயம் வந்துவிட்டதா?”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“அபாயம் கனம் சுவாமிநாத னுக்கு வரலாம். ஜமீன்தார்களுக்கு வராது. இந்த ஜமீன்தார் ஒழிப்பு சட்டத் தினால் இந்த ஜமீன்தார்களாவது அல்லது அவர்களுடைய குடிகளாவது செளக்யமாக இருக்கிறார்களா வென்று நான் அவரை ஒரு கேள்வி கேட் திேன். அவரே ஜமீன்தார்களுடைய குடிகளுக்கு இடங்களில்போய் தெரிந்து கொள்ளட்டும். இன்றிருக்கும் நிலைமையில் ஜமீன்தார்கள் நல்ல வர்களா அல்லது காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் நல்லவர்களா வென்பதை ஜமீன் குடிகளுக்கு இடங்களில் போய் தெரிந்துகொள்ளட்டும்.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“I do not think, Sir, the hon. Member's remarks are quite relevant to the Bill. I think he should confine himself to the Bill as amended.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“நான் சொல்லும் விஷயங் களெல்லாம் இந்த சட்ட சம்பந்தமாகவும் சபையின் அங்கீகாரத்திற்கு உட பட்டதாவதும் தானிருக்கின்றது.”

[5th April 1951]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ On a point of order, Sir, does the Hon. Minister understand what the hon. Member Sri Natesa Chettiyar is saying in Tamil.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Tamil, he knows.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ இப்பொழுது இங்கிருக்கும் திருத்தத்தைப் பொருத்ததான் நான் பேசுகிறேன். ஆதி சட்டத்தின் பேரில் இந்த திருத்தம் வந்திருப்பதால்தான் அதன்மேல் பேசுகிறேன். தனியாக நான் ஒன்றும் பேசவில்லை என்பதைத் தயவுசெய்து கனம் அக்கிராசனாதிபதி அவர்களுக்கு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“ இந்த கம்பென்சேஷன் விஷயமாகவும், சட்டத்தின் சம்பந்தமாகவுமுள்ள விஷயத்தைப் பற்றித்தான் நான் பேசுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ நீங்கள் இங்கு இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் திருத்தம் சம்பந்தமாகத்தான் பேசவேண்டும். வேறு விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி நீர் பேசவே கூடாது.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ 1948-ம் ஆண்டு 26-வது சட்டத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட திருத்தம்தான். இது ஒரு தனி திருத்தம் அல்ல. இப்பொழுதுள்ள திருத்தம் விஷயமாகத்தான் நான் இப்பொழுது பேசுகிறேன். பழைய சட்டத்தின் கீழ் உள்ள திருத்தத்தைப்பற்றித்தான் நான் பேசுகிறேன். திருத்தத்தைப்பற்றி பேசும்பொழுது சட்டம் பூராவைப்பற்றியும் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. 1948-ம் ஆண்டு 26-வது சட்டத்தின் கீழ் உள்ள விஷயத்தைப் பற்றியும் சொல்லவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இரண்டு விஷயங்களைப் பற்றியும் சேர்த்தார்போல் பேசவேண்டியதும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ நீங்கள் இங்கிருக்கும் திருத்தம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில்தான் பேசவேண்டுமே யொழிய மற்ற விஷயங்களை எடுத்து இப்பொழுது பேசவேகூடாது.”

SRI M. G. NATESA CHETTIYAR :—“ இப்பொழுதுள்ள திருத்தத்தைப்பற்றி நான் பேசிக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன் என்பதை நான் வணக்கத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“ இப்பொழுது வேண்டுமென்றே இந்த திருத்த சட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வந்து ஜமீன்தார்கள் மீது எல்லா விதமான பழிகளையும் சுமத்துகிறார்கள். இன்னும் மற்ற எல்லா விதமான குற்றங்களையும் ஜமீன்தார்கள் மீது போட்டுக் கொண்டே வருவது சர்க்காரின் வழக்கமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த திருத்த சட்டத்தினால் ஏற்படும் அனுகூலங்கள் அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது உண்டா என்று கேட்டால் ஒன்றுமே கிடையாது என்பதை கனம் தலைவர் அவர்கள் மூலம் சர்க்காருக்கு நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“ நேற்றுக்கூட உப கேள்வி க்கேட்கும்போது அனுவசியமாக ஜமீன் தாரர்களுடைய சட்டத்திற்கு இந்த திருத்த சட்டம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள். சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் 1,407 எஸ்டேட்ஸ்கள் இருந்து 1359-ம் பசலியில் வசூலிக்கப்பட்ட பணம் ஏழு லட்சத்து நாலாயிரத்து தொள்ளாயிரத்து அறுபத்தி ஐந்து ரூபாயாகும். அதன் ரூ. 9,945 மட்டும் தான் இது வரையில் ஒரு வருஷத்தில் ஜமீன்தார்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றால் அவர்களுடைய குடும்பங்கள் எப்படி பிழைத்திருக்கும் என்பதை நான் கேட்கிறேன். சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கப்பட்ட ஜமீன்தார்களெல்லாம் சர்வ சாதாரணமான சிறிய ஜமீன்தார்கள் தான். அவர்கள் ஜீவனம் எல்லாம் ஜமீன்களிலிருந்து வரும் வரும் படியை வைத்துக்கொண்டுதான் பிழைக்கக்கூடியவர்கள். சர்க்கார் இம்மாதிரி சொல்லுவதென்றால் அவர்கள் வீருதயத்துடன் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் வென்று கேட்கிறேன். காமபென்சேஷன் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லி விட்டு அவர்களை அதிகளவாகக் கருதி காமபென்சேஷன் கொடுப்பதில் தாமதம் செய்தால் அவர்கள் எவ்விதம் ஜீவிப்பார்கள் என்றும் கேட்கிறேன்.”

[5th April 1951] [Sri M. G. Natesa Chettiyar]

அவர்களை ஏற்படும் விவகாரங்களை சீக்கிரமாக தீர்த்துவைக்க ட்ரிபுனல்களை ஏற்படுத்துவதிலும் தாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இவைகளில் தாமதம் ஏற்படுவதில் ஜமீன்தார்களுக்கு ஏதாவதும் கஷ்ட நீஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்பட்டால் அதற்கு சர்க்கார் தான் ஜவாப்தாரியாவார்கள். மாதா மாதம் கணக்குப் பார்த்து வருகிறார்கள். நூறுக்கு ஐம்பது ஜமீன்தார்களுக்கு காமபென்சேஷன் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று வாயினால் சொல்லுகிறார்களே தவிர செய்கையில் நடத்திக்காட்டுவதாகத் தெரியவில்லை என்பதை அவர்களுக்கு கனம் தலைவர் அவர்கள் மூலம் வணக்கத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இம்மாதிரியாக மாணத்திலுள்ள எல்லா ஜமீன்தார்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் அவர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் அதிக இடஞ்சல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் சமத்துவமாக ஆளக்கூடியவர்கள். நல்ல முறையில் நாட்டை ஆளும் திறமையுள்ளவர்கள். அரசாங்கத்தைக் கூட நடத்துவதற்கு சாமர்த்தியமுள்ளவர்கள். நல்ல திறமைசாலிகள். அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்கு காலகாலத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு பணத்தைக் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் அவர்கள் அகதிகளாக மாறிவிடுவார்கள். அவ்விதம் அவர்கள் மாறினால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அபாயம் ஏற்படும் என்றும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Sir, I shall be relevant to the Bill in the few remarks I am going to make.”

AN HON. MEMBER :—“ Let him speak in Tamil.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ As I am asked to speak in Tamil, I shall do so, Sir.”

“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! எனது நண்பர்கள் என்னைத் தமிழிலேயே பேசவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவதால் நான் தமிழிலேயே நங்கள் அனுமதியின்றிப் பேசுகிறேன்.”

“ எனது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ எம். ஜி. நடேச செட்டியார் நினைப்பதைப் போல் நான் ஜமீன்தார்களுடைய விரோதி அல்ல யென்பது இந்த ஜமீன் ஒழிப்பு ரயத்துவாரி திருத்தச் சட்டத்தை ஆதரிக்க நான் முன் வந்ததில் இருந்து தெரியுமென்று நம்புகின்றேன். சிறு ஜமீன்தார்களிடத்தில் எனக்கு எப்போதும் கொஞ்சம் அனுதாபம் உண்டு. அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையைப் பற்றி நான் மிகவும் வருந்துவதும் உண்டு. இப்போது இந்த மசோதாவின் பிரகாரம் இந்த ஜமீன்தார்களுடைய சொத்துக்களை விற்பனை செய்வதில் இருந்தும் கோர்ட்டில் சொற்ப தொகையைக் கட்டிவிட்டு டிகிரி நிறைவேற்று வதில் இருந்தும் இந்த சிறு ஜமீன்தார்களைக் காப்பாற்ற நேற்றையதினம் பிரேரித்த சட்டத்தின் 5-வது ஓரத்தில் ஒன்று தெளிவாக விளக்கி இருக்கிறது. இப்போது அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் தொகையின் அளவை ரொம்பவும் குறைத்து விட்டதால் அவர்கள் நிலைமை ரொம்பவும் பாதிக்கப்படும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகையால் இந்த மசோதா சட்டமாகும்போது இதைக் கவனித்து மற்ற ரூல், ரெகுலேஷன்களையெல்லாம் சரியாகி அவர்களுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“ மற்றொரு விஷயம். இந்த ஷெட்யூல் விஷயத்தில் ஒரு வசர்த்தை சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. முதலில் யாருக்கு இனும் நிலங்கள் வழங்கப் பட்டதோ அவர்களிடமிருந்து, அவர்களுடைய சந்ததியில் இருந்து இந்த சொத்துக்கள் இப்போது பல பேர்களுடைய கைக்கு மாறிவிட்டது. அப்படி இப்போது அவைகள் அநேக கைகள் மாறியிருப்பதால் அவைகளை மைனாரிட்டி இனம் என்று சொல்லி சட்டத்தையே மாற்றுவதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், என்று முதலிலே கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இதில் யார் தவறுதல் செய்தார்கள்? தவறுதலை ஜமீன்தார்களே, நிலக்கவான் தார்களோ மிகாதாரர்களோ வந்து செய்து விடவில்லை. இந்த அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகள்தான் முதலில் அவைகளை அண்டர் டென்பூர் எஸ்டேட்டுகள் என்று சொல்லி அவைகளை விலக்கினார்கள். இப்போது மறுபடியும் அவைகளை அப்படி அல்ல அவைகளும் இதில்

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan] [5th April 1951]

சேரும் என்றால் எனக்கு ஒன்றும் விளங்கவில்லை. ஆரம்பத்தில் ஒரு தவறை செய்கிறீர்கள் அதை மறைக்க அநேக தவறுகளைச் சர்க்கார் செய்யக் கூடாது என்று தான் நான் வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக டிரிப்யூனல் விஷயமாக சர்க்காருக்கு ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். அதாவது டிரிப்யூனல் இவைகளை சரியாக பரிசீலனை செய்து முடிவு செய்யக்கூடிய நிலை இருக்கும்படி பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த ஜமீன் அபாலிஷன் விஷயத்தில் இன்னும் மக்களுடைய பல குறைகள் நிவர்த்தி செய்யப் படாமலேயேதான் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் ஜமீன்தார் களிப்பிருந்து ஜமீனைப் பிடிங்கி விட்டார்கள். ஆனால் முன்பு வந்தார்கள் ததோ, என்னென்ன கஷ்டங்களை ஜனங்கள் அனுபவித்து வந்தார்களோ அவைகளையே தான் இப்போது அந்த ஜமீன் ஜனங்கள் அனுபவித்துக் கொண் டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு என் னுடைய போசனை என்னவென்றால் இப்போது அரசாங்கத்திற்கும், உண் மையில் நிலத்தில் பாடுபடக்கூடியவர்களுக்கும் மத்தியில் ஏஜெண்டுகளைப் போல் இருக்கின்றவர்களை ஒழித்துவிட வேண்டுமென்பதுதான். அரசாங்கத் திற்கும், அந்த நிலத்தில் பாடுபடுகின்ற விவசாயிக்ளும் நடுவில் யாரும் இருக்கக்கூடாது. அப்படி யார் இருந்தாலும் ஜமீன்தார்களையானாலும், மிராசதார் ஆனாலும், நிலச்சுவான்தார்களானாலும் நிலத்திற்கும் அவருக் கும் சம்பந்தமில்லாதவர்களை நடுவில் இருக்க விடாமல் கண்டிப்பாக ஒழித்து விட வேண்டும். இன்று இந்த மசோதாவினால் நம் தேசத்தில் ஒரு கொதிப்பு பரவிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அது சில தினங்களில் கொந்தளிப்பு ஏற்படலாம். ஆகையால் நான் என்ன சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு மக்களுக்கு உண்மையில் நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற விருப்பம் இருந் தால் என் தைர்யமாக அந்த விருப்பத்தை நிறைவேற்றக்கூடாது. செய் வதை நல்ல முறையில் அதில் மறுபடியும் எந்த விதமான குறைகள் இல்லாதவாறு செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I under- stood the Hon. Minister promised to examine the point I raised the other day in connection with the earlier part of the Bill. The point to be examined is simply this, whether the word ‘individual’ mentioned in the clause will cover individuals who may belong to a joint Hindu family and who may be owners of a service tenure village. The intention of the Government was to provide for such a contingency. I am very clear about it. An amendment was suggested by me and I left it to the Government to draft the amendment in accordance with the suggestion I had made. As one who trusts other people in the execution of the task entrusted to them I left it to the Secretary to the Government to come forward with the necessary amendments and they have done it. Even now I presume that it does cover the case I men- tioned. But if there is any doubt left about it, in order to effectuate the intention of the Government themselves in accepting the amendment I suggested, they should really make it clear. If any amendment is necessary for this purpose or if this can be done through the rules, I shall feel exceedingly thankful.

“One word more, Sir, and I have done. I would like the Hon. Minister and the Congress Party in general not to deal with problems on the basis of generalizations. ‘Do away with the intermediaries’ is a very nice slogan, but I am afraid it will lead to the cutting down of food production. Sometimes it may lead to

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unnecessary starvation in large areas. Land problems ought not to be dealt with on the basis of generalizations. Land itself is a very difficult thing to handle; it requires large capital investment if it is really to produce food or the other substances that it is intended to produce. Further, land has natural limitations which industry may not be subject to. The human factor with regard to land is all the more important, more important than the capital or the other things to be invested. In view of all this, if the policy of the Congress Party is to do away with intermediaries and generalizations like that, I would straightaway say that I would have to seriously reconsider my connections with the Congress Party. I want the Congress Party to be practical and wise and follow a policy which will increase food production in the country. I do not mind for instance a man being punished by deprivation of his land if he refuses to produce or if he does not produce to the extent to which his land can produce.

“Otherwise, it would be suicidal. I should like production to be the test of ownership, not anything else. There cannot be anything like lease, mortgage or even ownership; I do not even believe in property as such for its own sake; but I believe in property only by the use to which it can be put. That ought to be the test and not anything else. I would like to say this in all earnestness, so that amateur politicians may learn and not dabble in all these things in order to unsettle the vast electorate.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“On a point of explanation, Sir, I think the hon. Member was referring to me when he said.”

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI:—“I wish to say this, Sir; I never pointed my finger at anybody, much less the finger of scorn; nor did I mention the hon. Member's name. I was only saying in a general way.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“But he was turning to me and speaking, Sir. Therefore, I should like to give a personal explanation. When I said in my Tamil speech that all inter- mediaries of whatever kind should be immediately removed from every sphere of life, I said that as a trained politician myself. The hon. Member was trying to say I was an amateur politician. I may say . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“It was Gandhiji who said that the tiller of the soil is the owner of the soil.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“The hon. Member referred to ‘amateur politician’. I may tell the hon. Member Mr. Varada- chari that I am not one of those amateur politicians. I never dabble in anything I do not know.”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“Sir, now that the hon. Gentleman Raja Sahib of Venkatagiri who made some remarks seems to have left the House, perhaps he does not want an answer from me, and so I do not propose to answer him. I thought he wanted an answer about the tribunals and all that; but perhaps he was satisfied with the previous answer that I gave.

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [5th April 1951]

"My hon. Friend Mr. Swaminathan mentioned about the schedule. I thought he was already satisfied with the reply previously given by me. The fact that an under-tenure estate has changed hands does not change the nature of its tenure. An under-tenure estate is an under-tenure estate, though it may have changed from one to ten hands. Similar is the case of the whole inam village. It is the inherent nature of the tenure that counts. So, the question whether it has changed hands or not does not matter at all. The implications of a particular estate being an under-tenure estate or a whole inam village are governed by different provisions; and that is why I wanted to make it clear in the interests of law. Another point was mentioned, that some officer who said that an estate was under-tenure some time ago now says that it is an inam village. There is nothing wrong about it, Sir. A man may think that a particular thing is black, but on closer examination he may find it is white, and he may say it is white—there is nothing wrong in saying so, because it is the truth. I do not also propose to go into the controversy about what kind of a future set up there must be, so far as land tenures go. As I said before on the floor of this House, the Government have referred this matter to a competent committee and we are awaiting the proposals of that committee. It is but right that we should await their recommendations. I know the hon. Member Mr. Swaminathan is very patriotic and is very anxious to bring in reforms that will go to enhance the prestige of this country. But at the same time I want him also to know that my friend Mr. Varadachari is also a tried patriot, a man of practical wisdom, a man who—though younger perhaps in age—has had much more experience than myself or the hon. Member Mr. Swaminathan. His views must therefore be taken with all the respect they deserve. He feels very strongly that any violent change-over from a particular system might impair the food production of the country; that is what he feels. And there is no harm in the hon. Member Mr. Swaminathan listening to the good advice of an experienced and patriotic member. That is how I take it, Sir.

"Another legal point that was raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Varadachari was about the inclusion of 'individuals'. Yesterday in the course of my reply I suggested that it was possible to interpret 'individual' to mean 'individuals' also under certain provisions of the General Clauses Act. I also assured him at that time that if it was felt necessary that a change should be made—we do feel there is no necessity—and as I have said in regard to other matters also—we shall certainly consider it. As at present advised, however, I do hope that all the difficulties referred to by my hon. Friend are covered by the present provisions.

"I now thank hon. Members for their very constructive suggestions and also for the somewhat bitter criticism from some, and also thank them for their co-operation in the passing of this Bill."

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MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Second Amendment Bill, 1950 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1950), as amended, be passed into law.'

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(2) THE MADRAS ANATOMY BILL, 1951.

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"Sir, I know the House, after a strenuous sitting for a pretty long time will not be in a mood to take up any heavy legislation now. I do not, therefore, propose to tire the House with a heavy Bill; what I am bringing forward is only a light Bill. This refers to people who are dead, and so there will be nothing to hurt hon. Members; nor do I think there will be any speech made on their behalf."

AN HON. MEMBER :—"Some of us do want to speak."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"They may speak as much as they like, Sir, and it is good; I am now, however, concerned with a legislation for the State: it is legislation that is now in existence in other States in this country, and so we will only be falling into line with the rest of the country by enacting this legislation which to me appears to be a most innocuous piece of legislation. It is styled 'The Anatomy Bill'. I do not know whether that is the correct name, but as the subject of the Bill relates to the subject of Anatomy, it is styled the 'Anatomy Bill'. It really concerns the disposal of the dead bodies. So far as this State is concerned, the Government have been giving the greatest consideration to dead bodies, and where a man or a particular group of persons on grounds of relationship or of religion or other considerations for the dead man, claimed the dead body, we have always been considerate and given it to them. The present Bill refers to dead bodies which are not claimed by relatives. In asking for the dead body, we are not asking for it for ourselves or anybody else, but we are asking for it in the interests of medical education in which a knowledge of anatomy becomes absolutely necessary. Sir, we have seen that medical knowledge is growing fast in this State and some people feel that a number of systems which have not had recognition much earlier are not properly looked after and their rights to recognition are now being pressed. The recent events in the College of Indigenous Medicine is a pointer to the fact that people are really becoming interested in medical science and that they want medical science to come to the fore. To make this medical science really useful, a certain amount of study of the dead bodies becomes necessary, in order to save the poor living people. So, if we want to save the living people, we have got to know what this human body is, how it is constructed, what are the important organs that do the function of life, etc. Every student that makes such a study will turn out to be a very useful and worthy citizen of the State in so far as he is able to contribute to the knowledge of medical science and consequently to medical relief for the people

[Dr. T. S. S. Rajan] [5th April 1951]

of the State. I am glad that students of the indigenous systems of medicine are taking such keen interest in the matter; and if that is proof of their anxiety to study more and learn more, it becomes the duty of the State to provide all possible facilities for their study. Therefore, it is that we want this Bill; it is nothing new because it is already in force in other States and so it can well become law in this State as well. As I said, we are not concerned with the dead bodies which are claimed by relations; we are concerned only with dead bodies which are not claimed by relations, and we are making provision here that such bodies should be given over to the State Government who will make use of them in the interests of the State*. Therefore, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Anatomy Bill, 1951 and move—

'That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Madras Anatomy Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once.'

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I move—

'That the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion, or . . .'

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member cannot move alternative motions."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Then, Sir, I first move—

'That the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.'

I make that motion for the following reasons:—This Bill was published some time ago, and when it was published, almost every newspaper wrote a strong criticism against it. I daresay the Hon. Minister must have gone through those criticisms. The Bill offends sentiment. We all know what 'unclaimed bodies' are. Some people may die in the hospital and there are also cases where people die on pavements. When people die in hospitals and when their dead bodies are not taken by any near relations or friends, what is done is this: there are some philanthropic organizations who undertake to remove the dead bodies to the burial ground and cremate them. The municipality meets the charges of cremation. The Andhra Medical College at Visakhapatnam is mentioned in the Schedule as one of the five teaching medical institutions; but day after day I find that dead bodies are being taken away to the burial ground by a philanthropic organization and this could not be without the knowledge of college authorities. The reason is this: it is not merely a question of mathematics, e.g., number of students multiplied by the number of colleges, resulting in the number of bodies that are wanted. The Hindu does not look at it from that point of view—and that is sentiment. Public opinion, so far as I am able to sense it, is against it. Although I am practically an agnostic and I do not have much of religious feeling, still I do feel

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th February 1951.

[5th April 1951] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

there is something very wrong to claim for the hospital these unclaimed dead bodies with a view simply to cut them. Anatomy of course is very good for the students who want to learn; but so far as the relations of the dead people are concerned, it may be that they are not able to come in time and claim the bodies, or the information may not reach them in time. If on the ground that there are no arrangements to put the bodies in cold storage till they arrive and claim the bodies, you see to it that the bodies are immediately taken into the anatomical shed for anatomical purposes—you surely offend against the ordinary sentiments of the people of this country.

"I believe, Sir, the newspapers were right when they voiced their opposition to the Bill and I thought that the Government would not proceed with the Bill at all."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It has been on the agenda for the last three days."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"If they had brought it forward earlier, I would have also made the same motion. But, I thought that after seeing the public criticism they would not move it even though it has been put on the agenda. In fact, they put several items on the agenda but afterwards they shove them off. Then, Sir, even the Bill itself does not say the time within which the dead body could be claimed. It is merely stated in the definition of 'unclaimed body' that it means the body of a person who dies in a hospital, prison or public place, which has not been claimed by any of his near relatives within such time as may be prescribed. What is the meaning of the term 'has not been claimed'? Supposing I am in Madras and a death happens in the Visakhapatnam hospital and I am not able to go there in time to claim the dead body. Suppose I claim by telegram or by trunk telephone. Does it mean claiming or not; or does it mean that I should physically be present there to claim and take possession of the dead body and remove it and perform the last rites? Then, what is meant by 'claiming'? And, when is it supposed to be claimed? What is the time-limit within which it should be claimed? As a doctor, I expect the Hon. Dr. Rajan to enlighten as to the outermost time-limit, because of all the Hon. Members on the Treasury Bench, he is the most competent person to do it. Why should they not say that if it is not claimed within such and such time, it will be taken over by the State. Then, Sir, suppose, my friend or relation died in an air crash. I cannot claim the body within 48 hours even if that is the limit, because the air crash might have happened in some island in Corsica on the mountains. Of course, I cannot claim it. In such a case, will it not hurt the feelings of relations as well as his friends, if it was reported in the newspapers that the body was taken away to the hospital for anatomical examination, because nobody in India came and claimed the dead body? I think, Sir, it is a very bad method of proceeding with the matter. If the Government want to pursue the matter, I suggest that the Bill might be circulated for eliciting public opinion, so that they could get more opinion and the public also may have notice of it. It was once

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published and newspapers wrote against it. The Government cannot say there is public opinion behind it. On the other hand, if my motion is accepted by the Government, the public will have notice that the Government are serious about the matter and so they will have another opportunity to express their opinion either for or against the Bill. In these circumstances, I submit that the Bill may be circulated for public opinion."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" I second it, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I would suggest that both the main motion and the amendment may be discussed together, so that repetition of arguments may be avoided."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I submit that the amendment has got certain merits by itself and the Bill has got certain demerits."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then I will put the amendment to the vote of the House. If there is no Member prepared to speak on the amendment, I will ask the Hon. Minister to reply and then put it to vote."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—" For this, may I quote a precedent, Sir.

" When the Panchayats Bill was moved, I moved an amendment that it might be circulated for eliciting public opinion and you allowed both the main motion and the amendment to be discussed together."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What I suggested was that because there would be repetition of arguments, both the main motion and the amendment might be discussed together."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" But, I want to speak on the main motion afterwards, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will allow the hon. Member to speak on the main motion. Now, after the Hon. Minister's reply to the amendment, I will put the amendment to vote. As soon as the House gives its verdict on it, I will put the main motion to vote."

* JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to register my protest against this legislation. Sir, we have frequently heard of the care-taker Government, but this legislation seeks powers in order that this Government shall soon be an under-taker Government. (Laughter.)

