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MADEAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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Wednesday, the 19th March 1952.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Gradation list of I.A.S. Officers.

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

(a) whether the State Government were asked to suggest principles and make detailed suggestions in fixing the gradation list of officers of the Indian Administrative Service;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what those principles and suggestions formulated were;

(c) whether any representation has been received from any officer in respect of his position in the gradation list;

(d) what is the principle involved in placing the I.A.S. Officers with hardly many years of service and who in some instances occupy the places of Assistant Collectors and Under Secretaries above Senior Deputy Collectors of the Provincial Civil Service who are emergency recruits to the I.A.S. cadre;

(e) whether in respect of the Provincial Civil Service Officers referred to in (d) their emoluments during the time they hold office and pensions when they retire will suffer or whether they will be on a par with those of I.A.S. cadre; and

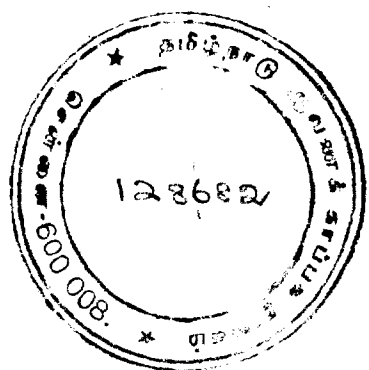
(f) whether the rules governing pension, age of retirement and other concessions are the same in respect of all classes of officers in the Indian Administrative Service including those known as P.C.S. Emergency Recruits?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) Yes. The State Government was consulted in the matter.

“(b) The matter was considered in all aspects by this Government and the views of this Government were communicated to the Government of India. The principles as finalised and the gradation list are published at pages 915-917 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th June 1951.

“(c) Yes. Representations were received as regards their seniority in the gradation list.

“(d) Service as Deputy Collector is not taken into account in assigning seniority but only the date from which one continuously acts as Collector. State Civil Service Officers who are



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emergency recruits to the I.A.S. Cadre are given a weightage of four years whereas persons who have been selected at the I.A.S. Competitive Examination do not get any weightage. They are given only the year of allotment.

"(e) & (f) Emoluments, the age of retirement, etc., of State Civil Service Officers including Emergency Recruits will be on a par with those of I.A.S. Officers. There will be no differentiation. Rules governing pension have not yet been finalized by the Government of India."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government accept the position mentioned in clause (d) that recent recruits to the Indian Administrative Service, Assistant Collectors and Under Secretaries, have been placed above Senior Deputy Collectors promoted as emergency recruits? Does not this gradation affect their confirmation? Unless these Under Secretaries and Assistant Collectors are made Collectors, these emergency recruits to the I.A.S. though they are senior officers will continue to be only on a temporary basis."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"Sir, everything has been done according to the rules prescribed in G.O. No. 1523, Public (Special), dated 28th May 1951."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"I have a copy of the Government Order with me. May I know, Sir, whether the Government are satisfied that the gradation list as approved by the Government is in accordance with their wishes? Were the wishes of the Madras Government carried out in fixing the gradation list?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"Yes, Sir."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the facts that are mentioned in the question were taken into consideration in fixing their places in the gradation list?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"Yes, Sir, all these things were taken into consideration."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Are the Government satisfied, Sir, that the anomalies pointed out in the question have been considered?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"Sir, we represented all these anomalies to the Government of India and they have decided these things finally."

Revision of scales of salaries of Gazetted Officers in the Madras Secretariat.

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

(a) whether the scales of salaries of officers in the Madras Secretariat, viz., Secretaries—Additional and Joint Secretaries—Deputy Secretaries, etc., were enhanced with retrospective effect;

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(b) if so, the scales of salaries that prevailed prior to enhancement and the scales as subsequently enhanced together with the date from which retrospective effect was given to such enhancement;

(c) whether Assistant Secretaries were also given similar enhancements;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether they have made any representations and if so, what orders have been passed thereon; and

(f) (1) whether any concessions have been given to them by the Government; and

(2) whether similar concessions have been granted to those who have retired from service subsequent to the date from which retrospective effect has been given?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—" (a) The answer is in the negative.

" (b) The question does not arise.

" (c), (d) & (e) On a representation from the Assistant Secretaries of the several departments, their scale of pay was revised from Rs. 400—75/2—700 to Rs. 475—75/2—700. Consistent with the policy of Government that no retrospective effect should be given to financial concessions the revision of scales of pay of Assistant Secretaries to Government was given effect to from 1st April 1951 only.

" (f) (1) Assistant Secretaries were allowed to enter the new scale at the stage next above their pay and allowed to draw their next increment in the new scale on the date on which it fell due but for the revision.

(2) The answer is in the negative."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether these Assistant Secretaries were left out when the general revision of scales of salaries was made and on that account the Government have now issued orders revising their salary?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"Sir, when the scales of pay of most of the Gazetted Officers were raised, the scale of pay of the Assistant Secretaries was not raised. The present enhancement is therefore only a rectification of something which was not done."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"I appreciate the fact the Government realized that the scale of pay of Assistant Secretaries was not revised. If it is so, why did the Government not give retrospective effect, Sir, as these officers would have derived some financial benefit if the Government had taken action earlier."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"Sir, the Government do not find it necessary to give retrospective effect."

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Amounts distributed under the Well-subsidy Schemes.

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

(a) what the amounts distributed under the various Well-subsidy Schemes, old and new, are (year-war), the number of wells dug and completed (year-war), the number of wells in progress of construction and the number of wells yet to be dug; and

(b) whether the amounts were distributed as subsidy and loans and if so, what those amounts under these two heads are (year-war)?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) The particulars required by the hon. Member are contained in the statement ^a placed on the table of the House.

“(b) The amounts under the 1944 well-subsidy scheme and the Accelerated and Ceded Districts Modified Wells Schemes were distributed as subsidy in the first instance while the amounts under the subsequent schemes were paid as loans in the first instance convertible into subsidy on the successful completion of the well.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether the whole loan will be treated as subsidy or only a part of the loan?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Sir, there is a target for each area. In some areas it is Rs. 500 and in some other areas it is Rs. 750. The entire amount is treated as subsidy according to the ceiling fixed for each area.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“Supposing a person has got his loan, carried out the conditions of the loan and has completed the well and other people in the area have not done so. May I know, Sir, whether he is to be penalised because the others did not complete their wells?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Sir, each individual applies for a subsidy. The subsidy amount, as I said, varies from area to area. In areas where it is easier to dig a well the subsidy is Rs. 500. In other areas it is Rs. 750, to the extent that the amount is advanced. After the completion of the well, when there is a report that the well has been successfully completed, the amount of Rs. 500 or Rs. 750 as the case may be, is treated as loan in each individual case. It has nothing to do with the completion or non-completion of other wells in that area.”

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Rules governing the use of buildings, etc., in the Government House Estate, Mount Road.

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

(a) whether the use of any portion of the Government House buildings, Mount Road, including the Banqueting Hall, by any political party or group either for office or meeting purposes is in accordance with rules, if any, framed by Government in regard to the use of the buildings and the open spaces in the Government House Estate;

(b) what the regulations or rules are governing the use of the Government House Estate, Mount Road;

(c) who the competent authority is to allow the use of the buildings or open spaces in the Estate for private or public purposes;

(d) whether any rent is charged for the use of any portion of the Estate and if so, on what basis the rent is fixed and who the authority fixing the same is;

(e) who is the authority entrusted with the task of collecting rents;

(f) whether there are large arrears of rent and what steps have been taken to collect them and prevent the accumulation of arrears in future;

(g) whether the question of insisting on payment of rent in advance or by deductions from salaries in respect of those in receipt of salaries has been considered and if so, whether such a procedure is being strictly enforced in respect of all tenants including the members of Legislature resident even temporarily in the Estate;

(h) what has been the actual receipts to Government since the Estate was transferred to them (year-war) and what would have been the income if there were no arrears of rent; and

(i) what the conditions attached to the transfer are when His Excellency the Governor made over the Estate to Government?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) to (i) The information ^a asked for is given in the paper placed on the table of the House.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether the accommodation available in the Estate is available only for servants of this State Government or is accommodation also available for the servants of the Central Government?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“They naturally go to the servants of this State.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I take it, Sir, that if accommodation is available and there are no applicants from the State Government, the Government will consider the cases of the servants of the Central Government?”

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I may inform the hon. Member that, as it is, there is too much of a demand from the people of this State and that the contingency that he is thinking of may not arise in the very near future."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I take, it, Sir, that provision of accommodation for other than this State Government servants is ruled out altogether? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" For all practical purposes it is ruled out."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, what the Hon. Minister means by 'for all practical purposes?' Is it not the rule that the accommodation in the Government House Estate is available only to servants of this State? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Government have, Sir, certain discretion in all these matters and if it is found necessary to use this discretion in cases where it is required the Government will not hesitate to exercise it."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir I do not see any discretion vested in the Government in the Government Order that is quoted here, which states the particular purposes and categories of persons for whom accommodation in the Government House Estate will be provided. Why should the Government exercise discretion which the Government Order does not vest in them especially when it is Government property and meant for the use of Government? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" That is exactly what I said. I was only pointing out to the hon. Member the priority between State and Central Government employees."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" May I know, Sir, on what principles this discretion is based? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The question of discretion has not much of a principle. The only principle is to see what is good."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Then it means, Sir, that it is quite unprincipled and unrestricted."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It is not unrestricted. It is unrestricted in the sense that it is exercised to do something good."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" There must be some guidance even for doing good. May I know, Sir, what is the principle or kind of guidance which the Government have laid down in this matter? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I really do not see what the difficulty of the hon. Member is. There are certain orders guiding the allotment in this Estate. If a

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case arises where discretion is to be exercised, I said, it is exercised in such a way that it helps to secure or do some good."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Will the Government, Sir, consider the desirability of framing rules for the guidance of those authorities,—whether it be the Government, the Secretary to Government or the Superintendent of the Estate,—entrusted with the management of the Estate, so that the allotments could be made according to these rules? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir, that is one of the things under consideration."

Report of the Special Officer on Ryotwari areas.

* 84 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the report of the Special Officer on Ryotwari areas and what action, if any, is proposed on his recommendations?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It is presumed that the Hon. Member is referring to the report of the Special Officer on Land Tenures in the Ryotwari Areas of the Madras Province submitted in August 1947. This report was published on 1st July 1951, the price of a copy being Rs. 4-2-0. As only 500 copies were printed, it is not possible to place copies of the report on the table of the House. Twelve copies have however been supplied to the Legislature Library for the use of the Hon. Members.

"The Land Revenue Reforms Committee had considered the report of the Special Officer mentioned above when preparing its first report. The first report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee is being examined by the Government and the recommendations of the Special Officer will also be taken into consideration before arriving at a decision on the several recommendations made by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Both the Special Officer for Land Revenue and the Land Revenue Reforms Committee agreed on one thing, Sir, regarding the enhancement of rent in certain districts owing to resettlement and the need for bringing down the rent to the same level as those prevailing in districts where resettlement had not taken place. Why have the Government taken, Sir, nearly six to eight months to arrive at a decision to rectify a wrong which has been going on for years? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Both the Special Officer for Land Revenue and the Land Revenue Reforms Committee have agreed, Sir, and the Government wanted to bring in all the reforms that have been suggested, which have been accepted and which are going to be accepted, in one measure."

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, this is a matter that affects the ryot population. This was pointed out first by the Marjoribanks Committee presided over by Mr. Marjoribanks, then by the Special Officer for Land Revenue, and lastly by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee. And yet, for years this Government have been collecting enhanced land revenue from certain parts of the State while ryots in other parts have been let off lightly. Should not the Hon. Minister, whose district (Bellary) is one of the affected districts, take up this question . . ."

CHAIRMAN :—" Is the hon. Member is making a Budget speech? "

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Unfortunately there is no use in my making this suggestion at the Budget time. The Hon. Minister may not be able to give effect to it."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Sir, can the fact that my district is affected be a consideration for doing a particular thing? As I said the Government have been considering the question and the remarks of the hon. Member have been noted for the guidance of the future Ministers."

Basis on which building and equipment grants are made for educational institutions.

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

(a) what are the allotments made by Government for (1) building and (2) equipment grants in 1951-52 for aided (i) colleges, (ii) high schools and (iii) elementary schools; and

(b) whether the basis on which building and equipment grants are made has been altered and if so, what the present basis is?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) The allotments made are as furnished in the statement * No. 1 laid on the Table of the House.

" (b) The basis on which building and equipment grants are made has not been altered recently. The present basis is as indicated in the Statement * No. 2 laid on the Table of the House."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether there is a proposal before the Government to enlarge the basis of grants for building and equipment? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Notice."

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 140-141 infra.

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Privileges and concessions regarding pensions to employees in all departments of the State.

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

(a) whether the privileges and concessions regarding pensions granted last year to copyists apply to employees in all Departments of the State or whether they are restricted only to copyists of the Civil Judicial Department; and

(b) if the reply is the latter, the reasons why such discrimination is made between the Civil Judicial Department and other Departments?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) The privileges and concessions regarding pensions granted last year to copyists apply only to those in the Judicial Department. They have been allowed a flat rate of pension of Rs. 25 per mensem for qualifying service of 25 years and proportionate pension or gratuity for periods of service less than 25 years. Apart from Judicial Department copyists, copyists are employed in the Registration and Revenue Departments and in Magistrates' Courts. It has been decided to extend the pensionary benefits that are now admissible to the copyists of the Judicial Department to the copyists in the Magistrates' Courts under the Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. The question of extending the benefit to the copyists of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts in Madras City is under the consideration of the Government.

"Copyists in the Registration Department have been granted pension privileges as in the case of regular Government servants in superior service. The distinction made in this respect between the Judicial and Registration Department copyists is due to the fact that the former are paid according to their earnings in a month, while the latter are paid a regular monthly salary.

"Copyists in the Revenue Department alone have not yet been admitted to pensionary benefits. The question whether they should also be admitted to pensionary benefits was recently considered by the Government. On the abolition of the zamindaris and the separation of Judiciary from the Executive, it may not be necessary for the Revenue Department to retain any of the copyists in that Department. Most of the copyists in the Revenue Department have already found their way to the Judicial Department in the districts in which the Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has been introduced, and these men have automatically become entitled to pensionary benefits. It is not possible now to forecast with accuracy the number of copyists who will eventually be retained in the Revenue Department and the average emoluments they are likely to earn, as their earnings are likely to be adversely affected by the Scheme of Separation of the

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Judiciary from the Executive. It may be sufficient to employ part-time workers as copyists in the Revenue Department in some districts. It has, therefore, been decided to defer the proposal to grant pensionary benefits to copyists of the Revenue Department till the Separation Scheme has been completely introduced in the whole State."

Tours of Hon. Ministers.

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

(a) whether the tours of Hon. Ministers of this State from July 1951 are for the main purpose of Election Propaganda for the forthcoming elections; and

(b) if so, whether advice has been sought by the Government from appropriate authority as to the validity of incurring such expenditure from the Public Exchequer and if so, whether he will lay the same on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Facilities to students who have passed the Chemical Engineering course for undergoing apprenticeship.

* 88 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: With reference to answer to question No. 10, dated 22nd August 1951, will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that students who have passed the examinations in Chemical Engineering from various polytechnics are finding it difficult to undergo apprentice course and what steps, if any, have been taken to ensure that these passed students obtain necessary facilities for undergoing apprenticeship?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“In the Diploma Examination held in May 1951, twelve candidates came out successful in Chemical Engineering, i.e., seven from Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode and five from the Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary. Necessary facilities for undergoing practical training have been made available for these students at the following concerns:—

- 1 Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.
- 2 Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.
- 3 Government Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode.
- 4 Nance Rubber Works, Coimbatore.
- 5 Associated Cement Co., Coimbatore.
- 6 Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ltd., Alwaye.
- 7 Mysore Iron & Steel, Ltd., Bhadravati.
- 8 Travancore Rayons, Ltd.

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It is understood that six out of the seven candidates who passed out from the Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode, and three out of the five passed out from the Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary, have already secured apprenticeship and are undergoing training, while the rest are yet to start their apprenticeship. It has been reported that some of the students who passed out of the Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary, are unwilling to go outside Rayalaseema and want to undergo apprenticeship in firms of their choice and this naturally causes delay in starting their apprenticeship."

Forward contracts in groundnut seeds in Adoni.

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

(a) whether the Government have ordered prosecutions against those who entered into forward contracts in groundnut seeds and carried on business in the said commodity at Adoni during recent years;

(b) whether it is a fact that such business is being carried on for more than a decade at Adoni and even after the introduction of controls;

(c) whether it is a fact that suits have been filed in the civil courts on the basis of such contracts;

(d) the reasons which impelled the Government to launch prosecutions notwithstanding the prevalence of such business for more than 12 years; and

(e) whether any discrimination has been made in launching charge-sheets and whether some personages have not been proceeded against and if so, the reasons therefor?

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

“(b) to (e) Since any statement by the Government on the facts relating to business done in forward contracts in Adoni or the reasons for the prosecutions may have a bearing on the merits of the cases now pending in Courts, Government must, with regret, decline to answer any of these questions or be drawn into any kind of argument regarding facts or reasons.”

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1952-53.

*SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“I wish, Sir, my hon. Friend Sri Bhima Rao were here to-day, so that he could be the first, as he generally is, to speak though on the side of the Treasury Bench. After the very severe warning administered by the Hon. Minister now in charge of Finance that any criticism that we may offer is not likely to have any effect on the present Government,

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we feel, Sir, it would be futile to indulge in this Budget discussion. Even a post-mortem examination would be of no avail because, within fifteen days, our friends on the Treasury Bench, however much they may be convinced of the criticisms that we make on this side, may not find it possible to carry out any suggestions that we make. Therefore, Sir, we must only indulge in a few general observations referring, perhaps by the way, to a few points to which reference has been made by the Hon. Finance Minister. I am surprised, Sir, that my friends on the Treasury Bench should feel so much despondent about the finances of this State. I have always maintained, Sir, that they are not so bad as to make us lose all hope, for the future development of the State. That note of pessimism runs through the speech of the Hon. Minister in charge of Finance. Unfortunately this feeling of despondency makes them advance the argument that the finances of the State are not so good as to grant even legitimate demands such as the improvement of the emoluments of teachers and the non-gazetted officers. My Hon. Friend Mr. Shetty in the course of his speech said that if even one rupee increase in the dearness allowance is given to non-gazetted officers, it will result in an extra cost of about Rs. 37 lakhs. Rupees 37 lakhs is not a very big amount taking into consideration the finances of this State and the amounts that the Government are spending on various other services. All that is necessary is the will on the part of the Government to give effect to this reform. My friend says in the end that he leaves it to his successors to decide. This Government want their successors to decide what they themselves could not decide in five or six years! That is a very sorry confession of lack of faith in themselves on the part of my Hon. Friends of the Treasury Bench. Their successors may well say that they have just come and require more time to consider. This consideration by the Government is going on for years. Meanwhile the sufferings of the non-gazetted officers who ought not to be allowed to suffer, continue. Sir, have the Government kept quiet during all these years without sanctioning schemes on account of financial stringency? Take the budget of any year. Government have undertaken new schemes. They have sanctioned new posts. They have incurred increased expenditure. I do not deny that most of them are very useful. But is not the improvement of the conditions of their own employees as important, I would say, even more important—as the introduction of new services. After all the services should be contented and happy. To the extent the Government feel and try to meet to the extent possible the needs of the services, to that extent they win the confidence of the services. Sir, what is happening now? There are more clerks, more officers but less work turned out in offices. That is why, I gave notice of a resolution in general to improve the integrity and efficiency of the services. It could not come up for discussion in this House. I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the return to the tax-payer for the large amounts spent on the services is not commensurate with the

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expenditure incurred. That is because, the Government want to get work done at cheap rates, and that work done at cheap rates is certainly bad. Sir, this is the policy that the Government have followed. The Government have not at all shown the vision and the foresight necessary in running a Government in leaving this question, after five years, to their successors to deal with.