" For a long time, Mr. Speaker, ever since we had freedom, many of the charitable institutions which hitherto took care of these dead bodies belonging to different denominations, have been time and again complaining that they have not been receiving unclaimed dead bodies for ceremonial burials. They were even wondering whether freedom had come with a view that there should be no more such unclaimed dead bodies. (Laughter.) Now, I see the cat is out of the bag and the mystery of the disappearance of

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these dead bodies is here solved by the fact that this Government dispose of such unclaimed dead bodies for the purpose of anatomical examination. (Laughter.) That must be the reason why even in the Periamet Mosque the other day the trustees brought to my notice that for three years now, they have not got a single dead body for ceremonial farewell. They immediately understood the mischief of it when this legislation was announced in the Press. Sir, I must only say that this Government should not entertain such ideas of Frankenstein, where the entire country, on grounds of religion and sentiments, will be up against such disposal of unclaimed dead bodies. I know, Mr. Speaker, whether for cremation or burial, every religion in our country has got such deep-rooted traditions of religion and sentiment that they would not allow any institution to deal so mercilessly with unclaimed dead bodies. In fact, I was much relieved to hear the hon. Gentleman Mr. Viswanatham when he said that in Visakhapatnam, the municipality itself undertakes to perform certain farewell ceremonials with regard to unclaimed dead bodies. I would only ask, Mr. Speaker, from this side of the Opposition, what right have this Government to deal so mercilessly with dead bodies, because while they were alive the Government have given them enough troubles, no food, no cloth, no shelter, but even after they are dead, should they not have at least the elementary right of peace of mind? (Laughter.) Is this the way they should pursue this humanity and give them no peace even after they are dead? This is something like, I would say, the most unkindest cut of all. I would like to know what courage the Hon. Dr. Rajan should have commanded in order to mete out this treatment to our dead bodies. After all, Mr. Speaker, we are people, who in this vast humanity believe in the permanence of the soul and in the Day of Judgment. Whether we are Christians or Hindus, or Muslims, whether independent or otherwise, we are believers in the permanence of the soul or the transmigration of the soul. But, here is a Government which has absolutely no respect for the soul after we are dead. If they are serious about this legislation, let some of them who sit either on the Treasury Bench or behind their back, come forward and volunteer for this anatomical observation. (Laughter.) That will be the height of sacrifice.

" Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask one more thing. We speak of fundamental rights and the liberty of the individual. Is there no liberty of the soul? In the same sense, have we not got the right not to be disturbed even after we are dead? Mr. Speaker, Sir, if really the Government are earnest about this action, let them take the responsibility or the risk, by executive orders; let them not come to this House and seek our support; let them go before the country and expose themselves, to the terrible ridicule.

" After all, Mr. Speaker, not only do I feel that this Bill must go before the public for their opinion, but I am sure, if this one single issue is taken up for the next elections, they will turn this Government to the graveyard. (Laughter.) That will be a fit subject for future anatomy. At the moment, I only appeal to them, even when there is still time left for this Government, to take time by the forelock and bid good-bye to this legislation and try to keep

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their soul in peace. They have no right to disturb the dead and they have given enough trouble to them even while they were alive.

"You know, Mr. Speaker, I have been round the world. I was in Cairo and in London. I was amazed to see the most wonderful way in which for thousands of years, in that antiquated civilization—that was the glory of Egypt once—they have preserved the mummies and what respect they gave to the dead. After all that which constitutes the very basis of our culture, of civilization, is to honour the dead. It is only the beasts that do not honour the dead. But, man with the highest sense of discipline, through all climates and times has preserved ever so many ceremonies to respect the dead. In fact, it was a sight to see in Cairo in the museums there and in the British Museum in London, the wonderful way in which and the costly apparatus with which the Government have preserved these mummies throughout the centuries. Even now you could see the very hair and the nails preserved in pristine purity by the Government. Mr. Speaker, what a contrast to this Government which want our bones and our flesh, even after we are dead, to be taken over for anatomical examination! Sir, I will never allow myself to accept this legislation."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"Sir, I am one of those who do not have any sentiment or feeling for religion, because I do not attach much importance to it. But, I am convinced of the arguments advanced by my hon. Friend, Mr. Viswanatham when he said that it would not be possible to claim the dead body for various reasons. For instance, even though a claim can be made by telegram or phone, there are certain places where there is neither telephone nor telegraph station, besides the non-availability of transport. I do not know what will happen in such cases. The fear is that if the dead body is not claimed in time, it may be declared that nobody claimed it and then it will be sent for anatomical examination. Recently, Sir, when I was talking to a gentleman about it, he jocularly mentioned that hereafter in case the professors in medical colleges are not able to get dead bodies for their purposes, they may even allow certain patients in hospitals to die, so that they can get dead bodies for teaching the medical students. Of course, he said it in a joke and not in a serious manner."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR :—"It is a matter of fundamental right. He might have said it in all seriousness, because fundamental right is used in all matters and I do not think it is wrong to raise this question in regard to dead bodies."

1-15 P.M. SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the one sentence in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that owing to the expansion of medical education there is now very great need for dead bodies, has created some doubts in the minds of people. Instead of the motion of my hon. Friend Sri T. Viswanatham that the Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion which will mean a lot of delay and we do not know when we are going to meet and when this Bill will come up and be passed into

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law, I suggest a *via media*, namely, that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. The Hon. Minister himself may make such a motion and at the Select Committee stage, we can go into the provisions of the Bill clause by clause and even the time-limit which has been suggested by the hon. Member might be inserted in it. I make this appeal to the Hon. Minister."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill. According to Hindu scripture, this body is like a coat which would be thrown out when it becomes old and so when the soul departs from the body, a majority of us, enlightened people, burn the dead bodies. We do not preserve them; we cannot make use of them. The hon. Gentleman Mr. Anwar referred to the fact that in Egypt, the mummies were preserved. I do not know why we should preserve such bodies and what purpose, economic, social or political, it is going to serve. I wonder how an enlightened and educated gentleman like him should suggest that unclaimed bodies should be preserved. In western countries, where people have a great degree of political consciousness, they sacrifice their bodies for the State. The noble work on midwifery would not have been possible but for the sacrifice of a professor who married a number of women and killed them later on to enable him to make a study of midwifery, which he made available to the whole world."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"What is the name of that professor?"

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—"If the hon. Member is very particular, I will give him the name afterwards privately. Have we not heard how during the War Japanese suicide squads blindly carried live bombs on their bodies in order to save their country and to inflict maximum damage upon their enemies? I wish to state, Sir, that the Bill is quite clear that wherever a claim is made by anybody that claim is allowed and his taking away of the dead body is not in any manner prevented. I wish to give an important illustration as to how the body is treated by a certain sect; they merely place the dead body in a particular place so as to allow the birds to eat it."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Parsis do it."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI :—"I am thankful to you, Sir, Mr. Speaker, for coming to my help. If anybody wants to preserve a dead body, he may do it and the Government cannot snatch any dead body from the custody of any one. The position has been explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and with all that, though there is much demand for the bodies and there is much dearth of them, there is opposition; for everything that the Government brings up, there must be an opposition. I do not think it is a fair attitude. During my experience of five years in this House except on the one occasion in connexion with the Prohibition Act, there was opposition to all the measures brought by the Government. But I am sure it is a formal opposition that they put up and they are not serious in their opposition. I wish to submit, Sir, that this Bill is very necessary in the interests of

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the advancement of medical education in the State; unless anatomical study is made and dissection is made by the students they cannot turn out to be good doctors and for the study of human physiology, they require a study of dissection. The Bill is a moderate measure; it offends no religious sentiments and, therefore, I wholeheartedly support the Bill."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support hon. Member Sri Viswanatham's motion that public opinion may be elicited on the Bill because this is a measure which affects public sentiment. I know some of our medical institutions are complaining that they do not have enough dead bodies but I say, Sir, that the way to solve that problem is not by bringing a legislation such as this. It is a very drastic measure, the like of which we cannot find in any western country. The main defect is that no time-limit is fixed and I urge upon the Government that a time-limit should have been prescribed even in the Bill itself if the Government want to have the sanction for this Bill from this House. A person may die in Madras and the relative may be away in America or Australia. Is there any provision under the Bill by which the relatives of the deceased will have to be notified in time? There is nothing of the sort and they may dispose of the dead body and after it, they may intimate the death to the relatives. We have heard of air crashes and how the relatives of the victims have been allowed to go there after a number of days from India to take possession of the dead bodies. This happens in western countries but in this country we have not been able to do so. I submit, Sir, that this is not the manner in which the problem of finding bodies for anatomical purposes can be solved and I urge that the Government must elicit public opinion in the matter because this is an important measure affecting public sentiment."

JANAB M. S. ATAULLAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not because I want merely to oppose the Bill that I wish to make these remarks. The main defect is that under the pretext that unclaimed bodies can be taken away for anatomical purposes, the Government should not take away any dead body that is not claimed. In that connexion as the hon. Lady Member Begum Saheba has been saying, the time-limit is a very important matter. I would have no objection if the Bill had provided that it shall be kept for so many days after relatives had been notified of the death. Muslims and also Christians believe in resurrection and the disposal of dead bodies in the manner laid down for those particular religions is a matter of sentiment for them and so, I should like to submit that they should not under any plea be removed and if it is done, it is a matter of denial to us of our fundamental rights. This is a very drastic measure and I wholeheartedly support the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham that it should be circulated for eliciting public opinion."

SRI D. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fear, that it is lack of understanding which is responsible for this opposition. Even under the present arrangements, the Superintendents of hospitals do try to contact the relatives of persons dying in

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their hospitals; it may either be the relatives or the persons who got them admitted. Therefore, there is no question of bodies which are claimed being sent for dissection. Not only as a matter of necessity but for the advancement of medical knowledge when we are asking for more and more medical colleges, it is necessary that we should have a Bill of this nature. The existing practice which has already been in vogue has not been objected to and what all is meant is that it is being legalized and I am surprised why there should be so much of objection to the Bill on the basis of religious sentiment. I am sure that after calm consideration, the Hon. Dr. Rajan will be appreciated for bringing this Bill and seeking the consent of the House."

DR. U. PADMANABHA MALLAYYA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was really surprised that there should have been an objection on the part of my hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham to this Bill. He went at great length into the question of sentiments and really that is a factor that influences so many of our activities. But in matters concerning science in which we are trying to advance, our sentiment should not go against reason as we have to keep pace with the progress of knowledge in the world. Hon. Member Sri Viswanatham said that inasmuch as the Visakhapatnam Municipality used to dispose of the unclaimed dead bodies, there was at no time any dearth of dead bodies felt by that medical institution. But, Sir, from the experience that I possess of some of the medical institutions, I can say that there is immense dearth of dead bodies. I myself had an opportunity of passing through a certain medical college and I know how much dearth was felt by them. When dissection of dead bodies is done, it is not as if it is being defiled. One of the best professors of the medical college under whom for the first time, I got instruction in the medical college, Dr. Rama Rao, used to tell us that we must respect dead bodies and they must be treated as the temple of God and it is in that spirit, that the medical institutions work on the dead bodies. They are vehicles for them to arrive at truth and advancement of knowledge and they are not things to be defiled."

" A point has been raised about the time-limit. It is not as if as many dead bodies as possible will be turned over for anatomy; that is not the spirit of the measure. If the time-limit is not there, there is a reason. It depends upon individual cases and on the illness that the patient has been suffering from. Some may get deteriorated soon while others may not. I do not know if it is to be understood that hon. Members want that a body which will get deteriorated soon should be preserved and a time-limit should be there so that even a person from Australia and America, as has been suggested, might make a claim for it. After all, I feel certain that great care will be taken in the handling of the dead bodies, as there is sentiment also attached to it. Surely sufficient time would be allowed for the relations of the dead persons to come and claim the bodies. So, under those circumstances I do not see any reason for objecting to this Bill. Then, Sir, a challenge was thrown as to whether Members of the Treasury Bench or those behind them would be prepared to offer their bodies. I think there was

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some resolution in the meeting of the All-India Medical Association which was held recently somewhere near Poona, where a resolution was passed that doctors would be doing a real service to their profession and to the country if they offered their body after death for anatomical purposes, and it will be a proud thing if they came forward with that offer willingly as they would be doing a service to the public after death. I do maintain if that is done they would have died nobly, besides having done a noble service while alive."

(After lunch— 2-30 p.m.)

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, some hon. Members have already spoken on this Bill, and I think, with the exception of a few of them, most of them had something to say against this Bill. When I examined the Bill, as the Hon. Minister for Public Health has said, the name does not signify the purpose for which it has been brought forward. Of course, the title of the Bill is Madras Anatomy Act; whereas the real purpose of it is, of course, not to destroy dead bodies but to utilize them usefully to the medical profession and particularly to young students who are studying in the medical colleges:

"But the question that has been agitating the minds of the people is, what exactly was being done till now. Is there any law under which unclaimed dead bodies may be taken possession of and used for dissection work? I am not aware of the present day practice, as to what exactly is being done in getting hold of unclaimed dead bodies, or how they are taken hold of for use by young students in the medical colleges. That is one information I would like to have from the Hon. Minister,—how they were procuring unclaimed dead bodies all along, and what exactly is the difficulty in getting on without this legislation or any legislation whatsoever. If legislation did not exist up till now what exactly is the reason for bringing a legislation of this character? Perhaps the Hon. Minister will come forward and say that such a legislation exists in all civilized countries and so we should copy such a legislation to bring our State in line with them and call ourselves civilized people.

"Then, Sir, there is another apprehension that is agitating the minds of some Members here, who, of course, are conservative in their outlook. They say, that there is a possibility of the authorities or rather persons mentioned in the Bill, taking hold of any dead body, to whichever community it might belong and dissect it or removing it to the nearest hospital for purposes of dissection. Sir, the present-day practice has been for all dead bodies belonging to the various communities to be taken care of, when there is no relation of the dead person available, by the social organizations or religious organizations of the various denominations. For instance, there are Muslim organizations, which are always ready to take over the dead bodies of Muslims, so that those dead bodies may be given a ceremonial burial according to the religion of the deceased person. I know there are many such cases, because such cases have come to my

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notice. As a matter of fact, recently the dead body of a Muslim near the Central Station Police Station was found to be unclaimed, and I got a telephonic message from that Police station informing me about this."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"What did you do then?"

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I telephoned back to the Police officer directing him to send the dead body to the proper place, where it was given a ceremonial burial according to Muslim rites. Even at midnight I used to get telephone messages about such unclaimed Muslim dead bodies, and I used to direct them to the proper authorities who took charge of them and gave them a ceremonial burial according to Muslim rites. I am sure similar institutions do exist for other communities, Hindus and Christians. Even to-day in our country there are people in all religious communities who have a certain amount of sentiment and regard for dead persons. They do not want the dead bodies to be disposed of without any ceremony in an irreligious manner. This, nobody would tolerate even to-day. At the same time I do realize that the number of medical colleges has increased in our State and the number of students receiving medical education also has increased, and so a large number of dead bodies is required for dissection work for purposes of anatomy. Therefore, the Hon. Minister for Public Health has come forward with this Bill, and as I said earlier, I want to know from him what they have been doing all along, why this legislation now, if there was any legislation in this respect previously, if so, why was it not enforced. This Bill has given rise to fear in the minds of the people that the death of persons who pass away in the hospital may not be communicated to the relations without any loss of time so that they may be able to come and claim the dead body; and thus there is the danger of the hospital authorities disposing of the dead body in their own way. So I request the Hon. Minister to give us the information on the points I have raised in my speech, so that some of us may feel that there is a real need for a legislation like the one now before the House."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I entirely sympathize with the difficulty of the Hon. Minister for Health, Dr. Rajan, that he has to move such a measure and that he has to secure the sanction of this House to empower the Government to take charge of the dead bodies and supply them to the various medical institutions in the State. I quite realize that without dead bodies, it is quite impossible for our students of the medical colleges to learn anatomy and things of that sort. At the same time, for Members like us, it is very painful to give sanction to this sort of legislation. My hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan raised a pertinent point when he asked 'what was the procedure all along, whether those dead bodies were not given or handed over to the concerned relatives, and how dead bodies were secured for the use of students in the medical colleges in this State'.

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"I cannot understand why the Government have come forward with this Bill. I am sure the Hon. Minister will throw some light on this point in his reply. The only justification for this Bill is the need for as large a number of dead bodies as possible for anatomical examination and dissection in the medical colleges whose number and strength have increased. I admit the existence of the need. But it is a question of things taking their own course. People have objection to surrender dead bodies on religious and other grounds. It is in that spirit that the hon. Gentleman Sri T. Viswanatham moved for the circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion and he was ably supported by my hon. Friend Mr. Anwar.

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"I cannot understand the logic of the hon. Member Sri P. Kandaswami Pillai. Sometimes I find it difficult to follow him. Though irrelevant to the subject under discussion, he made the remark that the Members of the Opposition made it a point to oppose anything and everything that originated from the Government. I do not want to join issue with the hon. Member on this innocuous Bill. Yet I wish to point out that by our formal opposition we enable the Ministers to come out with their explanation and the public to have better information. At least to that extent we are helpful. It is very bad to always support the Government in all their acts. It does more harm than good. Our Ministers have often said: 'Save us from our friends.' This is by the way.

"My whole objection is this. There is no hurry for piloting this legislation. If the Hon. Minister so wills, he can have the Bill passed by this House in ten minutes and also by the Legislative Council at its next session. It will be better for the Hon. Minister for Health to see whether there is any substance in what my hon. Friend Mr. Anwar has said. The Government can go on with an executive order, as they have been doing so far. I think that will serve the purpose. I do not think that it is necessary for the Government to arm themselves with the sanction of the Legislature. It is a pity that the first Bill which the Hon. Minister for Health has to pilot soon after his rejoining duty after leave happens to be this unfortunate Bill. Let him first circulate this Bill for eliciting public opinion. Later on, he can get the sanction of the Legislature if he thinks it necessary."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not anticipate that there would be such a long discussion over this simple Bill. My habits and whatever I have done in my life have been closely associated with what I have been in my profession. I need not remind the House that I still continue to be a medical man. I started practice after a long and strenuous course of education in England, once our admiration and example. Prior to that, I underwent a course in our own University. So it was not as if I began medical education in England without any preparation. I know what I am talking about when I refer to the need for getting bodies for medical studies. I have also got to remind the House that whatever I have done I have done not because I

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belong to a particular faith or religion. Medical science allows no room for such ideas. Our taking over of unclaimed dead bodies in the streets or hospitals at present has no legislative sanction behind it. In a country where people are carried away by sentiments of faith and religion and are prepared even to die for the sake of religion, such an act without the sanction of law is certainly not desirable. When the Bill was placed before me, I looked into what the other States have done and found that a similar Act was on their Statute Books. The reason that prompted me to introduce this Bill is to rectify a legal defect. I did not anticipate that so much feelings could be roused over this simple Bill. What does the Bill say? Let us go into it a little bit calmly. People of every faith die at some time or other. Life and death are full of sacraments. We Hindus also know that we are not allowed to be born without a ceremony or allowed to die without a ceremony. The hon. Gentleman Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan said that several instances of the existence of an unclaimed dead body were brought to his notice for rendering such help as was necessary. If the dead person were to be a Hindu, he will not have during his lifetime worried about the dead body. But the Bill seeks to provide for Government utilizing for purposes of medical teaching only dead bodies which are not wanted by any relatives. All of us are going to face death at some time or other. Having no wherewithal to dispose of dead bodies, we often leave them uncared for. In our land death ceremonies cost as much as birth or marriage ceremonies. Placed as we are financially, we whether Hindus or Muslims, cannot take charge of all unclaimed dead bodies, cremate or bury them and spend money on obsequies. Having the interest of the expansion of medical education at heart and with the eagerness that the students trained in medicine should have a sound knowledge, I have introduced this Bill. By this Bill I do not hurt any community or section of people. Instead of allowing unclaimed dead bodies to decompose, the Government will take charge of them in time and preserve and use them as long as necessary for the expansion of medical knowledge. The preserved body could be handed over if an anxious relative were to come and ask for it some days later. Herein lies a great safeguard. It is this and the need for the expansion of medical education that should weigh with the hon. Members in the consideration of this Bill. Therefore it is I was rather taken by surprise by the arguments of many hon. Members, particularly my Muslim friends, for whom I have very great regard. When many people die uncared for, what is it that I do? I take charge of those dead bodies and preserve them. It is not for burning them at a cost of some Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 according to the religious tenets of those who died. But I take care of those dead bodies as a man who is born in this country of India, a country which is free, and who, by duty bound, has got to care both for the dead and the living.

"However worthless that body might have been when it was alive, after death I make it useful to every student of medicine. This body matters nothing to the person who died, but to the

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country at large and to humanity, it is very useful to give them knowledge to tackle human ailments and to tackle them well, just as it is done in every other country in the world. India is not different from any other country in this matter. Life and death are common to all of us. Let us as free citizens say 'We will pass a legislation like this'. I am surprised there should have been a protracted debate on this simple Bill."

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—"The debate was to have a good reply from the Hon. Minister."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"I am talking for my Bill. This Bill is a thing which this State needs for its own education, honour, and survival because medical colleges are growing in large numbers. Here people are not satisfied with the mere L.M.P. or other smaller degrees. They want M.B.B.S. degrees. (Interruption.) I must make them fit for that degree. The desire is there and the demand is there. They will all come to-morrow and say 'Why don't you make us better doctors than we are now? Am I to tell them 'I have no dead bodies; the legislature refused to pass this Bill; therefore, I cannot make you good doctors'? Certainly not. I should not give that answer as a free citizen of India and as a medical man who has ever been at the service of the people. But I will give them the answer, 'Yes; do you want the M.B.B.S. degree straightway; all right; I give it to you, but undergo the course for four or five years; come out as an intelligent and competent man out of study and effort.' Anatomy is the biggest science of the human body. The students will know it if they take to the cutting of dead bodies and studying anatomy thoroughly. (Interruption.) That is wonderful. Those people live in some other country and not in India. They are nowhere to be seen in society. For objection's sake, hon. Members may state anything. But I am talking of things that actually happen. If a man comes and says 'Your heart is in your foot', what am I to tell that fool? He might say with as much reason as you and I have, 'I feel my heart beating in my leg'."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"There are some hearts on the right side."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"They are wrongly placed. Nature has been good enough to adjust hearts even if in wrong places. I only want that organs should function properly. The students should understand all these things by a first-class study of the anatomy of the human body. If this education cannot be given by the legislature of to-day, in the free country of India, I do not know what would happen to us in this State. Therefore it is when I moved this Bill I never imagined that there would be such a large volume of ill-informed or contentious arguments as were brought forward this morning. But still I am glad that I have explained to the extent I can the fundamental principles which actuated the Government to bring in this Bill. Let us not lag behind other States in this matter. Let us see what they are doing. Let it not be said, 'Poor old Madras, they are fit only to

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eat tamarind and chillies'. But let it be said that Madras knows its business, and that doctors in Madras have got an Act which will give them all the facilities to know of the human body as thoroughly as possible, like any other State in this country. I expect my Indian friends to go out to the world with knowledge that they are able to get. I expect them to be brilliant enough to be admired and their knowledge to be recorded by international organizations. That is my ambition. Therefore it is I plead eloquently with the Members of my party and of this House to pass this Bill generously. I know what my hon. Friend Mr. Viswanatham wanted. He wanted time. This Bill has been before the public for nearly one month. What have the public got to know more? It is nothing. Even if they are given some years, what is it that they will know? Do the public require more time to know that the Government are taking unclaimed dead bodies?

"Sir, I am talking of the hundreds of people who die every-day without a single pie in their pockets in this country and people who die of starvation. Now, my object is to make use of the dead bodies for the purpose of our own knowledge."

3-15
p.m.

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"Sir, dissection of dead bodies has been carried on in our State up till now. Medical Colleges have been going on and degrees have been given to medical men. How have they been secured these dead bodies all along?"

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—"I may inform the hon. Gentleman that there has always been a scarcity with regard to dead bodies almost in all institutions in all parts of India. Now in this State when you want increased knowledge and when you want facilities to know more and get the benefit of these Medical Colleges, the need for dead bodies arises. I want a boy born in this country and going into the Medical College to have a thorough knowledge of medicine."

"Sir, there is very great difficulty in the preservation of dead bodies. Under the conditions of weather and time, dead bodies decompose very rapidly. Unless we take charge of the dead bodies before decomposition sets in, we cannot preserve the body for use as a specimen. I know in how many other countries in earlier days money was spent on burial grounds and dead bodies were removed for dissection purposes. History has told us of this over and over again. Let us not put ourselves in the miserable plight of digging out dead bodies. Let us deal with them straight, face to face and give these people the knowledge that they want."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have heard an eloquent lecture; only it is not relevant to the Bill. If the Bill contains what the Hon. Minister has now said, none of us would have had any objection. But he must realize that what he wants is not in this Bill. This Bill is not a Bill intended to give power to the Government to take charge of the dead bodies which are not otherwise cared for. If you only refer, Sir, to sub-clause (2) of clause 5; you will find that if the teaching body does not want it, it will be handed over to the Police. Therefore, it is not the

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object of the Government to take charge and care of dead bodies which are decomposing for want of care. Apparently what the Hon. Minister has said is what he wants, but the Bill does not provide for those things. The Bill is an Anatomy Bill. It is not a Bill seeking power for the Government to take care of dead bodies which are not otherwise cared for.