“ Then we come to the Sales Tax and the Motor Vehicles Tax. The Hon. Minister in charge of Finance says that they have reached the peak out-turns in respect of these two taxes. Now the principle of retrogression will come into operation. Why not those who planned these taxation measures be also prepared for the principle of retrogression to come in at some time or other? What steps have this Government taken to cut down their ever increasing expenditure?

“ Therefore, Sir, the result will be very bad. All of a sudden 11-30 perhaps the Government of the future will be compelled to close a.m. down some of the departments which have now been inaugurated with great gusto.

“ I must again refer to the question of the Non-Gazetted officers. My friend the Hon. Minister for Finance says it is a vexed question. It is not so. It is a question capable of easy solution. It vexes all of us because the Government have not thought it fit to give the Non-Gazetted officers any consideration. Sir, the result would be still greater deterioration in the efficiency and integrity of the services. The Hon. Finance Minister has observed that for financing capital works, our accumulated revenue reserves would be made use of. I say, Sir, it will be really vexed if something out of our revenue reserves built up during the Advisers' regime, is not made use of for upgrading our services. This Government had Rs. 43 crores as unattached reserves on the 1st April 1946, a legacy left by the Advisers' regime and they have been drawing upon them every year. There is nothing wrong in having done so, because these Rs. 43 crores were built up by the Advisers with a view to assist you in post-war development. They were intended for the proper execution of our post-war schemes. Hence we need not be apologetic as my friend the Hon. Minister for Finance is. The unattached reserves were not intended to be kept in a safe and we need not be simply looking at them as a miser. They were meant to be used. The claims of non-gazetted officers also must have received prior consideration along with our post-war development plans. Their lot should have been made better at all costs.

“ Sir, I find that as much as Rs. 8½ crores had been spent on our capital works out of our current resources. To my mind this is a wrong financial policy and is not accepted as sound in any part of the world. Otherwise the result will be increasing burdens on the tax-payer to finance capital works also. Taxes are meant to be raised only to meet current expenditure and debt charges due on loans raised for capital works. The Hon. Minister has stated that

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the balance in our reserves as it exists now, i.e., Rs. 19 crores, would be just sufficient to meet our capital commitments for another year or a little more. The Hon. Minister is hinting indirectly at new taxation for financing our capital works in future. If only some portion out of our current resources had been spent on upgrading our subordinate services leading to the efficiency and integrity of our administration, we would not have been faced now with the alleged 'vexed' question of grant of dearness allowance to our non-gazetted officers. The starvation of our essential services with a view to provide finance for our capital works is bound to weaken the integrity and efficiency of our whole administrative machinery.

"Then, Sir, I come to the really vexed question of famine in various parts of the State. I am really surprised to note the change of outlook that has come over our Hon. Revenue Minister. He seems to believe in the system of relief designed by him, without in reality giving any relief to any one. He was himself a critic of this system while he was outside. Simply because he holds the reins of power in his hands at the present moment he favours that system. To-morrow when he is out of office he may again join hands with me in criticising the future Government if it continues his present system of administering relief to the famine-stricken people.

"The extension of ordinary works will not by any means give relief to the suffering masses. Are the wages being paid to the labourers every day? The Hon. Minister is reported to have stated in a speech that the wages that are being paid to the labourers *now* are really higher than those obtaining during normal times. I request the Hon. Minister to read the Famine Code. I am surprised at his previous statement. He was himself a member of the Famine Code Revision Committee along with me and we have suggested specific reliefs that should be given to the famine-stricken people. The labourer will not suffer if he is given the wages prescribed in the Famine Code. He would be paid wages according to the current market prices prevalent at workspots. Instead of that, what is it that is being done now? Wages are paid once a fortnight or a month. The work is being check-measured once a week or fortnight. The bill is prepared and sent for being cashed. By the time it is cashed and the wages disbursed some time would elapse and the labourers would be hit hard in the meantime. The Government say that this difficulty arises because there are no contractors in those places to take charge of the works on hand and advance the necessary capital. That is a real difficulty which cannot be solved except by opening relief works under the Famine Code.

"I must now refer to the demoralizing way in which the Government are feeding the old and the decrepit with gruel. In its actual application, all sorts of people, in many class able-bodied individuals, are fed. In the Famine Code there is clear-cut provision for different categories of people. Children, children-in-arms,

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the disabled and the infirm who really suffer the intensity of famine are taken special care of under the Famine Code. Those who are strong and able-bodied are attached to the various relief works started in those places to relieve their distress. I would like the Hon. Minister to make a complete reading of the Famine Code and administer relief accordingly.

"Coming to the availability of foodgrains in those drought-affected areas, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the officers who were sent to tour those places have examined this aspect of the question. What is the use of the State Government simply opening fair price shops? They must stock sufficient quantity of foodgrains in those shops to ensure steady and continuous distribution. Last time when we had famine in our districts Government took concerted action. Stocks of foodgrains worth crores were brought from far off places like Lahore to Guntakal. Wages were paid to the workers not in money but in the shape of grains, for that was the most urgent thing in need at that time. Of course, this system met with some criticism. No system could be perfect and is bound to be criticized. On the whole the result had been very satisfactory. It must be said to the credit of the Advisers that they did their job well in seeing that famine did not spread. The British considered it a shame and derogatory to their prestige if there was a single death due to starvation. But now, Sir, when we are having a popular Government, I must say that we are not alive to the same extent to our sense of responsibility for the people whom we all pretend to serve.

"The question of cost should not be a consideration when we have to deal with famine. This Government have applied to the Government of India for loans and grants. They cannot absolve themselves of the responsibility of saving the lives of the people whether their requests are granted or not. In whatever places there have been adverse seasonal conditions, whether in Rayalaseema, Ramnad, North Arcot or Chingleput, the Government should see that people residing in those places are adequately fed and relieved of their distress.

"No doubt the Government have taken some expeditious action. A separate Famine Commissioner has been appointed for the sole purpose of administering relief works in Rayalaseema. I am for the Famine Commissioner being vested with full authority to deal with the situation. He should not be allowed to wait for the sanction of Government every now and then, for affording relief to the poor folk of Rayalaseema. It usually happens that by the time the Government sanction relief measures, the urgency for relief would have elapsed. Such sort of thing should not be allowed to happen. All correspondence dealing with famine should be marked as 'Famine-Emergent' just as we did in the case of all correspondence relating to elections. Now that elections are over, I would request the Government to be very quick in dealing with all papers relating to famine areas.

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45 m. "I would request the Hon. Revenue Minister to review what all I have said and lay down a clear-cut policy for dealing with the prevailing famine conditions so that when the new Ministry comes into being it will carry it on and if possible liberalize it rather than sit again and formulate a new one. It will be very difficult for any new Land Revenue Minister who may come later to formulate a policy, because he will not be aware of the famine conditions as much as my Hon. Friend is aware of. Therefore I beg of him to devote his attention to this matter before he lays down his office."

"Then, Sir, I should like to refer to one or two points which were mentioned in the other House. I hope my Hon. Friend the Finance Minister will not call us either senile or frustrated when we make criticisms in this House. The hon. Member Mr. Gopala Reddi is reported to have stressed the need for the appointment of an Electoral Reforms Commission. Sir, I think there is nothing wrong with our Electoral Act and the rules framed under it. Everything wrong came out of the way in which the delimitation of constituencies was done. The Madras Government made up their mind and wanted the delimitation of constituencies to be done in a particular manner. A Delimitation Committee came here. It was not an independent committee, but a committee composed of certain Members of Parliament who belong to this State. Sir, if you look into the procedure adopted for bringing the 1935 Act into force, you will find that an independent Delimitation Committee was appointed, a committee which was not swayed by local prejudices and local feelings. But the present Committee came here and sat in this very Chamber and we all came here. I am not disclosing anything bad when I say that it was like a fish market rate. Nobody could be heard. Our reporter friends were here. The Committee was not seriously tackling the question of delimitation. My hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Reddi must thank himself if certain evils have crept into the elections, because the question of delimitation was not at all tackled properly. No Electoral Reforms Commission can rectify these defects. The Government here wanted certain things to be done in a particular manner and the Committee also practically endorsed their proposals. It was not fair to the public in general, let alone the other parties."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Was it fair to the Committee itself?"

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"There was no method in ascertaining public opinion. I was here then. The whole of this place was very crowded. It was very difficult to get a hearing and the whole thing was done hurriedly. So, Sir, whatever may be the results of the elections, we have to thank ourselves because we are responsible for all the evils that have crept in."

"As regards Prohibition, I am surprised that my hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Reddi seems to have felt some diffidence about it. I have also read a statement made by some other Minister that Prohibition is one of the causes of the failure of the Congress Party. I do not think, Sir, that it is a correct reading of the situation. If

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Prohibition has failed at all, it is largely because we are not strict in enforcing the Prohibition law. We interfere at every stage with the officers. We do not allow them to enforce the rules which we have ourselves framed. Just as in the case of controls, so also in the case of Prohibition, there is nothing wrong with the Prohibition Act and the rules framed thereunder or with the officers entrusted with enforcement. It is we that are responsible for the defects. It is our needless interference with the day-to-day administration carried on by the officers of the Government that is responsible for the present situation. With regard to controls, I have exposed so many cases in this House where we have interfered unnecessarily. There is no use blaming Prohibition. I am a Prohibitionist, I must confess. I believe in it and I am sure it can be successfully worked. In spite of its defects, I know it has brought contentment and happiness to many poor families in the State. It should be enforced. There is no going back. Let us see which Ministry or Government dare to go back on the policy of Prohibition and whether they will then be able to make an impression and face the electorate. It is not the Prohibition issue that led to the failure of the Congress Party to come back in large numbers. There were other causes. There were different causes in different places. I thought, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister had some ideas regarding enforcement of Prohibition. He wanted to appoint a committee to go into the question. There was no need for a Committee. The Chief Minister had enough material to proceed. The Prohibition Enquiry Committee, of which the late Mr. Nachiappa Gounder was the Chairman, has given us enough materials to proceed. I do not think that we should blame Prohibition for any of the sufferings which have been our lot. Prohibition can be made a success. No referendum is necessary. Referendum is not an ordinary method; it is a very costly method of ascertaining public opinion. I felt, Sir, that I should not allow that idea to go unchallenged, believing as I do in Prohibition. I have always supported any Prohibition measure that has been brought forward here, much against the wishes of my hon. Friends on this side of the House. There is nothing wrong with Prohibition for a referendum to be taken with regard to it. All that is necessary is a strong man to enforce the Prohibition Law and the Rules framed under it."

"I think, Sir, this is the last occasion on which I may speak. I may have an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Estimates, but I do not propose to deal with other topics in detail as the Hon. Minister himself has not dealt with them in detail. As a last request to the Hon. Ministers before they lay down their office, let me ask them to tackle this question of famine in all seriousness, lay down a policy and give effect to it immediately so that the lives of innocent people may be saved."

* DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, the sands in the hour glass of this Legislature have almost run out. The pall of oblivion will be thrown over it next week. This is the last session and the last Budget which we can discuss. The budget

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speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister has been too short and too sweet. It is as sweet as saccharin which leaves a bitter taste in the mouth. I would not call this a budget; it is only a skeleton. I am afraid it will prove a skeleton in the cupboard of the State of Madras, because I do not see any suitable measure having been taken to solve the urgent and transcendent problem of food. All these years, the Government have been tinkering with the problem. The so-called Grow-More-Food campaign is a mere eye-wash. Time and again, on the floor of this House I have cried myself hoarse that we should solve the food problem which is staring us in the face season after season and year after year. All the palliatives and symptomatic treatments given to the problem will be of no avail. The Government should go into the root of the matter. We know that population tends to increase in a geometrical ratio while the means of subsistence tend to grow only in an arithmetical progression. So much so, population always outruns the means of subsistence. There is a regular race between population and production of food. You go on producing a little here and a little there, but the population increases by giant's strides. Who would be the winner in the end, it goes without saying. A similar situation arose in Western countries and they tackled it in a proper way and they succeeded and even exceeded the limits. Now the population has gone down so much that the Governments of some Western countries are now thinking of taking measures to increase the same. Family limitation is being abandoned because they have overstepped the bounds."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" In which country? "

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Most of the European countries—Germany, England and France—are now reconsidering the situation. They are now giving prizes for large families, for mothers who produce a large number of children. Perhaps they want more cannon fodder for another war which might come sooner or later.

" Sir, parents should be made to realize that although child-bearing is primarily their own affair, it is by no means only their own affair. It is essentially the concern of any and every community to determine the size of its own population and ensure its survival.

" Sir, this population policy should be two-sided. One is under-
n. population and the other is over-production and both should go hand in hand. The kernel of this problem lies in striking a balance between free parenthood and child-bearing and the population needs of the country or the community. So, Sir, unless this great problem is tackled in this fashion, there is no hope for our country and there is no hope for the whole world. Of course, it is too early for us or for the world to colonise the moon. In yesterday's paper I read that we will be able to colonise the moon within a generation. So, that is not in our hands now. The only thing that is possible is to solve the problem by curtailing or cutting down the population according to the quantity of food we can make available.

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I mean, we must reduce the number. Of course, this cannot be done immediately and you cannot solve it overnight and it may take one or two generations. But, this Government, before it lays down its office, should put on record their considered opinion in the matter, so that it might be a guidance to the coming Government. It is very easy to shirk one's responsibility by saying, we are at the fag-end of our term of office and we need not bother about it. But, Sir, we must go on dinning and dinning, so that people may carry the idea in their heads and plan accordingly.

" Sir, I do not want to harp on so many other things. It is worse than useless doing so because so long as the Government keep their eyes and ears closed, there is no use in harping on so many things."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Then what is the suggestion of the hon. Member? What does the hon. Member mean by that and how does he propose to do it? "

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" I mean that the knowledge about the technique of birth control should be spread far and wide so that people may practise it and understand its use. Simply the upper ten thousand or the upper middle-class alone practising birth control leaving aside the masses, will lead to greater evil. We must reach the masses and they should understand the problem. Then they will voluntarily come forward and try to limit their families. There should also be lack of sex activity on our part. We must see that each family does not beget more than two or three children. When other countries have shown us the way and have practised it, why not we also practise it? Of course, Government should take the initiative in the matter and our citizens also should understand the problem and try to co-operate with the measures of the Government. But, it is the prime duty of the Government to come forward and provide facilities for it to the common run of people. With these few words, I close, Sir."

* SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am one of the defeated Ministers, but still, I am not here to criticise the Budget that has been presented. I only want to point out some experiences of mine during the last elections which revealed to me many things of which I was not aware while I was a Minister, so that they may be of some use—though they may not be of very much use for this Government—at least for the Government to come, to whom I may not have the opportunity of saying things through this House or any other House of Legislature. Perhaps this may be the last occasion that I might be speaking in a House of Legislature at all.

" Sir, a visit to my district was an eye-opener to me. I refer to the way in which food controls in my own district had been working. It so happened because we on the Treasury Benches often work in water-tight compartments, in spite of joint responsibility. Sir, procurement is necessary. And, as long as the Government have the responsibility of feeding the people and as

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long as the supply is not equal to the demand, procurement will be necessary. Controls also will be necessary. But the difficulties of enforcing the controls and the way in which difficulties have been felt by the people were in many respects news to me. Sir, the harassment of small producers, during procurement about which I came to know only during the elections is something which every Government must try to avoid. My own district of Malabar, from the point of view of deficit in the matter of food, is the worst district in our State. We are accused of not producing. But, that is not true. Sir, my district is not following what the previous speaker was so strongly advocating, namely, birth-control. We produce more children than food. I think my district has got a population equal to that of four or five other districts put together. It is very deficit in food production and the food that is produced there in the shape of rice will hardly be sufficient to feed its people for four and a half months in a year. But, the total off-take of food in my district is about 5,000 tons a week and the worst-affected areas are the coastal areas of Malabar. I understand the Collector has been pressing upon the Government to give up procurement in the three northern taluks of Malabar, namely, Chirakkal, Kottayam and Kurumbranad. I was rather surprised at the figures of total procurement in these three taluks, which is only 3,000 tons for the whole year, while, as I said, the total off-take for the district is 5,000 tons per week. This 3,000 tons of procurement is got from a large number of small proprietors and cultivators. Their paddy was procured after giving them paddy only for four months and they are told that for the rest of the eight months they will be given cards so that they can purchase their requirements from the ration shops. After all, nothing is lost by not procuring this 3,000 tons, which is not even sufficient to feed the district for one week, because as I have already stated, the off-take per week is 5,000 tons for the district. So, Sir, when the whole production for the year is only 3,000 tons, the parties will not even mind a proportionate reduction. Then, for procuring these 3,000 tons, you have to keep the entire procurement staff and the supply staff. The most hated person now is the village karnam—the menon as he is called in Malabar, and menon means the accountant—and the harassment caused by that particular person is something which everybody has to take note of. This fact and the fact that the district authorities say that they can give up procurement in these taluks, because what they get is only 3,000 tons a year, while the off-take is 5,000 tons per week for the whole district should be taken into serious consideration. Nothing will be lost by giving up procurement, but much will be gained in the shape of goodwill of the people and the prowling about of procurement officers will also be avoided. If we are not able to do that, it means we at the top are not able to understand the real position.