"Sir, I may proceed first with this. What is the number of bodies required every year? Everybody was curious to know this. What is the number of bodies required annually in the Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College, Guntur Medical College, the College of Indian Medicine and Andhra Medical College? I understand that the Madras Medical College does not require more than 40 dead bodies for anatomy per year. If the Madras Medical College requires only 40 bodies, the Visakhapatnam College will not require more than 20 and the Stanley Medical College will not require more than 20 or 30. That is all that is required and some 10 or 20 more for other purposes. All told, for all these Colleges, not more than 200 dead bodies are necessary for a year. Now what is the practice? The hon. Gentleman Janab Abdul Hameed Khan was persistently asking, 'What is the practice now? How are you able to get these dead bodies?' Sir, it is not every body that is wanted by the Anatomical Section. I know some bodies are left off. That is why the Prema Samaj at Visakhapatnam and the Muslim Association at Madras take care of them, or else the municipalities dispose of those bodies. There are only some dead bodies which are wanted and which are given for anatomical purposes. When the relations come, if they are willing, money is paid to them and the dead bodies are taken charge of. There are persons who give these dead bodies and there are others who do not give because sentiment also comes into play. Sir, I am pleading for the entire country. I am not pleading for those exceptional cases where there is no sentiment and where the people make a voluntary offer. In those cases, let the Government pay the money and take those dead bodies. Now let them pay more and they will get 200 bodies which they require. If they are now paying Rs. 15, let them pay Rs. 15 more, i.e., Rs. 30 per body, and 200 bodies will cost only very little in a budget of 11 crores of rupees. The Hon. Minister was saying, 'Hitherto we were doing it without the sanction of law.' Sir, there is no history which says that the Government must take the dead body that belongs to anybody. Then, look at the proposition, an astounding proposition, that the dead body is State property. I think not, Sir. The dead body of a person is not a property of the State. On the other hand, only a duty is cast upon them, both the ancient and modern Governments, and the local bodies which represent the Government in this particular respect, to dispose of dead bodies which are otherwise absolutely uncared for. It does not mean that it becomes the property of the State. Therefore, I submit that the assumption that the criticism was ill-informed is not quite correct. Sir, I am not quarrelling about the proposition that we require more doctors with better anatomical knowledge. But what is stated here does not bear out the intention. It is said here that if the near relatives do not

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come within a particular time and claim it, then the body will be set apart for anatomical purposes. The object of the Bill is not the care of the body or preserving it in cold storage and then nicely handing it over to the relatives when they come. All that is in the mind of the Hon. Minister, it is not in this Bill. I have no objection if he revises the Bill to be in conformity with what he has spoken. 'Unclaimed body' means, according to the definition given in the Bill, the body of a person who dies in a hospital, prison or public place, which has not been claimed by any of his near relatives within such time as may be prescribed. As the Hon. Minister has said, we know that these dead bodies decompose very soon. But when an in-patient suffering from a dangerous disease goes to the hospital, certainly the hospital authorities take down the name of the nearest relative. The patient gives the name. But supposing I go to the hospital, whose name would I give? I would not give the name of my sister or the son-in-law or somebody else although they may be within ten miles in the nearest village. Generally I give the name of my eldest son or if there is an elder brother, I give his name. Suppose that brother is in Calcutta whereas my sister is living within ten miles. But under the present conditions ten miles are more distant than ten times the distance to Calcutta. No telegram goes there in time and no letters go immediately. And because in the hospital register, the name of the nearest relative mentioned is not the name of the relative who is living near but the name of the son or the elder brother who happens to be away, it is not possible for him to come and claim the dead body. It is said that we should not have sentiment. I submit we have sentiment. Patriotism and nationalism, all are based on sentiment. Our ancient glory and glory which we visualize for the future is based on sentiment, and if there should be no sentiment, man is as good as dead even when he is alive. Our religion is based on sentiment, our faith is based on sentiment. Sentiment is a great factor in our life in the moulding of our faith and in the general conduct of our life. But all this is not to contradict the Hon. Minister when he says, 'We want more doctors; we want more dead bodies.' All right, take those bodies from persons who may be ready to give them. After all, you do not want more than 200 bodies. Even if you increase the strength of the Colleges you do not require more than 300 bodies. Is it impossible to secure 300 dead bodies in this vast State? There are very big towns and it will not be difficult to get three hundred bodies per year. Therefore, this Bill is not at all necessary in my opinion. Apart from the question of necessity, I do not ask you to drop the Bill simply because there is a sentiment, but, Sir, here is a provision which will be an instrument of oppression, an instrument which will wrench away the dead bodies from those who are near and dear just at the moment of their deepest grief. This will deprive those persons of the opportunity of even seeing the dead bodies if they happen to come a little late. I say that the wording of the whole Bill may be changed. The language may be changed giving room for sentiment and at the same time enabling Government to get as many dead bodies as they want. Of course, if the Colleges require about 4,000 dead bodies, it may be argued, 'How can we wait till

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the dead bodies putrefy? Sometimes they putrefy in five or six hours, how do you expect us to inform the relations in all cases? Here the cases are few. I say the relations must be informed. Sir, the greatest care is always taken to inform the relations even when there is an air crash. How much energy was not spent by the Government and by the Police Department to find out who the relatives were and to inform them of those who died at Kotagiri air crash? It is a sacred duty and if you cannot do it, I submit you can do nothing for these people. There is no use claiming that 'While living I am helpful to the people to make a better nation and I must be able to use the dead body.' This is all eloquence. But eloquence must be borne out by the language of this Bill. This Bill has nothing to do with the dead bodies. This will cast no responsibility upon the Government more than it does now on a hospital authority. Even at present if the relations are coming a little late or if post-mortem examination is about to be made, the dead body is kept in cold storage in a room for some time. But in this Bill the Government do not want to take care of the uncared for dead bodies. If on the pavements a leper dies, I want to ask whether Government lifts its little finger to do anything. No, it is only a philanthropic institution that has to take care of the dead body. Of course, the local body is bound to do it. But generally the Government do nothing. What does this Bill do? It does not seek to give any special apparatus to preserve these dead bodies until the relations come. It is very good for the Hon. Minister to say 'Hereafter we will do.' But what the Hon. Minister says is not in this Bill. This Bill only says that if the body is not claimed by the relations, it will be set apart for anatomical purposes. Only a relation can claim it. But the information may not reach the relation in time, because he may be 20 miles away. There are no roads to all our villages and telegrams may not reach him. Simply because the relation does not claim it in time, you want to snatch away the body for the anatomy section. I say it is totally against the sentiment of the nation. Therefore, I have reason to ask that the Bill may be withdrawn, but I am only moving that the Bill be circulated for public opinion, so that after taking into consideration all the objections that may possibly be raised, the language may be recast in such a way as to help anatomical purposes and also respect our sentiment."

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Sir, I am not a good lawyer to argue against my hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham. As a lawyer, he is entitled to say that this Bill does not commit the Government to any particular course. He may ask how the State takes the responsibility to preserve the dead body. Sir, there is really no legal obligation for the Government to take care of these dead bodies, and what is more, to preserve them and hand them over to somebody who may come and claim them. But in the interest of medical education, that body will be preserved and if any relation turns up later, it will be handed over to him."

2-30 P.M. "I never meant to say at any time that this Bill is meant to take charge of all dead bodies. For one thing, I may say that I cannot house all the dead bodies in the country. When we do not

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have enough resources for housing all the living persons, how can we take charge of all the dead bodies? Therefore it will be presumptuous and foolish on my part to say that the Government will take charge of all the dead bodies in the State. I thank the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham for having drawn my attention to one thing. I never meant to say that the Government will take charge of all the dead bodies in the State. If I had said like that in my enthusiasm it is a mistake and I correct it now."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID :—" I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the provisions of this Bill cover dead bodies that lie only within the City of Madras and within the City of Visakhapatnam where there are medical colleges, or whether they apply to dead bodies that are found in the whole State, which will be hundred times the number of dead bodies available in Madras City. If the Bill is to apply to dead bodies found in the City of Madras and Visakhapatnam only, may I know why these two cities alone should be penalized? "

* THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I think the hon. Gentleman has followed the debate clearly enough. This is a State law that we are making for the whole State of Madras, but it will be applied only to the areas necessary from the point of view of getting bodies for purposes of medical education."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.' "

The amendment was declared lost.

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" The 'Ayes' have it, Sir."

(The Division Bell was rung.)

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" Sir, nobody has asked for a division. So, why should there be a poll? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" When I say that the 'Noes' have it, if some hon. Member says that the 'Ayes' have it, that means that he demands a poll. That is parliamentary procedure. An hon. Member need not necessarily say that he wants a poll."

HON. MEMBERS :—" Is there freedom of voting, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Chair is not concerned with the freedom of voting and such other matters. It is for hon. Members of the various Parties to approach their respective Leaders for necessary permission."

The House then divided as follows :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Sri K. Koti Reddi. | 7 Janab Mohamed Abdul Salam. |
| 2 " T. Viswanatham. | 8 " Mahin Shamnad. |
| 3 " A. Jogi Naidu. | 9 " Muhammed Raza Khan. |
| 4 " S. Nagayya. | 10 Begum Sultan M. r. Amruid.n. |
| 5 Janab Abdul Hameed Khan. | 11 Janab M. S. Abdul Majid. |
| 6 " M. S. Ataullah. | |

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Noes.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi. | 26 Sri M. Nageswara Rao |
| 2 Dr. U. Padmanabha Mallayya. | 27 „ G. Seetharamaswami. |
| 3 Sri T. S. Arunachalam. | 28 „ P. Lakshmanaswami. |
| 4 „ M. Doraikannu. | 29 „ K. Ishwara. |
| 5 „ M. A. Easwaran. | 30 „ M. Marimuthu. |
| 6 Srimathi V. Sitamahalakshammamma. | 31 „ N. Nagaraja Ayyangar. |
| 7 The Hon. Sri H. Sitarama Reddi. | 32 „ R. Subba Iyer. |
| 8 Sri M. Bapineedu. | 33 „ R. Kuppuswami. |
| 9 „ K. Rajaram Nayudu. | 34 „ G. Sanyasi Rao. |
| 10 „ N. S. Varadachari. | 35 „ R. Ramanujulu Reddiyar. |
| 11 „ P. Kakkan. | 36 „ V. J. Muniswami Pillay. |
| 12 „ K. P. Kamakshi Chettiar. | 37 „ P. M. Velayudapani. |
| 13 „ A. Kameswara Rao. | 38 „ P. S. Veluswami Gounder. |
| 14 „ P. R. Kandaswami Gounder. | 39 „ G. Venkata Reddy. |
| 15 „ P. Kandaswami Pillai. | 40 „ L. S. Araya'ar |
| 16 „ M. Kantiappan. | 41 „ P. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 17 „ K. Kulasekhara Doss. | 42 „ M. P. Damodaran |
| 18 Srimathi Anjalai Ammal. | 43 „ R. Natesan. |
| 19 „ K. Lakshmi Ammal. | 44 Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao. |
| 20 The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty. | 45 Sri D. V. Ramaswami. |
| 21 The Hon. Sri K. Chandramouli. | 46 „ A. Subrahmanyam. |
| 22 The Hon. Sri B. Parameswaran. | 47 „ R. V. Swamianathan. |
| 23 Sri N. Venkatasubbayya. | 48 „ V. Kurmayya, and |
| 24 „ K. T. Kosalram. | 49 „ A. S. Sahajananda. |
| 25 „ S. K. Govindaraju Nayagar. | |

Neutral.

1. Sri B. Perumalla Nayudu.

Ayes—11; Noes—49; Neutral—1.

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Anatomy Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

The motion was carried.

3-45 p.m. MR. SPEAKER :—“ There are no amendments. So, I shall put the preamble and the clauses one by one to vote.”

The Preamble and clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were separately put and carried.

Clause 9.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That clause 9 do stand part of the Bill.’ ”

* SRI T. VISWNATHAM :—“ Sir, I want to say a word on this clause. It is a very small concession I want from the Hon. the Minister. Everything is left to be incorporated in the Rules to be framed under the Act. I have not given notice of any amendment to clause 9. But I would request the Hon. the Minister to include the words ‘ after previous publication ’ in this clause so that it may read :

‘ The State Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* make rules, after previous publication, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.’

He may himself propose an amendment to this effect. The Government may publish the rules first, invite objections, if any, and then

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notify them in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. I do not know whether he is in a mood to-day to accept my suggestion and bring in an amendment. If he does not accept my suggestion, I would request him to instruct the office to publish the Rules for objections before they are notified finally in the Gazette.”

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“ I have nothing to say, Sir.”

Clause 9 was put and carried.

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

‘ That the Madras Anatomy Bill, 1951, be passed into law.’ ”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(3) THE MADRAS VILLAGE PANCHAYATS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1951.

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, * 1951, and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.’

“ Under Section 71 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, the Government have to set apart every year a sum not being less than twelve and a half per cent of the total land revenue of the State (including water cess) collected in the State during the year and distribute the sum as grants to Class II panchayats on the basis of their population. The idea underlying this provision is that the entire sum in the land revenue pool should be distributed among all the Class II panchayats after panchayats have been constituted for all the villages in the State. There are at present 15,830 villages in this State for which panchayats have yet to be constituted. It is expected that in about 2 years from the commencement of the Act, that is by the end of March 1953, a substantial number of Class II panchayats will be constituted in the State. Until then, it is considered unnecessary to set apart 12½ per cent of the land revenue for distribution as grants to Class II panchayats; otherwise the existing Class II panchayats will derive a larger gain than what they would get after all the Class II panchayats come into being and the new Class II panchayats will have a grievance in that the existing Class II panchayats have been treated to more liberal grants.

“ It has therefore become necessary to amend section 71 so as to permit the Government during a period of two years from the commencement of the Act, to set apart for distribution only such sum as may be really necessary for the panchayats actually in existence.

“ It is considered that a Class II panchayat constituted after 31st December in any financial year should not be entitled to any grant in respect of that year.

* Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 31st March 1951.

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"The opportunity has been taken to make it clear that, in computing the total land revenue for purposes of Section 71, the revenue collected by Government in excess of the peshkash, quit-rent, jodi or other like sum payable to Government in respect of the estates taken over under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), should not be taken into account, so long as the excess is required for meeting the compensation payable to landholders. This is necessary, as otherwise the surplus intended for building a Sinking Fund for payment of compensation to landholders will be reduced.

"The Bill which seeks to achieve the above objects is non-controversial and it is commended to the unanimous acceptance of this House."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

'That the Madras Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once.'

SRI N. S. VARADACHARI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that this Bill is introduced. But I wish to say at the outset that the Hon. the Minister has been unfair to this House in not stating the reasons why this Bill has been brought in at this stage. Sir, one of the objections raised at the time when the original enactment was passed in this House was that the Government were making commitments without knowing where the commitments would land them. It was a serious charge that was made. Sir, the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. Ever since the Act was passed, the Government could not find funds for giving effect to the purposes of the Act. In the first year, they simply passed over and this year, strangely enough, the Minister has not explained why a change has now been sought to be made in the Act. While the original enactment guaranteed a commitment of not less than 12½ per cent—that is to say, 12½ per cent would be the minimum grant—to-day the whole face of the Act is changed and the whole thing appears to be that the Government would give grants as and when funds become available upto 12½ per cent. That is to say, it takes away the primary obligation cast on the Government by the original enactment. I am glad that this Bill has been brought forward. It should not become a habit with us to tell the people 'We made a commitment—not absolutely guardedly—and we did not expect that we would not be in a position to fulfil.' We have made such a commitment and we are now going back. I am glad we are going back on it. Let the people of this State understand that the very purpose with which the enactment was made will not be any near fulfilment even in the coming two years. Practically, this Bill means that certain classes of panchayats will not get even upto that maximum of 12½ per cent. They may not be able to get even 6½ per cent. We are now forced to find out a method by which we exclude certain revenue

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collections now made on the ground that otherwise they may interfere with the sinking fund. All this is strange finance. We have paid compensation not from any particular fund. We have set apart funds as and when funds became available for making payment of compensation under the Zamindari Abolition Act. We made no promise that we would provide a sinking fund for the purpose. When we enacted the Zamindari Abolition Act, we had enough reserve funds to pay compensation provided for under the Act. There is no need to provide a separate sinking fund. All this is an extremely unpleasant screen to cover steps which are being retraced. It is good, however, that we retrace our steps. I congratulate the Government on having brought in this Bill because I know it will be inconsistent with the financial commitments we have made to keep the original Act in the form in which it would be but for this amending legislation. Sir, I would not like any Government—why, all Governments—much less Congress Governments to pass a legislation involving financial commitments before actually finding out ways and means of fulfilling those commitments. This is an instance in point. I do not blame the Hon. the Minister for Finance for this. He was good enough to tell us in his Budget speech that the Government would be bringing in an amendment to the Panchayats Act which would rectify the errors that the Government had made in the Act. It is good to rectify mistakes. It is good to tell the future members of the panchayat boards which will come into existence that they will not have enough funds to carry on the administration. In fact, the whole problem should be thought over. My original suggestion that the panchayats should be vested with powers to raise money for capital expenditure would now seem to be preferable to a scheme which asks them to live on doles from time to time as and when funds become available. That is all that I wish to say and I have said that. I hope the Hon. the Minister will not misunderstand me. In future he will not complain that the Government have not enough finances. Sir, finance is the foundation of all progress and all reform. Unless our finances are sound we cannot progress. We want, as I have often said in this House, an expanding revenue which will alone enable us to make commitments which involve an expanding expenditure. Unless we have such a revenue, we should not enact a legislation at all. Let us be slow. There is no harm in being slow. Nobody will misunderstand us. Let the panchayats know that they will grow like ordinary plants. If I put a few plantain trees in my garden and look up the next morning to find out whether they have flowered, I should be considered absolutely wrong-minded. Nature allows only slow growth; Nature allows only slow progress. That is the law of progress. We cannot go against the law of Nature. Every stage of growth is subject to that law. Taking note of that fact, let us welcome this Bill and pass it quickly."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is an impression in this House that this is a very simple and innocent Bill. I would like to draw the attention of the

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House to the fact that neither the Bill nor the Hon. Minister in charge is so simple and innocent as they look. Since the subject concerns the allocation of funds of the State, I crave the indulgence of the Hon. Finance Minister to devote some attention to this matter."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister for Finance is listening to the hon. Member."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Section 71 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, requires the Government to set apart every year a sum, not being less than 12½ per cent of the total land revenue collected in the State during that year for distribution among the Class II panchayats. Now, Sir, this Bill says, "We are not bound by it, we will give as and when we want and that too after deducting what is required to pay compensation to the zamindars." That is the simple nature of the Bill. Sir, I charge the Government. For the last five years, the Members of Government had a craze to pass legislations of a far-reaching character and effect. I do not want to say anything here about the Zamindari Abolition Bill, and the off-shoot of litigations and the fun they have created. But I want the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill to bear with me to hear the history of the Panchayat Bill. For the last twelve years, there were no elections to these panchayats. For nearly a Pushkaram, there were no elections. The Government may ask: "How can we be held responsible for that?" Sir, the party in power, and our Hon. Ministers have been promising during the last five years so many things and panchayat reform was one of them. When they went to the voters last time they drew pictures of panchayats as heaven come down on earth. They were not tired of talking about that. But, Sir, in spite of the fact that they have been in charge of the Government for the last five years they have not done anything. They took four years to draft the Bill. We had a very clever Minister in Mr. Kala Venkata Rao. He took the Panchayats Bill on one hand and the Ramapadasagar Project on the other wherever he went and with these two things he did what all he has done in this State. This Panchayat Bill brought him fame and name. Sir, it took nearly four years to draft the Bill and ten months have elapsed since the passing of the Bill. But nothing has been done. In passing the Bill there was so much hurry and haste, and confusion. There was a demand in this House to allow some time for the detailed consideration of the Bill. I was also a member of the Select Committee. They were in such a hurry that they would not listen to our pleadings, there was no use of talking, raising objections or moving amendments. But, Sir, ten months after the passing of the Bill, what do we see? Sir, I saw a news item in the paper that on 1st April something will come into effect. I rubbed my eyes when I saw actually the news item."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member in saying he rubbed his eyes is rubbing his eyes again."

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JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"On reading the news I expected that on the 1st April there would be some spots of heaven on earth, in the villages which was promised by the Hon. Minister for Local Administration. But I say, Sir, 1st April was not a good day and I certainly cannot congratulate the Hon. Minister on having selected that day. Sir, whatever might have happened, this Bill is a bolt from the blue."

"You know, Sir, these panchayats are suffering from want of finance. Great responsibilities have been thrown on them. Vast powers such as registration of documents are entrusted to the panchayats. I ask the Hon. the Finance Minister, because he is in charge of Registration, if this work were to be entrusted to the panchayats where they would keep the documents, where they would preserve it? We know our presidents of panchayat boards in the Andhra districts as also those in the Tamil districts. Powers under Civil and Criminal law have also been given in addition to powers of taxation. In the matter of taxation we know our Hon. Finance Minister is an expert. But what is the use? He wants to take something more than what he can get and give nothing to the panchayats. Whatever might have been promised during the last five years, here is an Act with something. But this simple amendment now moved by the Hon. Minister takes it away. As the hon. Member Sri Varadachari said, the original Act said that the Congress Government have committed themselves solemnly to contribute 12½ per cent to the panchayats. But this simple amendment which is not so simple as it looks says: "The entire allotment under this section will however be required for distribution only after all the Class II panchayats have been constituted; and such constitution may take some time. It has therefore become necessary to amend section 71 so as to permit the Government during a period of two years from the commencement of the Act, to set apart for such distribution only such sum as may really be necessary for the panchayats actually in existence." What is this two year period, Sir? Are they thinking so slowly? As usual the Government pass a Bill and it comes into effect as and when the Government think it necessary. I do not know whether there is any section in the original Act to this effect also. But we thought it ought to have come into effect with effect from 1st April. Sir, if at all it has come into effect, I would request the Hon. Minister to say in his reply in what districts it has come into effect, and how many panchayats have been formed, or whether he would think of only selecting his own district for forming the new panchayats as the Hon. the Minister for Law, Mr. Madhava Menon, said in respect of separation of judiciary from executive that he won't have it for his district and my district, that is, Malabar and Guntur. I don't know on what theory, or on what authority these selections are based. Leaving aside this aspect of it, I want to know why Government have chosen this omnibus amendment instead of choosing other methods for the distribution of revenue to these panchayats. According to the amendment the Government say they would distribute whatever sum they like as and when the

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panchayats are formed. Sir, I would like the Hon. Minister to note down the points I am mentioning so that he may reply. Supposing we deduct 12½ per cent from the revenue and we get a crore of rupees that has to be distributed to a lakh of panchayats and suppose only 500 come into existence can you assure to these panchayats the contribution that you have promised?"

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—"That is exactly what we are doing."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—"Then why do you want this amendment when you want to do exactly like that? As the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham said about the dead bodies in respect of the Bill moved by the Hon. Minister for Health this afternoon, I want to say that these poor panchayats are all dead. They did not have life for these 12 years. If they were to come to life, just like the dead bodies, these panchayats may want money. I wanted to know if 500 panchayats came into existence whether the Government would give them contribution. The Minister said that it was exactly what they wanted to do. Even if the intention of the Hon. Minister is like that, the Bill does not say so. I don't know whether he read the draft of the Bill and whether he is satisfied that his intentions have been carried out by the provisions of the Bill. According to the Bill, the Government are taking too much powers, they will say what kind of panchayats should be created, and what amount will be given to each panchayat. That is the sum and substance of the amendment."

"Another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government is, according to the original Act they said they would set apart a certain amount for this purpose and now they say: 'No, no; we are very much in need of finance, how can we give 12½ per cent to the panchayats when we have to give large amounts to the zamindars by way of compensation; therefore we have first to deduct whatever we have to give to these zamindars and then only we will give to these panchayats'. Sir, I do not know what other arguments will be brought forward in the future to deny the contribution to the panchayats. They might say: 'No, no, 12½ per cent is not the correct calculation and we are not bound to give them anything'. It is not proper on the part of the Government now to say that they would first deduct whatever amount they want to give as compensation to zamindars and whatever remains after that will be given to the panchayats as and when they choose."

"Then again, Sir, as usual with this Government this Bill gives retrospective effect. Sub-clause (2) of clause 2 says: 'The amendment made by sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been made in the said Act, immediately before the passing thereof'. When this amendment is passed we must presume that this has been passed along with the Act. This is asking for too much, and taking away by the backdoor what was promised and given in the earlier Act, slyly coming forward with small amendments and spoiling the entire effect of the Act. I want to tell the Hon."

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Minister that this Bill has been drafted not according to his wishes. This is clearly a draft by the Secretariat where they are accustomed to give retrospective effect to the legislations and take away what was promised earlier."

"Sir, I say this amendment is not necessary. I thought the Hon. Minister was a great champion of village republics. In a way, the Bill now brought forward by him does not show the spirit which I thought he had to help the rural population. The way in which the Hon. Minister brought forward this Bill clearly shows that he is not in favour of the rural population. Why should this little amount of money, one-eighth of the land revenue that this House voted for setting apart for giving to the panchayats to be formed now and in the future and the panchayats already in existence, be considered not to be set apart for that purpose? I do not think there is any difficulty in that particular section of the Act to accumulate this fund for distribution to the panchayats as and when they are formed. Even if there was difficulty and funds are being accumulated for the benefit of the panchayats which are to be formed in the future, the Hon. Minister could have brought in another amendment to give effect to that. Firstly the Hon. Minister should not have deprived the existing panchayats and those to be formed in the future of their contribution. Secondly the panchayats that are to be formed before 31st December should not be deprived of their grant whatever might have been the difficulties in respect of those formed after the 31st December. When once they are formed they are entitled to the grant and there is no necessity to deprive them of their grant. Whatever money is needed is invested in the savings bank or some other investment and where is the need for this legislation unless the Hon. Minister wants to deprive the panchayats of their grants? I do not want to say much about the payment of compensation to the zamindars but I would only ask: why deprive these poor panchayats of the small grant proposed to be given to them?"

SRI A. KAMESWARA RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to find that when any beneficial legislation is made by this House, immediately afterwards Government come forward with amendments to water down the provisions of the main Act. And these amendments come from the Government side. I am surprised to see such a thing coming from my Hon. Friend Sri Chandramouli. Well, I would ask, how are the panchayats to function without finance? The Hon. Minister is the champion of panchayat raj and now he wants them to function without money. What is the difficulty in giving them 12½ per cent for that year? How can these panchayats function without finance?"

"I am only sorry to say that such harsh measures not only discredit the Government, but discredit the Congress Party itself. Even in the case of Zamindari Abolition Act and some Labour Legislations also, the Government are bringing amendments one after another which really kill the very purpose of the good legislations that have been passed by this House. I quite agree with my hon. Friend Mr. N. S. Varadachari that such things should

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not be done. But, I do not agree with him when he says that we must be slow in our work. Sir, we must try to get more finances from whatever source possible and put all legislations into effect. We thought that, after the Madras Village Panchayats Act was passed, we would see village republics in the rural areas and that democracy would be functioning. That was our view. But, I don't see anything of the kind. On the contrary, it is stated in this amending Bill that, in computing the total land revenue, the revenue collected by Government in excess of the peshkush, etc., payable to Government in respect of the estates taken over under the Abolition Act, will not be taken into account as the same is required for paying compensation to zamindars. This means the panchayats in those areas will not get their full share. I am sorry that such an amendment should come from this Government. I would like to warn my Friends on the Treasury Benches that, if they do it just now when the general elections are nearing, they are going to lose very heavily in the elections. They are not feeling the pulse of the people and by passing legislations of this sort, they will be still augmenting the discontent which is already considerable as we have not been able to fulfil our promises to them. Therefore, Sir, I request the Hon. Minister to withdraw the Bill."

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" Sir, first I would like to dispel the confusion that is discernible in the speeches of hon. Members before I explain the objects with which I have brought forward this amending Bill. Sir, there are now certain panchayats existing and among them there are some second-class panchayats. All these existing second-class panchayats will get their due share, i.e., according to population without any reduction under the existing Act. There is no question of depriving the existing panchayats of their proper share. Where there are no panchayats, to whom are we to hand over the money? I can assure hon. Members that the Government are not at all worried regarding finance and other things. Government want to constitute panchayats and when they are constituted, even if the number is more, they will all get the money. Sir, another point was raised by the hon. Member Mr. N. S. Varadachari and people of his way of thinking that the Government were going back from their promise because of lack of finances or that the Government were spoiling the existing Act in all its good aspects. Sir, that was not the intention of the Government at all.