“Sir, I have no complaint that my district has not been dealt with fairly by this Government. But, I must say, certain things have been done without sufficient imagination, whatever might

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have been the handicaps. Sir, as I said, the food production in the district this year, will suffice only for about four and a half months and the reason for it is that they have never tried to increase food production there. For all the 150 or 200 years the magnificent sum that has been spent in my district on irrigation was only about Rs. 4,000. But only during the last four or five years some work was attempted and a major work, the Malampuzha project, which would bring in about 40,000 acres under cultivation and could give us about 20,000 tons of additional food supply, was taken up by the Government. It was taken up very earnestly and the work also proceeded very quickly. In 1950-51 the Government spent about 64 lakhs of rupees on that project and in 1951-52 they have spent about 84 lakhs of rupees on it, but then suddenly, because of the ease with which the work had proceeded much ahead of the programme—the Engineers, the Superintending Engineers and the Chief Engineer should be congratulated that they have been able to do things much ahead of the programme and had exceeded the 84 lakhs of rupees set apart for the work—they stopped further work. Imagine the huge amount of waste. Eight to ten thousand people have been working there day and night. Cement, stone and every other material and machinery are all there. But, suddenly you stopped the work. If you want to restart the work, look at the amount of waste. I am not speaking of the resentment felt in the whole area because the work has been slowed down. Of course, the Hon. Finance Minister has sugar-coated the pill by saying that they had to slow down certain projects and that, unfortunately, Malampuzha happened to be one where the cut had to be applied. The result of it is that the additional work which would have been completed by the end of 1952 or perhaps early in 1953 has been put off by at least a year, if not more, resulting in immense waste, not to speak of losing the chance of additional food coming in within a year. Such a thing, Sir, has to be avoided, and it is not too late even now for this Government to restart the work which had been stopped. Labour has not gone away, the machinery may not be spoiled and we may have the required result very soon.

“Then, Sir, I want to deal with another matter, and here I should be excused for being a little bit parochial. This Govern-
ment have done very much in the matter of education in Malabar. As I said, I have no complaint against them on this matter. They have converted the Government College at Palghat, I mean, the Victoria College, Palghat, into a pucca college of this State, and they have been kind enough to upgrade the Brennen College, Tellicherry, into a first-grade college. And here, I wish to say a word about the building for the Brennen College. Here, I think I shall be divulging a secret when I say that my personal influence with the Vice-Chancellor played not a little part in regard to the continuation of the affiliation of the Brennen College. I am personally interested in it. We have not been able to construct the necessary building for that college as per the requirements of the University rules, and I think the Vice-Chancellor was right in telling us, ‘if you Government people will not do things as required by rules, how can we ask

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other colleges to strictly observe the rules?' Sir, now we have acquired the necessary land for putting up building, a definite move has been made in the matter and no more time should be wasted in the construction of the necessary building. During the last two years, though provision was made, nothing was done in the matter. As we all know, the difficulty with Government is to make the start, and then the whole thing moves on. Now, the start has been made and further work will proceed. So I hope the University will not cancel the recognition as the college has now the necessary accommodation and equipment they asked for.

"Then, Sir, we are grateful to Government for giving us a first-class Headquarters Hospital at Kozhikode. I know the difficulties I had to get over in regard to that matter. Here, I have to refer to an unfortunate thing. Now, the hospital is two-thirds completed; only one-third remains to be completed. I understand a sudden brain-wave has come over the officers; for it seems they are saying that the remaining one-third work need not be carried out. We have already spent 30 lakhs on the hospital and what is further required to finish the work is seven or eight lakhs, to complete the construction of two more blocks. I understand the suggestion has now come to Government that if they spent two lakhs more on the old dilapidated hospital, we can save five or six lakhs. Sir, the old hospital has been given up altogether. If any money is spent on it, it will be a mere waste. The proposal reminds me of the proverb: 'Do not stitch new cloth to old cloth.' Similarly, do not spend good money on an old building. If you have not the necessary money now, finish the remaining one-third of the work in the next two or three years. Government need not demolish the old hospital building. There are several Government departments willing to take it over. There are some Government schools at present held in some rented buildings in Kozhikode. They are ready to occupy the building. So, do not spend anything on the old hospital building to house the hospital. It has been vacated and it has been closed there. So, my prayer is, finish the remaining work in the new hospital.

"Then, Sir, in the matter of electricity, we have been very unfortunate. As a matter of fact the entire Pykara energy is generated in Malabar, and yet it took thirty years for Malabar to get electric energy. Anyhow we must be thankful for small mercies and I am glad at least now we have got electric supply. If only we get the line from Palghat to Ponnani along the banks of the Bharatapuzha, and if that scheme is completed before the Moyar scheme is finished, then irrigation on both banks of that river will be easy and that will give us additional food. So, I request that line may be taken up and completed.

"Then, Sir, a word about Prohibition. I am an out-and-out believer in Prohibition. There may be mistakes in our Prohibition policy or in the working of Prohibition. I am one of those who are stoutly opposed to scrapping of Prohibition for any reason. Sir, I find in every stationery shop in Malabar, particularly shops where a number of students frequent, there is something sold, called

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culinary essence or banana essence or vanilla essence. This stuff is not essence as a matter of fact. For it is stated blatantly on the label of the bottle that it contains 80 per cent alcohol. It is in that way openly sold in the market. Then, in soda shops I have seen one ounce of this essence is sold with one soda. People ask for it and it is openly sold. Fortunately or unfortunately I have not tasted it. But I am told that it is as effective as a glass of whisky or brandy. So, Sir, that thing is going on in Malabar. It is being sold in shops and even students are taking it. Now, are we so helpless as not to stop this sale of alcoholic drink in the guise of culinary essence? I know the decision of the Supreme Court in the Bombay case under which the sale of medicinal preparations and culinary essence, cannot be prevented. But by our legislation in this State we have made drunkenness an offence, even though some members objected to it. So, under that Act people can be charged and convicted for drunkenness, and thus in this indirect way the fraud played by the sale of culinary essence can be stopped. I am told these essences are more injurious than even ordinary alcoholic drinks. At this rate I am afraid people will begin to take in rectified spirit also, for even that is a little bit of alcoholic drink. I appeal to Government to take steps to stop the sale of culinary essence and other similar essences.

"Sir, the Malabar Tenancy Amendment Act has been passed by this Legislature. There was then an agitation against it and even now there is agitation by one section of the people that it should not be brought into force. I know why they say so. A certain party throughout the elections was saying that that legislation is against the interest of the tenants. But really as soon as this legislation is brought into force, the immediate effect of it will be that the seventeen thousand suits now stayed in Court for arrears of rent will be dismissed. For, in the case of suits brought forward for arrears of rent from 1944 onwards, all prior rents should be treated to have been cleared off because the condition is that where rent is paid for a particular year, all the prior rent should be deemed to have been cleared. So, that is why the people are agitating not to bring that Act in force. I wish Government will not fall into that trap, but see that the Act is brought into force as quickly as possible, so that relief may be given to the tenants. Sir, I have not got anything more to add. I suggest that these points I have mentioned may be taken into consideration by this Government or the Government which may come in."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I listened with great interest to the speech of the new Finance Minister, in which he dealt with the budget for the whole of the coming year but asked for an immediate grant for the next four months. So far as I can see, the only object with which this budget is brought forward is to see that the Congress rule is made safe for the next four months. If all the Demands which are now brought forward are passed, it will not be necessary for the new legislature to meet, or even the new members to take the oath, for another four months.

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"I was even more interested in the speech of the ex-Finance Minister made in the Assembly yesterday. He said in that House that a sum of seven crores had to be spent last year on the Police and that heavy expenditure had to be incurred because of the precautions taken by the Government as there was alleged fear of violence from a certain party. If there was no such fear, he said, it would have been possible to make a reduction of two crores and the Police administration could have been run on five crores of rupees. So, Sir, during the last year seven crores were spent on Police—and I take it from what the ex-Finance Minister said, that out of seven crores, two crores were spent to put down a certain party and those who supported that party. It means, two crores were spent for repression, for arming the Police, for increasing the number of the Police, for opening new Police stations and for giving the Police adequate equipment to put down the activities of that party. Now, Sir, Mr. Gopala Reddi was good enough to say that if that party were to revise their policy it would be easy for Government to save two crores of money. There will be a revision of policy if the Congress Party, which is in a minority in the new Assembly, steps aside and allows the majority of the Members to form the Government. There will be no party to be suppressed or held down at the point of the bayonet by the Armed Police if the administration is handed over, as it ought to be, to the United Democratic Front comprising the Communist Party, K.M.P. Party, Toilers' Party, Forward Bloc, etc., and Independents. Then there will be no question of repression and the result will be an immediate saving of two crores of rupees in the Police budget. On the other hand, if the Government of the minority Congress Party is re-installed, I feel that even seven crores will not be enough. For suppressing one party only, namely the Communist Party, the Congress Government had to spend two crores. But hereafter they will have to spend much more because they will have to suppress the Dravida Kazhagam, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Praja Party, Toilers' Party, Forward Block and all other parties that form the United Democratic Front.

"I see that a conspiracy is now going on to flout the decision of the voters given at the polls. The result of the polls is clear enough for any one to see except the members of the Congress Party. Some leading members of the Congress Party say that it has become clear from the result of the polls that the people want the Congress to continue to run the administration. Nothing can be farther from the truth. Out of the 375 members elected to the Legislative Assembly, only 152 belong to the Congress Party and the remaining 223 are members of various other parties and Independents. Looking at the matter from the number of votes cast, we see that 66 lakhs of voters have voted for the Congress and one crore and 26 lakhs have voted for the other parties and Independents. Under these circumstances, to attempt to form a Congress Government will be flouting the will of the people and setting at naught the decision which the voters gave during the last general elections. The suggestion that the people have not

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given their verdict against the Congress Rule, the suggestion contained in statements recently made by such leaders as the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee and Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, is palpably untrue. The people could not have given their decision in a more certain manner. They defeated almost all the important Ministers. I am not talking about personalities, Sir. I say that the defeat of the Chief Minister at the polls means that the policies pursued by the Government have been thrown out by the people. The Chief Minister was in charge of Home portfolio which includes the Police. It was during his regime that the Special Armed Police was formed and a policy of wholesale repression started in many districts including the Tanjore district in Tamil Nad. We see that those who were the targets of Police repression were specially supported and elected by the voters. The Communist Party member returned by the Mannargudi Constituency of the Tanjore district was, one who had been ordered to be shot at sight, but he was elected by the people by an overwhelming majority. It was alleged by the Congress Government that the Member who got elected from Tiruchirappalli was a conspirator, who would do violent, murderous and underhand acts. But the people have given a different verdict. The Member who got elected from Madurai was in detention when the election took place. By electing persons whom the Government kept in detention or ordered to be shot, the people have clearly shown that they do not approve of the policies of the Government. The Finance Minister also was defeated. That, I say, is a clear indication that the people did not approve of his policies. He levied sales tax on all and sundry articles at various points. Particularly the sales tax on foodgrains and salt was clearly opposed by the people. Time and again, representations were made that sales tax or any other tax should not be levied on foodgrains and salt which form the necessities of life for even the poorest of the people. Gandhiji, the Father of the Nation, fought against the tax on salt. But the ex-Finance Minister levied sales tax on salt and foodgrains to the tune of Rs. 6 crores. While he refused to remove the tax on salt and foodgrains, he was pleased to remove the entertainments tax on dramas, dance performances and music parties. Certainly people have given the clear verdict that such policies do not find favour with them. The third important Minister, Sri Kala Venkata Rao, was also defeated. He inaugurated the policy of giving away lands belonging to the public, under various pretexts. Tens of thousands of acres have been given away free to persons who suffered imprisonment. If the same policy is pursued, many members belonging to the Communist Party, Dravida Kazhagam and Dravida Munetra Kazhagam who have undergone imprisonment under Congress Rule also deserve the free grant of lands. The whole policy was wrong. The people revolted against it and gave the verdict in the recent general elections that they did not approve the giving away of lands to party members or favourites of M.L.As. The ex-Minister for Jails is sitting in this House. He also was defeated. I do not say it is a personal

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defeat for him, but it is a defeat for his policy of filling the jails with persons even for the commission of trivial offences. At one time the jails were so overcrowded and there was no accommodation for new convicts and he was forced to order the release of about two thousand convicts. His defeat also is a clear indication that the people did not approve the policy pursued by the Congress Ministry. In spite of all these clear indications, some Congress leaders are saying that the people have voted for the continuance of the Congress Rule, that the voters only rejected the present Ministers and that the people wanted new Ministers from the Congress Party to take up the administration. If you look at it, even from this point of view, the conclusion drawn is not correct. Every one in the Congress who was expected to become a Minister in the next Ministry was defeated. The President, Secretary and Executive Committee Members of the Andhra Provincial Congress were defeated. In Tamil Nad also, Presidents of various District Congress Committees who were thinking within themselves that they were the persons eligible to become Ministers were defeated. The Presidents of the District Congress Committees of Salem, South Arcot, Tanjore and Madurai, were defeated. The President of the Tirunelveli District Congress Committee also, who was said to be a prospective Minister in any Ministry formed by the Congress Party, was defeated. So the voters have given a clear indication of their mind by defeating not only the sitting Ministers but also the prospective Ministers."

SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"What about the defeat of the hon. Member himself?"

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"I did not contest any Assembly seat at all. I have recently filed my nomination for election to the Council and the election is yet to take place."

SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—"Was not the nomination paper filed and the deposit lost?"

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"Perhaps the hon. Member is mistaking me for another Adityan who was elected to the Assembly."

"In spite of the clear verdict given at the polls and the Congress Party having a strength of only 152 out of 375, attempts are now being made to form a Congress Ministry. An Anglo-Indian member has been nominated to the Assembly. I find that he has already made a speech to the effect that the Congress Party alone should form the Ministry. As soon as a new Ministry is formed by the minority Congress Party, I expect they will nominate twelve persons for the Council even before they face the new Assembly and thus increase their party strength. Congress leaders are saying that, although the Congress Party is a minority party with a strength of 152 Members, the strength of other parties individually is still less."

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To some extent it is true, but that is no reason why the Congress should form the ministry. The strength of the other parties is as follows :—

Communists	..	..	61
K.M.P. Party	..	..	35
K.L.P. Party	..	..	15
Toilers' Party	..	..	19
Socialists	..	..	13
Muslim League	..	..	5
Commonweal	..	..	6
Forward Bloc (Marxist)			3
Scheduled Castes Federation			2
Justice Party	..	..	1
Independents	..	..	63

The Congress Party has been hoping that the other parties and Independents would not combine and form a consolidated party. That hope has been shattered. When various non-Congress parties and Independents combined and discussed their common basic programme, they found that there was a great deal in common among them. Communists said that they were for the peasants and workers. The Kisan Mazdoor Party also was for peasants and workers. 'Kisan' means 'peasant' and 'Mazdoor' means 'worker'. We found that the members of the Tamilnad Toilers' Party and the Forward Bloc (Marxist) also were for the peasants and workers. Fundamentally there was no great difference between the various parties and it was quite possible to combine on the basis of a common programme.

"On that minimum programme which has been published, the United Democratic Front has been formed. I am telling the House and the public that the number of members who have joined the United Democratic Front is greater than the Congress number of 152. I will give the exact number of the United Democratic Front on the 28th of this month. Let it be known that the number of the United Democratic Front, comprising, as it does, the Communists, the Kisan Mazdoor Party, the Commonweal Party, the Toilers' Party, the Scheduled Castes Federation and Independents, is greater than the Congress number. The Congress has been trying to drag within their net some Independents with a view to increase their number. It is stated in the papers that the Congress was able to increase its number by taking in three Independents from the Andhra area. But I do not know how far they have succeeded in capturing or getting any working majority."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"How is all this relevant to the Budget, Sir?"

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"It has got relation to the Budget in the sense that if the Congress party, which is in a minority, tries

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to form a Government; it will have to face a great deal more of expenditure. But if the other majority party is allowed to run the administration, as is desired by the public, there will be a reduction of expenditure, particularly on the Police department. Not only that; the Government will have the support of the people. If the Congress is to form the Government in spite of the clear verdict of the polls and in spite of their being a minority, then I ask, Sir, what is the use of all these elections, and why hold these elections at all."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I understand the hon. Member to say that there was no such chance for the Congress forming a Ministry. If so why continue to harp on it."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I see that attempts are being made to form a Government by the minority Congress Party. I see this from the Budget, and the very demands now made are having that in view. They are not going to call the new Assembly for four months and they will continue the old rule and the old scale of expenditure for four months more. I had recently occasion to tour in various districts, particularly in Tamil Nad, along with the other Members of the United Democratic Front, Mr. Ramamurthi of the Communist Party and Mr. Govindaswami of the Toilers' Party. I feel it my duty to inform this House and the public of the nature of reception which was given to us. The tremendous enthusiasm of the public in giving us reception is a thing which must be noted, and unless the Government and the party in power take note of this, the future is likely to be very dark indeed. Wherever we went tens of thousands and even lakhs of people gathered, and they welcomed the United Democratic Front and its programme. They cried out 'Down with the Congress; Down with the Congress Rule'. The people are hoping that after years of suffering, relief is coming to them, and if their hopes are dashed now, and if we tell them that the same old rule will continue, I do not know what the consequences would be. Not all the sums that the Government have now provided for the police would be enough to keep down the enthusiasm of the public and to keep down the people. If the Congress Government is formed, that Government will have to face not only the Communists but as I said, the other parties also. Hopes have been raised in the minds of workers that after five years of suffering a new era of prosperity is coming in. Hopes have been raised in the minds of the peasants that after all, they would be getting greater security of tenure and better wages. The teachers and the non-gazetted Government servants have, after years of fight, of prayer and of petition, are hoping that they will get some relief now. They have been praying once a week for relief. Now they feel that their prayers have been answered. If suddenly now their hopes are dashed to the ground by saying that the same old rule will continue and that there is no immediate relief for them, I say, and it is my duty also to warn the Government that there will be a great uprising among the people. The workers will strike. The peasants

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will demonstrate. The students will remonstrate. The shopkeepers will observe hartal. There will be such demonstrations that it will be impossible for the Congress Government to hold them down. The Government will find that their own non-gazetted servants have greater sympathy for the United Democratic Front than for the Congress. In the circumstances, it will be impossible for them to meet or keep down the upsurge of the mass feeling. I may tell them here, and through them the higher circles, that the temper of the people will not allow the continuance of the Congress Government, because this Government has been associated with the misery of the people, their wants and their grievances. The people are eagerly looking forward to a new and bright era, and if their hopes are dashed down, there will be a great mass upheaval which this Government will be powerless to put down. The Government do not have the resources to put that down. Therefore, Sir, I say that it will be in the interests of the country and in the interests of economy that a non-Congress Ministry should be formed. The Congress should take due note of the feeling of the masses, and allow the non-Congress parties to form the Government, in the interests of the people."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Mr. N. Ranga Reddi will now speak."

SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wanted to speak in the afternoon, but probably there are quite a good number of speakers in the afternoon and no one is speaking now. I take this opportunity of speaking for a few minutes."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" You wanted to speak to-day. That is why I called you."

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" It is all right, Sir. This is the last session of the Council, and perhaps most of us may not be in this House after this session. It is good that I am given an opportunity to speak on the floor of this House to-day. I have not been given an opportunity to contest the elections, and I cannot speak with much of authority so far as the grievances of the people are concerned. But from the little knowledge I have, I can speak with some confidence that the working of controls has created a lot of discontent amongst the people. Wherever the candidates or their agents went, people began to put questions like 'You have been discriminating in regard to the distribution of foodstuffs. How can we expect any impartial treatment to be given by people who are elected to the legislature on the Congress ticket?' I did my level best to explain to the people that whatever Government came into power, that Government, if faced with shortage of foodgrains, would have to follow the policy of control. Whatever that is, the public are not satisfied with the working of the controls. I know the Congress Government introduced these controls with the best of intentions. But the people who actually worked the controls have not worked the controls properly. They have brought discredit on the Congress Government. Therefore, if many Congressmen have been defeated at the polls, it is not because the

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policy of the Government has not been accepted by the people, but it is because the implementation of the policy by the officials has not been proper.

"Sir, many inferences have been drawn by my hon. Friend Mr. Adityan from the failure of the Congress in the elections. It is too early to assess properly what are the causes that led to the defeat of the Congress candidates. A good number of reasons could be given. If my hon. Friend were to say that the policy of the Congress organization was not appreciated by the people and, therefore, the Congress failed, I would point out to him likewise that the leader of the Kisan Mazdoor Party Sri T. Prakasam was defeated in the election in a constituency in Madras City. If at all there is any place where the policy of a new party could be appreciated, one of the constituencies in Madras City, where the electorate is quite enlightened is just such a place. It is here that the policy of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party should have been appreciated and their leader who was a candidate there should have been elected. But unfortunately, the party leader has been defeated. Mr. Ranga, the leader of the Krishak Lok Party was defeated at the polls, but thirteen of his stalwarts have been returned to the Assembly. Does it mean that, because a few men of a party have been defeated, that party's policy has not been accepted *in toto*? One hundred and fifty-two members belonging to the Congress party have been returned to the Legislature. If the Congress policy has not been accepted by the masses, how does it happen that as many as 152 have been returned? I am not able to follow the line of argument that has been taken by the hon. Member Mr. Adityan. If I can read the mind of the electorate, I would say that it has not made up its mind in favour of any one political party. They did not want any stable Government to be formed at the time when they voted for the Congress or other candidates. But I am sure that after these two months the electorate also should have understood that it has not voted wisely. People have been thinking of a stable Government in our State. It is not a case of the Congress Party attempting to form a Government at any cost. No party for that matter will be anxious to form a Government with a minority. My friend need not be anxious that the Congress Party with its minority is very anxious to form the Government and that it is going to perpetuate its rule. He has forgotten one central point and an elementary point, namely, that any student of politics will see that if a party offers to form a Government with only minority behind it, that Government will be thrown out the next moment by means of a no-confidence motion being passed against it. Next month, this Budget will come up again for discussion, and then, if the Government are in a minority, they will be defeated. Sir, I am not in the know of things, and I am an outsider. But it appears to me that if the Congress Party of 152 members are to form the Government, and they are not able to get additional strength to their party, they will not be able to survive for a month. Therefore, my friend need not be anxious

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that the Congress Party will continue and the Congress administration will continue. This is all one has to say about the point which has been raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Adityan.

"Sir, I am really grateful to the Press and to the various people who have shown their sympathy for the distress in Rayalaseema. Rayalaseema has suffered very much, particularly this year. In previous years there might have been patches here and there subjected to famine. But it is a matter of deep sorrow that the whole area of Rayalaseema this year has suffered very much. People do not have drinking water. Their crops have failed. They do not have sufficient hay for their cattle. They have either been sent to other places or sold for a song.

"Sir, I am rather pessimistic about the visits of the officers 1 p.m. to our districts. It is not as if the authorities are not aware of the distress prevalent in that area. As early as December 1951, the then Member of the Board of Revenue, Sri Subramanyam, came to Cuddapah and visited a number of places. He sent up a true report saying that that district was suffering from famine and that some remedial measures must be undertaken at an early date. A month later, another Member of the Board of Revenue, who is called Famine Commissioner, came to the district and traversed the same ground. Then came the Central Food Minister, Sri Munshi, who visited some areas and did not visit many others. It is now reported that His Excellency the Governor is going to visit some of these areas in Rayalaseema. I extend to His Excellency a hearty welcome. What I say is this. Everyone knows full well that the area is subject to famine and people are suffering. We want that something tangible and substantial must be done. We do not want the visitation of one officer after another and one Minister after another. Their visit means so much of expenditure. The ordinary officials are called away from their routine duties during the visit of these people as they have to attend on these officials and Ministers. So far nothing tangible has been done. If any remedial measures have been taken up and implemented, I would have been thankful. From December onwards, we know only of the visits of these officers one after another. They say, 'Well, what can we do? Enough funds are not placed at our disposal.' I learn that even now enough funds have not been made available. I am not able to understand why so many officials should go to the same area to decide whether the people are subject to famine or not. I am not letting out a secret when I say that a proposal was brought before the Land Revenue Commission, for the abolition of the Board of Revenue. But it was suggested that some of the Collectors were inexperienced and therefore the Board should be allowed to function. I thought that it was also right in a way. If the Collector sent a report and if the Government were not satisfied with it, they may then depute one of the Board Members to make a report. In this way, I thought the Board may be useful. But I do not understand why the Government should send more than one Member of the Board of Revenue to the same area, one after another. I am only sorry that much time and money is wasted over these visits, without any tangible results.

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"Sir, my friends in the district, both official and non-official have suggested a number of remedies. Well, this is a time when we cannot get our money's worth, just as we can hope to get during ordinary times for the execution of any work. We are faced with a very difficult situation. We have to spend money on relief measures as liberally as the Britisher spent money on war efforts during war. The Government must not strictly adhere to the rules and regulations relating to the expenditure in normal times. They may have to treat some money spent here and there on the execution and implementation of certain projects as loss. Otherwise, the work will be delayed and people will suffer. At the present moment, the rules relating to the calling of tenders and giving the work to the lowest tenderers must be kept in abeyance. The Engineer, whoever he may be, should be given full discretion to accept any person as a contractor and get the work done immediately.

"In Rayalaseema, people have been suffering acutely for want of drinking water. This problem has not been tackled. Irrespective of the fact whether there is a well in every village or not the Government must sink more wells in every village. This will go a long way in alleviating the water famine that is prevalent in those districts. Let it not be considered that one extra well in a village would be superfluous and would be a waste of money. My own opinion is that if money is spent on the sinking of an additional well, it would not be a waste. The Government will be providing a very good amenity for the villagers who are now badly in need of this particular amenity.

"My hon. Friend Sri Suryanarayana Rao was mentioning that Sri Gopala Reddi was not right in speaking in the other House against Prohibition. I have been thinking for a very long time.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I am thinking how far it is relevant to refer here to his speech in the other House. He is not even a Minister."

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Inasmuch as Sri Suryanarayana Rao was allowed by the Chair to refer to the speech of Sri Gopala Reddi, I too had to refer to that speech. Otherwise, I would not have done that."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I have had to think about it. If it was only one Member who referred to him I allowed it to pass. But if Member after Member were to refer to his speech in the other House, it will not be in order."

SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"I only wish to mention that some hon. Members have objected to the criticisms levelled against the working of the Prohibition Act. I was feeling for a very long time that the Prohibition Act was not a complete success. But I did not have the boldness to express my opinion on the floor of the Legislative Council. However, when I found that a leader of the Congress organization who had also held a very high position

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had belled the cat and said that the Prohibition Act had not probably been a success, I thought he has given a correct lead in the matter. He said that the whole question must be examined thoroughly and a decision arrived at as to whether the Prohibition Act should continue or not. It is not only in the Legislature, but outside also, I have found that other friends who had held the portfolio of Prohibition in the Ministry have spoken in the same strain. I am not anxious to quote the names of particular individuals. I wish to quote their names only because they have held the portfolio of Prohibition. Sri Koti Reddi was a Minister who held the portfolio of Prohibition for about a year during Sri Prakasam's Ministry and therefore he has a complete knowledge of the working of the Prohibition Act. About a year ago, in one of the Prohibition meetings presided over by the Collector, Sri Koti Reddi said that the Prohibition Act was a thorough failure. His statement was published in the 'Mail' with very bold and big headlines. I am mentioning all these points only to show that this is a matter which requires further consideration. It is true we launched on this scheme with great hopes. May I tell you, Sir, that when I made my maiden speech as a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1937 praising the introduction of Prohibition, I expected that it would bring considerable good to the people. But my experience, after the introduction of Prohibition, of the way in which the Act has been working, and of the way in which very many people have taken to illicit distillation makes me feel that some revision of that policy ought to be made. Otherwise, we will be losing so much revenue and at the same time, the people will not be benefited to the extent they must be benefited.

"It is a well-known fact that famine and distress are prevalent in Rayalaseema. To-day I have received a communication from some friends in Rajampet where the debtors to the 'Land Mortgage Bank' are being compelled to pay their instalments of debt. Ordinarily, the debtors will not be compelled to repay the money when there is distress and famine. My friends have written to me to say that a deputation waited on the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to request him to see that the decree debts were not collected and their collection postponed. It seems the Registrar has told them that they have to approach the Government as there was no provision for postponing the collection of the instalments. May I request the Government to order the postponement of the collection of instalments from the people of this area which has been declared a famine area, and thus give some relief to the suffering ryots.

"I wish to say a few words with regard to the Government College at Cuddapah. I am grateful to the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, Sri Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, for having given permission to convert the Second Grade College into a First Grade College. When that permission was granted, we did not have all the required facilities. Even now, the College Committee, of which I happen to be the President, is experiencing great difficulties with regard to the completion of the construction of hostel

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building which we promised to construct. We collected a sum of Rs. 2,30,000. But all that sum could not be devoted to the construction of the hostel building itself. Last year when permission was given. . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I do not think it is wise to say all these things to the Vice-Chancellor." (Laughter.)

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" As the Vice-Chancellor and the members of the Government are here, I wish to take the opportunity of bringing to their notice the difficulties that we are experiencing. Last year, when permission for the conversion of the College into a First Grade College was given, it was stipulated by the University Commission that two new blocks must be constructed. At that late stage, to get any assistance from the Government for the construction of the two blocks was an impossible thing, as we know that the Government move very slowly. The College Committee which had some funds at its disposal thought it best to divert a portion of that amount for this purpose and so we spent about Rs. 30,000 to construct the two blocks. We are now unable to get that sum of Rs. 30,000 from another source and finish the construction of the hostel. The University authorities have been compelling or rather insisting that the College hostel should be completed without delay. Otherwise, I think the recognition for the First Grade College might be withheld or might be modified, or I do not know what they will do. May I appeal to the Government to step in immediately and take over the construction of the hostel building and see that it is completed before the college reopens by June 1952? We have no funds and so cannot do this job ourselves. Hence my request to the Government to come to the aid of the College and complete the hostel building. I have nothing more to add."

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—" అవ్వబోయి, ఈ బడ్జెట్ వీడ ఇప్పుడు జరుగుచున్న చర్చ"

1-15 JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Let us understand P.M. at least on this last occasion what my hon. Friend says. If he speaks in English we shall be very thankful to him."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I think the hon. Member has since taken a vow not to speak in English." (Laughter.)

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—" నేను తెలుగులోనే మాట్లాడు తానని చెప్పే ప్రమామమి తీసుకోలేదు. కాని, మనము భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రా లను వాంఛిస్తున్నప్పుడు, అవి వెంటనే విస్తరించాలే, శాసన సభ్యులలో చర్చలు స్వాభా వికముగా ఉండాలి. అందుకు అందరికూడ సోద్యమాలను కొరతగా ఉన్నాయి. ప్రస్తుత స్థితి, ఒకరు ఒక భాషలో మాట్లాడితే ఇంకొకరు ఇంకొక భాషలో మాట్లాడ డం, ఒకరు మాట్లాడుతూ ఇంకొకరికి అర్థమవుతుందేమోనని, ఇంతలా చాలా అస్వ భావముగా ఉంది. నాకు దైవవశాత్తు ఇంగ్లీషు తెలుసునా, కనుక ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడగలను. కాని ఇంగ్లీషు రానివారి విషయం ఏ రీతిగా ఉంటుందో అలా

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చింతింపజేయుచుంది. భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలే గనుక ఉండినట్లుంటే ఇటువంటి అస్వభావికమైన, అసహజమైన పరిస్థితి ఉండదు. కనుక భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు అవశ్యం విస్తరించాలను. ఇందుకు నా స్వామి సీతారాంగారు ఆవసరమే సత్యా గ్రహము కూడ చేయదలచుకొన్నారు. ఇందుకు అందరి సోద్యమాలను ప్రార్థింపు న్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ఇక్కడ తెలుగు తెలిసిన మంత్రులు కూడా ఉన్నారు గనుక తెలుగులో మాట్లాడినా తరువాతేదు. కనుక తెలుగులోనే మాట్లాడదలచుకొన్నాను.

" ఈ బడ్జెట్ వీడ ఇప్పుడు చర్చించడం అనేది కేవలం కంఠశోష, ఆరణ్యరోధనం వంటిది. తప్ప మిగిలి ప్రయోజనకరమైనది కాదని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఎందుచేత నంటే ఈ సభలో ప్రస్తుతమున్న సభ్యులలో అనేకమంది ఎన్నికలలో నిలబడినవారు, నిలబడి ఓడిపోయినవారు, మరికొంతమంది నిలబడి వదులుకొన్నవారు ఉన్నారు. ఈ బడ్జెటును మరల కొత్తగా ఎన్నికైన శాసన సభ్యులు చర్చించవలసి యుండును, గనుక అటువంటి స్థితిలో ఈ బడ్జెటును గుంచి ఇక్కడ చర్చ జరుగడం చాలా అస్వ భావింగా ఉంటుంది. ఏమి ప్రయోజనములేదు కూడా. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వము ఈ ప్రభుత్వము చేయవలసినటువంటి రెండు, మూడు విషయాల గుంచి మాత్రము మాట్లాడుట సమంజసముగా తోస్తున్నది. కనుక ఆ విషయాలు మాత్రము మాట్లాడ దలచుకొన్నాను.

" మర దేవులూ ఆహారపరిస్థితి చాలా క్లిష్టంగా ఉన్నదని హాంకరికి తెలిసిన విషయం, అందులో ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమలో ఈ పరిస్థితి మన విషాదకరంగా వుంది. ఈ విషాద పరిస్థితి ఈనాడే విస్తరించి కాదు. వినాడో ఇదివరకే విస్తరించింది. మూడు నాలుగు మాసాల క్రిందనే ఇటువంటి కలిసితి విస్తరించునని సూచనగా తెలిసింది. ఇది తెలిసికూడా ప్రభుత్వము ఇంత విషాదస్థితి వచ్చేవరకు దీని విషయమేమి ఆలోచించకుండా ఎందుకు ఆలస్యము చేసిందో అర్థంకావడం లేదు. ఇట్లు తగలబడి రాతూంటే నూతలు ప్రవృత్తి ప్రారంభిస్తున్నట్లుంది, ఈ ప్రభుత్వ వైఖరి. ఆ ప్రాంతాల్లో మన పరిస్థితి ఇంత క్లిష్టంగా ఉంటున్నాయి అక్కడ ఉండే ప్రజలు అన్నమా నారాయణ అంటూ కడుపులు చేతపట్టుకొని ఇతర దేశాలకు వలస పోతుంటే ఇంకా ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము దీన్ని గురించి ఏమి చేయడమా అని ఆలో చిస్తూ ఉంటే, పరిస్థితి ఎంత దౌర్భాగ్య స్థితిలోవుందో, సభ్యత్వము ఎంత బాధ్యతా రహితముగా ప్రవర్తిస్తోందో అలాచింతమోవచ్చు. నిజంగా ఈ దారుణ పరిస్థితిని ఎదుర్కొని నివారించవలసివల్ల మరే గత దేశంబరు మామూలుగానే దీనికి కావలసిన కార్య క్రమము ప్రభుత్వము విధిస్తున్నట్లే ఆ కార్యక్రమానికి కావలసిన డబ్బు కూడా అప్పుడే సేకరించి ఉండవలసినది. అంతేకాకుండా ఆ కార్యక్రమాన్నికూడా అప్పుడే వెంటనే పట్టుదలతో ప్రారంభించి యుండవలసినది. కాని అటువంటిది ఏమి చేయ కుండా ఇంతవరకు పూర్తుండి ఇంత నిర్లక్ష్యము చేయడమంటే ప్రభుత్వమున నడిపించు చున్నటువంటి వాయొక్కు, ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులయొక్క నిర్లక్ష్యమే దీనికి కారణమని చెప్పవలసి యుంటుంది. పోనీ ఇప్పటికైనా దీనికి ఒక రూపము విర్వికీ ఒక కార్య క్రమము విర్వికీదా అంటే అది కూడాలేదు. ఇప్పటికైనా వీధి విధంగా నలుగు ప్రారంభించి ఆ ట్రామ ప్రాంత ప్రజకు సహాయము చేయడమే లేకపోతే ఆహారధాన్యాలు ఆ ప్రాంతములకు దిగుమతి చేయడమే అనేది ఏది కన్పించ డము లేదు. ప్రజల అర్థము లేక మాడిపోతూ ఉంటేకూడ ప్రభుత్వము, చలించ కుండావుంది. ఇంతకుముందు నేను గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో ప్యూటించివున్న ఆక్కడ పల్నాడు తాగుకానుంది చిత్తూరు జిల్లానుంచి, ఇంకా ఇతర జిల్లానుంచి ఎంతో

[Sri Mothey Narayana Rao] [19th March 1952]

మంచి అన్నాదురు ఆకలి భాగకు ఓర్వలేక కడుపులు చేత పట్టుకొని, ఇళ్లు వాకిళ్లు వదిలి అన్నమా నారాయణ అంటూ ఇతర ప్రదేశాలకు వెళ్లుతూ ఉండటం కనుగొన్నాను. ఇంతటి పరిస్థితి వచ్చేవరకూ ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వము ఏమి చర్యలు తీసుకోకుండా నిర్లక్ష్యము చేసింది అంటే ఇది ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వము అని అనుకోవడానికి అవకాశము లేదు. ప్రభుత్వము ఎంత బాధ్యతారహితముగా, నిర్లక్ష్యముగా ఉండో సూరిండుటకు, ఆశ్చర్యమైన, విపాకరమైన ఇంకో విషయమేమనగా క్రిందటి నెల 27 వ తేదీం మేము కొన్ని గ్రామాలకు వెళ్లినప్పుడు టైం ప్రాంత ప్రజల సహాయార్థము ఆక్కడి ప్రజల సహాయముతో కొంత ధాన్యము గడ్డి ప్రోగు చేశాము, కాని ఆ ప్రోగు చేసిన ధాన్యాన్ని, గ్రామాన్ని టైం ప్రాంతాలకు పంపుటలు ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరినప్పటికీ ఇప్పటివరకు వాటిని పంపించే ఏర్పాట్లేమీ చేయకుండా ఉన్నాయి. నేను సుమారు 50 గ్రామాలు తిరిగి ప్రజలతో మాట్లాడినాను. ప్రతి గ్రామములోను వారి వారి కష్టాలు భాన్యము, గడ్డి ఇవ్వడానికి ప్రజలు సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నారు. కాని వాటిని టైం ప్రాంతాలకు అందచేయడానికి ఏలులేని పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడింది. ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించి మన ప్రధానమంత్రి గారికి వ్రాసుకొన్నాము, వారికి తెలిగ్రాములు కూడా ఇచ్చాము. కాని ఇంకవరకు ఏమీ జరుగలేదు. కేంద్ర ప్రధాన మంత్రికూడా వ్రాసుకొని తెలిగ్రాము ఇచ్చాము. ప్రజలు ఈ విధంగా ముందుకువచ్చి కావలసిన ధాన్యాన్ని ఇస్తూ యుగధనప్పటికూడ, ఆధాన్యాన్ని టైం పీడిత ప్రజలకు అందజేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వానికి కష్టంగా ఉంది. అంతేకాకుండా, ప్రస్తుతము మా జిల్లా చూచుకున్నట్లయితే ధాన్యము ఎక్కడ వడితే ఆక్కడ మాలుగుతూ ఉంది. దాన్ని అమ్మాలన్నా కూడా కొనుక్కోనే దిక్కులేకుండా ఉంది. ఫ్యాక్టరీలకు ఇస్తామంటే, ఇప్పుడు తినుకొన్న ధాన్యానికే డబ్బు రావడము లేదు, మాకు ఆక్కరలేదు అంటారు. ఒక మిల్లు యజమాని తనకు ప్రభుత్వం వద్ద నుండి 2 లక్షల రూపాయలు ధాన్యానికి ఇంకా డబ్బురాలేదు, ఇంకా ధాన్యము తీసుకొని విమి చేస్తే, మా గోడౌన్లనుండి పోయినది, ధాన్యము ఉంచడానికి కూడా చోటు లేదు, అని చెప్పారు. కనుక ఈ రోజున రైతు తాను పండించే ధాన్యాన్ని కొనే వాళ్లు లేక అమ్మకొనడానికి కూడా అవకాశము లేకుండా ఉంది. భీమవరం తాలూకాలో ధాన్యం అమ్మకం జరుగడంలేదు. రైతులు వన్న కట్టుకోడానికి కూడా ధాన్యం అమ్మలేక పోయినారు. ఏ సంగారు వస్తువులూ బ్యాంకులలో తాకట్టు పెట్టి పన్నులు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి చెల్లించి స్థితి ఏర్పడ్డది. అంద దేశంలో ఈ నాడు ఒక ప్రాంతంలో ఆహార దాన్యాలు కుళ్లు తెప్పగా కొనే దిక్కు లేకుండా ఉంటే, మరో ప్రాంతంలో తిండి లేక ప్రజలు మలము మాడి పోతున్న కృత్రిమ పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడ్డాయి. ఈ రాయలసీమలో టైం దేవత తాండవమాడుతూ ప్రజలు అన్నమా నారాయణ అంటూ ఆలమటిస్తూ యుంటే, పండిన ప్రాంతాలలోని ధాన్యాన్ని ఆక్కడికి పంపించే అవకాశము కూడా లేకుండా ఉంది. ధాన్యాన్ని ఒకచోటనుండి ఇంకొక చోటికి పంపించేవలెనంటే రైల్వే వాగన్లు కావలసియుండునని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వపు అంగీకారము కావలసియుండునని అనవచ్చునేమా కాని, మా జిల్లాలో కావలసినదే ఈ ధాన్యము పంపణి కొరకు 5 వందల లారీలు ఉన్నాయి. వాటిని ఉపయోగించి రాయలసీమకు ధాన్యాన్ని పంపవచ్చు. ఈ 5 వందల లారీలతో ధాన్యాన్ని విగుమతి చేసినట్లయితే కావలసిన ఆహారము 3 రోజులలోనే ఆయా ప్రాంతాలకు చేరిపోతుంది. ప్రజలు ఇంత సహాయము చేస్తామని ముందుకు వచ్చినప్పటికీకూడ ప్రభుత్వమేమి చర్య తీసుకోకుండా ఉంది. ప్రజలే ఒకచోటనుండి ఇంకొక చోటికి ధాన్యాన్ని తీసుకుపోవచ్చు

19th March 1952] [Sri Mothey Narayana Rao]

ననుకొంటే ఇప్పుడు అమలులో ఉన్న కంట్రోల్స్ వల్ల మధ్యలో ఎవరైనా పట్టుకొంటారని భయపడుతారు. ఇప్పుడు రాయలసీమలోనే గాకుండా, చిత్తూరు, నెల్లూరు గుంటూరు జిల్లాలలో కొన్నిచోట్లకూడ ఈ టైంముపున్నది. ఈ టైం పరిస్థితిని తొలగించాలంటే వెంటనే కంట్రోల్స్ ను రద్దుచేయవలసియున్నది. కంట్రోల్స్ రద్దు అయి, ఒకచోటనుండి ఇంకొకచోటికి ధాన్యము యదేవుగా పోగలిగితే ఈ టైంము 3 రోజులలో నివారణ అవుతుంది. ప్రస్తుతము గుంటూరు జిల్లా పరిస్థితి చూచి నష్టయితే తెనాలి తాలూకాలో కావలసినంత ధాన్యము ఉన్నది. అక్కడ ఈ విధాది పండినట్లు క్రిందటి కొన్ని సంవత్సరములలో వి సంవత్సరంకూడ ఇంత బాగ పంటలు పండలేదని ఆక్కడి ప్రజలు చెప్పారు. రేపల్లె తాలూకాలో గూడ ఈ సువత్సరము చాలా బాగా పండినది చెప్పారు. కాని అదే జిల్లాలో ఉన్న పల్నాడులో ప్రజలు తిండిలేకుండా వున్నారు. ఇట్లు పల్నాడులో ప్రజలు తిండిలేకుండా అవస్థపడుతుండగా అదే జిల్లాలోనే దానికి సూర్య మొగ్గ దూరంగావున్న పంట సమృద్ధిగా పండిన రేపల్లెపండి ధాన్యము పల్నాడుకు వెళ్లుటకు ఏలులేకుండా ఉంది. ప్రజలుకూడా ఒకచోటనుండి ఇంకొకచోటికి ధాన్యము తీసుకొనిపోవడానికి ఎవరైనా ప్రజలుకూడా ఒకచోటనుండి ఇంకొకచోటికి ధాన్యము తీసుకొనిపోవడానికి ఎవరైనా పట్టుకుంటారని భయపడుతారు. అదేమాదిరి పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో కూడ కొన్నిచోట్ల కొంత ఆహార కొరత ఉన్నది. మరికొన్నిచోట్ల రైతులు ధాన్యాన్ని ఆము కోలేనంత పరిస్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. ఏదికంతకు కారణము కంట్రోల్స్. ఈ కంట్రోల్స్ గనుక ఇప్పటికైనా రద్దుచేయక కొనసాగించినట్లయితే పరిస్థితులు ఇంకా విషమించి పోగలవని చెప్పగలను. రాష్ట్రములో ధాన్యము ఉండినప్పటికీకూడా ఆ ధాన్యాన్ని కావలసిన చోట్లకు ప్రభుత్వము సరఫరా చేయలేక పోతున్నదంటే, ఎంత అసమర్థతగల ప్రభుత్వమా ఆలోచించుకొనవచ్చును. అందుకు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి నేను చెప్పవలసినదే, ఈ లభ్యమయ్యే ధాన్యాన్ని వెంటనే ఆయా టైం ప్రాంతాలకు పంపేటట్లు ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసి ఉంది. గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో వేలకొలది బస్తాల ధాన్యాన్ని ఇచ్చుటకు సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నారు. అదిగాక టైం ప్రాంతాలలో పశుగ్రాసముకూడా చాలా కొరతగా ఉంటుంది గాబట్టి కావలసినంత గడ్డిని కూడ ఇచ్చుటకు ఇప్పటి ప్రజలు సిద్ధముగా యున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా మా జిల్లాకు పదివేల పశువులు పంపించినప్పటికీ వాటిని మరల పంపించడానికి కూడ సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నారు. అంతకు కావలసినదే 25 పశువులకు ఒక మనిషి ప్రకారము వాటిని చూచుకొంటు వచ్చినప్పటికీ, ఆ మనుష్యులకు కూడ ఉచితంగా తిండిపెట్టి పశువులను గూడ మేపి 2 మాసములువరకు ఉంచుకొని తరువాత వెనుకకు పంపడానికి కూడ అభ్యంతరం లేదు. ఇదేవిధముగానే కృష్ణా జిల్లాలోగూడ ప్రజలు సహాయముచేస్తారని చెప్పుటకు ఏ మాత్రము సందేహము లేదు. కనుక ఆ టైం ప్రాంతాల పశువులను రైల్వే వాగన్లలోగాని, ఇతరవిధాలుగా గాని పంపి ఏర్పాటుచేసినట్లయితే వాటిని బాగా మేపి 2 మాసాలు గడచిన తరువాత వెనుకకు పంపించవచ్చును. ప్రజలు ఇంతటి సౌకర్యాలు చేస్తూయుండి కూడ వారు ఇంత ఉదార స్వభావము గలిగి కావలసిన సహాయము చేయడానికి సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నాకూడా, ప్రభుత్వములో చలనము కనిపించడం లేదు. ఇది ఎంత విచారకరమైన పరిస్థితి ఆలోచించుకొనవచ్చును. పోనీ, ఇప్పుడైన వెంటనే ప్రభుత్వము తగు చర్యలు తీసుకోవలసిందని నేను ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

“మరొకవిషయ మేమంటే ఈ టైం ప్రాంతాలలో మొదటనుంచి ఖాదీ కరిశ్రమ బాగుగా జరుగుతుంది. ఇక్కడ ప్రజలందరు ఆదవాళ్లు, బిడ్డలు మొదలుకొని మాకందరికి నూలు తియడం బాగవచ్చునని, మాకు గనుక రాబ్బాలు ఇప్పిస్తే కావలసినంత

[Sri Mothey Narayana Rao] [19th March 1952]

నూలు తయారుచేసి ఇస్తాము అని చెప్పతున్నారు. ఇక్కడ గ్రామ సౌభాగ్య మంత్రి గారు కూడ ఉన్నారని గనుక అక్కడి ప్రజలకు కావలసిన రాట్నాలు సప్లయ చేయించి నట్లు చేయాలి. ఇంతకుముందే ఒక కృత్రిమ చదివినాను. గ్రామ సౌభాగ్య సంఘము కావలసినన్ని రాట్నాలు ఇవ్వలేకుండా ఉన్నదని వ్రాశారు. ఈ రాట్నాలు గనుక ప్రజలకు సప్లయ చేసినట్లుయితే, వారు కావలసిన నూలు తయారు చేయగలుగుతారు. అప్పుడు ఈ బట్టకొరత కూడ కొంతవరకు కరిష్కారము చేసినట్లుకూడ అవుతుంది. ఈ విధంగా ప్రజలకు సహాయం చేయడానికి ఎన్నో మార్గాలు అనుకూల పరిస్థితులు ఉన్నప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వము యింకా దీన్ని గురించి ఏమిచేద్దామో అని అలొచిస్తూ ఉండడము చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. ఇప్పటికైన దీనినిగురించి చక్కగా ఆలోచించి సక్రమమైన చర్యలు తీసుకోవటకు వెంటనే ప్రయత్నించవలసినదని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలో ఈ మాదిరి బియ్యాన్ని ప్రోగ్రెస్ చేశామని, దీన్ని పంపే విన్యాట్టు చేయవలసిందని ప్రధాన మంత్రికి తెలిగిమిచ్చి 22 రోజులు అయింది. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వ ప్రధానమంత్రికి కూడ తెలిగిమిచ్చి ఇచ్చినాము. కాని ఇంతవరకు ఎవరు ఏమీ చర్య తీసుకోనట్లు కన్పించదు. ఈ విషయము ఏ మాత్రము అలస్యము చేయదగింది కాదు. కనుక సత్వరమే ఇందుకు విన్యాట్టు చేయవలసిందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ముఖ్యంగా కాంగ్రెసు ఎన్నికలలో పరాజయము పొందిందంటే, దానికి కారణము ఈ ఆహార సమస్యని చెప్పడానికి ఎంతమాత్రము సందేహము లేదు. అందులోను ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలో ముఖ్యంగా ఆహార ధాన్యాలను ఎక్కువగా ఉత్పత్తి చేసే జిల్లాలో కాంగ్రెస్ ఓడిపోవడానికి కారణము ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క అహారపద్ధతే. మేము సమర్థిగా ఆహారము పంపిస్తూ ఉండినాడని తనదానికి ఆహారము సరిగాలేదు. మనప్రక్కన ఉండే ప్రదేశాలలోనే ధాన్యము కావలసినంతయిండాగా మనకు తనదానికి కూడ లేనట్టి పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడింది. ఈ కష్టమంతా ఒక జిల్లానుండి ఇంకొక జిల్లాకు జిల్లాలోని ఒకచోటినుండి ఇంకొకచోటికి ధాన్యరవాణా అనుకూలములేనందువల్లనే ఏర్పడింది. ఈ రవాణా సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేస్తేనేగాని ఈకష్టం కొలగదు. మాప్రాంతాలలో ధాన్యం చాలా చౌకగా దొరుకుతుంది. ఈ వేళ రేషనుపాపలలో బియ్యము ధర రూ 0-7-3 లు ఉంటే, మార్కెట్లో రూ 0-6-6 లు, రూ 0-7-0 లు అమ్మబడుచున్నది ఇంక రేషను పాపలలోని బియ్యము మాస్తామా అంటే, ఆ బియ్యమంతా రాష్ట్రస్వత్వం నుండియుంటుంది. కాని మార్కెట్లో అమ్మబడే బియ్యము మంచి సన్నని బియ్యంగా ఉంటుంది. కంట్రోలు ధరకంటే తక్కువగా ఉంటుంది. ఆ మార్కెటును టికెటి బజారు అనండి, వెల్తురు బజారు అనండి. ఆ బజారులో దొరికే బియ్యమే మంచిదిగాను, కంట్రోలు ధరకంటే చౌకగాను ఉంటుంది. ఆ పక్షములో అది టికెటి బజారు ఎట్లవుతుందో అర్థముకావడములేదు. టికెటి బజారునుటకంటే వెల్తురు బజారు అనడమే సరియైనదనుకొంటాను. ఈ విధంగా ఓయట మార్కెటులో గవర్నమెంటు కంట్రోలు ధరకంటే తక్కువ ధరకు అమ్మబడుతున్నపుడు ఈ కంట్రోల్లు ఎదుకుండ ఎవరో నాకు అర్థముకావడంలేదు. అశుభములేని చోట్లయితే సరిగా ఆహారము ప్రజలకు సప్లయచేసేందుకు కంట్రోల్లు ఉండవచ్చునేమోగాని ఆహారము సమర్థిగా ఉండే చోట్లకూడ కంట్రోల్లు ఎందుకో తెలియడం లేదు. ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము ఇచ్చే ధరలకంటే మార్కెట్లో (అది దొంగ మార్కెట్ అనండి, టికెటి మార్కెట్ అనండి, మరేమైనా అనండి) ధాన్యము చౌకగా దొరుకుతున్నాయంటేబప్పుడు కంట్రోల్లు ఉంచడమంటే అర్థము లేదు. అంటేకాకుండా మేము పండించే ఆహారాన్ని ఇతర జిల్లాలకు పంపించే స్థితిలోగూడ ఉన్నాము.”

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ఇంకా కొంత సేపుకట్టునా?”

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—“అవును.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“అయితే తర్వాత మాట్లాడవచ్చును.”

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

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—“అన్నయ్, మా జిల్లా జిల్లాలో పండిన పంటల చాలాభాగము యితర రాష్ట్రాలకు తీసుకుపోతున్నారు. మిగుల ధాన్యాన్ని తరుగుప్రాంతాలకు తీసుకుపోవడానికి మాకెవ్వరకు ఎటువంటి అభ్యంతరము ఉండదు. సంతోషముగా మిగులు ధాన్యాన్ని ఎక్కడను కావలినై అక్కడను తీసుకువెళ్లవచ్చు. కాని ఈ విషయంలో స్థానిక ప్రజల ఆవసరాలను సరాలు కష్టముఖాలు గమనించడం అత్యవసరం. తరచుగా మా ప్రాంత ప్రజలు తెల్లబియ్యం తినడం అలవాటుపడ్డారు. విశేషంగా మా ప్రాంతాల్లో తెల్లబియ్యం పంట ఉంది అయినప్పటికీకూడా మా ప్రజల అలవాటును గమనించకుండా తెల్లబియ్యాన్ని ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు రవాణా చేసి ఎర్రబియ్యాన్ని ఆ జిల్లాలో వదలడంవల్ల ప్రజలు చాలా అసంతృప్తి చెందుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి మాజిల్లాల అవసరాలకు తగినంత తెల్ల ధాన్యం జిల్లాలో వుంచి మిగిలినదానిని కొరత ప్రాంతాలకు ఎగుమతి చేయవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. తరుగు ప్రాంతాలకు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలనుంచి వచ్చే బియ్యాన్నే కేటాయించడం మంచిదని నా అభిప్రాయం. ఇతర సౌకర్యంకోసం ముమ్మలను బాధించడం మంచిదికాదు.