" Sir, the Act came into force from 1st April. We have to constitute panchayats. We have already sanctioned the staff and they are proceeding with the work. To constitute panchayats is not very easy. Even if we hand over the fund of one crore of rupees or so, will it enable anybody to constitute panchayats by to-morrow throughout the whole State? It is impossible. We have sanctioned the staff and they are working at it. They have to divide all the villages and fix up the boundaries and then only we can constitute panchayats. Even now, it is not finalized. What is it that the Government could do? So, Sir, I can assure hon. Members that there are neither dilatory tactics on the part of the

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(Government nor are the Government very anxious to take off the funds that have been promised to these panchayats. That was not the idea of the Government at all.

" Sir, regarding peshkush, I must tell this Hon. House that after three or four months after the Panchayats Act was passed, definite instructions were received from the Government of India that a sinking fund should be formed for paying compensation to the zamindars with the excess of the revenue collected over and above the peshkush. We have to respect the instructions of the Government of India and that is why I have brought forward this amending Bill. I may assure the hon. Member Mr. Salam that the Government have already made the necessary arrangements for constituting the panchayats and we must wait with patience to see the good results which after all we cannot expect immediately. I hope this would satisfy the hon. Members."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be taken into consideration at once. "

The motion was carried.

The Preamble, and clauses 1 and 2 were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" Sir, 1 move—

' That the Madras Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be passed into law. "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be passed into law. "

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the Act had come into effect from 1st April. I would like to know, when he gives his reply, what he means by that—whether for every panchayat he has to issue an order and then only will the panchayat be constituted for every village. And will all the powers of taxation, etc., go to that village? Is he going to fix any date? Nobody knows anything. When a particular panchayat gets powers, he says that voters' lists are under preparation. The voters' lists will be prepared, dates for elections will be fixed, elections will be held and then the President will be elected and there will be many suits and then they will come into effect! Will all the powers that have been envisaged in the Panchayat Act come into force only when elections take place, say, six or nine months afterwards? What is the meaning? Sir, it is not clear.

" Sir, the Hon. Minister said, ' What is the meaning of the hon. Members asking me to give money to panchayats which are not in existence and which are not constituted? I will give money to panchayats which are in existence. ' That is his point. Sir, I would ask him to read the Statement of Objects and Reasons which says—

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Sir, he is going to distribute this money only when all the second-class panchayats have been constituted. What does it mean, Sir? It means that he is not going to distribute the money. It may be his intention to distribute the money. But the idea of the Government is to distribute the money only when all the second-class panchayats have been constituted. Supposing there are 1,000 second-class panchayats and only 999 panchayats have been constituted, does it mean that he need not distribute the money to the panchayats that have been constituted? I want the Hon. Minister to correct if my interpretation is wrong. Unless the Government give sufficient money to these panchayats which are over-burdened with various duties under the Act, they will not be able to do anything for the community. Let him say: 'I am prepared to give the money to all the existing panchayats which have been constituted under the Act and to all the panchayats that will come into existence in future.' I request the Hon. Minister to clarify the position."

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI:—"Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Salam says that he does not know the meaning of the statement that the Act comes into force on 1st April. Sir, the Act came into force from 1st April and all the provisions of the Act will operate throughout the State from that date. That is all what I have meant, Sir."

"Then, Sir, the money due to the existing second-class panchayats will be given proportionately according to their population. There is no going back on that. I would also like to make it clear on behalf of the Government that it was not the intention of the Government to knock off the fund from the panchayats. The Government are very anxious to give the money to the panchayats."

"Sir, as and when new panchayats are constituted under the new Act, we will re-organize the old panchayats also under the provisions of the new Act."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister is pleased to say, 'When I mean that all the panchayats are constituted under the Panchayats Act. What is the meaning of saying 'that in future as and when panchayats are constitute.'? The Hon. Minister says that there are about 7,000 panchayats to-day and that, when the Act comes into effect, all these panchayats will be declared panchayats under the new Act. Then, what is the meaning of saying, 'only after the panchayats are constituted, the amount has to be paid'. Sir, it was a promise made at the Select Committee of which I was a member. The position is not clear. The Act has come into force. It means that to-day all the panchayats will be affected by the Act and that all the panchayats are to be considered as panchayats created under the Act and so the amount has to be paid. What is the meaning of the Hon. Minister saying, 'I won't pay, even though the Act applies immediately, unless it is constituted again'."

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about 5,000 are second-class panchayats. But, what about other villages where there are no panchayats, i.e., where we have to constitute panchayats? When I say that the existing panchayats should be reconstituted according to the new Act, I mean, Sir, 'when we are conducting elections to the existing panchayat boards, we conduct the elections under the new Act'. As I have already told you, Sir, the second-class panchayats will get their proper share automatically. There is no doubt about it. Even if we constitute some new panchayats after one month, those panchayats also will get their share. I hope the hon. Member will be satisfied."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 1951, be passed into law.'

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

IV.—MODIFICATIONS TO THE MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REGULATIONS, 1950.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Properly speaking, we should take the motions of hon. Member, Mr. T. Viswanatham, and hon. Member, Janab M. S. Abdul Majid, separately. But, let the hon. Members move the motions separately and we can have discussion on both the motions together, though that is a bad procedure."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member, Mr. Majid, wants to move another motion in regard to this."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The best thing is this. Let both the motions be moved and let both the motions be seconded. Then, we shall have a discussion on both the motions."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"My motion contains several items. I would rather like each to be taken up separately."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have no objection to put each item to vote separately. I want to know whether the hon. Member wants that each item should be discussed separately."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That will take a long time."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Then, I will simply move the motion and then leave the rest in the Hon. the Speaker's hands."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"I submit, Sir, that this is an important subject and so, it may be taken up to-morrow."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"I submit, Sir, that as this is an important subject, the hon. Members should say a few words when moving the motion."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Without the permission of the House, the hon. Member cannot move the motion. I am in the hands of the House."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I shall move, Sir, and let the law take its course at 5 o'clock. Sir, I move—"

That this Assembly recommends to the Council that the following modifications be made in the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, published with G.O. No. 4575, Public (Services), dated 25th December 1950, and laid on the table of the Assembly on the 10th March 1951, namely:—

- (1) *In part III, "Matters in respect of which it shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted", Regulations 16 (c) and (d), 17 (ii) and 18 (2) (d) shall be omitted.*
- (2) *In Annexure 1, "A. State Services", items (1), (2), (5), (6), (8) to (11), (18), (20), (21) and (22) shall be omitted.*
- (3) *In Annexure 1, "B. Subordinate Services", Paragraph 3, items (d), (g), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), and (q) shall be omitted.*

Sir, in moving this, I want to say just a few words. This is almost the first time in the annals of this House when Regulations made by the Government are taken up for amendment by the House. Sir, if we refer to page 826 of May's Parliamentary Practice, we find the following practice:—

"The arrangements for notifying members of what has been laid are as follows. In the House of Lords notice appears in the minutes of proceedings, and a separate list, printed fortnightly, informs the peers of the statute under which each paper is so laid, the number of days for which it is required to lie, and the date when it was laid. The papers themselves are available for inspection in the Printed Paper Office. When papers are laid in the House of Commons, notice appears in the daily votes and proceedings, and a separate list of Statutory Instruments, etc., published weekly, shows all the instruments and draft instruments against which negative motions can be moved within the Statutory period of forty days, and the date from which that period began to run."

Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Speaker that hereafter this practice may be followed here under the Constitution when Statutory Regulations are made. There are cases in which rules will be made or prescribed and may be laid on the table of the House. Now, Sir, there is another point. Not only there is legislation on the subject of laying these instruments on the table of the House but there is also legislation with regard to their taking effect. There is an Act called the Statutory Instruments Act, 1946. There it is written . . .

MR. SPEAKER:—"What the hon. Member says is that there it is governed by an Act. But, here we have no Act."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, we are establishing some conventions. I ask, how are we bound by 'May' when we so often refer to it? Now, when it is said that Statutory Regulations shall be laid on the table of the House, what is the legal effect if they

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are so laid and what is the extent of their operation? When do these Regulations come into operation? That is the question. In the Statutory Instruments Act, 1946, it is laid down:—

"Where by this Act or any Act passed after the commencement of this Act any statutory instrument is required to be laid before Parliament after being made, a copy of the instrument shall be laid before each House of Parliament and subject as hereinafter provided, shall be so laid before the instrument comes into operation."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is it a point of order that the hon. Member is raising?"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am not raising a point of order, Sir. I am moving, for the first time, an amendment to these Regulations. We are following a certain procedure. Here, there are certain Regulations. They are not for the purpose of giving money and they are not Regulations dealing with the expenditure of money or when such expenditure should come into operation. These Regulations are merely Regulations which deal with the Services, the recruitment to the Services, the disciplinary proceedings against the Services, retirement of services and such other matters. Therefore, it should not be said that simply because there is no Act governing the procedure regarding these Regulations Government can make these Regulations and bring them into effect before they are laid on the table of the House and before a full opportunity is given to the House to discuss these Regulations. These Regulations have been put into operation without opportunity being given to the House, though they are placed on the table now in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

"Now, I will come to the procedure for putting into operation these Regulations. Supposing some Regulations are made somewhere in the month of May and there is no session for two or three months; if the Regulations are put into operation, according to these Regulations, some recruitment is made and some appointments are made; but, because, the Assembly is not in Session, they are not laid on the table of the House, and after four months, Government may come and say, 'According to the Constitution, we are laying these Regulations on the table of the House for fourteen days.' That means, Sir, they are laid on the table of the House after four months after they actually took effect. I submit, Sir, that in considering this, we must not merely be satisfied with the letter of the Constitution, but we must understand the spirit behind it. The Hon. the Speaker will agree as also the Hon. the Leader of the House that under the Constitution, these Regulations must be laid on the table of the House for fourteen days immediately when the House is in session. If they are laid on the table of the House for fourteen days, they are subject to any modifications which the House may make during the time. That is the spirit of it, Sir. It is also clear that they shall not come into operation and shall not be put into effect unless they are laid for fourteen days on the table of the House."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Hereafter, we shall frame rules of procedure to be followed with regard to these Regulations."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Supposing there is no session, we have got to make these rules in such a way as to call the House into session because they are statutory obligations laid by the Constitution itself. It is not as if they are some kind of technical rules like those under the Public Health Act or some other Act. It is made sacred by the wording of the Constitution."

"Then, Sir, it deals with a good number of services. I have always been fighting that as many services as possible should be recruited by the Public Services Commission itself and as far as possible, this irksome burden of patronage should not be left in the hands of the Government in the interests of the Government themselves. It is true that there is always temptation on the part of individual officers to have some patronage left in their hands. There is always some kind of gentleman, some Secretary, or somebody who will tell the Government, 'No, Sir, it is only a temporary service; it need not go to the Public Service Commission.' or 'It is an extraordinary post; it need not go to the Public Service Commission.' Then, the Government are lured into it. I may submit, Sir, that it is not always done with mala fides and it is not always done by the Government with a view to keeping some key posts in their hands. But, it is sometimes done in a hurry, owing to pressure of business and in obedience to the siren call of some officers who may say: 'It is an important post' or 'It is a special post' or 'It is only one post' and so on. Then, the Government yield and with express knowledge though not with deep thought, the Minister signs the file and says that the post may be added to the list of posts about which the Public Service Commission need not be consulted. But, Sir, my submission is that in all these matters, in a growing Democracy, vigilance is essential because vigilance is the price of Democracy. The guarantee, the safety and the security for the people are that these Ministers who are chosen should recruit persons to these Civil service impartially and they should see that these Civil services are not subject to any political influences. It is true and I will surely concede it—that the Ministers are not always actuated by political considerations. But, I know and the Hon. the Minister himself will remember that in the Judiciary, many posts were created and a good number of them have been removed from the purview of the Public Service Commission. I will not go into details but I will only take the instance of recruitment of Magistrates after the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. Sir, the very reasons which prompted the Government to separate the Judiciary from the Executive, the very reasons which induced the Constitution to give a directive principle to every State that the Judiciary must be separated from the Executive, should have warned the Government to see that recruitment to these posts is entirely left in the hands of the Public Service Commission. Yet, it has not been done so. I, therefore, submit, Sir."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should give some time to this Hon. Minister. At 5 o'clock, I am going to adjourn the House *sine die*."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am coming from a distance of about 450 miles, and I am prepared to sit for one more day if the House is prepared to do so, because this is an important matter. May I submit, Sir, that it will lead to legal complications. These regulations have been laid on the table of the House although belatedly. This should have been done in the month of February but it was done only on the 10th of March. The Hon. Minister should give an explanation why the regulations were not laid on the table of the House in February and why they were laid only on the 10th March. We have taken up the discussion of the matter now. Having taken up the discussion of the question, if we do not come to a conclusion one way or the other now, it will give rise to legal complications. The Constitution says that these regulations will come into operation subject to such modifications as the Assembly may make. I submit that some legal complications may follow about the operation of these regulations if we adjourn without a decision. All of us have been here for a long time and we have passed a good budget. Let us discuss these regulations also carefully and pass them. I do not think that since 1926 either this Assembly or its predecessor Council had any opportunity to discuss these matters. This is the first time when we are discussing these regulations and therefore I crave the indulgence of the Hon. the Leader of the House to give us one more day to discuss this very important matter. We will be setting a very good precedent if the House is taken into full confidence about these regulations. May I speak about the details of the amendments now or later on? I want a number of regulations to be omitted. Will we be taking up the regulations one by one? What is the procedure to be followed, Sir?"

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We need not hurry up the discussion, Sir. Let the hon. Member have his full say. Even if we do not pass the regulations immediately in the present session, let his views be on record. The department will consider all the points raised and we will see what can be done."

MR. SPEAKER:—"When we meet again, the discussion may be continued."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Even if the session is prorogued the hon. Member Mr. Majid can revive the resolution and continue the discussion. This is the first time that these regulations are placed before the House. It is better that the hon. Member raises all the points that he wants to raise. We need not be in a hurry. Let all the points he wants to raise be on record and they will be considered. But if he wants to close the discussion now, I can reply to the points he has raised. But it would not be good."

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JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"The matter is a very important one, Sir, and I request the Hon. Leader of the House to give us more time."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I may tell the hon. Member that we have not done anything newly in the matter. What was in vogue all these years has been embodied in these regulations. We have not done anything new. That is the main thing to be borne in mind. Therefore hon. Members need not feel that something is being hurried up and if they do not raise these points in time something will take place. Hon. Members are entitled to raise any point they like and they will all be certainly considered."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The rules are clear. The modifications must be made during the session. If the session is prorogued, we cannot take up the regulations again. I will allow five minutes for each hon. Member to have his say."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"That would not do, Sir. We will have another day, Sir. We can have at least half-a-day to-morrow."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We can sit longer today itself and finish the thing."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We shall adjourn at 5 p.m. for tea and reassemble at 6 p.m. and continue the discussion."

JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"I should like to know from the Hon. the Leader of the House what is the difficulty in having the discussion to-morrow."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We have been sitting here from the 26th February and continuously from the 9th March. Moreover many of us have important engagements to-morrow in connection with the visit of the Hon. the President to the City. It is better we finish the discussion today."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"It will be very difficult to do justice to the question today. If it is not possible to have the meeting to-morrow morning, let us have it to-morrow afternoon or even the day after to-morrow, Sir. This is a Constitutional obligation on the part of the Government and the House must be given an opportunity and a full opportunity to discuss the regulations."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let us adjourn at 5 p.m. and reassemble at 6 p.m. after tea."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"If there is no quorum."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If there is no quorum, neither the Chair nor the Minister can help it."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I submit, Sir, that these regulations should have been laid on the table of the House when

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we had sufficient time and interval for their discussion. To bring them up at the fag-end of the session and ask us to take our chance is not good.

"Sir, there are some matters in respect of which it shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted. I agree that some of these things are a legacy from olden times. I have given some amendments with regard to these. Sir, one guarantee for democracy is that recruitment to the civil services is made free from all political influences. Therefore as many important services as possible should be left in the hands of the Public Service Commission. Take regulation 16 (c). It says—

'(c) in regard to the suitability of candidates for promotion within the same service or for transfer from one subordinate service to another such service;'

There are hundreds of cases where officers come and secretly tell us, secretly because there is a banning of Government servants coming and telling us such things, that a particular superior officer is doing injustice to the subordinates. Even if an appeal is filed that superior officer is the very person who advises the Minister; therefore the subordinates have practically no hope of promotion or justice if the immediate superior is prejudiced against him, for that superior officer himself is the adviser of the Government in considering the appeal.

"Regulation 16 (d) runs as follows:—

'(d) in regard to the making of any appointment to—

(i) any honorary post; or

(ii) any post other than the post of Town-Planning Expert, the terms of which are to be governed by contract:

Provided that in every case of appointment on contract which may involve a total period of service on contract in excess of five years, the Commission shall be consulted before the contract is made or renewed."

I want the Commission to be consulted even in regard to honorary posts. Take the posts of honorary doctors in hospitals. The State hospitals are maintained at a huge cost and it is not everybody who gets a honorary post there. In America there are 29 lakhs of Federal Service posts and 75 to 80 per cent of those posts including even posts of postmen who number more than 5 lakhs are all recruited by the Civil Services Commission. Their appeals also are heard by the Civil Services Tribunal and the Government have no hand in their appeals.

"Then let us take regulation 17 (ii). It says—

'(ii) Where it is necessary to fill a short vacancy in the post and the appointment of the person who is entitled to appointment under the general and special rules applicable to the service would involve excessive expenditure on travelling allowance or exceptional administrative inconvenience.'

As I have already submitted, this always comes like this. The question of patronage and exemption from consultation with the Public Service Commission comes only in this way. It is stated that the vacancy is a short vacancy and that the Government may themselves fill it and that it is not necessary to consult the Public Service Commission. I suggest that the Public Service Commission must hold periodical examinations and have a list of eligible candidates ready so that whenever there is a call from a

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department, they can send a panel of names for appointment. That is what is being done in progressive countries. Having tried the patronage system for a long time, in 1932 the American Government came to the conclusion that it led to great demoralization of the services and that a Civil Services Commission should be set up and it was so done. The Civil Services Commission holds periodical competitive examinations for all branches of the Government services. They have a list of eligibles. Even where it is honorary service or temporary post the Government make the selection from the list of eligibles. They select a man from the panel. I suggest that that practice may be followed.

“ Regulation 18 (2) (d) runs as follows :—

“(d) relating to compulsory retirement under Article 465 (2) or under Note I to Article 465-A of the Civil Service Regulations, of any person who has rendered 25 years of qualifying service or more ;”

“ Sir, this compulsory retirement has more or less got a penal effect and as it is a matter of punishment, the Public Service Commission should be consulted on the question. So this regulation should be deleted.

“ I now come to Annexure I under Regulation 16 (b) which gives a list of posts in respect of which it shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted in the matter of recruitment, appointment, promotion and transfer. Under State Services, the first two items are—

“(1) Administrator-General and Official Trustee and Deputy Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.

“(2) Law Officers in the City and mufassal.”

They should not be taken out of the purview of the Service Commission. (Interruption.) If the practice is different, then this Annexure may be amended. The posts of Law Officers in the City and mufassal like Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders are very important posts. They are key posts and prize posts and any amount of canvassing goes on. Therefore they should be taken away from the patronage of the Government. It is to save the Government themselves that I make this suggestion.

“ Then I come to items (5), (6) and (8)—

“(5) Posts included in the Madras Port Service.

“(6) Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal affairs.

“(8) Deputy Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards when recruited by transfer of members of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch), or of class IX (Assistant Secretaries to Government) of the Madras General Service.”

The post of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards was left unfilled for nearly 6 to 8 months because certain Members of the Government did not agree with certain other Members of the Government. This difficulty would not have arisen if these matters had been left in the hands of the Public Service Commission.”

JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN :—“ How did you get the information? ”

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ When important posts are left unfilled for a number of months, as men of reason we know why it is so. Then I come to items (9), (10) and (11)—

“(9) Temporary posts of Director, King Institute, Guindy and Assistant Director, King Institute, Guindy, when filled by members of the Medical Research Department.

“(10) Chief Accountants in the Madras General Service when recruited from among the staff of the Indian Audit department.

“(11) Superintendents of Central and District Jails when filled by retired Government Officers.”

I suppose the Government will come to the conclusion that retired officers need not be appointed.

“ Then item No. 18 is—

“(18) Assistant Textile Commissioners attached to the office of the Director of Controlled Commodities and Personal Assistant to the Director of Controlled Commodities.”

I suppose these posts do not exist now. They are old things.

“ Item No. 20 is—

“(20) District Magistrates in the Madras Criminal Judicial Service.”

This may be an old Regulation, but after the separation of the judiciary from the executive, it should be changed. When a question was raised on the floor of the House, the Hon. the Law Minister said that these posts were filled temporarily by the Government. He said so, I think during the last Budget session. Now 12 months have elapsed and still this thing is repeated in the new Regulations laid on the table of the House now. If it is the intention of the Government to put these posts also in the hands of the Service Commission, they should remove this item from the Annexure. I want also items (21) and (22) to be removed from the Annexure.

“(21) Temporary post of Assistant Secretary, Central Road Traffic Board, Madras, in the Madras General Service.

“(22) Under Secretary to Government in the Legal Department in the Madras General Service.”

“ I now come to the Subordinate Services.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is now 5 p.m. I shall now adjourn the House and we shall reassemble at 9 a.m. tomorrow and go on till 11 a.m. The discussion on the two motions standing in the name of hon. Members Sri T. Viswanatham and Janab Abdul Majid will be continued tomorrow and both the motions must be voted on before 11 a.m. Is it agreed? ”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ We always agree, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ There will be no questions and answers to-morrow. Agenda will not be circulated as there is no time. The House will now adjourn and reassemble at 9 a.m. tomorrow.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 9 a.m. on Friday, 6th April 1951.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1070 asked by Sri K. T. Kosalram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 5th April 1951, page 978 supra.]

(a) Yes. Enquiry showed that the deaths of Marimuthu Udayar and his daughter in Salem were possibly due to under-nourishment though the weaver had last drawn yarn on 27th November 1950 on his ration card, and his wife, food on their ration card, on 4th December 1950, the day of deaths. In the case of Subbiah Mudaliar of Sankarankoil, the death was not due to starvation.

(b) Yes.

(c) About 10,000 bales per month, if the full demand is accepted on the basis of the calculation of the Madras Handloom Committee.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Government have recently sanctioned cash doles in certain districts as an immediate relief measure pending the starting by Collectors of relief works and finding of some other alternative or subsidiary occupation for the weavers to earn a living wage. Weavers' relief centres have been opened in certain districts. Repeated representations have also been made to the Government of India about the miserable plight of the handloom weavers in the State for want of adequate supply of yarn and they have been urged successfully to withdraw free sale concessions enjoyed by mills and also to ban completely further exports of yarn and forward commitments. The Government of India have also arranged to import 80s. and 100s yarn from the United Kingdom to the value of Rs. 12 lakhs to this State. The question of importing additional quantities of cotton yarn and art silk yarn from soft currency areas and Pondicherry is under active consideration. The Government of India have also been urged to import adequate cotton for the spinning mills in the State. The peculiar position of the handloom weavers in this State, their sole dependence on this occupation for their livelihood, and the fact that the Madras State is the largest exporter of handloom cloth in the Union were brought home to the Union Minister who promised to increase the quota of this State progressively to 22,500 bales by April 1951 as follows, irrespective of the quota that may be due to this State under the All-India Distribution Scheme :—

	BALES.
January 1951	17,451
February 1951	18,801
March 1951	19,037
April 1951	22,500

Every effort is being made to secure these quantities and distribute them with the utmost expedition.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1078 asked by Sri D. Dorairaja Pandian at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 5th April 1951, page 982 supra.]

Statement showing the number and the names of irrigation schemes in Tirunelveli district that have been sanctioned, that are pending before the Government for sanction and that have been ordered for detailed investigation from 1946 to 1949

I. NUMBER AND NAMES OF SCHEMES THAT HAVE BEEN SANCTIONED.

Name of scheme.	Cost.	Position at the end of 1950.
(1)	(2) RS.	(3)
A. MAJOR SCHEMES.		
1 Restoration of the Sivalapperi tank	4,81,750	Formation of tank bund is almost complete, except at sites of two breaches; work on surplus escape and sluice completed.
2 Improvements to the Sedayaneri tank supply channel.	50,742	Work sanctioned. Tenders called for have been received and are under consideration.
3 Manimuthar Project	3,98,00,000	Scheme sanctioned and work started recently.

B. TANK IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

1 Sankarankoil taluk.	Raising and strengthening the bund of Solvankulam, Thalavakottai samin.	5,200	Completed.
2 Do.	Raising and strengthening the bund of Pa takurichi tank, Thalavakottai samin.	13,700	Do.
3 Do.	Closing breach in Gudalur tank and its supply channel.	3,500	Do.
4 Do.	Repairs to Peria Pandia Kumarakulam, Thalavakottai samin.	5,700	Do.
5 Koilpatti taluk	Repairs to Kunavankulam supply channel.	8,200	Work in progress. Thirty-five per cent of work done.
6 Do.	Repairs to Karisal Periakulam in Vanarmutti village.	10,000	Completed.
7 Do.	Repairs to Kolappankulam in Vanaramutti	5,200	Do.
8 Do.	Repairs to Kalnagaripatti tank.	10,000	Do.
9 Do.	Repairs to Vellarsendal tank, Kalugumalai village.	6,000	Do.
10 Do.	Repairs to Vannankulam, Alangulam village.	2,000	Do.
11 Do.	Repairs to Peria Alangulam	4,250	Do.
12 Do.	Repairs to Govanaguri tank, Ettayapuram samin.	8,800	Seventy per cent work done.
13 Do.	Repairs to Jambulingapuram tank and its supply channel.	3,400	Forty per cent work done.
14 Do.	Repairs to Shenbagaperi tank.	6,100	Sixty per cent work done.
15 Do.	Raising and strengthening band of Karisalkulam in Moppampatti village.	6,700	Thirty per cent work done.