“ప్రభుత్వవారు అమలుజరుపుతున్న ఆహారవిధానమే ప్రజలను తనాడు కాంగ్రెసుకు వ్యతిరేకులను చేసివేసింది. ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని గుర్తించి కంట్రోలు విధానాన్ని రద్దుచేయడం చాలా మంచిది. రవాణా సౌకర్యాలు అభివృద్ధిచేసి కంట్రోలు నిబంధనలు సడలించినట్లయితే దేశం బాగుపడుతుందని నా మనవి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో ఈనాడు చాలాభాగం టైలు పీకేతమైపోయివుంది. ఒక ప్రాంతంలో విశేషంగా పంటపండి ధాన్యాన్ని కొనే దిక్కులేక రైతులవద్ద పంట మూలుగుమా వుంటే మరోప్రక్క అన్నం లేక ప్రజలు అలమటిస్తున్నారు. స్వయంసహాయమైన ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో ఒక వంక నిండైన పైరు వేరొకవంక ముదార్తులై కడుపు చేత పట్టుకొని అన్నమో నారాయణ అంటూ పిల్లలు ముసలివారితోనూడా ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు వలస పోతున్న ప్రజలు ఈనాడు మనకు కనిపిస్తున్నారు. ఈ పరిస్థితులను తెచ్చిపెట్టింది ఈ కృత్రిమ కంట్రోలు విధానమే అని అనడంలో ఎంతమాత్రము సందేహములేదు. ఈ టైలులు, ఈ వలసలు పోవాలంటే ఆంధ్ర దేశం ఒక ప్రత్యేక భాగంగా గుర్తింపబడాలి. ప్రత్యేక ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం యధార్థంగా స్వయంపోషకమైనది. కాని ప్రస్తుత ముదాను రాష్ట్రంలో ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతం చేర్చబడి ఉన్నంతవరకు ఈ టైలులు తప్పవు. ఇప్పుడైనా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్రుల చిరకాల వాంఛిరాన్ని గుర్తించి ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాన్నంతా ఒక ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రంగా గుర్తించవలసిందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“రాయలసీమలో ఈనాడు ఘోరమైన సంభవించిందని అందరూ అంటున్నారు. ఈ టైలునికే కారణం విమిటి, ప్రజలు తరచు ఇటువంటి ఈ బాధలకు గురికాకుండా

[Sri Mothey Narayana Rao] [19th March 1952]

ఉండాలంటే వినియోగం ఆనే విషయాలు ముఖ్యంగా ఆలోచించాలి. ఆహార ధాన్యాలను అవసరంగా పండించడం, వ్యాపార పంటలను చాలవరకు తగ్గించడం అనేది ట్రేడు నివారణ కార్యక్రమాలలో ముఖ్యమైనవిగా ఉండాలి. ఇవివరలో అనేకమంది నా రాయలసీమ మిశ్రమ ఆజిల్లాలలో నాలుగు సంవత్సరాలకు ఒకసారి సమృద్ధిగా పంటపండినా వారికి ఆహార ధాన్యాల కొరత ఉండదు. అని చెబుతుండేవారు. ఇది వరలో పరిస్థితులు నిజంగా ఆలాగే ఉండేవి. రైతులు చాలావరకు కొర్రలు, బొన్నలు, చోర్లు మొదలైన చిరు ధాన్యాలు విస్తారంగా పండించేవారు. ఒక సంవత్సరం పండిన పంట నాల్గవంత్తదాకా వాటికి సరిపాడ్యేవి. ట్రేడు ఎవచ్చినా ఇంతగా ప్రజలు బాధపడేవారు కాదు. కాని ఈనాడు రాయలసీమలో ఆహార ధాన్యాల సాగు విస్తీర్ణం కుదరకపోగా తగ్గిపోయింది. ఎక్కడమోచినా వ్యవహార పంటలు పండించడానికి రైతులు తహతహపడుతున్నారు. తాత్కాలికంగా హెచ్చు అదాయం వస్తుందనే ఆశతో రైతులు వ్యవహార పంటలను పండిస్తూ ఉండడంవల్లనే ఈనాడు ట్రేడుదేవత మహా భయంకరంగా తాండవించేస్తూ ప్రజలను పీల్చి పెప్పిచేస్తోంది. ఈ వాడైనా ఆహార ధాన్యాల పండించవలసిన అవసరాన్ని రైతులు, ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తిస్తారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. వ్యవహార పంటలను తగ్గించడం మనదేశం ఎన్నడూ స్వయంపాపకం కాదు. అన్నపానాలకు ఇతరదేశాలమీద ఆధారపడి ఉన్నంతవరకూ మన స్వరాజ్యం స్వరాజ్యం కాదు.

“దేశంలో గంజిలోకి ఉప్పులేక కొందరు బాధపడుతుంటే మరకొందరు కాశీలోకి పంచదార లేకుండా బాధపడుతున్నారు. మన ప్రభుత్వంవారు గంజిలోకి ఉప్పులేని వారిపట్ల కన్ను కాశీలోకి పంచదార లేనివారి ఎడలనే ఆదరంకూపిస్తున్నారు. పంచదార తక్కువగా వుండని పంచదారమిల్లలను ఎక్కువచేయడం, పంచదారకు కావలసిన చెరకు పంటను అభివృద్ధిచేయడం ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రోత్సహిస్తున్నారని వేదవానికి కావలసిన గంజిని తయారుచేసుకోవడానికి అవసరమైన ఆహార ధాన్యాల సాగును అలక్ష్యం చేస్తున్నారు. సంఘంలోని వై తరగతులవారి కోరికలకే ప్రాధాన్య మిచ్చి ప్రజాసామాన్యాలకి కావలసిన ఆహార ధాన్యాల ఉత్పత్తిని ప్రోత్సహించకపోవడం సబబుకాదని నా అభిప్రాయం.

“ఈ మధ్య ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు ఒక ప్రకటనచేశారు. దానిలో ఇతర రాష్ట్రాల ప్రభుత్వములవారు మనకు బియ్యాన్ని ఎక్కువ ధరలకు అమ్ముతున్నారని, వారు ఎంత ధర తెలితే అంత ధర ఇచ్చి కొనవలసివస్తుందని, అంత ధర ఇవ్వలేమంటే ధాన్యం ఆ రాష్ట్రాల వారి సరఫరా చెయ్యము అంటున్నారని తెలుపబడింది. ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలవారు ఈ విధంగా ప్రవర్తించడం చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. దేశం లోని రాష్ట్రాలన్నిటినీ ఆహార ధాన్యాలధర ఒకే విధంగా నిర్ణయించవలసిన ఆవసరం ఎంతో ఉన్నది. ఉత్తర ప్రదేశ్, మధ్య ప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రాలలో ధాన్యాలకు ఎక్కువ ధర ఇచ్చి మన రాష్ట్రంలో తక్కువ ధర యివ్వడంవల్లనే యీ పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడు తున్నాయి. అసలే మన రాష్ట్రం తరుగు ప్రాంతం. దానికి తోడు ఈ సంవత్సరం రాష్ట్రంలో చాలా భాగం ట్రేడు ప్రాంతం. ప్రజలలో పంటలు లేకపోవడంవల్ల కొను గోలు తక్కి చాల తగ్గిపోయింది. ఇటువంటిస్థితిలో హెచ్చుధర విచ్చి యితరరాష్ట్రాల నుంచి ఆహార ధాన్యాలను కొనుక్కోవడం చాలా కష్టం. కాబట్టి రాష్ట్రాల మధ్యనన్న రవాణా ఇబ్బందులను తొలగించిట్లయితే మిగులు ప్రాంతాలనుంచి తరుగు ప్రాంతాలకు ధాన్యం వచ్చి సేటి విపరీతపరిస్థితులు తొలగిపోతాయి. అంతేనేకాని ఒక రాష్ట్రం ప్రజలనుంచి యింకొకరాష్ట్రం ప్రభుత్వమువారు హెచ్చు లాభాలు గడించాలనే ఆని

[19th March 1952] [Sri Mothey Narayana Rao]

ప్రాయంతో అధిక ధరలు వసూలు చేయబూనడం చాలా తప్పు పని. ఒక రాష్ట్రం వి యింకొక రాష్ట్రంపై విషయ ధరలలో తేడాలు పెట్టడం అనే విధానాన్ని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెంటనే మానుకోవాలి. భారతదేశంలోని ప్రజలను అందరం సోదర ప్రభుత్వముగా చూడాలి. అంతనేకాని ట్రేడు పీడిత ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రజలవద్దనుంచి మానభూముగా చూడాలి. అంతనేకాని ట్రేడు పీడిత ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రజలవద్దనుంచి కూడా తాము కోరిన హెచ్చు ధరలు కావాలని యితర ప్రభుత్వమువారు పట్టుపట్టడం సమర్థనీయం కాదు. ఆ ప్రభుత్వాలవారు మైల్ మోస్తరుగా ప్రవర్తించడం చాలా తప్పుపని.

“మరొక విషయంగలించి మనవిచేస్తాను. ఎన్నికలలో పోటీచేసినవారు ఎన్నికల ఖర్చునిమిత్తం ఎంతెంత ఖర్చుచేశారో తెలుపుతూ ఒక జాబితా పంపవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వం వారు కోరారు. ఒక అభ్యర్థి ఎన్నికలలో ఎంతెంత కర్చు పెట్టవలసివస్తుందో మన కందరకూ తెలిసిన విషయమే. 50 వేలు, ఒక లక్ష, 2 లక్షలవరకూ కూడా డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేసిన సందర్భాలు అనేకం వున్నాయి. కాని ఎన్నికల అధికారులు చాలా తక్కువ మొత్తాన్ని ఎన్నిక ఖర్చులకుగాను నిర్ణయించారు. ఆ మొత్తాన్ని మించ కూడదన్నారు. యింత తక్కువ మొత్తంతో ఏ అభ్యర్థి ఎన్నిక పోటీలో పాల్గొన లేడు. ఎన్నికలలో పోటీచేసినవారిలో చాలమంది ఈ నియమాన్ని పాటించి ఉండ లేకపోవడం నా అభిప్రాయం. ఎన్నికలలో ఎంతెంత ఖర్చుచేయవలసివుంటుందో మృతులకు తెలియనివిషయంకాదు. కాని ప్రస్తుత నిబంధనను ఉంచడంవల్ల అభ్యర్థులు తాము యదార్థంగా ఎంత ఖర్చుచేశారో తెలుపక. ప్రభుత్వంవారు నిర్ణయించిన మొత్తానికి మించకుండానే వారు ఖర్చుచేసినట్లు చెబుతారు. శాసన సభకు శాసన సభలో ప్రవేశించడానికి ముందుగానే ఈ విధంగా తప్పుడు స్టేటుమెంటు యివ్వడానికి మాత్రమే యీ నిబంధన ఉపకరిస్తుంది. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు దాన్ని రద్దచేయ వలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఈ మధ్య మొయిల్ పత్రిక ఒక విషయాన్ని ప్రచురించింది. ట్రేడు ప్రాంతాలలో తిండిలేక ఎవరైనా చనిపోతే ఆ చావులను సహజమైనవే అని చెప్పాలిగాని ఆకలి చావులని వెప్పరాదని ప్రభుత్వంవారు తమ ఉద్యోగులకు తాకిడులు పంపారని ఆ ప్రకట నలో ఉంది. ఈ ప్రకటనలోని విషయమేగనక యదార్థమైతే ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేస్తున్న పని చాలా పొరపాటు అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. యదార్థ విషయాలేమో ప్రజలు వివిధంగా బాధపడుతున్నారో, ట్రేడుము ఎంత తీవ్రంగా ఉన్నదో తెలుసుకొని ప్రజలకు తెలుపుడు చేయడం ప్రభుత్వంవారి బాధ్యత. అంతనేకాని సత్యాన్ని మరుగు పరచి తమ బాధ్యతను తప్పించుకోవడానికి ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించేయడం చాలా తప్పు.

“ఈ మధ్య జరిగిన ఎన్నికలలో కాంగ్రెసువారికి సరియైన జయం చిక్కలేదు. ఎన్నిక ఫలితాలు చూచినట్లయితే కాంగ్రెసు వారిపై ప్రజలు విశ్వాసం చూపటం లేదనే విషయం తెలుస్తుంది. గెలుపొందిన కాంగ్రెసువారుకూడా చాలవరకు కాంగ్రెసు మహా సంస్థ యిదివరకూ సంపాదించిన మంచితకము (good-will) వల్లనే నెగ్గరినే విషయమూడా అందరకు తెలిసినటువంటిదే. ఇకముందైనా కాంగ్రెసువారు ఈ అయిదు సంవత్సరాలకాలంలో వారు వివిధంగా ప్రవర్తించారో ప్రజల విశ్వాసాన్ని వివిధంగా కోల్పోయారో అత్య విమర్శ చేసుకొని ఇక ముందైనా అటువంటిపొరపాట్లు చేయక కాంగ్రెసు సంస్థలోనివారు స్వాతంత్ర పోరాటకాలంలో వివిధంగా ప్రవర్తించే వారో అట్టి సజాయిితోనూ, త్యాగబుద్ధితోనూ వర్తించి ప్రజాభిమానాన్ని చూరగోన వలసినదని వారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

[Sri Mothey Narayana Rao] [19th March 1952]

“ఎన్నికలలో కాంగ్రెస్ డెబ్బతినడానికి కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు రైతుల పట్ల సరియైన ఆదరము చూపకపోవడం ఒక ముఖ్య కారణం వ్యవసాయదారులకు కావలసిన వస్తువులేమో, అవి ఎంతవరకూ అతనికి లభ్యమవుతున్నాయి, అతని స్థితిగతులు ఎలావున్నాయి, రైతు పండించిన పంటకు సరియైన ధర యిస్తున్నామా లేదా అనే విషయాలు ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంతర్వేషించారు. బండిపట్టాకు, కొడవలికి, వారకు కూడా యినుపముక్క దొరక్క రైతు బాధపడ్డాడు. పట్టణాలలో చూస్తే పారిశ్రామిక కుటుంబం, ఇతర భాగ్యవంతులకు వేలావి టన్నుల పరిమాణంలో ఇనుము ఇవ్వబడింది. నగరాలలో తారురోడ్లు వేయడానికి, సిమెంటు రోడ్లు వేయడానికి, టన్నులకొద్దీ సిమెంటు యివ్వబడినా రైతుకు బస్తా, ఆర బస్తా కావలసినా కూడా దొరకడ కష్టమైపోయింది. ఈవిధంగా పట్టణాలలోని సౌఖ్యాలతో ప్రభుత్వమువారు కృషిచేశారేకాని పల్లెటూర్ల వారు వివిధంగా ఇబ్బందులు పడుతున్నారో, రైతు ఎంత దీనావస్థలో ఉన్నావో అనే విషయాలు వారు పట్టించుకోలేదు. ఇప్పటికైనా సంఘంలో పల్లెటూరివారు, రైతులు అంతర్వేషించుకొని ఒక ముఖ్య భాగమని ప్రభుత్వమువారు గుర్తించి తీరుతారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. భారతదేశం ముఖ్యంగా వ్యవసాయదేశం. నూటికి ఎనభై మంది వరకూ గ్రామీణులు. గ్రామవాసియైన రైలే దేశానికి వెన్నెముక. ఈ విషయాలన్ని కాంగ్రెసు సుస్థుకు కొత్తకావు. అయినప్పటికీ దురదృష్టవశాత్తు యీ ఐదు సంవత్సరాలకాలంలో వీటిని మనం విస్మరించాము. ఫలితాలుకూడ అనుభవించాము. ఈనాటికైనా మహాత్మాజీ మరకు బోధించిన విషయాలపై గురినిల్చి వేదవారి కష్ట సుఖాలను గమనించి ప్రవర్తించినట్లయితే ప్రజావిశ్వాసాన్ని చూరగొనగలము ఆనడంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహములేదని నావిశ్వాసం. రైతు పరిస్థితులు గమనించి రైతును సంతృప్తిపరిచినాడు వి ప్రభుత్వమైన సుస్థిరంగా మనగలదనటానికి ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు.

“మనలను ప్రస్తుతం ఎదుర్కొన్న సమస్య రాయలసీమ ఔషం. ప్రభుత్వమువారు విశాలదృష్టితో యీ విషయాన్ని పరిష్కరించాలని నా ప్రార్థన. ఆంధ్రదేశంలోని ఒక భాగమైన రాయలసీమలో ఔషంపరిస్థితులు విర్యవహరించే ప్రాంతం కానే దిక్కులేక భాగ్యం ఉండడము, బాగుగా లేదు ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాన్నంతా ఒక జోనుగా గుర్తించి జిల్లానుంచి జిల్లాకు ఆహారధాన్యాలు రవాణా జరగటం చూడవలసిందని మిగులు ప్రాంతాలలోనివారు ఉచితంగా ఇచ్చిన ధాన్యాన్ని గడ్డిని తొందరగా ఔషం ప్రాంతాలకు తీసుకొనిపోవడానికి రవాణాసౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేస్తారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయాలన్నిటిని సమగ్రంగా పరిశీలించి దురదృష్టవశాత్తులైన రాయలసీమ ప్రాంత ప్రజలకు అడ్డది ఔషంపరిణా కార్యక్రమాన్ని తొందరగా అమలుపరచి ఈ సమస్యను పరిష్కారం చేయవలసిందని నేను ప్రార్థనచేస్తున్నాను.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I think Mrs. Mona Hensman would like to speak.”

Mrs. MONA HENSMAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot say I am absolutely ready to speak now. But, Sir, on the Budget that has been presented to us, I would like to say a few words and as the other gentlemen who are present and the lady by my side prefer to speak tomorrow. I think I can ask the attention of the House for a few moments. Sir, in this House, we have always had a feeling of family affection and we have never found fault with one another in any way and felt we were out of that

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family. I am only sorry for one member of the family who is not here and it is not particularly nice to deal with the points and arguments of persons when they are not present. But there are certainly things which are in direct contravention of what Mr. Adityan said this morning and I would like to say a word or two about his remarks.

“ Sir, let me now confine myself to the speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance. He has already been told that his speech was short and sweet. Now the second paragraph of his speech seems to be far from sweet. It may be short but every line in it has got tremendous importance to this State. For instance, he explains why the Government have been so handicapped and made, from an outward point of view perhaps, so poor a show last year. ‘Severe drought conditions’ are the three words which are of tremendous importance. Could any Government in the world have carried out the schemes they undertook or those that were under way if there had been years of continuous drought as has been our experience since 1947? The Hon. the Minister for Finance said that the starting of gruel centres, remission of land revenue, grant of loans and promotion of irrigation projects have all been undertaken to give relief to the poor and the unemployed. They subsidize the supply of fodder for cattle. A great many other things have been done to feed the people and alleviate their distress. Each one of these items could have had a page if our Hon. Minister had only wanted to dilate upon these. But he mentions them simply as if he were writing an essay for an examination. Therefore, it is for us to appreciate these with our own imagination. Mr. Adityan was rather finding fault with the Government that these gruel centres were of no importance or of no help or are insufficient. He also complained that those people who are strong and healthy are also coming to the gruel centres along with the needy and the poor. Will anybody and least of all the Hon. the Minister for Finance say that the gruel centres are in any way a mighty weapon against distress? No. But it is something, a little better than nothing, for keeping body and soul together. We must remember that the finances of our State are already much depleted. Our Government are doing their best to popularise non-cereal foodstuffs. Propaganda is going on—perhaps women know more about this than men because they daily run the kitchens—about the recipes in preparing non-cereal articles. ‘Anna Purna’ is another contribution. The State Women’s Food Council has introduced this and these are things that must have found a place in the Budget speech. All this, of course, we know from the papers and a great deal more has been done than what is put down in the speech.

“ Coming to taxes, Sir, sales tax and motor vehicles tax have reached, even according to Government, the highest peak. But people are asking still for motor cars and other costly articles. Yesterday, a friend of mine, who obviously was dealing more in foreign goods than Indian, was complaining that no fresh boot

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lace could be bought in Madras. He said that the boot lace manufactured in this country is too short. Well, when we take up a particular manufacture we must consult the markets and it is always wise for the producer to consult the consumer, that is, in this case, the wearer. But all the same, it is a matter for pride that we are producing in our country things that hitherto had to be brought from abroad.

"Then, Sir, the fall in commodity prices is one of the chief features that we must take into account when we discuss the Budget for the next four months. This fall in prices of essential foodstuffs is a matter for great rejoicing and it is not unpatriotic. I hope, when I say so, as we are the persons that are in charge of homes. The price of chillies has come down by half. Coriander costs half of what it was costing. Tamarind, essential oils and other media of cooking, except perhaps Dalda which is sold in tins, have all recorded a downward trend in costs. The fall is rather steep. The Hon. the Minister for Finance said that the price of rice had to be increased as the Central Government had stopped their subsidies. Well, this is Nature's compensation, I should say. When the increased price was introduced, the prices of other commodities had begun to fall. So we have a Natural compensation. This will greatly help people whose salaries are low, those who draw pensions and a good number of labourers. A great majority of our people will enjoy the benefit. I would like to congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance on having the courage to frame this Budget for the next four months. Otherwise, the Government officials would not be able to draw their pay. I gather both from the other House and here that not one pie can be drawn on the 1st April by those who are in Government employment if the Budget is not passed.

"Then, Sir, we see a very hopeful and optimistic note about a pilot scheme to work the lignite deposits in South Arcot district. It is optimistic because not only will it be good to exploit Nature's wealth but we in Madras and perhaps those in Nagapattinam and Tuticorin will have a commodity to export from our own ports. These ports being nearer South Arcot will have the opportunity of exporting this precious thing. Uranium and other elements are used in the manufacture of the atom bomb and they have gained tremendous popularity in the world. They are spotlighted and news about these is made to appear in headlines in newspapers. But things like lignite which are useful and constructive in its effects and not destructive as uranium is, are not given sufficient publicity. They must be spotlighted. 'Open cast mining' will appeal to those who know the technicalities of mining. But the paragraph dealing with the exploitation of the wealth hidden in the bowels of the earth brings us much hope and the prospects for the next year promise to be bright.

"Let me next come to the question of pay and dearness allowance to Government employees. Government servants drawing a pay of fifty rupees and less struggle hard to live. So also

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persons drawing between fifty and hundred rupees. The Minister has said that to give one rupee per mensem to a Government servant would mean—and this is a sum less than which we cannot give—37 lakhs of rupees annually to the Government. That surely is an indication of the cautious way in which approach must be made to this question. Great care and great attention has to be paid and it is no speculation. There is no point in making superficial studies of the problem. To give two rupees or three rupees will, therefore, mean double or treble the amount the Minister has given, i.e., 37 lakhs of rupees. All that I ask the future Government to bear in mind is to give, in the next eight months for which they will Budget, a three-rupee increase in the salaries of those people who draw a pay of less than hundred rupees. This will not cost the Government much and will help really suffering people. Now that the prices are coming down, this three-rupee increase will be something like thirty rupees recurring to the ordinary persons. I trust that something will be done for them.

"I would next come to the question of irrigation schemes. The ex-Minister for Education spoke about these with far more knowledge than I have. But we have had the privilege of visiting Malampuzha. Myself and some of the Members of the House went to see the Malampuzha project in progress and I feel it will be a very wasteful thing, after having spent so much money on it, if we try to hold up its progress. I trust that the Government in the new year will implement these schemes. The Hon. the Minister for Finance has said that capital works and other works will be undertaken.

"Sir, Mr. Adityan is scornful about these 19 crores and 43 crores of reserve fund in the Budget. He said that the 43 crores were meant to be hidden and buried in the ground even though people might say, 'We are all starving; we are in distress, but we have 43 crores hidden in the ground.' I think, Sir, the Government in the last five years have done far more than could have been done by any other Government. We cannot blame the Government for using some of the Reserve as in the last four or five years. Nature has been somewhat unkind to us. Perhaps we are destined to suffer so. There is an old story told in Egypt which says that when there are seven years of plenty, there will be seven years of leanness following that. The years of plenty for us might have been over. The five years during the Advisers' regime were our years of plenty. Perhaps now we have had the five years of leanness. We have no idea of what the condition will be in the coming years. But we do hope that the 19 crores will be made to grow as fast as they can.

"Finally, Sir, I would like to mention the fact that we have had in this House so much of experience, so much of training. Under you, Sir, we have learnt about interpellations and questions and how pleasant the atmosphere here could be. I do not think that in the future, there can be a happier group than has met under your, shall I say, stern rod, or fatherly rod or humorous rod—I think, friendly rod would be the best."

3-00
p.m.

[Dr. P. S. Srinivasan] [19th March 1952]

manufactured from sweet toddy, they could not give me a proper answer. If it is really a profitable proposition to manufacture jaggery from sweet toddy, it could be done everywhere and even Government could take it up as a profitable source of revenue. But I am afraid it is not. It is only when the sweet toddy becomes sour and sold as such that it could fetch the price wanted by the drawer of the sweet juice or the members of the co-operative societies. Thus only can they make a living out of it.

"The failure of this policy of Prohibition in the villages, I may say, is mainly due to want of adequate occupation. People are idle on account of the want of seasonal rains. They want work and they want money somehow. This is one of the sources of getting money and therefore wherever it is possible they resort to illicit distillation. This has become a cottage industry. During the recent elections in my tour of the villages, I asked the people whether Prohibition has not brought them salvation and whether it has not done away with their poverty. It was supposed that this drink habit drained away all the earnings of the people in the villages and they became poor on account of that. I asked them whether they had saved some money on account of the introduction of Prohibition. They said that they had not saved any money. On the other hand, they were sorry they were not able to get toddy in these days specially when they were not able to get rice for their food. If they could get toddy, they said, they could drink it and sustain their lives. So many people in the villages have taken to illicit distillation of arrack as a cottage industry, and this is thriving very well. Sri Sanjeeva Reddi, when he was Minister for Prohibition, thought that if Prohibition did not succeed now, at least it might succeed in the next generation, and they will be benefited and that nobody would drink then. But we were told in the villages that even women and children have begun to drink the illicitly distilled arrack and liquor and this is worse than when arrack was being sold openly. Everyone has begun to drink now. That is what the villagers said. Even in that way the next generation might be worse off if things are allowed to continue like this.

3-18 P.M. "Sir, the causes for these are, I should think, the inadequacy of the Prohibition staff. The Prohibition staff are only a handful in number and they are made to watch the whole district. Five or six Prohibition guards are managing a taluk and if every village and every house is distilling arrack, how are the Government to detect these cases and even when these cases are detected here and there once in a month or two, the magistrates are very lenient. The magistrates are strict with regard to other offences but with regard to this offence, they take a very lenient attitude. Perhaps they sympathise with these poor people and they fine only three or four rupees and even if they sentence them otherwise, they give simple imprisonment for a week which is welcomed by these poor villagers because they think they can spend at least a week in jail and get full meal which they are not having at home.

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"With regard to punishment, we asked Collectors and District Magistrates whether they could not do anything. They said, that after the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, it is impossible for them to do anything unless the Government amend the Act making these offences very heinous and provide for deterrent punishment of offenders, it will not be possible to eradicate this evil of illicit distillation.

"Sir, when I was speaking on the Budget last year, I referred to French polish which is intended and manufactured for giving polish to timber, boxes and other things. I shall refer to that subject again here. French polish is very much misused and is being sold in the bazaars especially in the betel-nut shops and in the shops where soda water is sold. The people who are selling the French polish are making huge profits. Probably the Government must be aware that large sales of denatured spirit are taking place out of proportion to the need for denatured spirit from which the French polish is made. For selling denatured spirit, we want a licence. For selling French polish, no licence is required. Anybody can have it and everybody is having it. When the Prohibition Committee met in August 1950, to consider ways and means of doing away with this, it was suggested that some poison may be added to denatured spirit so that the people who drink denatured spirit will have vomiting or retching sensation or something like that, with the result they may give up this habit for ever. Nothing has been done so far to give effect to this suggestion. The sale of denatured spirit is growing in volume and its manufacture also is growing by leaps and bounds. The Government know that the licensees of this denatured spirit are making larger quantities of denatured spirit. I am sure, people have not taken to using denatured spirit in much larger quantities than they used to for the legitimate purpose for which it was intended and they know probably that it is manufactured into French polish and being consumed by the people. This point was raised many times in the District Prohibition Committee meetings but the Collectors and other officials said that they could not do anything in the matter and that Government must do something to prevent the sale of French polish. Therefore, I request this Government to take it up seriously and see that French polish is not sold in larger quantities than it used to be before the introduction of Prohibition in this State.

"Sir, I now come to Municipal administration. The Municipal administration is in no way better than it was before. The Chamber of Chairmen, sponsored by the then Minister for Local Administration, met many times and made many suggestions including an amendment to the Act. The Government appointed an Investigation Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. They deliberated for nearly two or three months and submitted a report to the Government but nothing has been heard about it afterwards. Perhaps it has been shelved and sent to the archives of the Secretariat where many other important papers have been buried long, long ago.

[Dr. P. S. Srinivasan]

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“With regard to famine conditions and the nature of food that is supplied to the people, we have said enough and I do hope that the Government will see that something is done to satisfy the people of the land and put them in a better temper.”

* “SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இந்தச் சபையில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ‘சென்ற 6 வருஷமாக நாம் எந்த முறையில் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தோம். பல திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு எவ்வளவோ பணத்தை ஒதுக்கினோம்! அதில், எவ்வளவு பணம் அந்தந்த திட்டங்களுக்காக செலவிடப்பட்டது? செலவழிக்கப்பட்ட பணத்திற்குத் தகுந்த பலன் ஏற்பட்டதா? எவ்வளவு தூரம் அந்தத் திட்டங்களில் வேலை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? அவ்வாறு பணத்தை ஒதுக்கியும் என் திட்டங்கள் பூர்த்தியாகவில்லை? அதற்கு எதேனும் தடைகள் உண்டா? ப்படி தடைகள் இருந்தால், அதை எப்படி நாம் தீர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம்?, என்பதை நாம் யோசனை செய்யவேண்டும்.”

“நாட்டிலே, ஜனங்கள் தங்களுடைய குறைகளைப் போக்கிக்கொள்வதற்கு நமது அரசாங்கத்தை எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், அவர்களுடைய குறைகள் நான்கு நாள் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. அந்தக் குறைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் நன்றாக வேலை செய்யுமென்றுதான் காங்கிரசுக்கு ஜனங்கள் ஆதரவு கொடுத்தார்கள். மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் சென்ற 30 வருஷ காலமாக வேலை செய்து, நம் நாட்டிலிருந்த தடைகளை நீக்கி, நம்மிடத்திலே அரசாங்கத்தை ஒப்படைத்தார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தின் மூலமாக ஜனங்களுடைய குறைகளை நாம் எவ்வளவு நன்றாகத் தீர்க்கமுடியுமென்றும் அவர் வழிகாட்டியிருக்கிறார். நாம் அதில் ஈடுபட்டு, திட்டங்களை வகுத்து, பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி, அதன் மூலமாகச் சேவை செய்வதற்கு முற்பட்டோம். அப்படி சேவை செய்ய முற்பட்டதில் எவ்வளவு தூரம் நாம் பயன் அடைந்திருக்கிறோம் என்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது, ஜனங்கள் எதிர்பார்த்த அளவு நாம் அதிகமாக அவர்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்யவில்லை யென்பதை ஜனங்கள் உணர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் இயற்கையும் நம்மோடு ஒத்துழைக்கவில்லை. இயற்கையும் ஒத்துழைக்காததால் நம்முடைய தவறுகளை அதிகமாக ஜனங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் சொல்லவேண்டாம். எனினும், சமீபத்தில் நடந்த தேர்தலிலிருந்து இது நமக்கு நன்கு புலனாகிறது.

“ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஒரு பட்ஜெட்டை நாம் தயாரித்து, பல துறைகளில் செலவிடுவதற்கு வேண்டிய தொகையை ஒதுக்கி வேலை செய்ய முற்படுகிறோம். ஆனால், பட்ஜெட்டை நாம் தயாரிக்கும்போது, இந்தந்த திட்டங்களுக்கு இவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறோம் என்று மத்திரம் குறிப்பிடுகிறார்களே யொழிய, ‘எந்தெந்த துறைகளில் நாம் எவ்வளவு வேலை செய்திருக்கிறோம், எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவழித்திருக்கிறது, செலவழிந்த பணத்திற்குத் தகுந்த வேலை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா, என்பதையெல்லாம் கவனித்து பட்ஜெட்டில், quantitative budget என்ற முறையில் அதைக் காட்டவேண்டுமென்று நான் பல முறைகளில் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். இந்தச் சபையிலும் பேசியிருக்கிறேன். ஆனால், இந்த அரசாங்கம் அதைக் கவனித்து நடந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அம்மாதிரி இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தால், ‘எவ்வளவு பணம் சென்ற வருஷங்களில் ஒதுக்கினோம், எவ்வளவு வேலை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, எவ்வளவு பணம் விரயமாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதும், இந்த வருஷத்தில் எவ்வளவு தொகை அதற்கு அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறோம், எவ்வளவு வேலை செய்வதற்கு தயாராக இருக்கிறோம்’ என்றும் சுலபமாக அங்கத்தினர்கள் அறிந்துகொள்வதற்கு வசதியாக இருக்கும். பொது ஜனங்களும் சரியாக அறிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடும். அதை இதுவரையிலும் நாம் செய்யாமலிருந்தாலும், இனி வரப்போகும் அரசாங்கம்—எந்த அரசாங்கமாகவாவது இருக்கட்டும், காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி அரசாங்கமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, கூட்டுக் கட்சி அரசாங்கமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அல்லது

19th March 1952]

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

கவர்னருடைய ஆட்சியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி,—இந்தக் குறைகள் நன்றாகத் தீர்க்கப்பட்டு, ஜனங்களுக்கு சேவையை சரியான முறையில் செய்யவில்லை யென்றால், நீங்கு இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற ஆதரவு கூட, வரப்போகிற தேர்தலில் இருக்கப்போவதில்லை. ஜனங்களின் குறைகளைப் போக்குவதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் இந்த அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு, தன் கடைமைகளைச் செய்யவில்லையானால், வேறு விதமான அரசாங்கம்தான் இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்படும். கடமைகளை மறந்து, சரியான முறையில் ஜனங்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்யாததால் தான் இந்த துரதிர்ஷ்டமான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“குறிப்பாக, அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்தும்போது, நாம் மந்திரிகளாகவோ அல்லது ஜனப்பிரதிநிதிகளாகவோ இருந்தால் மத்திரம் போதாது. அதைப்போலவே பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி, திட்டம் வகுத்து, அதோடு நின்று விட்டாலும் போதாது, ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் அந்தத் திட்டங்களுக்கு நல்ல முறையில் செலவிடப்பட்டு, எவ்வளவு தூரம் ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மைக்குப் போய்ச் சேர்ந்து இருக்கிறது என்பதையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். எவ்வளவு பணம் சரியாக செலவிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, எவ்வளவு பணம் வீணாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைக் கவனிக்காமல் போன தால்தான் இந்த நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வரப்போகிற அரசாங்கம் எதாயிருந்தாலும் சரி, மந்திரிகளும், அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களும் அதைப்பற்றி கவனிக்கவேண்டும். மந்திரிகளும், ஜனப்பிரதிநிதிகளும் 5 வருஷங்களுக்குத்தான் இருக்கலாம். பிறகு போய்விடுவார்கள். ஆனால், அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் 30 வருஷம் இருக்கிறவர்கள். அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் சரியாக கவனம் செலுத்தி வேலை செய்துவருவார்களேயானால், இந்த நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்காது. அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் சரியான முறையில் தங்கள் கடமைகளைச் செய்வதில்லை. குறிப்பாக, மேற்பார்வையாளர்கள், அதிக அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். கீழே வேலை செய்யும் அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களை மேற்பார்க்கும் மேல் அதிகாரிகள் சரியான முறையில் வேலை வாங்குவது கிடையாது. சென்ற 5, 6 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் அவர்கள் செய்துவந்த வேலையின் தரத்துக்கும் இப்பொழுது செய்து வரும் வேலையையும் ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்தால், எவ்வளவு தூரம் அவர்களின் வேலை குறைந்திருக்கிறதென்பது நன்கு தெரியவரும். முன்பு இருந்த எண்ணிக்கையையிட இப்பொழுது 4, 5 மடங்கு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், செய்யும் வேலையும் ரொம்பக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. சிப்பந்திகளிடையே, அவுட்சியமும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ‘அதைச் செய்கின்றோம், இதைச் செய்கின்றோம்,’ என்று ஜனங்களிடத்தில் நாம் வாக்களித்து விட்டு, அந்தக் காரியங்களை நாம் நிறைவேற்ற முயற்சிக்கும்போது இவ்விதமான பல இடையூறுகளினால் சேவையைச் சரியாக ஜனங்களுக்கு நாம் செய்யாததால் இந்த நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஜனங்கள் என்ன பேசிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் தெரிந்துகொள்வதில்லை. மந்திரிகளும், ஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளும் தங்கள் கடமை என்னவென்பதைச் சரியாகத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். தெரிந்தும் சிலசமயம் அவுட்சியமாக இருக்கிறோம். ஆகையினால், இந்த நிலைமை மாறவேண்டுமென்றால் சட்ட சபையில் இருந்தாலும் சரி, வெளியே ஜனங்கள் என்ன பேசிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் கவனித்து, தகுந்த முறையில் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய கண்காணிப்புடன் நாம் நடந்து, கடமையைச் செய்வோமானால், திரும்பவும் ஜனங்களுடைய நம்பிக்கைக்கு நாம் பாத்திரமாக ஆகமுடியும். ‘ஆகையினாலே, அதைப் பற்றி அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் இன்றும் அதிக அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். நாட்டிலே அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களும், மந்திரிகளும், ஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளும், அவரவர்கள் கடமையைச் செவ்வனே செய்யவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகள் அரும்பாடுபட்டு உழைத்து, இந்த நாட்டுக்கு சுதந்தரத்தை வாங்கித்தந்தது, இந்த நாட்டை ‘நம்மிடம் ஒப்படைத்ததற்கு, நாம் சரியானமுறையில் இந்த நாட்டை நடத்துகின்றோம் என்று எண்ணுவதற்கு முடியும். அப்பொழுதுதான் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள ஏழை ஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கியவர்களாகவும் ஆக முடியும்.”