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	Name of scheme.	Cost.	Position at the end of 1950.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.	
16	Koipatti taluk .. Repairs to Subbammalpuram tank.	4,690	Completed.
17	Do. .. Repairs to Pudukulam of Mela Veerapandian Pudur village.	5,400	Seventy-five per cent work done.
18	Do. .. Repairs to Mudiman tank, Mudiman village.	3,400	Work nearly completed.
19	Do. .. Repairs to Vadakkukulam of Kolathur village.	11,100	Do.
20	Do. .. Repairs to Ottayankulam of Aililandapuram village.	5,300	Completed.
21	Do. .. Closing breach and repairs to Periakulam tank.	17,800	Sixty per cent work done.
22	Do. .. Repairs to Rajankulam of Kuruvalai village.	9,300	Do.
23	Do. .. Raising and strengthening the bund of Sevalkulam in Moopanpatti village.	4,000	Seventy per cent work done.
24	Do. .. Repairs to Bommayapuram tank.	9,740	Twenty-six per cent work done.
25	Do. .. Repairs to Therkukalmedu tank.	5,400	Twenty per cent work done.
26	Do. .. Repairs to Vedanatham tank and supply channel.	9,500	Completed.
27	Do. .. Raising and strengthening the bund of Marthandapatti tank.	12,800	Do.
28	Do. .. Repairs to Periakulam of Athangarai village.	10,000	Do.
29	Do. .. Repairs to Vadakkukalmedu tank.	5,650	Do.
30	Tirunelveli taluk .. Repairs to Parithikulam of Chitharohatram village.	2,150	Do.
31	Do. .. Repairs to Karisalkulam of Chitharohatram village.	5,000	Do.
32	Tenkasi taluk .. Raising and strengthening the bund of Peria Eri of Rettai-kulam.	8,050	Do.
33	Do. .. Clearing silt and repairs to Peria Eri of Urmanialagan.	5,800	Do.
34	Do. .. Raising and strengthening the bund of Peria Eri of Urmanialagan Mitta.	11,900	Do.
35	Do. .. Repairs to Anicut across Karuppanadi at the head of supply channel to Peria Eri of Urmanialagan Mitta.	14,000	Do.
36	Do. .. Raising and strengthening the bund of Arunthavaprithikulam.	7,200	Do.
37	Ambasamudram taluk. Repairs to Moolachikulam, Kallidai Kurichi village.	8,800	Do.

II. NUMBER AND NAMES OF SCHEMES PENDING BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT FOR SANCTION.

A. MAJOR SCHEMES.—Nil.

B. TANK IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

1	Tenkasi taluk .. Restoration of Rettai-kulam anicut across Hanumanadhi and restoring the supply channel in Rettai-kulam village.	1,00,000	An estimate for Rs. 1,00,000 submitted to the Government for sanction. The scheme is under consideration of the Government.
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	Name of scheme.	Cost.	Position at the end of 1950.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.	
2	Tirunelveli taluk. Formation of a new tank in Padmanabhapuram, hamlet of Sivandipatti village.	26,000	An estimate for Rs. 26,000 submitted to the Commissioner for sanction. The scheme is under consideration of the Government.
3	Koipatti taluk .. Repairs to Melamandai tank ..	22,900	Sanction to the estimate for Rs. 22,900 is awaited. About Rs. 8,000 worth of work done and further works stopped from 19th February 1950. The scheme is under consideration of the Government.

III. NUMBER AND NAMES OF SCHEMES ORDERED FOR INVESTIGATION BETWEEN 1946 AND 1949.

A. MAJOR SCHEMES.

1	Tiruchendur taluk. Improvements to the Sedayaneri tank supply channel.	50,742	The scheme was sanctioned and the work is under execution.
2	Tenkasi taluk .. Excavation of a supply channel from Nagalkulam to Alangulam.	5,00,000	Plans and estimates are under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).
3	Do. .. Restoring and improving Harikesavaperi tank.	16,000	Plans and estimates are under scrutiny by the Superintending Engineer.
4	Koipatti taluk .. Restoring and improving the supply channel from Vaippar to Vilathikulam tank.	1,00,000	Plans and estimate are under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).
5	Sankarankoil taluk. Restoration of Vayali and Malayadipatti tanks.	5,80,000	Plans and estimate are under scrutiny by the Superintending Engineer.
6	Do. Ghiriyar Project	20,00,000	The scheme is under detailed investigation.
7	Ambasamudram taluk. Increasing the storage capacity of Iluppakurichi tank.	7,500	Plans and estimate are under scrutiny by the Superintending Engineer.
8	Do. Servalar Reservoir Project ..	Not known.	Preliminary investigation will be taken up, as soon as staff is available.
9	Do. Manimuthar Project	3.98.00.000	Scheme since sanctioned and work started recently.

B. TANK IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

1	Tirunelveli taluk .. Nallayapuram tank ..	Not known.	These are inam tanks under investigation. The estimates for Rs. 4,200 and Rs. 3,300 were returned to Sub-divisional Officer with remarks.
2	Do. .. Theruppanikarisalkulam tank.	..	
3	Nanguneri taluk .. Vilwarayanakulam ..	Not known.	
4	Do. .. Vagalkulam ..	Do.	

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Name of scheme.		Cost.	Position at the end of 1950.
(1)		(2)	(3)
		Rs.	
5 Nanguneri taluk ..	Pambankulam ..	Not known.	Investigation—Estimate under preparation.
6 Do. ..	Mela Alankulam ..	Do.	
7 Do. ..	Deivanayagapuram tank ..	Do.	Investigation not completed.
8 Do. ..	Kesavaneri tank ..	Do.	
9 Do. ..	Andankulam ..	Do.	
10 Do. ..	Uchikulam ..	Do.	
11 Do. ..	Thirukarangudi tank ..	Do.	
12 Ambasamudram taluk.	North Pama ikulam. ..	Do.	It has been reported that the work need not be taken up under F. P. Division as there is no Grow More Food value.
13 Tenkasi taluk ..	Sivanadanur tank ..	Do.	Estimates are under preparation.
14 Do. ..	Periakulam ..	Do.	Estimate for Rs. 2,800 returned to Subdivisional Officer with remarks.
15 Do. ..	Killavellagal tank ..	Do.	As the district board has taken up the formation of the road along the bund the question of strengthening the bund does not arise. Hence not taken up for investigation.
16 Sankarancoil taluk.	Rasingaperi ..	Do.	Investigation and estimate under preparation.
17 Do. ..	Paikulam ..	Do.	An estimate for Rs. 21,800 returned to Subdivisional Officer with remarks.
18 Do. ..	Naduvankurichi tank ..	Do.	Investigation not completed.
19 Do. ..	Kokkandankulam tank ..	Do.	
20 Do. ..	Bhuvani Kavalankulam tank.	Do.	
21 Do. ..	Periya Avudaperi tank ..	Do.	Estimate returned to Subdivisional Officer with remarks.
22 Do. ..	Vallivalli tank ..	Do.	Investigation completed—Estimate under preparation.
23 Ambasamudram taluk.	Kamalayakulam ..	Do.	Estimate for Rs. 3,800 sent to Collector for approval.
24 Koilpatti taluk ..	Mandi thope tank ..	Do.	These are under investigation.
25 Srivaikuntam taluk.	Gudalore tank ..	Do.	

C. MINOR IRRIGATION.

1	Surveying and levelling operations for investigation of tanks, channels, etc., 1949.	4,700	Estimate closed.
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APPENDIX III: .

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1081 asked by Sri P. Kakkan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 5th April 1951, page 9-3 supra.]

List of Tannery Workers who have been Classified as Heavy Manual Labourers.

(a) Lineyard.

Helpers .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Soudders (hides).
Eloshers (hides) ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Goat skin beamers.

(b) Tanning and dyeing department.

Helpers .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Samming helpers.
Drum coolies .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Splitters.

(c) Setting department.

Helpers .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Hand setters in the factory.
Setting machine operators.				

(d) Soaking department.

Helpers				Stakers.
Dusters.				

(e) Straining department.

Helpers				Strainers.
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(f) Finishing department.

Helpers				Sprayers.
Seasoners.				

(g) Finishing and machinery department.

Helpers .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Hand ironers.
Buffing machine operators ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Glazing machine operators (glace kids).

Emery wheel operators.				
Glazing machine operators (sides).				Trimmers.

Press machine operators ..				Boarders.
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(h) Foundry department.

Helpers				Carpenters.
Fitters and drivers				Fitter and driver learners.
Masons.				

(i) Backyard.

Beamers				Setters.
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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1085 asked by Begum Sultan Mir Amiruddin at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 5th April 1951, page 987 supra.]

(a) The total number of the ex-staff of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation.—On 29th August 1947 when the Madras Electric Supply Corporation Undertaking was taken over by Government—

Indians—

Monthly paid	..	..	..	..	497
Daily paid	..	..	..	..	706
				Total	1,203

Europeans — — — — 5

On 30th June 1950—

Indians—

Monthly paid	..	..	..	..	381
Daily paid	..	..	..	..	616
				Total	997

Europeans.. .. 2

(b) The terms on which the ex-Madras Electric Supply Corporation staff were taken over by the Government on 29th August 1947 and absorbed in Government service.—I. The terms on which the ex-Madras Electric Supply Corporation staff were taken over by the Government on 29th August 1947 are as follows :—

(1) Indian staff—Period of service.—Service under Government for a period of one year, in the first instance, from 29th August 1947 on provisional basis. (Extended by two spells of six months each.)

Emoluments.—The staff will be paid generally the same emoluments as they were getting under the Madras Electric Supply Corporation in January 1947. In the case of a few who may be promoted to higher posts up to 29th August 1947 with the prior approval of the Chief Engineer for Electricity to the Government of Madras the pay of the higher post will be allowed. No incremental scales will apply to the provisional service. Suitable incremental scales in line with standards of Madras Government Electricity Department will be offered to those who will be retained in regular service.

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Dearness allowance.—Dearness allowance based on the Government of Madras Index figure for the working-class cost of living in Madras City will be paid to all regular and temporary employees, subject to the following rules :—

(i) The allowance will be paid at the discretion of the Government so long as the said monthly index figure exceeds 104 and the Government reserve the right to alter, amend or discontinue the allowance at any time.

(ii) Full month's allowance will be paid to each regular and temporary employee notwithstanding any holidays with pay, sick leave or festival leave taken during the month, but it will not be paid on any day or days on which the employee is on ordinary leave without pay or is absent without pay or is absent without permission or for any days on which the department is for any reason unable to offer him any work.

(iii) The allowance will not be paid to any employee absent from duty because of an accident, but the amount of the allowance will be added to wages for the purpose of calculating the amount of any compensation due to such employee.

It is calculated at the rate of three annas per point over 100 for all employees whose basic pay is below Rs. 100 per month. All employees whose basic pay is Rs. 100 and above per month will get 25 per cent of their basic pay or three annas per point over 100, whichever is greater, subject to a maximum of Rs. 200.

Leave—

NOTE.—The question of leave accumulated, if any, up to and inclusive of 28th August 1947 to the credit of each employee should be settled between him and the Madras Electric Supply Corporation and no accumulated leave pertaining to the period of service under the Madras Electric Supply Corporation will be recognized in the temporary service under the Government of Madras.

(i) *Privilege leave.*—An employee who has completed 12 months' continuous service will be allowed 21 days leave with pay.

Leave cannot be claimed as a matter of right and will be granted only at the discretion of the officer-in-charge of the System.

(ii) *Sick leave.*—An employee who is sick will be granted sick leave up to a maximum of fifteen days on half pay in any one calendar year. Medical certificates should be produced if called for. Any sick leave granted will be with dearness allowance which is payable in accordance with the conditions mentioned under the head "Dearness allowance".

(iii) *Quarantine and special leave.*—At the discretion of the Department a compassionate allowance of 12 annas per day may be paid to an employee except woman or boy earning less than 12 annas a day, who may be paid eight annas per day, during the period of quarantine leave recommended by the Health Officer of the Corporation of Madras or a municipality. This compassionate allowance shall, in no case, be paid for a period exceeding one month in any calendar year to any employee.

(iv) *Special leave.*—Extraordinary or special leave may be granted during the temporary service for a period of one month

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without pay and dearness allowance when no other leave is admissible to the employee, in special cases at the discretion of the officer-in-charge of the System.

*Injuries on duty (payment to employees).—*Employees injured on duty and entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, will receive pay or compensation in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Act, and the following conditions:—

An employee injured on duty will, after receiving the sanction of the officer-in-charge of the System, be paid full wages up to a maximum period of 15 days on medical certificate. After the workman has received injury-pay for 15 days and if he is not fit to return to work, half-monthly payment will be made to him according to the schedule to the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation will be notified accordingly.

When an employee has been on sick list for over 60 days due to any such injury received on duty, his case will be reviewed by the officer-in-charge of the System in consultation with medical authority and decided whether the employee is to be paid off under the Workmen's Compensation Act or whether he will be continued to be paid half-monthly payments.

Free medical aid.—A dispensary will be provided at the Power-house with a doctor on duty between 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. daily, and a full-time compounder daily for the use of the staff.

When due to severity of the illness or if the employee's condition is such that he cannot leave his house, the medical officer may visit him if so required by the Head of the Section under whom the workman is working. Intimation of his inability to attend the dispensary must be sent to the Section Head before 10 a.m. of the first day of the illness. If it is desired by Government to abolish the dispensary, the staff will be eligible for the medical facilities admissible to regular Government servants of corresponding grades.

Overtime payment.—This will be paid in accordance with the provisions of the Factory Act for daily-paid employees.

Additional charge allowance for technical staff.—This will be paid in accordance with rules applicable to Government servants.

Allowance for shift workers.—One day's extra pay per week will be paid to the power-station shift staff on daily wages.

Provident Fund.—Madras Electricity Supply Corporation rules and regulations of the Provident Fund, as amended up to date, will generally be applicable during the provisional service.

The amount at the credit of each employee as on 28th August 1947 should be calculated and arrived at between him and the Madras Electricity Supply Corporation and the Government will not be responsible for any errors, omissions or commissions on this account. The amount at credit so arrived at should be transferred to Government and will be taken as Opening Balance at the credit of the employee in the Government books.

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Gratuity Fund.—Employees who have not elected to come under the Provident Fund which came into effect on 1st July 1931 and who are continuing under the Gratuity Fund will continue to be governed generally by the Madras Electricity Supply Corporation Gratuity Fund Rules corrected up to date.

The amount at credit of each employee as on 28th August 1947 should be calculated and arrived at between him and the Madras Electricity Supply Corporation and the Government will not be responsible for any errors, omissions or commissions in this account. The amount at credit so arrived at should be transferred to Government and it will be taken as Opening Balance in the Government books in respect of those employees. As regards the additional gratuity contemplated in clause 13 of the Gratuity Fund Rules in force in 1921, the employees should settle all their claims for such additional gratuity with the Madras Electricity Supply Corporation.

Actual expenses.—The employees will be eligible for the payment of actual expenses incurred by them for the journeys performed in discharge of the duties or works entrusted to them by the authorized officers of the Government Electricity Department.

Employees are not eligible for either actual expenses of free tram passes for routine journeys between office and home.

Uniforms.—Uniforms will be supplied at the expense of the Government Electricity Department to personnel in certain sections and any application for the supply of sandals, water-proofs, umbrellas or for new uniforms will be considered and sanctioned at the discretion of the officer in charge of the system. All such articles supplied by the department shall remain its property and the employee leaving the service must return them. The cost of any loss or damage to such property will be deducted from any amounts due to the employee at the time of leaving the service.

Termination of service.—During the provisional service of a maximum period of one year, the staff will be borne on the temporary establishment of the Madras Government Electricity Department. During the course of this period, terms and conditions for regular retention will be offered to each employee in line with the standards of the Government Electricity Department and suitable to his experience and qualifications. If these are not acceptable to any employee or if it is otherwise, not proposed to retain him or if he does not like to continue, the temporary service of that employee may be terminated with one month's notice on either side or one month's pay in lieu thereof without assigning any reasons.

Discipline.—The temporary staff will abide by the Government Servants' Conduct Rules and conform to the disciplinary rules and regulations of the Madras Government Electricity Department.

(2) *European staff*—(i) *Emoluments.*—The Officers to be paid the same emoluments as they were getting under the Madras Electric Supply Corporation including normal annual increment and dearness allowance given by the Company but excluding any large or special additions to pay.

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(ii) *Amenities*.—Amenities, such as rent-free accommodation or house rent allowance, free use of motor car and telephone, concessional rate for electricity, provision of menial establishment such as gardeners, sweeper, driver and cleaner which they were actually enjoying under the Madras Electric Supply Corporation to be continued in the same scale and to the same extent as under the Madras Electric Supply Corporation.

(iii) *Provident Fund*.—Contributory Provident Fund on the same basis as under the Madras Electric Supply Corporation to be continued.

(iv) *Medical aid*.—Instead of free medical attention and free nursing home facility, as under the Madras Electric Supply Corporation medical aid including concessional rates for the hospital charges on the same lines, as per the corresponding grade of Government officers to be allowed.

(v) *Home passage*.—No passage benefits to be allowed during the provisional service and any privilege of free home passage accruing to the officers by virtue of their service under the Madras Electric Supply Corporation to be settled by them with the Company.

In the case of officers required after the provisional service, home leave and free home passage benefits on the same scale as they were enjoying under the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, the provisional service also being counted for the benefits.

(vi) *Leave*.—A total casual leave of 15 days in the year subject to the period on any one occasion not exceeding 7 working days or 10 days in all.

Earned leave on full leave salary of 1/22nd of the period on duty to be allowed.

(vii) *Termination*.—During the provisional period of one year, if the terms and conditions offered for regular retention, if necessary, are not acceptable to the officers or if it is otherwise not proposed to retain them or if the officers do not themselves like to continue, the provisional appointment be terminated at any time with three months' prior notice on either side without assigning reasons.

(viii) *Discipline*.—The officers to work under the control and direction of a System Officer appointed in this behalf by the Government. The officers should also otherwise conform to the Government Servants' Conduct Rules and the general discipline of regular Government servants.

II. The terms on which the ex-Madras Electric Supply Corporation Indian staff were absorbed in Government service under orders issued in August 1949, are as follows:—

Monthly-paid staff.—The monthly-paid staff falls into two categories—

(a) Persons who possess the required qualifications for absorption in State Government service.

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(b) Persons who do not possess the required qualifications or are drawing salaries higher than those in corresponding posts in State Government service and who as a special case are to be formed into a "Special Cadre".

Category (A)—Persons possessing required qualifications.—Twenty-three persons were absorbed in State Government service with effect from 29th August 1947. They are subject to the following conditions of service:—

(a) *Seniority*.—Will count from 29th August 1947.

(b) *Tests*.—Two years from 23rd August 1949 will be allowed for passing the prescribed tests, without prejudice to their drawing increments during the said period.

(c) *Leave rules*.—Madras Leave Rules will apply with effect from 29th August 1949. Leave earned during the previous provisional period of service of two years will be counted and the staff will be permitted to avail of the leave ahead of the leave earned from 29th August 1949.

(d) *Pension or Contributory Provident Fund*.—Persons below 30 years will be brought under Government Pension Rules. Others will be governed tentatively by Contributory Provident Fund Rules of Madras Electric Supply Corporation.

(e) *Free medical aid*.—The existing dispensary at Basin Bridge Power-house and free medical aid will continue.

(f) *Dearness allowance and Madras house allowance or house rent allowance* will be allowed as for other Government servants.

(g) *Increment*.—Period of absence on leave (privilege leave or sick leave on half pay or loss of pay) during the provisional period will count for increment.

Category (B)—Persons not possessing the required qualifications, etc.—(i) Whenever a permanent vacancy arises in this cadre that post will become an addition to the corresponding post in State Government service and be filled up by qualified persons or by Work-charged staff as in the case of other vacancies in the Electricity Department. The posts may also be filled by the Chief Operation Engineer (North) by promotion from among the "Special cadre" staff on grounds of suitability, except in the case of posts on Assistant Engineer's grade (Rs. 260—500) for which alone Government approval is necessary; in this case, the post so filled up will continue in the "Special cadre".

Short vacancies in the "Special cadre" due to leave, etc., will be filled up by promotion or by transfer from among the personnel of the same "Special cadre" purely as an emergency measure.

(ii) The services of the "Special cadre" staff will be liable to termination without assigning any specific reasons, subject to one month's notice or payment of one month's emoluments in lieu of notice. In the case of Charge Engineers, etc., on Assistant Engineer's grade (Rs. 260—500) power to terminate service will vest with Government; the power to terminate the services of other staff will vest with the Chief Engineer (Electricity).

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(iii) *Service rules*.—Special service rules governing the terms and conditions of service will be framed.

(iv) *Leave rules*.—The leave rules which govern the Madras Electricity Department Operation Subordinate Service will apply.

(v) *Contributory Provident Fund*.—The Contributory Provident Fund Rules of Madras Electric Supply Corporation will be continued tentatively.

(vi) *Compensation for injuries on duty*.—All the "Special cadre" staff (Technical) will be governed by the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(vii) *Free medical aid*.—The existing dispensary at Basin Bridge Power-house and free medical aid will be continued.

(viii) *Uniforms*.—Supply will be made as per rules applicable to similar employees in other systems of the Electricity Department.

(ix) *Shift and operating allowance*.—A special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem now being allowed to each of the 10 persons in the Distribution Branch employed on Breakdown works and quick restoration of supply, will be continued.

(x) *Dearness allowance*.—Will be allowed as for other Madras Government servants.

(xi) *Madras house allowance or house rent allowance*.—For persons who draw more than Rs. 150 per mensem no Madras House Allowance will be allowed. For others who draw Rs. 150 per mensem or less house rent allowance will be allowed according to Government Rules.

(xii) *Conveyance allowance*.—Two special grade Foremen (Rs. 150—10—250) will be allowed a conveyance allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem each, no conveyance need be maintained by them for drawing the allowance.

A conveyance allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem each will be sanctioned to a few members of the field staff, in lieu of free tram passes allowed by Madras Electric Supply Corporation. In the case of some staff, conveyance allowance should be treated as personal compensatory allowance.

General.—Pay in the appropriate scales and the grant of annual or biennial increments, as the case may be, counting service from 29th August 1947 have been sanctioned. In the case of persons eligible for biennial increments, the pay has been fixed on the basis of total emoluments drawn on 29th August 1947. For persons eligible for annual increments, pay has been fixed on the basis of total emoluments drawn by them on 29th August 1947 plus one increment to which they were eligible on 29th August 1948.

Daily-paid staff.—(i) The incremental daily rates of pay fixed in the arbitration award in the dispute between the Madras Electric Supply Corporation and the Workers' Union in 1946 has been continued with effect from 29th August 1947 and annual increments have been granted on and from 29th August 1948 counting service from 29th August 1947.

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(ii) Payment of dearness allowance based on cost of living index as under the Madras Electric Supply Corporation has been continued.

(iii) Amenities like leave, provident fund, holidays, overtime, uniforms, medical aid, actual expenses for transport, etc., as approved for the provisional service have been continued.

III. The terms on which the ex-Madras Electric Supply Corporation European staff were absorbed in Government service are as follows:—

Duration of contract.—Three years from 29th August 1948.

Termination of service.—(i) Automatically without notice, on the expiry of the contract.

(ii) At any time on three calendar months' notice in writing given to him by Government if, in the opinion of the Government the party of the first part proves unsuitable for the efficient performance of his duties during service under this agreement.

(iii) By six calendar months' notice in writing given at any time during service under this agreement (except during the first year thereof) either by him to the Government or by the Government or their authorized officer to him without cause assigned.

Emoluments—Pay.—They will draw the following existing pay with annual increment of Rs. 50 per mensem. First increment falls due on 1st January 1949.

RS.

Mr. R. Wright, power station 1,800 per mensem, Superintendent.

Mr. R. Mc. G. Morren, Assistant 1,650 per mensem. Power Station Superintendent.

Cost of living allowance.—As at present, viz., 25 per cent of the basic pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 200 per mensem.

Amenities.—Amenities such as, rent-free accommodation or house-rent allowance, free use of motor-car and telephone, concessional rates for electricity, provision of menial establishment, such as gardeners, sweeper, driver and cleaner which they were actually enjoying under the Madras Electric Supply Corporation to be continued in the same scale and to the same extent as under the Madras Electric Supply Corporation.

Provident Fund.—Contributory Provident Fund on the same basis as under the Madras Electric Supply Corporation to be continued.

Medical Aid.—Instead of free medical attention and free nursing home facility as were obtaining under the Madras Electric Supply Corporation medical aid including concessional rates for hospital charges on the same lines, as for the corresponding grade of Government officers to be allowed.

Leave.—(i) Total casual leave of 20 days in the year subject to the period on any one occasion not exceeding 7 working days or 10 days in all.

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(ii) Earned leave on full pay of 1½ months for every year of service and leave on half pay on medical certificate limited to 15 days for every year of the period of the contract; 3 months extraordinary leave without pay may also be granted in addition.

(iii) Leave earned under the existing contract, to the extent not availed of or to the extent applied for and refused, may be allowed in addition to the above.

Passage.—Once during the period of the contract, each officer may be allowed passage benefits as follows:—

For the officer—

Single passage from India to United Kingdom equivalent to P and O First Class 'B'.

The same number for wife.

The same number for each child (actual passage fare payable for a child).

(c) *The number among them that are educationally qualified and have passed the special tests.*—It is presumed that information is required only about the clerical staff. Seven out of this staff were qualified for Public service and nine have passed the special tests.

(d) *How many of these persons mentioned in clause (c) have been tried in upper division clerks posts.*—Three.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1086 asked by Sri K. Ishwara at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 5th April 1951, page 988 supra.]

Statement showing districtwar particulars of the number of Members of the Legislative Assembly and Hon'ble Ministers who have applied for lands under the scheme of assignment of land to political sufferers, etc.

District.	Number of Members of the Legislative Assembly and Hon'ble Ministers who have applied for lands.		Number of Members of the Legislative Assembly and Hon'ble Ministers who have been assigned lands subsequent to 15th May 1949.		Number of applications still pending		Remarks.
	Members of the Legislative Assembly.	Hon'ble Ministers.	Members of the Legislative Assembly.	Hon'ble Ministers.	Members of the Legislative Assembly.	Hon'ble Ministers.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tirunelveli ..	6	..	3	..	2	..	....
Tanjore ..	5	..	4	..	1	..	Column (4): Includes one case of partial grant.
Salem ..	3	..	1	..	1	..	Column (2): One application was transferred to Collector of South Arcot.

[5th April 1951]

District.	Number of Members of the Legislative Assembly and Hon'ble Ministers who have applied for lands.		Number of Members of the Legislative Assembly and Hon'ble Ministers who have been assigned lands subsequent to 15th May 1949.		Number of applications still pending.		Remarks.
	Members of the Legislative Assembly.	Hon'ble Ministers.	Members of the Legislative Assembly.	Hon'ble Ministers.	Members of the Legislative Assembly.	Hon'ble Ministers.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
East Godavari ..	3	1	1	..	3	1	Column (2): Includes one application from Sri B. Veeraswamy, M.L.A. Column (3): Application of Sri M. Thirumala Rao, Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Food, Government of India. Column (4): Relates to one partial grant.
Malabar ..	6	1	3	1	2	..	Column (2): One application was rejected as the applicant is not eligible for grant.
Guntur ..	7	..	2	..	5	..	Column (4): Includes one case of provisional assignment.
Nellore ..	4	..	2	..	2	..	Column (2): Includes one Member of the Legislative Council. Column (4): Includes one case of partial grant made prior to 15th May 1949.
Chingleput ..	8	..	4	..	4	..	Column (4): Includes two cases where only partial grants were made.
South Kanara ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	3	..	2	..	1	..	Column (3): Includes one Member of the Legislative Council.
Tiruchirappalli ..	3	..	1	..	1	..	....
Krishna ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	....
Coimbatore ..	7	..	1	..	7	..	Column (4): A case of partial grant.
The Nilgiris ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Column (2): Assignment was made on 11th March 1949.
North Arcot ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	....
Srikakulam ..	5	..	2	..	3	..	....
Chittoor ..	4	..	2	..	2	..	....
Ramanathapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
South Arcot ..	7	..	2	..	5	..	....
Kurnool ..	4	..	..	..	3	..	Column (6): In one case provisional assignment was made on 22nd September 1948.
Madurai ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	Column (6): All the five M.L.As. were assigned lands prior to 15th May 1949.
Bellary ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	....
West Godavari ..	4	..	2	..	2	..	....
Vishakhapatnam ..	8	..	8	..	..	..	Column (6): In one case provisional assignment was made before 15th May 1949.
Anantapur ..	3	1	2	1	..	1	Column (7): Out of 15 acres of dry land assigned to Hon'ble Sri N. Sanjeevi Reddi, an extent of 3.90 acres was relinquished by him and the assignment of this extent is under correspondence.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1088 asked by Janab Mohamed Abdul Salam at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Assembly held on 5th April 1951, page 989 supra.]

LIST OF NEW SCHEMES TAKEN UP BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES IN 1950-51.

Veterinary.

- 1 Scheme for the grant of assistance to private cattle-breeders.

Health.

- 1 Scheme of reorganization of the Nutrition Bureau.
- 2 Provision of four vans for health propaganda and anti-epidemic work.
- 3 Water-supply improvement scheme, Part I, Kakinada Municipality.
- 4 Water-supply scheme, Srivilliputtur municipality.
- 5 Drainage scheme—Sixth instalment—Tirupathi Municipality (Revised estimate).
- 6 Water-supply scheme (Revised estimate), Guntur Municipality.
- 7 Drainage scheme—Second instalment—Srirangam Municipality.
- 8 Water-supply scheme to Karamadai Panchayat in Coimbatore district.
- 9 Opening of a herbarium for the College of Indigenous Medicine.
- 10 Construction of buildings for the College of Indigenous Medicine.
- 11 Construction of buildings for the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine.

Irrigation.

- 1 Upper Pennar Project.
- 2 Manimuthar Project.
- 3 Bhairavantippa Project.

Rural Welfare.

- 1 Extension of the Rural Welfare scheme to 50 additional firkas.

Electricity.

- 1 Supply of Jog Power in South Kanara.

Communication.

- 1 Eight hundred and seventy-eight new road works (23 Government roads and 855 district board roads).

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, the 6th April 1951.

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

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

MODIFICATIONS TO THE MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REGULATIONS, 1950—cont.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ We will now take up the amendments of hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham. I am going to allow one hour for the discussion of his amendments and one hour for the amendments of hon. Member, Mr. Abdul Majid.”

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Can both the amendments be discussed together, Sir? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ No; that is not the proper procedure. But it is convenient to debate both the amendments together. If the House has no objection it may be done.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ Yesterday, Sir, I was submitting that the Constitution has recognized, and the Government also have recognized, and all democracies in the world have recognized, that the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public service posts and all matters connected with their discipline, pension, retirement and so on, should be made only in consultation with the Public Service Commission. This principle has been accepted by all Governments at all times including our own Government and that is the reason why in Article 320, we have—

(3) The Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission, as the case may be, shall be consulted—

(a) on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts:

(b) on the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of a candidate for such appointments, promotions or transfers:

(c) on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the Government of India or the Government of a State in a civil capacity, including memorials or petitions relating to such matters:

(d) on any claim by or in respect of a person who is serving or has served under the Government of India or the Government of a State:

(e) on any claim for the award of a pension in respect of injuries sustained etc.”

Therefore, the principle is conceded here that the Public Service Commission should be consulted. At the same time, there is a small proviso to the effect that ‘ the Governor as respects services and posts in connection with the affairs of a State, may make regulations specifying the matters in which either generally

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or in any particular class of cases or in any particular circumstances, it shall not be necessary for a Public Service Commission to be consulted.' So, Sir, the general rule is that the Commission must be consulted and the exceptions are few, and those exceptions must be only where the Governor makes regulations. But the regulations cannot be mere arbitrary regulations; they must be based on certain accepted well-known criteria, viz., that it is not useful to consult the Service Commission or it is not practicable to consult it, or the appointment is of such a temporary character that it is not feasible to consult the Commission. Therefore, so far as the exceptions are concerned, the Governor and the Legislature must be satisfied that the posts mentioned in the annexures before us are such as would come under the exceptions. So, as I said, the general rule is that the Public Service Commission must be consulted. I want to draw pointed attention of the House to this: that I am not very particular as to which posts, out of the various posts listed in the annexures, should be actually in the hands of the Government and which posts should come under the category of posts regarding which consultation should be made. I am not at all concerned with any particular post. Although I have moved an amendment for the omission of some classes of posts from the annexures, it does not mean that we must concentrate our attention on those particular posts only. When the Government draw a list of appointments in regard to which the Service Commission need not be consulted, we must make ourselves sure that they actually satisfy the conditions under which exceptions could be made. So, I ask, are we now satisfied that they are posts in regard to which consultation with the Commission is not feasible or practicable? That is the test by which we have got to examine the annexures. As I already said, the Government have recognized this principle, and it is only after recognizing that principle that difficulty arises in its implementation. I have no quarrel with the Government in the general proposition stated here that it shall not be necessary to consult the Commission 'regarding the appointment of a person temporarily for a total period not exceeding three months.' The principle is quite all right where it is necessary to fill a short vacancy in a particular post, but the House must be satisfied that all the posts listed here come under the category of posts which will come under this rule. With regard to compulsory retirement under Article 465 (2) or under Note I to Article 465-A of the Civil Service Regulations, in my opinion, it is as much a punishment as dismissal, although it has got a different nomenclature. I submit that the Constitution lays down that in regard to matters relating to disciplinary action particularly, the Public Service Commission must be consulted, and I do not think that an exception in this regard will be *intra vires*. If it has got to conform to the spirit of the Constitution, it would be *ultra vires*, in my opinion, if the Government take any disciplinary action without consulting the Public Service Commission. I do not like to trouble the House by taking it through the list of posts extending over two pages

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set out here, in regard to which it is said that the Service Commission need not be consulted; but I do want the House to concentrate on the point that appointments to all services should be ordinarily made in consultation with the Public Service Commission and that all punishments also must be awarded only in consultation with the Commission. That is the real point I want to stress. The Constitution says that it must be done, i.e., that all disciplinary action must be taken only in consultation with the Service Commission, and there is no getting out of it. Even if the Legislature consents to these regulations, if in any case disciplinary action is taken without consulting the Service Commission, it may be that that action will be *ultra vires* because it is specifically laid down in the Constitution that the Service Commission should be consulted in regard to all disciplinary matters. The only exception given under Article 320 (3) is with regard to recruitment, and it is there that you can make provision for not consulting the Public Service Commission. But, so far as disciplinary action is concerned, the Commission must always be consulted. I want to assure the Hon. Leader of the House that I have not moved my amendments just to rivet the attention of the House on this or that particular post; as I said, this is the first time that these regulations are laid on the table of the House and a democratic Assembly like this is being given an opportunity to scrutinize the methods of recruitment to the various services and posts and the principles that are being followed in making the appointments and also in regard to promotions and disciplinary action to be taken. This House must necessarily have a voice in the making of these regulations and it has got a right to amend the regulations. I want to reiterate what I said yesterday, that wherever it is laid down that such regulations shall be subject to modification, whether by way of repeal or amendment, by the House, no effect can be given to the regulations until the House has had its say in the matter. Until actually fourteen days expire, whether with or without an affirmative or negative amendment of these regulations, they cannot be put into effect. That is my submission. Let me say in England there is a similar Act, and some of those provisions have been copied here. The authors of the Constitution, I am sure, had all these things in mind when they framed the Constitution. I do not want to raise it as a point of order, Sir, because I have already given an indication that points of order on constitutional matters could very well be left over for the courts. It is not also correct to have a thorough discussion of all these matters when a ruling is given. I am sure the House wants to exercise all the care necessary for scrutinizing these things; but in spite of the scrutiny of the House, I am afraid it may prove *ultra vires*. I thought the position would be conceded by the Government; but when once it is not conceded, the question may have to be fought out though perhaps not here, but in courts of law. These regulations should not come into operation. Sir, any way, I plead with the Government that at least hereafter

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they make it convenient to lay these regulations, not only those that are made under the Constitution, but also such as are made under Statutory Rules and Acts under which there is an obligation on the part of the Government to lay such regulations on the table of the House; and the Government should see to it that no effect is given to the Regulations until the prescribed period expires or until the House has had its say. Otherwise, Sir, it will be a mockery. Supposing an appointment is made, one hon. Member may ask the question: 'Is it true?' The reply will be 'Yes'. He will then ask 'Then did you advertise for the post?' The answer to this will be, 'No.' His next question will be, 'Then did you consult the Public Service Commission?' 'No.' will be the answer. Who made the regulations? 'Yes, I made.' 'When did you place them on the table of the House?' 'We are doing so.' Such will be the questions that will arise if the Constitution is thus practically given the go-by. So, the vigilance which the Assembly is expected to exercise in regard to the recruitment to posts or promotions or the punishments meted out to officers, becomes an actual mockery. I do not want to minimise the disciplinary powers of the Government over its officers. At the same time, Sir, I do think it is necessary that the rights of this House should not be cut down. That is why, Sir, I move my motion."

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have much pleasure in seconding the motion so ably moved by the hon. Gentleman, Mr. Viswanatham. Sir, these regulations are a very fit subject for being considered by a Select Committee. I understand that according to the Article in the Constitution, these regulations have to be either accepted or rejected or modified in the same session. In view of the fact that there is the possibility of the Government going to the Governor with a request for proroguing the session, a suggestion like that may not be quite practical. So, I am not moving a motion for referring this to a Select Committee; but I am seconding the motion of the hon. Gentleman. Sir, the regulations have ostensibly been framed under the Articles of the Constitution. These regulations, I understand, have been copied from the old regulations that existed prior to the making of the Constitution. Whatever justification there was formerly for excluding such a large number of appointments, punishments, etc., from the list in regard to which consultation must be made with the Public Service Commission, it no longer exists to-day, and such posts cannot continue to be so excluded even to-day, because we are now working a democracy.

9.15 a.m. "The Public Service Commission has been constituted under the very Constitution Act in order to prevent any mishap with regard to the appointments made by the Government. Sir, political parties are growing up in our country and they are organizing themselves in a much better manner than ever before and so when a party Government is in power, it is most likely or probable to arrogate to itself the right of making appointments here and

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there without consulting the Service Commission. It is in order to prevent appointments being made that way by the party Government that they have provided for the Service Commission even under the Constitution Act, both for the Union Government and for the State Governments. The list of appointments shown in the Annexure includes numerous appointments, which tends to show that the Government are practically nullifying the very object of the Constitution makers in creating the Service Commission both at the Centre and in the States. If it is felt that there will be practical difficulties, in not only making appointments but also in making transfers or even in inflicting punishments, if these are referred to the Service Commission for their opinion, such difficulties should be overcome and reference should be made to the Service Commission. In the Constitution of the Service Commission care has been taken to see that the members who are appointed to it, either as Chairman or as members, do not aspire to any other appointments either in the States or in the Union. This wholesome provision has been deliberately made in the Constitution in order to see that either the Chairman or members of the Commission are not obliged to the Government of the day and that they deal out justice in an impartial manner free from the influences of the party Government. When that is the real object of constituting the Commission, I fail to see how the numerous cases of appointments and transfers are excluded from their scope. Of course, I can understand special appointments, such as, Personal Assistants to Ministers, or the Hon. Speaker or the Deputy Speaker if there is to be one, being made by the Government without consultation of the Service Commission. There are also certain appointments which can be made by the Secretaries, which do not necessitate consultation with the Commission. It will take a long time if I should read the entire list of appointments mentioned in the Schedule, in making which consultation with the Service Commission is not necessary. That is not the proper thing for any Government to do. As I have already said, the Hon. Leader of the House, will come forward and say, that these regulations were only copied from the existing ones and that they were not made with any idea of making appointments of their own kith and kin or for making appointments of their own choice. But, I would ask him to remember that we are now living in a different world altogether and that we are trying to work a democracy and especially when we are trying to work a new democracy, it is all the more necessary that there should not be any patronage left in the hands of the party Government. If that is done, it would be better for the Government and for everybody concerned. Of course, it is always the desire of any Government to have patronage in its own hands, for not only making appointments but also for giving away many things to their supporters. It is natural for any Government to desire to have such a patronage in its hands. If, therefore, we are really seeking to work democracy on party principles, the Government of the day should see that

[Janab Abdul Hameed Khan] [6th April 1951]

the regulations are so made as to exclude from the list of appointments those appointments which would be tantamount to conferring a patronage. It will be a wholesome principle if they do like that in the interests of all concerned and in the interests of religious minorities and minorities belonging to different parties. In England and other countries which are governed on democratic lines, although the executive is permanent, there are people even there who are divided on party lines who aspire for jobs in the service of the State. For instance, if the Labour Government of today make the appointments from their party men, then it will be open to the succeeding Government, to cancel all the appointments made by the previous Government and substitute in those places their own party men or relations. It is therefore to avoid such misuse of authority and power by the party Government that the Service Commission has been constituted. Therefore, I believe it is very necessary that we should only have a minimum number of appointments to be made by the Government without consulting the Service Commission. As the hon. Gentleman Mr. Viswanatham, the Mover of the motion, said, we are concerned not with any particular appointments, but with the category of appointments to be excluded from the scope of the Service Commission. That is why I thought that justice will be done better if the whole matter is thrashed out in a Select Committee. The Hon. Leader of the House could tell the committee which appointments should be excluded from the scope of the Commission. I know the Hon. Leader of the House is always most reasonable in the Select Committees and I hope with that reasonableness, he will agree to a large extent to exclude certain appointments from the list, so that the Service Commission may be able to make the appointments in an independent and impartial manner. Unfortunately that course does not seem to be possible now. Here, what we urge in the House will be noted, but with the majority behind him, the Hon. Minister can get the regulations carried through and they will be supposed to be continued without any change having been made. Of course, here he has his authority to exercise, and we, as the Opposition, have also a right to say what we think about the regulations, and in between our rights, the people will suffer, the principles will suffer and the rights will suffer. That is the thing that will happen today. I suggest that at least in future, it should be possible for this House to constitute a Select Committee to go into such an important matter as this."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இப்போது நண்பர் டெனேடி விஸ்வநாதம் அவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் amendment-ஐ நான் முழு மனதுடன் எதிர்க்கின்றேன்.

"இன்று அரசாங்கம் தனக்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமுள்ள அதிகாரிகளை அவர்கள் தேரிடையாக நியமித்துக் கொள்ளுவதற்கு உள்ள திட்டமிட்ட அதிகாரத்தை இப்போது எடுத்துவிட்டு வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் நண்பர் விஸ்வநாதத்தின் திருத்தம் மிகவும் உபயோகமற்றது. அர்த்தமற்றது என்றுதான் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பல அரசியல் கட்சிகள் இன்று நாட்டில் இருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் தாங்கள் பதவிக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக பலவிதமான காரியங்களை, மக்களுக்கு அத்தியாவசியமான காரியங்களைச் செய்வதாகச் சொல்லி மக்களின் ஒட்டுக்களைப் பெற்று பதவிக்கு வருகிறார்கள். உண்மையில் அவர்கள் அம்மாதிரி பதவிக்கு வந்தவுடன் தாங்கள் வாக்கு அளித்தவைகளை மக்களுக்கு நிறைவேற்றி தரவேண்டுமென்றால் தங்களுக்குமிகவும் அந்தரங்கமான சில முக்கிய அதிகாரிகளை அவர்கள் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் நியமித்துக் கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கும். தாங்கள் எந்த திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதாகச் சொல்லி மக்கள் ஒட்டுக்களைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளுமோ அதை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு அதற்குத் தகுந்த அதிகாரிகள் இல்லாமல் ஒருநாளும் செய்துகொடுக்கமுடியாது.

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

மென்பதற்காக பலவிதமான காரியங்களை, மக்களுக்கு அத்தியாவசியமான காரியங்களைச் செய்வதாகச் சொல்லி மக்களின் ஒட்டுக்களைப் பெற்று பதவிக்கு வருகிறார்கள். உண்மையில் அவர்கள் அம்மாதிரி பதவிக்கு வந்தவுடன் தாங்கள் வாக்கு அளித்தவைகளை மக்களுக்கு நிறைவேற்றி தரவேண்டுமென்றால் தங்களுக்குமிகவும் அந்தரங்கமான சில முக்கிய அதிகாரிகளை அவர்கள் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் நியமித்துக் கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கும். தாங்கள் எந்த திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதாகச் சொல்லி மக்கள் ஒட்டுக்களைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளுமோ அதை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு அதற்குத் தகுந்த அதிகாரிகள் இல்லாமல் ஒருநாளும் செய்துகொடுக்கமுடியாது.

"இந்த அரசாங்கம் பதவி ஏற்றுக் கொண்டதிலிருந்து அதேக பல அரசியல் காரியங்களைச் செய்திருக்கிறது. இன்னும் பல திட்டங்களையும் நிறைவேற்ற முடியாமல் வைத்திருக்கிறது. நாம் மக்களுடைய நன்மைகளை உத்தேசித்து பல சட்டங்களை இந்த சப்சபையில் நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் நாம் நினைப்பதைப்போல, மந்திரிமார்கள் நினைப்பதைப்போல அவைகள் மக்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக அமல் நடத்தப்படுகிறதா என்றால் இல்லையென்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். அதற்குக் காரணம் மந்திரிகள் அல்ல. சட்டத்தின் குறைபாடுகளும் அல்ல. ஆனால் பிரிட்டிஷ்காலம்முதல் இருந்து வந்த அதே நிர்வாக இயந்திரம் வேலை செய்வதால்தான் நாம் செய்துவரும் காரியங்கள் சரியாக செயலாற்றப்படாமல் இருக்கிறது. இப்படி இருக்க முக்கியமான சில அதிகாரிகளைக்கூட மந்திரிமார்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி நியமித்துக்கொள்ள அதிகாரம் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று விதிக்கும் நண்பர் டி. விஸ்வநாதத்தின் திருத்தத்தை நாம் ஒப்புக்கொண்டால் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன், நாம் நிலைக்கும் காரியங்களை ஒரு நாளும் செய்யவே முடியாது. ஸ்ரீ விஸ்வநாதம் அவர்கள் அமெரிக்காவுக்கு வேண்டுமானால் சென்று பார்க்கட்டும். அமெரிக்காவுக்கு மாறும்போதெல்லாம் அரசாங்க இயந்திரமும் மாறிக்கொண்டேயுள்ளது என்று வருகின்றன. அப்படி மாறிக் கொண்டேவந்தால்தான் மக்களின் ஒட்டைப்பெற்று பதவிக்குவந்திருக்கும் அரசியல் கட்சிகள் தங்கள் கருத்துக்களை நிறைவேற்ற முடியுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நான் ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். ஸ்ரீ விஸ்வநாதம் அவர்கள் சீப் பார்க்லிமெண்டரி செக்ரட்டரியாக இருந்தார். நான் மாகாணபிரதமர் மந்திரியாகக்கூட வரலாம். ஏனென்றால் வயது வந்தோர் அனைவருக்கும் வோட்டு உரிமையிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் ஜனாதிபதியாகக் கூட வாழுமடியும். ஆகையால் இப்படி மக்களின் அன்பைப்பெற்று பதவிக்கு வருகின்ற தலைவர்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி காரியங்களை நிறைவேற்றிக்கொள்ள தங்களுக்கு வேண்டியபேர்களை நியமித்துக்கொள்ளும் அதிகாரம் இருக்கத்தானவேண்டும். இவர்கள் அந்த அதிகாரத்தை வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது. எல்லாவற்றையும் பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனிடம் ஒப்படைத்து விட வேண்டியதுதான் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. அப்படிச் செய்தால் அரசாங்கத்தை ஆள்வோரின் கொள்கைக்கும் அரசாங்க சட்ட திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றிவைக்கும் நிர்வாக இயந்திரத்திற்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். தங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு வழி செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படி இவர்கள் செய்யாவிட்டால் நிச்சயமாக பின்புல் வருகின்ற அரசாங்கமாவது செய்தே தான் தீரும் என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். நான் குறிப்பிட்டதைப் போல அமெரிக்காவைப்பாருங்கள். கட்சிதான் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துகிறது. அந்தக் கட்சிகள் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படியே எல்லா திட்டங்களையும் நிறைவேற்றி வைத்துக்கொண்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அனைத்திந்திய இந்த காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கமானது இந்த 5 வருஷத்திற்குள் செய்திருக்குமானால் பெரும் மாறுதல்கள் இந்த நாட்டில் நிச்சயமாக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும். இந்த அரசாங்கம் அப்படிச் செய்யத் தவறி விட்டதால்தான் நாம் நினைத்த காரியங்களைச் செய்யமுடியவில்லை. காரியங்கள் மிகவும் தாமதமாக நடக்கின்றன. அந்த பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சிகாலத்தில் அதிகாரிகள் பழகியதைப் போலவே இப்போதும் பழகிக்கொண்டே வருகிறார்கள். அதுவில்லாமல் எந்தக்கட்சி பதவிக்கு வருகிறதோ அவர்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி காரியங்களைச் செய்ய நிர்வாகிகளை நியமித்துக் கொள்ள அந்த கட்சிக்கே அதிகாரம் கொடுத்திருக்கவேண்டும்.

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [6th April 1951]

“மற்றொன்று நான் சொல்லப்பிரியப்படுகிறேன். ஜனப் ஹமித்கான் அவர்கள் இம்மாதிரி செய்தார். மந்திரிகள் தங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல தங்கள் மாப்பிள்ளைக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பார்கள். மகன்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். நான் சொல்லுகிறேன் இப்போது subordinate ஜட்ஜுகளையும், மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகளையும், நியமிப்பதற்கு சேப் ஜட்ஜுக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் நியமிக்கக் கூடியவர்கள் ஒன்றுமே தெரியாதவர்களாக இன்று அந்த appointments எல்லாம் வெறும் nepotism இருப்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“மெம்பர் அவர்கள் ஹைக்கோர்ட் ஜட்ஜுகளைப் பற்றி இங்கு எதுவுமே சொல்லக்கூடாது. அதற்கும் இதற்கும் சம்பந்தமே யில்லை.”

9-30 SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“எதற்காக அதைச் சொன்னேன் என்றால் எல்லா அதிகாரத்தையும் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனிடம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அங்கு மாத்திரம் ‘nepotism’, இருக்காது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? அவர்கள் மாத்திரம் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டியவர்களை நியமித்துக்கொள்ள மாட்டார்களா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? அவர்கள் நியமிக்கக் கூடியவர்கள் யோக்கியதை அற்றவர்களாக இருக்கமாட்டார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்?”

“அதனால் எல்லா அதிகாரத்தையும் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனிடம்தான் விட வேண்டுமென்பதை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன். எந்தக் கட்சி பதவிக்கு வருமோ அந்தக்கட்சியின் நிர்வாக இயந்திரம் இருந்தால்தான் அவர்கள் தங்கள் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கமுடியும். அப்படியில்லாமல் இப்போது இருக்கும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகாரத்தையும் வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று திட்டம் செய்யும் ஸ்ரீ விஸ்வநாதம் அவர்கள் திருத்தத்தை நான் எதிர்த்து என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely sorry that I am not able to see the reason for the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Viswanatham, though I belong to the same group, the ginger group (laughter) of the Congress Party. I am not able to support him, simply because he wants that the right of the Government should be taken away from making certain appointments. For instance, Sir, you may have seen from practical experience what sort of injustice has been done to the minorities, I mean, the Scheduled Classes. Though several candidates appear before the Service Commission for appointment, they are disqualified for simple and silly reasons that they belong to such a community. God alone knows what prompts them and how they act so, especially when the question of Scheduled Classes and other minorities is concerned. You may have noticed, Sir, that the Service Commission is not a representative body at all. It has no interest in the Scheduled Classes, though the Scheduled Classes happen to form one-fifth of the population.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—“One-sixth of the population.”

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“No, Sir, they form one-fifth of the population as per the latest census. Perhaps it may be one-sixth as per his calculation, as he wants to play jugglery with the figures. (Laughter.) I cannot accept it as one-sixth. Even in this enumeration, very much injustice has been done to the Scheduled Classes. That is why I asked the Hon. Leader of the House

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the other day, how enumeration was done with regard to the Scheduled Classes and I asked him to correct his figures, as otherwise his official figures would be incorrect.

“Sir, my hon. friend, Mr. Kosalram, was saying that the members of the Service Commission are after all human beings. And he said that they too, like all human beings, have likes and dislikes and prejudices. So, now, the question is, who is to question the Service Commission. I think I could do it, especially when so much injustice had been done to the Rayalaseema in the recruitment of District Munsifs. There were as many as 86 District Munsifs recently selected and no one was selected from the Rayalaseema. I questioned the Government the other day about this, but they simply replied that the selection was done by the Service Commission. May I ask, Sir, to whom are they responsible? Are they not responsible to the Government and to the people, whose representatives are to-day on the Treasury Benches? Is it a crime to ask the Service Commission to be responsible to the Government? A representative Government exists for the people of the country; in fact, any machinery of Government exists for the people of the country. To-day perhaps the Scheduled Classes are not able to form a Government. In the future days, they will form the Government.”

HON. MEMBERS:—“Oh, oh.” (Laughter.)

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“They are bound to form the Government one day; I am sure of it. They will be the Chief Ministers of the States. (Laughter.) In the Assembly, we are only 30 now; but we will get 66 seats after the elections, and we shall form a sufficiently large number to constitute a Government of the Scheduled Classes. So, if to-day we accept my hon. Friend, Mr. Viswanatham's amendment we will not be able to man and control the Service Commission when we come to power.” (Laughter.)

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“So the cat is now out of the bag.”

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—“The hon. Gentleman may satisfy himself by saying that the cat is out of the bag. But, Sir, it is a fact that whatever party is in power it certainly has been giving appointments to members belonging to that party. Suppose the hon. Member, Mr. Hameed Khan, happened to be the trustee of an institution, will he not give appointments to his kith and kin? (Laughter.) Sir, the fact is so; past experience has been so; and so there is no use of denying that fact. When the Justice Party was in power, they picked and chose their men to run the administration. Now, what does the present Government do? They entrust the administration to those in whom they have confidence. When such is the case, what is wrong when we form the Government, our entrusting the administration to carry on the policy and programme of Government to persons in whom we have confidence. So, Sir, there is nothing wrong in doing so. At the same

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time, let me tell this to the Government. Simply because they are in power to-day they should not entrust the running of the administration to their partymen. They should have also the interests of the Scheduled Classes in their mind and not merely proclaim that they have the interests of the Scheduled Classes in their heart. They should in reality carry out what they proclaim. They should bring up the Scheduled Classes to the level of other communities. They should use their power to elevate their position to the level of the Members of the Government, if not to the position of the richest people who run the administration to-day and who lay down the policy and programme and give the power to the running of the administration. I quoted as an example, the appointment of District Munsifs, a few minutes back. Sir, that selection was made a month back by the Service Commission, a body which has become unapproachable, unseeable and unthinkable even. When such a body cannot do justice and there is no power on earth which can question that body, what is wrong in having the power that now hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham disputes? Any machinery that is set up by Government should function only as per the dictates of the Government, and what will that Government dictate, except the wishes of the people?"

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"The Government will act only according to the wishes of the majority?"

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Yes, I mean the wishes of the majority of the people. My hon. Friend there was referring in his speech to the administration of the country. We do not want to entrust the administration of the country into the hands of incompetent and incapable men. Already by doing so, there is a lot of corruption and bribery in the administration, and if any steps are taken to put these down, it is some petty peon, constable or menial servant that is dismissed ultimately; whereas, high-placed officers, responsible officers, heads of departments and heads of provinces are let off even though they are amassing wealth by illegal means and swallowing all that."

HON. MEMBERS:—"Order, order."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order, the hon. Member said 'heads of provinces'. It means H.E. the Governor. He cannot say anything about H.E. the Governor."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Sir, I meant only 'heads of departments'."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—"Sir I rise on a point of order. Is it proper for the hon. Member to say 'swallowing'?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already pulled him up."

SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"What I was saying, Sir, was, that in order to have an effective and able administration we must have . . ."

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JANAB MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN:—"The hon. Gentleman, Mr. Nagappa." (Laughter.)

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Nagappa will not be the machinery; he will be at the helm of the legislative machinery. Do not think that Nagappa is such an easy person."

JANAB N. MUHAMMAD ANWAR:—"Remember we are on the first of April." (Laughter.)

* SRI S. NAGAPPA:—"Government must be run by men fully qualified, by men of ability, by men of personality and capability, in whom Government have confidence, so that they may be able to carry out the policy and programme of Government. In order to make them discharge their duties well and efficiently there should be control or check over them and some power for punishment vested in Government is necessary. So, Sir, I am extremely sorry, I cannot agree with the hon. Member, Mr. Viswanatham, in his amendment; and I hope, having heard me, he will be in a position to withdraw his amendment; or I hope he will do so at least to oblige me." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"There are two amendments given notice of. Now, we are on the first one. There are several Members who want to speak. The Hon. Minister will require 20 minutes for reply."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Twenty-five minutes."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, twenty-five minutes."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

That this Assembly recommends to the Council that the following modifications be made in the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, published with G.O. No. 4575, Public (Services), dated 25th December 1950, and laid on the table of the Assembly on 10th March 1951, namely:—

In Annexure 1, "B. Subordinate Services," paragraph 3—

(1) in item (a), add "Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools;"

(2) in item (k), add "Civil Draughtsman;"

(3) after item (r), add the following new items:—

"(s) Junior Engineer, Supervisor and Draughtsman in the Madras Electrical Subordinate Services;

(t) Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants in the Madras Police Subordinate Service."

Sir, I am indeed grateful to the Hon. Leader of the House for agreeing to hold a sitting of this House this morning, though it may be for even two hours, to discuss a matter of very great

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importance. You know, Sir, the Leader of the House said yesterday that the Regulations of the Service Commission were in vogue for several years and there was nothing new in them now, which demanded a long discussion of them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wonder whether that is a sound argument to be advanced against people who want really to have a discussion of these regulations. In the first place you are aware that it is a statutory obligation on the part of the Government not only to permit Members to discuss these Regulations, but also to permit the Members of this House to move amendments to these Regulations. Again, Sir, because these Regulations have been in vogue for several years, does it necessarily follow that we have to accept these Regulations without any discussion, or without moving any amendments.

9-45 "Such an attitude on the part of the Government will bring down the prestige and reputation of the Government and to a large extent undermine the good administration of this State. In reply to one of my questions, the Hon. Leader of the House said '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.'

This statement is very vague and very nebulous and does not meet my point. The post of Deputy Inspector of Schools (Junior) is an important post in the Educational Department. Holders of such posts have been promoted as Deputy Inspectors (Senior) and ultimately as District Educational Officers. As a matter of fact, several of the District Educational Officers to-day are promotees from the ranks of Deputy Inspector (Junior). Some Deputy Inspectors (Junior) have attained the position of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction. I know as a matter of fact that one Deputy Director rose to that position from the position of a Deputy Inspector (Junior). Likewise the post of Junior Electrical Engineer is an important post in the Electricity Department. Persons holding such posts have been promoted as Assistant Engineers and even to higher ranks. If the principle of excluding certain posts from the purview of the Service Commission is that they are of a technical nature, why should the Commission select men for technical posts like those of the Professors of Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering or gazetted posts in the Medical Department, Engineering Department, and the Department of Agriculture which are being advertised in the newspapers from time to time? Then, why should the Commission be asked to select persons for the posts of Supervisors in the Engineering Department which are also of a technical nature? In the selection for every technical post, the Commission is assisted not only by the Head of the Department concerned but also by an expert in that line. It is clear from what I have said that there is no principle, rhyme or reason in excluding certain posts

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from the purview of the Commission. It was done merely to satisfy the pleasure of the Government—the madam Government as has been often said by the Hon. Leader of the House in this House. The fact that the Commission agreed to the exclusion does not absolve the Government from the responsibility of placing before this House the proposals for exclusion. Excluding posts from the Commission's purview with its concurrence without consulting the Legislature deprives the Members of the opportunity of expressing their views on the desirability or otherwise of such exclusion. I hope that in future at least the Government will not deprive the Legislature of the opportunity to discuss the several Regulations framed by them and will allow the hon. Members to move amendments to those Regulations.

"The Hon. Leader of the House said that one of the reasons for the exclusion was that the Commission was overworked and that it did not want to take additional work. That is not a sound reason. If the Commission is overworked, it is up to the Government to increase the number of Members of the Commission to the extent necessary to discharge its duties. If what I have heard is correct, it is only the staff of the Service Commission that is overworked and not the Members. If only you as the Speaker of the House make an enquiry, you will find that the clerks, superintendents and the Assistant Secretary in the office of the Commission work from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. and even then several papers remain undisposed.

"Another aspect which calls for notice by the hon. Members of this House is the deterioration in the quality of candidates recruited by the Services Commission. I gather from several of the candidates who appeared before the Commission that the questions put to them were of no consequence to the post to which they were recruited. There was no actual intelligence test. One candidate told me that he was asked to explain why he was wearing the namam. Another candidate was asked as to what he was doing before, and his reply was 'job-hunting.' This is the sort of question put to the candidates.

"The Members of the Commission have no technical qualification."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member wants to change the personnel of the Service Commission, he cannot speak about it on this motion."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"My point is that the questions put by Members of the Commission to the candidates are not such as to bring out the best in the candidates. When the candidates carry the impression that proper questions were not put to them, I feel that there is something radically wrong with the personnel of the Commission.

"Further, I would like to state that no member of the staff of the Commission should be promoted as a Member of the Commission."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is again speaking about the personnel of the Commission. If he wants to speak about it, let him move a non-official resolution. I must see that every Member confines his remarks to the motion before the House. Hon. Member Sri S. Nagappa told me privately that he wanted to speak about the personnel and I replied that I would not allow him to speak."

JANAB M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL:—"I beg to submit that the remarks made by my hon. Friend Mr. Abdul Majid are not quite irrelevant. When he is discussing his amendment, he has also the right to suggest ways and means for giving effect to that amendment."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"I gave notice of four amendments, but the Chair has been pleased to admit only one. Therefore I request the Chair to allow me some latitude."

"My object in referring to the personnel is that the Members of the Service Commission, which is almost the axis of our Administration, should possess very good technical knowledge and experience so that they may select competent men to run our administration efficiently. Whenever Members are appointed to the Commission, the persons chosen must be men who have held high office."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The appointment is made by His Excellency the Governor."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"The Government are a party to making the appointment."

"The proviso to Article 316 (1) of the Constitution says--

'Provided that as nearly as may be one-half of the members of every Public Service Commission shall be persons who at the dates of their respective appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State.'

I find that the Members of the Service Commission at present are persons who are glorified Deputy Collectors or retired Collectors."

MR. SPEAKER:—"By saying so, the hon. Member is criticizing the appointments made by His Excellency the Governor. Let the hon. Member confine himself to the motion before the House. If he wants to speak about the personnel, let him move a resolution. I have no objection to that course."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, you were pleased to say that the appointments were made by His Excellency the Governor and that therefore we should not criticize."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I said that the appointments could not be criticized under this motion. I have suggested that he might move a resolution."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"We know the fate of non-official resolutions moved in this House. During the last five years, we had very few non-official days, and many of the available

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non-official days were converted into official days. All the non-official Bills and resolutions moved have gone down the drains, or I may use that expression. The Government do not give us many opportunities to ventilate our grievances. Whenever we get an opportunity, we utilize it to give expression to several of our feelings."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"The hon. Member can do that at the time of the general discussion of the Budget."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"The Hon. Leader of the House has got convenient answers."

"If the Government want to administer properly, they must see that almost all the posts come under the purview of the Service Commission. Very few posts like the post of the Personal Assistant to the Speaker may be within the purview of the Government. Then only, we feel, there will be better quality of candidates recruited to the services and better administration. In pointing out the defects in the working of the Service Commission, it is my earnest desire that the Government will rectify them and make the Commission a really useful and worthwhile body. The reputation of the Commission established some years ago has gone down considerably in recent years. That is my feeling. Whisper has it that there is favouritism even in the Service Commission. This state of affairs should not be tolerated and the policy of 'let sleeping dogs lie' will not help this Government. In the interests of an efficient service and good administration, the Government must attend to the rectification of defects seriously."

SRI P. KANDASWAMI PILLAI:—"On a point of order, Sir. I would like to know whether the hon. Member can criticize the Public Service Commission. Further, he levels a definite charge of favouritism against the Commission. In the absence of an opportunity for the Commission to defend itself, is it fair to level the charge?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have been checking the hon. Member."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"The view expressed is not my view alone. It is also the view of the Members on the Treasury Bench."

(The Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi nodded dissent.)

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"To keep up the prestige and reputation of the Commission, the Government must entrust the recruitment of as many posts as possible to it, reserving the right of recruitment to themselves only in very few cases and that too where it is absolutely necessary."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Does the hon. Gentleman want to take away the powers of the Government or does he want to add to them? Let him look at his own amendment and tell me."

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* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—" My amendment is to add 'Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools' in item (a) in paragraph 3 under the heading 'B. Subordinate Services' in Annexure 1. That is to say, I want the post of Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools to come within the purview of the Public Service Commission."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I second the motion before the House. I think I can speak on both the amendments."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Yes, the hon. Member can speak on both."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" Sir, the very object of constituting a Public Service Commission in all democratic countries is to see that the Party in power is shorn of its power of patronage and favouritism and that those who are in the services are not under the obligation of the Party in power. On that principle, Public Service Commissions have been constituted in Britain, Australia and other places."

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

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—" I may say that in America even small and minor posts are being filled up by the Public Service Commission. I find that the object of this Regulation is to exclude from the purview of the Public Service Commission certain appointments. The Hon. the Leader of the House stated that there was no new proposal, but, Sir, there are new proposals. For instance, we find that appointment to the post of District Magistrate is not to be made by the Public Service Commission. The very object of separating the judiciary from the executive was that the executive should have no control over the judiciary. I do not understand how the separation of the judiciary from the executive can be a success if the Government still continue to make appointments to the posts of District Magistrates. I am afraid that the remark made by the Hon. the Leader of the House the other day on the floor of this House has shaken the confidence of the public in the Public Service Commission. Sir, this is a very important point. You will remember that, when I was speaking about the grant of bus routes and permits, I urged on the Government to see that the Member of the Government was as unapproachable in regard to that matter as the Members of the Public Service Commission were with reference to appointments. You know and all the hon. Members of the House know that the Hon. the Leader of the House remarked, 'Not publicly', meaning that the Members of the Public Service Commission could not be approached publicly. This remark, which was made by a responsible Member of the Cabinet and which appeared in the Press, has shaken the confidence of the people in the Public Service Commission. Perhaps the Hon. the Leader of the House knew more about the actual state of affairs, but the people are remarking, 'Have things come to such a farce?' Sir, you checked my hon. Friend Janab Abdul Majid, but what he said is nothing compared to what

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the Hon. the Leader of the House said. Really it has done considerable damage to the reputation of the Government itself. It may be said, if my hon. Friend Janab Abdul Majid makes a remark that he has made an irresponsible statement, but if a responsible Member of the Cabinet complains about the Public Service Commission, what confidence will the public have in a body like that? But, so far as I am concerned, I cannot make myself believe that those high principles and high ideals that were being adhered to by the Members of the Public Service Commission previously are not being adhered to now. Therefore, I am urging that the Members of the Public Service Commission should not be divested of their functions with regard to making appointments and other matters. The hon. Gentleman, Sri Nagappa, remarked that they were being guided by likes and dislikes. As far as I am aware, the Members of the Public Service Commission have a strict set of rules to be complied with and they have conformed to those rules. I do not think the Members of the Public Service Commission would be guided by prejudices or likes and dislikes. If they show favouritism, it is the duty of the Government to remove the Members from office. If they are convinced that favouritism is shown, let them remove the Members from office. It is the duty of the Government to see that justice is done to the people.

"Coming now to the motion of the hon. Gentleman, Sri Viswanatham, I entirely agree with him that the Government should not appropriate such large powers to themselves in the matter of making appointments. Under the guise of filling temporary posts or appointments being made on contract basis, a large number of appointments are being made by the Government. This being the case, I think the Government might as well follow the advice of the hon. Gentleman, Sri Nagappa, to abolish the Public Service Commission altogether and retain patronage and power to themselves. What is the earthly use of having a Public Service Commission which is being divested of most of its powers? If the Government want to exercise the power of patronage, let them abolish the Public Service Commission.

"Again, I find the Government are saying that posts can be held on contract for five years, that is to say, so long as the Party in power will remain in power. Five years is a very long period. They can create a number of appointments to be held on contract for five years. Again a large number of appointments are called temporary posts and on the plea that they are temporary posts, they are excluded from the purview of the Public Service Commission. Even with reference to posts that will fall under the cadre of service to which appointment has to be made after consulting the Commission, the Government have taken the power to make appointments if the vacancy is a short one. In other countries what the Public Service Commission do is to hold competitive examination and draw up a long list of eligible candidates from whom they choose when an emergency arises for filling up appointments.

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Why should not that procedure be followed here also? Even with reference to appointments borne on the cadre which falls within the purview of the Public Service Commission, the Government are encroaching on the powers of the Commission. Therefore, I wish to urge that either the Government should invest the Public Service Commission with the power that should really be invested in it or they may abolish the Commission altogether."

DR. D. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I consider we are now driven to the extreme of the Hobson's choice. Whether the Public Service Commission is to guide the choosing of the future officials of the country or whether that power should be retained in the hands of the Government is a very difficult question to decide. What I feel is that apart from all prejudices and ill-conceived ideas, at one stage the Public Service Commission rightly or wrongly was held up as an ideal. During my own experience, I found that the esteem in which the Public Service Commission had been held gradually has begun to wane. People have begun to feel that if you have sufficient influence, you can influence the Members of the Public Service Commission. It may be right or wrong. Often people come to me to find out whether I happen to know any of the Members there and if I know any of them, to just get a note from me. It is ridiculous to do such a thing, but everybody has been doing it. Therefore, what is the object of the Public Service Commission? I think it is this way. The Government have a great chance of escaping odium. The Public Service Commission is a creature of the Government because the Government nominate the Members and they have also the power to promote them to a higher branch. At the same time, one cannot entirely say that the very nature of appointment and promotion prevents the public from having that confidence and that respect in the Public Service Commission which one would have in the judiciary. Therefore, the choice to me is so difficult and there is not much to choose between the two except the fact that when the Government have the power of appointment, they stand exposed to odium because for every one person they appoint, they make 20 enemies from those who have not been able to get the appointment. Therefore, the Government would really feel greatly relieved when they have not got that responsibility. On the other hand, as my hon. Friend Sri Nagappa pointed out, when there is no chance of their action being questioned by the Legislature, there is no guarantee in the proposed procedure that the right people will be chosen. What I feel honestly is that the morale of the nation has not risen to that standard where absolute honesty in the choice of candidates can be expected. Influences seem to be at work. At all events the public believe so and every attempt is made to make the Government impossible of being influenced. I do not say that everybody is subject to that influence; a few good people might have risen above that, but still the danger is so great that the only difference between the Government having the power of choice and the Service Commission having that power is that the Government will escape the odium if the Service Commission exercise that

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power. Therefore, the idea of my hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham of transferring the whole responsibility to the Public Service Commission might help the Government, but it does not help the people."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the amendments moved to-day to the regulations of the Services Commission. As the hon. Gentleman, Dr. Ramachandra Rao, rightly said it is very difficult to choose between the Government and the Service Commission and perhaps the choice is not before the House. We are bound by the Constitution which says that there shall be a Services Commission with certain duties and functions. If the Hon. Leader of the House with the vast majority of Kakkans and Kosalrams to support him does things in his own way, I pray God that this Government be saved, as they may have to face the Supreme Court judgment very soon."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"What does the hon. Gentleman mean by referring to 'Kakkans' and 'Kosalrams'? Let him explain it, Sir."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"I will explain it. We are bound by the Constitution. If this Government are not going to follow the Constitution and see that a proper Services Commission is constituted without delay, somebody will take up the matter to the Supreme Court and the Government may have to face that Court's judgment. If the Government fail to implement the provisions of the Constitution and fail to see that a proper Services Commission is constituted and allot them their duties as laid down in the Constitution, some citizen will surely go to the Supreme Court. Already the Government are facing the music. Some of the hon. Members made a reference to the remarks made by the Supreme Court in the matter of the communal Government Order."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member not refer to that matter. Let him speak on the amendments that are before the House now."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, I say that this Government have not been acting according to the Constitution in this sense. According to the Constitution, a certain percentage of members are to be selected from officials and a certain percentage of members are to be selected from non-officials. The Government are not acting up to this provision."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member go through the Constitution. It is His Excellency the Governor who appoints the Members and not the Ministers. So, it is the responsibility of His Excellency."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Sir, I know that His Excellency makes the appointments, but he does so on the advice of the Ministers."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Whatever it is, the appointments are made by His Excellency. If the hon. Member criticizes the appointments, he will be indirectly criticizing the action of His Excellency."

JANAB M. MUHAMMED ISMAIL:—"What my hon. Friend Janab Salam means is this, Sir. Usually, the Government, that is the Ministers advise His Excellency in such matters. He is criticizing the advice given by the Ministers in such matters."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"Can the Hon. Leader of the House say that he has got no voice and he has nothing to say with regard to these appointments?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member come to the amendments proper. If he speaks about the personnel of the Service Commission and their appointment, I will not allow him to proceed further."

JANAB MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM:—"In view of the fact that there is nothing to choose between the two, I will now come to the amendments proper. Because these amendments have been moved by hon. Members Sri Tenetti Viswanatham and Janab Abdul Majid, some of the hon. Members belonging to the party in power stood up and said that these amendments are all bad and should not be accepted. Simply because these two Members have moved the amendments, they think that they were bad and should be rejected. That seems to be the central idea about these amendments. I do not know whether all those Members were following the appointments made by the Services Commission. What was the argument of the hon. Gentleman Sri Kosalram? He referred to America. I do not know whether he has been able to follow closely what is going on in America. He said that in America appointments were made by the party in power and when the party left, the officials also left. We are not concerned with that. I want to know whether the Hon. Leader of the House can say that he has nothing to do with these appointments. He used to say whenever it is convenient to him that the Government are concerned in a particular matter and whenever it is not convenient to him, he used to say that the Services Commission are concerned in that particular matter. This is how he has been taking shelter with regard to this matter. I may mention here that the Justice Party lost the ground because of its policy of jobbery. That is exactly what is being done by this Government. Let us know from the Hon. Leader of the House whether he is responsible for these things or not. We are not concerned with what they do. He cannot take shelter under some excuse or other. During the question-hour, he has been giving replies that the Government were concerned in certain matters and the Services Commission was concerned in certain others. I wish to tell him that he cannot have it both ways. I ask, what is happening with regard to the appointment of the Deputy Panchayat Officers? Applications have been called for and a lot of persons have applied for the same. Nothing is known about this matter."

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Again, what is happening with regard to the appointment of Road Transport Officers, Petrol Rationing Officers, Jailers, Superintendents of Jails and others whom I do not want to enumerate here and waste my time? With regard to vacancies in these posts the Government have been appointing their own people without applying any of the regulations. I do not say that."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is over and now the hon. Member Sri B. S. Murthy will speak."

SRI B. S. MURTHY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the regulations placed on the table of the House by the Government show that they are depriving the Services Commission of certain spheres of activities and that the Government themselves are trying to get into certain spheres of activities which they were forbidden to enter sometime ago. Sir, I do not want to go into the origin of the establishment of the Services Commission or the history of its existence. But I may take this opportunity to say that the Commission has always been above board and has earned a high reputation and this is really a great credit to it. Some of the Members who have served on the Madras Public Services Commission have been elevated to Membership of the Federal Public Service Commission which is now called the Union Public Service Commission. These people have acquitted themselves very creditably and have won laurels from all sections of the people. Our Public Services Commission has all along been functioning well. I do not know why the Government should now come forward and ask for permission to arrogate to themselves—if I may use that word—certain of the functions of the Services Commission. When we have a Services Commission, I do not know why the Government should try to become another Service Commission and appoint persons without any rules or regulations. People had felt sometime back that the Government that existed then, was not fit to do justice because of the party system and so the Services Commission was brought into existence. To-day, our Government is a popular Government. Instead of trying to please the public and instead of trying to strengthen the hands of the members of the Services Commission, I do not know why the Government are seeking to take away some of their functions. As pointed out by the hon. Gentleman Janab Salam, certain categories of posts in the Motor Transport Department, Petrol Rationing Department and others have not yet been regularized. Hence, these posts have been the monopoly of the ministerialist parties and these posts are being given to those people who are near and dear to them. They may be temporary. What I am wondering is this. I do not see why the Government should take away some appointments from the scope of the Services Commission, instead of taking courage in both hands and saying that in future all posts will be filled by the Services Commission. In fairness to the Public Services Commission, public opinion and the circumstances obtaining at present, the Government would do well to accept the amendments moved by hon. Member Janab Majid as well as hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister will now reply. He will take 25 minutes. Hon. Members Sri Viswanatham and Janab Majid will each have five minutes to reply."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are making history, as it were, with regard to our Constitution. For the first time we are discussing what was purely within the sole orbit of the Public Service Commission and the Government previously. The Legislature has come into the picture for the first time and it is really what it ought to be; because, everything done by the Government must be subject to general criticism by and ultimately the approval of the Legislature. These matters could also have been raised under Demand No. IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff, wherein Public Services Commission is also included. Whatever pertained to the Commission could have usefully been raised under that Demand. There were occasions when previously we had general discussion about Services Commission. But, for the first time, the regulations made with regard to the appointments to be made by the Services Commission and other connected matters are laid on the table of the House and are being discussed just now. My hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham has raised a question under Article 320 of the Constitution as to when these should be placed and for how long they should be placed on the table and how the attention of the hon. Members ought to be drawn. These are all outside the scope of the debate that we are having now. I think we will have some more regulations with regard to these things. The Hon. Speaker can hold a conference of the party leaders and consult them as to in what manner the hon. Members' attention can be drawn to these regulations laid on the table. So, it is entirely a matter for your Secretariat, Sir, and may I request you to convene a conference of party leaders and after necessary consultation, lay down certain conventions and rules with regard to this matter so that everybody might be benefited by such rules. I did not want to go into this question at all, Sir. Just like the hon. Members who brought in the question of the prestige and dignity of the Courts, some hon. Members have spoken here about the general dignity and prestige of the Public Service Commission. I think it is better if we have healthy conventions that we shall not do anything directly or indirectly to lower the dignity and prestige of the Service Commission or the Judiciary.

AN HON. MEMBER:—"And also of the Government."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I do not exclude Government here and the Government are also included in what I have said. Let us not speak anything about the individual members of the Judiciary or the Commission.

"My hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham is always pleading for greater and wider jurisdiction for the courts and for the Public Service Commission. He has been consistently demanding this. I do not know whether it is because of his love for the Judiciary or for the Public Service Commission or because he is having

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a little vague suspicion that the Governments of the day cannot discharge their duties in an efficient manner or in an impartial manner and so everything should be entrusted to the courts and the Public Service Commission. If I have correctly followed him during the course of this debate, I think he does not want the Ministers to act at all. He feels that the Government cannot hear appeals or entertain revision petitions in respect of land revenue matters, assignment of lands and other matters. He does not want that the Government should give yarn permits, foodgrains permits and other permits. He expects the Ministers to simply draft certain regulations and be answerable to the House and answer the several questions put by the hon. Members on the floor of the House. I do not know if any Government can discharge their duties efficiently in the manner suggested by the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham. The Government have to administer the whole State. By delegating all the responsibility, I do not think any Government can function efficiently. After all, the courts and Public Service Commission are our own creation.

"If we go on giving away powers to subordinate officers like the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries and the Secretary to the Central Road Traffic Board and say, whenever questions are raised as to their actions, that we are not responsible, will not hon. Members ask: 'What are the functions of the Ministers then? Is it not their duty to check the vagaries of their subordinates?' Therefore, it is very difficult to give away all powers. Sir, it is a very wise principle indeed that was contemplated under the Government of India Act which we have copied now. We do not follow the American Constitution in this respect. In America, they extend patronage to their party-men. We have followed the British example in the matter. We do want the Public Service Commission to be constituted properly and that it should make all the appointments. This does not, however, mean that the Government should abdicate or divest themselves of their ultimate responsibility. Even the Constitution says, the Government shall consult the Public Service Commission. It does not mean that the Public Service Commission alone should make appointments. It has to submit a panel of names to the Government and the Government have ultimately to approve of the names. The Government have got the right to say that they do not approve of the names recommended by the Commission for reasons recorded. Then, Sir, after all, it is very easy to record reasons—taking the other side of the case—if we do not want a particular person whom we know is not of the desirable type. We can therefore, certainly record reasons and say that we cannot accept the recommendations of the Commission. We do consult the Commission. That is the authority of the Government and no more and no less. It does not mean again that the Government should entrust everything to somebody in whose creation the Government have a major and larger say. If hon. Members go on suspecting every action of the Ministers—in whatever appointment they make—it will not be good. Is it, I ask, very

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difficult to phone the Public Service Commission and ask it to select a particular person for a particular post? After all the Members owe their appointments to the Government."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN :—" In the past, they were not."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" I am talking of the present. If the Hon. the Chief Minister wants to act in a *mala fide* manner he can. If he wants to show favouritism or desires that a particular person should get a particular post, he can certainly get it done because the Members, as I said, owe their appointments to him and to the Governor ultimately. Therefore, Sir, we must trust everybody. Government must be trusted. Hon. Members must see that the Ministers also act in a judicious manner. It is not merely the Judges of the High Court and the Members of the Public Service Commission that should behave in a judicious manner. Members of the Government must act judiciously. Hon. Members of the House should concentrate on this aspect of the question. Let them not say, 'you do not do that; you do not do this'. We do not want to be anaemic, feeble and impotent. We want to be effective administrators. It is to the Members of the Legislature that we owe our position. If we do anything wrong, let them put questions, move adjournment motions and table no confidence motions. We will explain our position. This is the appeal that I make to the Members of this House. I appeal to the public, to the Press in particular, not to ask us to give away powers to some burqa, invisible bodies. I want any administrator—not only the Minister but every head of department—to act in a judicious manner. I want the Sub-Magistrate to act in a judicious manner. It is not as if these Sub-Magistrates and others by the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive are going to become angels. I do not think one can suddenly change his outlook. Simply because a man of fifty-eight becomes a Judge, it does not mean that he will develop a judicious mind. He cannot totally give up his past instincts suddenly. People must be trained to think and act judiciously. They may be judges or members of the Public Service Commission but they need training. They are after all human. Therefore, I want administrators who have been given these high responsibilities to act in a judicious way. It is up to the Members of the Legislature—I am fond of repeating it—to persuade us, to coerce us, to cajole us to act in a particular manner. Pin us down if we go wrong. Make us by your cross-examination look small in the eyes of others. Do not think that we should become anaemic, helpless spectators of what is going on. After all, we have come in contact with the people. People have confidence in the Ministers. At least that is the feeling of the people constitutionally. We must, therefore, act in a manner which will be good for the people. Whatever is done by the Ministers—until they are thrown out of office—should be taken as being done in the interests of the

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people. That must be the presumption. There is no use of saying that if the Government do a thing it is wrong. If they issue a yarn permit or an iron permit or a permit to operate certain bus routes, it should not be said that it is the Textile Commissioner or the Director of Controlled Commodities or the Central Road Traffic Board that should issue the permit and that then alone it becomes impeccable, holy and sacred. There is no sin if the Government do it. All of us must act in a judicious manner. We must hold the scales even between parties and parties. Sir, there are the University bodies. They have no Public Service Commission. They make big appointments—appointment of professors, readers and others. Can we say that the Syndicate of the Madras University or the Andhra University is going on distributing favours to its own kith and kin? Can we lay a charge of favouritism against the Syndicates? My hon. friend, Sri Viswanatham himself is a Chairman of a Municipal Council. He represents the Congress party in the Council. He is a member of the Selection Committee and sits along with the Commissioner and another member. Can we say that the only duty of his is to extend patronage to his men? In a Committee of three, is it possible to do so? There are a large number of posts—sanitary inspectors, municipal overseers and others—to which appointments are made by the Council. We cannot say that because there is no Public Service Commission there, appointments are made so as to satisfy the friends and relatives of either the Chairman of the Municipal Council or the Commissioner or the third member that sits along with them. Likewise, in the City Corporation, they make hundreds of appointments. Do they consult the Public Service Commission? Is there any Public Service Commission?"

JANAB ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" They must have one."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir, in an ideal State, we will have a Public Service Commission not only for the Corporation but for the Panchayat Boards also. After all, the Commissioner of the Corporation asks a committee of selection to do the job. The committee has a certain amount of latitude. It interviews candidates and makes proper arrangements for the selection of the right type of men. We cannot say that such appointments made by the Corporation, by the other local bodies and by the Universities are all acts of favouritism. When that is so, why should hon. Members suspect the Government all the while thinking that every appointment is made with a political motive? Let me tell hon. Members that by these appointments, no party has strengthened itself—neither the Justice party nor the Congress party. If at all anything it has got, it is only unpopularity. It has also resulted in grumbling on the part of Members and cutting the ground under the party's feet. No party, in fact, can strengthen its position by making appointments. A family may be pleased or a father may be pleased with a certain appointment. But it will not please the

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electorate. Let nobody think that anybody is going to strengthen his position by making appointments. He may please an individual but not a community. Sir, I gave an appointment to a person belonging to the barber community some time ago. He is an M.A. of the Madras University and I made him a Municipal Commissioner. He is gratified. He is pleased that his efficiency has been recognized. On that account, can I say that the entire community of his from Tirunelveli to Srikakulam is satisfied with the appointment? Only individuals are satisfied. Even there, as the saying goes, for every appointment that one makes, he creates twenty positive enemies and eighty doubtful friends. I want, Sir, everybody to do his work judiciously. That must be our ideal. With that ideal only we can work our democracy and not by suspecting every act of the Government.

"Sir, we are doing what ought to be done under the Constitution. We have empowered the Public Service Commission to act in all matters pertaining to recruitment, discipline, etc. But in certain matters, we act in a different manner. For specific reasons, in consultation with the Public Service Commission and with its concurrence, we have excluded certain small appointments from the purview of the Commission. I may tell the hon. Gentleman, Janab Salam, that the appointments in the Local Administration Department have never been made by the Public Service Commission just like the appointments in the Corporation are not made by the Commission. This has always been the case. In fact, the incumbents in these posts are not Government servants at all. Their salary is borne by the local body concerned. If a panchayat officer is appointed he is not paid by the Government. Perhaps the position may be different now. Previously this was the position.

"With regard to punishments, in the case of all gazetted servants, the Government themselves make the original order and in doing so, invariably our own rules of procedure want us to refer the matter to the Public Service Commission before our order—of suspension or dismissal—issues. For instance, if it is the case of a Deputy Collector, we invariably consult the Public Service Commission. We place all the records before the Commission and ask for its opinion as to the nature of punishment that may be imposed. Most often, Sir, we accept its recommendation.

"Sir, let not hon. Members think that we have excluded a large number of posts from the purview of the Commission. Even in the list given, it can be seen that the posts mentioned have long remained so and it is not as if we have newly included those posts there. While excluding certain posts, we consult the Public Service Commission and it is with their concurrence only that we act. If there is any change needed from time to time, the position will be reviewed and changes effected. After all, the list is not final. Under the Constitution, we can modify the list and when we do so, the House will again have an opportunity of considering it at great length. The present list was prepared

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some time ago when there was paucity of men. Even now there are not many men available suitable for particular posts. Let us assume that there are no qualified men available for appointment in the Electricity Department. Should we not empower the Chief Engineer to select some candidates whom he knows and who are considered suitable for the job though they do not possess the requisite qualifications? It is for these reasons, we have delegated some powers to the Heads of Departments and most of the appointments are made by them. Let the hon. Members also know something about the appointments in the Transport Department. There are about 2,000 men in the Transport Department and another 100 in Chromepet. I do not think my people are there. I do not know if I have recommended even some two or three. Any way, it is the Department that selects bus-drivers, conductors and other staff, including women conductors. We have nothing to do with these appointments. We must trust the Heads of Departments, the Ministers and the Public Service Commission. We must delegate powers to them and ask them to discharge their duties in a judicious manner.

"With regard to the appointment of District Magistrates, much has been said. It was stated that the way in which the appointments have been made has nullified the objects of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. Let me tell hon. Members that these appointments are made by the High Court. At least in consultation with the High Court, they are made. After all, they were all Sub-Judges formerly and not new from the Bar. They have been in service for twenty years and more. Their confidential sheets are sent to the High Court and it is only on the recommendation of the High Court that they are appointed as District Magistrates. So also, with regard to appointment of other law officers, most of the work is done by the High Court. A senior Judge of the High Court is present at the selection of District Munsifs by the Public Service Commission. All appointments relating to the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, are made in consultation with the High Court. We do not want that the High Court should be divested of some of these powers and that the Public Service Commission should be vested with the same.

"It is with a view to consult the High Court and give them powers and responsibility for selection that we have excluded some of these appointments from the purview of the Public Service Commission. There is nothing wrong in that. All those selected as District Magistrates, etc., are Sub-Judges, senior people and only with the concurrence of the High Court that these appointments are made. There is no patronage, there is no favouritism involved in exempting them from the purview of the Public Service Commission. A number of appointments of District Magistrates have been made in recent times and the hon. Members will be convinced that we have not swerved from the right path. In selecting these men, seniority is the rule that is being observed.

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"Sir, even with regard to disciplinary control of the non-gazetted officers, whenever they put in a memorial to the Governor we do most often consult the Commission with regard to the order passed by the Head of the Department and examine whether the orders are just, or are in excess or whether they are lenient and all that. Supposing some Sub-Registrar is dismissed by the Inspector-General of Registration, the Sub-Registrar on appeal is allowed to appear before the Tribunal for disciplinary proceedings and also if necessary we consult the Commission. There are certain rules in regard to these matters and if the officer's pay is not Rs. 150 and above he is not sent before the tribunal and if it is above Rs. 150 he is sent before the tribunal. Whatever rules are there, are being followed and the Public Service Commission or the Tribunal is consulted. Therefore it is not as though the Head of the Department or the administration is dismissing people at random according to their idiosyncrasies.

"Even with regard to premature retirement, which was referred to by the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham, under the Civil Service Regulations, premature retirement is not considered as a punishment; when the concerned Government servant has put in 25 years of service or when he is entitled to full pension, or whatever it is, the Government have a right to retire him without assigning any reason whatever when they find him incompetent and when his health does not permit him to perform the duties entrusted to him efficiently, when his total record has been inefficient as seen from all his confidential records, and when we find that he is not fit to be promoted or even retained, when he completes 25 years of service, he is retired compulsorily under the Civil Service Regulations. This compulsory retirement is not a punishment. Even then the Government servant has a right of appeal, right of memorialising the Governor and we look into his case again. There are not many such cases. A compulsorily retired Government servant gets his pension. Because he is losing five years of service and such other things, he is given a solatium in the form of a retiring pension."

SRI L. N. GOPALASWAMI:—"What about people who have not completed 25 years of service?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"We cannot invoke the rule of compulsory retirement. Charges have to be framed, explanation obtained and we have to follow the entire rules of procedure. But compulsory retirement is a technical term and this applies only when the Government servant has put in 25 years of service and Government are convinced that it is no use retaining him simply because he has five more years to go. Government might think he need not be retained and so retire him compulsorily.

"Sir, with regard to honorary surgeons, etc., I know for the last two years there are committees for every hospital. Every time they want to recruit they advertise, call for applications, the members of the Committee go into the qualifications of the

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applicants and recommend to the Surgeon-General who makes these appointments. Therefore we have regulated the recruitment of these honorary surgeons quite properly and there is no use troubling the Public Service Commission in regard to these also. After all, people available for appointment to these posts are very few except in big cities and appointments made are few and far between. Suppose I want an honorary surgeon for the hospital at Prodatpur, what is the use of asking the Public Service Commission to select the candidate? There are local committees. They are consulted and their recommendation is accepted by the Surgeon-General.

"Sir, certain of these things cannot be done when the post is temporary or the entire department is temporary. Sir, the Women's Welfare Department of which the hon. Lady Member Begum Saheba so readily complained for non-recruitment of Muslim women—we shall certainly go into the question whether more could be recruited—is a temporary department."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"Abolish it."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"That is your opinion but that is not our opinion. When we come to your opinion we will do it. The hon. Lady Member suggests that the department should be abolished not because it is not doing service but because Muslim women are not appointed. I do not think the hon. Lady Member is right in looking at it from a personal angle and express the view that it should be abolished."

BEGUM SULTAN MIR AMIRUDDIN:—"A word of personal explanation, Sir. I would ask the Hon. the Leader of the House to consult the Secretary of the All-India Women's Association, Srimathi Kameswari, in regard to the working of this department. She will tell him that there is no check and control over the work of the department and that is why I made that remark. It is not merely from a personal angle that I suggested the abolition of the department."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"I need not consult the Secretary of any Conference. I know that the Women's Welfare Department is doing very good work and we need not go about convincing other people simply because they have a grievance about that department. Therefore with regard to some temporary appointments also—carrying a salary of Rs. 75 or Rs. 80—we need not consult the Public Service Commission.

"After all, Sir, as I said in the beginning we must put our trust somewhere and trust begets trust. The Government which has to function here ought to have some discretion in the matter even if there is something of what was called nepotism by some people. Are not the Government of India appointing Ambassadors? Do they consult the Public Service Commission? The Government of India appoint Governors. Do they consult the Public Service Commission in making these appointments? Even the Labour Government of England appointed the Governor-General

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of India. Did they consult the Public Service Commission? Did they exercise any patronage? There is nothing wrong even if there was some patronage. The appointment of some of these Governors is sometimes a matter of patronage. So also the case with Ambassadors. But the point is the Prime Minister and the Minister in charge must have the discretion to send the right type of people. Even in the judiciary, the High Court Judges are appointed by the Home Minister, Rajaji. He has discretion in the matter of appointing High Court Judges and it cannot be said that he cannot make these appointments because he belongs to a particular political persuasion."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Is it not the Law Minister?"

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"It is not the Law Minister Dr. Ambedkar but it is the Home Minister who appoints Judges to the High Courts. After all some power and some patronage is necessary. It has to be exercised in a judicious manner. If it is done in a non-judicious manner, they will reap the harvest and they will be answerable to the people who will vote them down. And, Sir, I ask is this after all the sphere where powers and favouritism could be exercised? There are several other ways. Suppose we create a fund of a crore of rupees for Harijans. Is it not trying to please the Harijans and Harijan Members of this House and as such a favouritism and nepotism? It is not merely by making an appointment here and an appointment there that we are going to please the Harijan community. The assignment of land for instance is vested in the Board of Revenue and the Government. Is that not a patronage vested in the Government? It is not merely appointments that go to constitute patronage or nepotism. It is no use trying to be hypercritical about these matters. Government have to function. We will try to see that the Heads of Departments act in a judicious manner and not merely the members of the judiciary and the Public Service Commission. Everybody must act in a judicious manner. That must be our aim and outlook.

"I request the hon. Members Sri Viswanatham and Janab Majid to allow the regulations to stand as they are. We shall review the working of these rules from time to time. We will certainly have more opportunities to review what has been done. As I said we have not done anything new now. They are there for a number of years, for seven or eight years. In fact I wanted to get at details why these have been excluded from the purview of the Public Service Commission. We could not get at the records because they are all in the Central Record Office and the time at our disposal was very short. But the whole thing was examined by the department and the rules have been framed in consultation with and concurrence of the Public Service Commission. I therefore request the hon. Members to allow the exceptions to stand as they are. We shall certainly review the position from time to time. As I said in the beginning it is no pleasure for the Government to have these powers of appointment. No party can

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strengthen their own position by making these appointments. If anybody thinks so, it is only an illusion and the sooner all the hon. Members on the opposition benches or on the Government side and Ministers themselves realise that it is an illusion to believe that appointments would strengthen their position the better it would be for them and the country also. I therefore want that the regulations might be allowed to stand as they are for the time being?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think we will have to sit till 11-15."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Excepting the last sentence in the speech of the Hon. the Leader of the House, Sri Gopala Reddi in which he said 'Let them remain for some time, we shall re-examine the position later', the rest of the entire speech is one of the most unfortunate pieces of oratory which has been made from the Treasury Bench. I have heard him on several occasions but never has he couched his speech in a more unfortunate language; I do not want to offend him personally but it is my duty to point out the fallacies of his assumptions. First of all he said: 'Are we not appointing the High Court Judges? Are we not appointing the members of the Public Service Commission?' And therefore what is the use of saying that these matters should be done only in consultation with Public Service Commission or the High Court? Sir, it is a very wrong assumption; for the simple reason that when once the appointment is made—no doubt on the advice of the Government—the further career of these officers is not in the hands or favour of this Government or even in the hands of the Central Government. They are free from all political influences. Whereas on the other hand the other appointments made by the Government, the administrative officers right from the date of appointment until their death not only during their service but during the period they take their pensions, depend upon the goodwill of the Government. That is a vast difference. I want the Hon. the Leader of the House never more to make the mistake and never more to repeat the argument that they were after all appointing these Judges, and the Members of the Public Service Commission and therefore consultation with them need not be made much of because unwary people may take that argument and believe in it because it comes from the Leader of the House. Sir, I want every hon. Member to understand there is a great difference in that the Members of the Public Service Commission cannot be removed by this Government and the Judges of the High Court cannot be removed by this Government and that is the reason why they are free from political influences. Again, Sir, he said: 'Why do you suspect us, why do you ask us to abdicate our functions'. I never said so, Sir. If only the Leader of the House was paying full attention to what I said, complete attention to what I said without being disturbed by others from the bench behind, he should have understood what I said. I never suggested that the Government should abdicate their functions, I never suggested a thing which was against the Constitution. I only suggested that

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there were certain things under the Constitution and we cannot get over those things. One of the fundamental principles in a party Government, in the modern political democratic set up is that appointments to Civil Service of the Governments should be made in consultation with the Public Service Commission. I never said that the Government should abdicate their functions, should give away the right to make appointments to the Public Service Commission. I think the Hon. Leader of the House may consult the official report. I am sure I would never have said it. I only quoted from the Constitution. When the Constitution says that the Public Service Commission should be consulted why should the Government specify so many posts and so many matters which do not require consultation? I know something of the working of Government though not as much as the Hon. the Leader of the House does. I know there are certain matters where on account of emergency, on account of unusual expenditure involved in filling up a particular post from a distance or on account of the shortness of the period of the appointment, it may become necessary and quite permissible for the Government to take such powers. I do not want to cut down the powers of the Government at all. I want the Government to have full powers. Sir, certain hon. Members and also the Leader of the House were lead away by the argument that I was asking the Government to abdicate their function or become anæmic. I certainly know. Sir, that nobody would like to become anæmic. I know every Government should become full-blooded. But at the same time there are certain obligations also. There is the Public Service Commission. You have got to consult them. You cannot escape from that simply because you want to be full-blooded.

11
a.m.

"I never said 'Don't make any appointments'. Appointments are made by the Government and they are made in consultation with the Public Service Commission and in consultation with the High Court in regard to certain other posts.

"Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance was speaking about District Magistrates. I was not referring to them. I know what had happened. The Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon told us that it was a fact and the appointments were made on the definite principle that they were making the first appointments. Therefore, I was not referring to District Magistrates about whom I knew. But, when once the Government make a regulation 'with the concurrence of the High Court', then all those who are the Magistrates also will have to be appointed only in consultation with the High Court. But, until then, I submit, these appointments must be made only in consultation with the Public Service Commission. Where the Constitution prescribes a procedure for very good reasons, the Public Service Commission should be consulted in all the important appointments, except in rare exceptional cases, it is the duty of the Government—a moral obligation of the Government, apart from the Constitutional liability, to consult the Public Service Commission. No amount of heat will swerve me from that opinion. The Leader of the House has made

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a statement which he should have made as a Member of the Constituent Assembly before this Constitution was made. He was a Member of the Government then and he should have known that it would be good for the Government to have these powers which he claims now. It was up to him to have made that speech then. He did not say so then. He makes a speech now in defence of the powers for the Government. The Government have got powers of punishment and appointment and I never denied it. My amendment is that these appointments, promotions and punishments must be made in consultation with the Public Service Commission and that is all what I plead. Sir, paragraph 16 (c) of the Public Service Commission Regulations says that the Commission need not be consulted 'in regard to the suitability of candidates for promotion within the same service or for transfer from one subordinate service to another such service'. Sir, this is a heritage of bureaucratic system. What does the Constitution say?

'Article 320 (3) (b) says on the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers.'

But, here is paragraph 16 (c) of the Public Service Commission Regulations which is in direct conflict with the spirit of the Constitution.

"The Minister's speech might have a bad effect on the Commission. I plead that the Public Service Commission and the High Court should always be free from political influences even though the members of the Public Service Commission or the High Court may not be A-1. It should be my endeavour, it should be his endeavour and it should be the endeavour of the Government to make them absolutely free from political influences."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Communal influences also."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Yes, communal influences also. It is a very good thing that the Hon. the Minister for Finance has added 'communal influences'. Yes, I want the hon. Members and everybody to take note of what he has said. I was only making a suggestion that these should be free from political influences because the present Regulations are against the very nature of the Constitution. I say and the united wisdom of this Nation and all those who know anything of public administration say that these recruitments to appointments, etc., must be made in consultation with authorities which are free from political influences. There is no use clinging to these Regulations which are in flagrant violation of the Constitution. Hon. Minister said that the Government must have powers. If they must have powers, I will give them every power, but not in violation of the Constitutions."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House while replying to some of the

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points which I have raised in my speech said that certain posts were excluded from the purview of the Public Service Commission, but the appointments were made in concurrence with the Public Service Commission. Sir, I do not really understand the full implication of 'in concurrence with the Commission'. After all the members of the Public Service Commission are mostly promoted from lower ranks of services and when the Government issue an order or consult them, "We are going to take away all these appointments from your purview", the Commission will immediately agree and they have no option. So, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance cannot say that they have done 'in concurrence with the Commission'.

"Secondly, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance has referred to several posts. In my amendment, I have pointed out some important posts like the Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools. These are very important posts because some of the Deputy Directors of Public Instruction have been recruited from among the Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools. It would be in the best interests of the services concerned if the recruitment for these posts is handed over to the Public Service Commission.

"Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance also said that the Government would once again reconsider these regulations in due course and that the existing regulations would do for the present. I do not know whether any opportunity would be given to us to express our views while reconsidering these regulations. We have already pointed out how things are going on in the Public Service Commission. We have implicit faith and trust in this Government and we want that the appointments must be above all suspicion. We have suggested these amendments in the best interests of the services concerned and good administration and in the best interests of the country as well."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I have nothing much to say. Everybody is anxious that there must be proper recruitment and there must be safety to the services. There should be no victimization. It will be a sad day if the services should depend upon the Government of the day. If my hon. Friend Mr. Nagappa's version is accepted, 'that all the services should have people who have confidence of the Government', it would become an American system of appointments and dis-appointments as, if this Government is replaced by another Government, all the people in the services will have to be replaced by another set of people. The British system where the services need not depend on the change in the Ministries, is a very ideal system and we shall certainly aim at that system. Therefore, Sir, as I promised earlier, we will ourselves examine the regulations and if any amendments are given, we will consider them also because non-official members also can exert their influence by various methods. If we review the position and if we make any changes, that will certainly give the House another opportunity

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6th April 1951] to review the entire regulations. As I said in the beginning, we are making history in discussing these regulations of Public Service Commission."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is the hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham withdrawing his amendment?"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"If the Hon. Minister gives an assurance that he would appoint a small committee of his own choice, to examine these regulations and come forward with fresh regulations, I should have no objection to withdraw my amendment."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, I can give the hon. Member this assurance that we shall ask the Chief Secretary to review the entire position *de novo* with regard to the Public Service Commission Regulations. After that it will be time to appoint a committee of this House to go into the question. I will ask the Chief Secretary to go into the question first before this House is given another opportunity of reviewing the regulations. I am sure that will satisfy the Members."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"If the Hon. Minister is able to come forward before this House in the July session with revised Regulations, meanwhile taking all the necessary steps which he has mentioned, I should be very glad. If he does not say that, the purpose is lost."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Sir, the wheels of the Government move rather slowly in these matters. When the Chief Secretary examines the position, he will have to consult a number of departmental heads and the Public Service Commission and I do not think that it will be possible for us to do it within so short a time as three months."

* JANAB M. S. ABDUL MAJID:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister has not said anything about increasing the strength of the Public Service Commission which we have requested."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That this Assembly recommends to the Council that the following modifications be made in the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, published with G.O. No. 4575, Public (Services), dated 25th December 1950, and laid on the table of the Assembly on the 10th March 1951, namely:—

(1) In part III, "Matters in respect of which it shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted", Regulations 16 (c) and (d), 17 (ii) and 18 (2) (d) shall be omitted.

(2) In Annexure I, "A. State Services", items (1), (2), (5), (6), (8), (9), (10), (11), (18), (20), (21) and (22) shall be omitted.

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(3) In Annexure I, "B. Subordinate Services", paragraph 3, items (d), (g), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n) and (q) shall be omitted."

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That this Assembly recommends to the Council that the following modifications be made in the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1950, published with G.O. No. 4575, Public (Services), dated 25th December 1950, and laid on the table of the Assembly on 10th March 1951, namely:—

In Annexure 1, "B. Subordinate Services": paragraph 3—

(1) in item (a), add "Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools"

(2) in item (k), add "Civil Draughtsman";

(3) after item (r), add the following new items:—

"(s) Junior Engineer, Supervisor and Draughtsman in the Madras Electrical Subordinate Services;

(t) Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants in the Madras Police Subordinate Service."

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I now adjourn the House *sine die*."

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

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