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [19th March 1952]

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p.m.

“இப்பொழுது குறிப்பாக உணவுப் பிரச்சனையை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். உணவு, உடை, ஜல வசதி இம் மூன்றும் ஜனங்களுக்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமான தேவைகள். இந்த மூன்றிலும் முக்கியமாக முதலில் உணவு விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். நம்மால் சரியான முறையில் உணவை பங்கிட்டுக் கொடுக்க முடிகிறதா என்று பாருங்கள். ஒரு இடத்தில் கூட சரியான முறையில் உணவுப் பங்கிட்டு திட்டம் நடைபெறவில்லை. இதற்கு ஒரு விதத்தில் நம் சர்க்கார்தான் பொறுப்பாளி என்றாலும் பெரும்பாலும் மத்திய சர்க்கார் இந்த மாகாணத்திடம் காட்டிவரும் அகிரத்தையே தான் முக்கியக் காரணமாகும். மத்திய சர்க்கார் இந்த மாகாணத்தை சற்று ஓரவஞ்சனையுடன்தான் நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். இங்குள்ள மந்திரிமார்கள் சொல்வது எதையும் கவனித்துப் பார்ப்பதே கிடையாது. இதை நான் ஏதோ சும்மா சொல்வதாக எண்ணிவிடக் கூடாது. புள்ளிவிவரங்களை எடுத்துப் பாருங்கள், மற்ற மாகாணங்களுக்கு மத்திய சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவுடன் அரிசியும் மற்ற தானியங்களும் ஒதுக்குகிறார்கள். அதேசமயம் சென்னை மாகாணத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு ஒதுக்குகிறார்கள் என்பதை; அப்பொழுதுதான் தெரியும் நான் சொல்லுவதின் உண்மை. இந்த மாகாணத்தை இன்று இந்த சர்க்கேடான நிலைக்குக் கொண்டு வந்தது மத்திய சர்க்கார் இந்த மாகாணத்திடம் காட்டி வந்த அலகிய புத்திதான் என்பதை இங்குள்ள நண்பர்கள் பலரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்வார்கள். இதற்கு முன் சென்ற ஐந்தாறு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பாக இதைப் பற்றி இந்தச் சபையில் நான் கொஞ்சம் ஆத்திரத்துடனேயே தான் பேசினேன். கொஞ்சம் அதிகக் கோபமாகக்கூட பேசிவிட்டேன் என்பதை பிறகு உணர்ந்தேன். இருந்தாலும் அப்போது சொன்ன விஷயங்களை கனம் மந்திரிமார்களோ அல்லது சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களோ கொஞ்சம் கூட கவனித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இப்போது அதைக் கொஞ்சம் உணர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். தற்காலம் உணவை கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கி ஜனங்களுக்கு சேவைசெய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக அவர்கள் முயற்சி செய்துவருவதை பார்க்கிறேன். உணவை மாத்திரம் ஒதுக்கி விட்டால் போதாது. ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட உணவு பூராவும் மக்களிடையே காலா காலத்தில் சரியான முறையில் விநியோகிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறதா யென்பதையும் கனம் மந்திரிமார்கள் கண்காணித்து வரவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும்.

“இன்று முக்கியமாக ஒன்றைப் பாருங்கள். எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் மாகாண அரசாங்கங்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி செய்யமுடியாதபடி மத்திய அரசாங்கம் எல்லா விஷயங்களிலும் குறுக்கிட்டுக் கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. அதனால் ஏற்படும் பலன் என்ன? மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமான தேவைகளை உடனே ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரால் செய்து கொடுக்க முடியாதபடி முட்டுக்கட்டை ஏற்பட்டு அதனால் மக்களுக்கு இவர்களிடையே கோபம் உண்டாகிறதைத் தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் கிடையாது. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் என்ன சொன்னாலும் அதை மற்ற மாகாணங்கள் எதுவும் காதில் போட்டுக் கொள்ளாது தங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல் தங்கள் மாகாண ஜனங்களின் நன்மையைக் கருதியே காரியங்களைச் செய்து கொண்டே போகிறார்கள். ஆனால் சென்னையை பொறுத்த, வறையில் இவர்கள் அவர்கள் சொல்லிய சொல்லிற்கு மாற்றேயில்லாமல் நடந்து கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். அதனால் தான் இந்த இழி நிலை இம்மாகாணத்திற்கு ஏற்பட்டது, என்பது எனது தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். மாகாண அரசாங்கங்கள் விஷயத்தில் ‘இதைச் செய், அதைச் செய்’, என்று தொட்டதற்கெல்லாம் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தலையிடுவதும் நீதி அல்ல. நான் பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்த போதும் இம்மாதிரி அவர்கள் தலையிடுவது சரியில்லையென்று தான் அடிக்கடி சண்டை பிடித்து வந்தேன். ஆனால் அதற்கு அப்போது இருந்த சூழ்நிலையில் என்னுடைய சகாக்கள் எனக்கு எவ்வளவு ஒத்தாசையாக இருக்கவேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவு ஒத்தாசையாக இருக்கவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் நான் வெளியே வந்த பிற்பாடாவது அவர்கள் இம்மாதிரி மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் ஒவ்வொரு உத்திரவுக்கும் கீழ்ப்படிந்து வருவார்கள் என எண்ணவில்லை. மாகாண மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து நடக்கவேண்டுமெனயொழிய மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இட்ட கட்டளைக்

[19th March 1952] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

கெல்லாம் கீழ்ப்படிந்து நடந்தால் இன்று நம் நாட்டிற்கு ஏற்பட்ட கதி தான் ஏற்படும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் உத்திரவுகளைப் புறக்கணித்து விட்டு மக்களின் நலனைக் கருதி உடைத்த மற்ற மாகாணங்கள் இன்று எவ்வளவு உயர்ந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் பார்க்க வேண்டும். எல்லா மாகாணத்தையும் விட உயர்ந்த நிலையில் இருந்த நம் மாகாணம் இன்று இந்த கீழ் நிலைக்கு வந்ததற்கு காரணம் நாம் நம்முடைய கடமையை உணர்ந்து காரியங்களைச் சரிவர செய்யாததேயாகும் என்பதை என்னால் சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை.

“டிஸ்பென்சிங் இருக்கும் நம் மாகாணத்தைச் சேர்ந்த பிரதிநிதிக்கும் போதுமானபடி வலியுறுத்தி விஷயங்களைக் கடமையுணர்ச்சியுடன் சொல்ல வில்லையென்பது என்னுடைய குறை. அவர்கள் இங்குள்ள நிலைமையை அடிக்கடி அங்குள்ளவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டே யிருக்க வேண்டும். இங்குள்ள மக்களுக்கு தாம் தான் ஜவாப்தாரி என்ற முறையிலே அவர்கள் காரியங்களைச் செய்து வரவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் அவர்களுக்கும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கண்ட்ரோல்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். கண்ட்ரோல்கள் எந்த இடத்திலாவது ஒழுங்காக நடந்து வருகிறதா என்று பாருங்கள். கண்ட்ரோல்களால் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படுவதற்குப் பதிலாக ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் ஜனங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு தூரம் தொந்தரவு அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே வருகிறது என்பதைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே குறிப்பாக நூற்றுக்கு 90 பேர்கள் விவசாயிகள். அதுவும் ஏழைகள். நகரங்களிலும் ஏழைகள் அதிகம் இருக்கிறார்கள். சாமான் களை கண்ட்ரோலும் செய்துவிட்டு, அவைகள் அந்த ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்கு கண்ட்ரோல் விலையிலும் கிடைக்கவில்லையென்றால் அந்த ஏழை ஜனங்கள் சர்க்காரிடம் கோபத்தையும், ஆத்திரத்தையும் காட்டாமல் என்ன செய்வார்கள் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. உணவு பற்றாக்குறை ஒரு பக்கம், இயற்கை வேறு நம்மை தொடர்ந்தாற்போல் பல வருஷங்களாகச் சோதித்துக்கொண்டு வருவதினால் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் ஜலப் பஞ்சம் ஒரு புறம், சர்க்காரின் உணவு பங்கிட்டு, கொள்முதல் ஏற்பாட்டால், ஜனங்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் சொல்லமுடியாத கொல்லி ஒரு புறம்; இவைகளால் மிகவும் சொல்லொனது துன்பத்தை அனுபவித்துவரும் ஏழை மக்கள் இன்று இந்த சர்க்காரிடமும், காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியிடமும் மிகவும் கோபமும், ஆத்திரமும் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“முக்கியமாக மழை பெய்யாததால் விவசாயிகள் பயிர்செலவு செய்ய முடியாதபடி வயிற்றெறிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நமது அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்முதல் திட்டம் எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்று பாருங்கள். மொத்தம் எவ்வளவு கொள்முதல் ஆகியிருக்கிறது? அதில் பணக்கார நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களிடமிருந்து கொள்முதலான அளவு எவ்வளவு? ஏழை எளிய விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து ஆகியிருக்கும் கொள்முதல் எவ்வளவு என்பதாக புள்ளி விவரங்களை வரவழைத்து சர்க்கார் பார்த்தால் தான் நன்கு தெரியும். ஒவ்வொரு இடங்களிலும் சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் ஏழைகளை வதைத்து, அவர்கள் வைத்திருக்கும் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சு தானியத்தையும் பிடுங்கிக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்களே தவிர ஒரு பணக்கார நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களிடமாவது கணிசமான முறையில் கொள்முதல் ஆகவேயில்லை. கனம் மந்திரிமார்கள் இங்கிருந்துக்கொண்டே அதற்கு ஏதாவது சமாதானம் சொல்லுவதால் பயனில்லை. கிராமந்திரங்களுக்குச் சென்று பார்த்தால் தான் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு இந்த உணவு அதிகாரிகளால் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் துன்பம் நன்கு விளங்கும். அவர்களிடமிருக்கும் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சு உணவையும் பலவந்தமாக உங்களுக்கு ரேஷனில் அரிசி தருகிறோம்’, என்று சொல்லி கொள்முதல் செய்து விட்டு ரேஷனிலும் அவர்களுக்கு தானியம் சரியாக வழங்கப்படுவதே கிடையாது என்றால் அவர்கள் இந்த சர்க்காரை திட்டாமல் எப்படி இருப்பார்கள்? பங்கிட்டு ஒழுங்காகக் கொடுக்க முடியுமென்றால் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பங்கிட்டு முறையையே ரத்து செய்துவிட வேண்டும். இப்படி இரண்டும் கெட்டன நிலைமை

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யில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு ஜனங்களை ரொம்பவும் தொந்தரவுக்கு உள்ளாக்கிக் கொண்டே யிருந்தால் கொஞ்ச நாளில் இந்த நாடும் சைனாவைப் போல் ஆகிவிடக் கூடும். ஜப்பான், சைனாவில் கூட இன்று நடக்கும் அரசாட்சி மிக நன்றாக நடக்கிறதென்று சொல்லப்படுவதைப் பேப்பரிலே பார்க்கிறோம். அதற்கும் கேவலமாக இந்த நாட்டு நிர்வாகம் சென்றால் கொஞ்ச நாளில் ஜனநாயகமே நாட்டில் சீர் குலைந்து விடுமென்பதை சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. ஜனநாயக சர்க்காரின் திட்டங்களையும் கொள்கைகளையும் பூர்ணமாக நிறைவேற்றும் இயந்திரமாக சர்க்கார் இலாக்காக்கள் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதையுமே சர்க்கார் அந்த இயந்திரத்தின் பேச்சைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டே மக்களுக்கு அநீதி செய்வது மிகத் தவறானது.

“இதே யந்திரங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இதே முறையில் நாம் கொள்முதல் செய்தால் ஏழைகளுக்கு நாம் அதிக தொந்தரவுகளை விளைவிப்பதாகுமே யொழிய ஏழைகளுக்கு நாம் செய்ய வேண்டிய கடமையைச் செய்வதாகாது. அதை நாம் நன்றாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டிற்கு இன்றைய நிலைமையில் கொள்முதல் செய்ய வேண்டியதில்லை. நான் பதவியிலிருந்தபோது இந்த விதமான யந்திரத்தை நிறுத்துவதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்து வந்தேன். ஆனால் நான் பதவியிலிருந்து விலகிய பிறகு, அது நடைமுறையில், நீடித்து நடைபெற்று வரவில்லை. இந்த அரசாங்கம் இந்த மாதிரியான யந்திரங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்த விதம் இந்தக் கொள்முதலைச் செய்யாமல் அந்தந்த கிராமங்களிலுள்ள மணியம், கர்ணம்களிடத்தில் விட்டு விடுவது நல்லது. அதை யொட்டி **levy system** அமைத்து தான்யங்களை வசூலித்தால் ஏழைகளுக்கு இவ்வளவு தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படாது. இவ்வளவு கொடுமைகளுக்கும் அவர்கள் ஆளாகமாட்டார்கள். இந்த முறையை அனுசரித்தால் அந்த கிராம அதிகாரிகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களுடைய ஜவாப்தாரியின் பேரில் நமக்கு வேண்டிய தான்யங்களை நாம் கொள்முதல் செய்து விடலாம். அப்பொழுது அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் செலவு குறைவாக ஏற்படும், ஜனங்களுக்கும் தொந்தரவு ஏற்படாது, நாம் வசூல் வாங்குவதும் மிச்சமாகும். நிலைமை அவ்விதம் இல்லாமல் இன்றைய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம். ஏழைகளுக்குக் கொடுமைகளையும் தொந்தரவுகளையும் உண்டாக்கும் நிலைமையில் தான் இன்றைய தினம் இந்தக் கொள்முதல் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. ஆகையினால் இனிமேலாவது இந்த நிலையில் இல்லாமல் இதை மாற்றி அமைத்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கும் ரொம்பவும் சௌகரியம் உண்டாகும். அவர்களுக்கும் கோபம் உண்டாகாது.

“அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. செல்வாக்குள்ள ஒரு கிராமத்தில் சுமார் ஆயிரம் மூட்டைகள் கொள்முதல் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றிருந்தால் அந்த ஊரில் சுமார் பத்துப் பேர்களிடமிருந்து அதாவது செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்களிடமிருந்து சுமார் 500 மூட்டைகளும் மற்றவர்களிடத்திலிருந்து மற்ற 500 மூட்டைகளையும் வாங்கும்படியாக இருக்கும். கொள்முதல் செய்யும் காலத்தில் இந்த செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்களிடமிருந்து 200 அல்லது 300 மூட்டைகளை வாங்கிவிட்டு பாக்கியை இந்த ஏழை விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து வாங்கிவிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் கொள்முதலுக்குப் பின் விவசாயிகளிடம் கொஞ்சம் கூட தான்யம் இருப்பதில்லை. அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்குக் கூட இல்லாமல் தான்யங்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு விடுகிறார்கள். இது எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்று இது ஒரு **Organised looting** அதாவது **Legalised plunder** என்று சொல்வார்களே அதைப் போல் இருக்கிறது. இது அரசாங்கத்தின் மூலமாக, நீதியின் மூலமாக நடந்து வருகிறது என்பதை உணராமல் இருக்க முடியாது. இனிமேலாவது அதை அரசாங்கம் உணர்ந்து தகுந்த முறையில் அதை மாற்றி அமைத்தால் அதிகமாக ஏழைகளுக்கு தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படாது. அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தான்யம் வேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களிடமிருந்து வாய்தா வசூல் செய்யும் பொழுது பணத்திற்கு பதிலாக தான்யமாக வசூல் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம். அப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு தான்யமாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

[19th March 1952] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

“அதோடு கூட இப்பொழுது வருஷத்திற்கு இந்த இலாகாவிற்கு என்று ஒரு கோடியே 25 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவாகிறது, இந்த உணவு டிபார்ட்மெண்டிற்கு. அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு தான் இவ்வளவு தூரம் நமக்குத் தொந்தரவு கொடுக்கிறது. இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு யுத்த காலத்தில் ஏற்பட்டது. அதை இன்னும் நீடித்து வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டியதில்லையென்பதில்லை. ஆகவே அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு இல்லாமல் இந்த கொள்முதல் வேலையை அதைக் கண்காணிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை மாத்திரம் வைத்துக்கொண்டால் போதுமானது. அவ்விதம் வைத்து அந்தக் கொள்முதலை கண்காணித்து வந்தால் இவ்வளவு செலவு ஏற்படாமலும் நல்ல முறையிலும் நன்றாகவும் இந்த கொள்முதல் நடைபெறும். ஆகையினால் இந்த கொள்முதல் முறையை மாற்றியமைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்வார்கள் என்றே எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

“இதைத் தவிர துணி விஷயம். இது விஷயமாகவும் அப்படித்தான். இதுவும் கிராமங்களில் சரிவர நடைபெறவில்லை. துணியையும் எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அதுவும் கண்ட்ரோல். ஆனால் கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கும் கண்ட்ரோல் விலையில் துணிகள் விற்கப்படுகிறதா என்று பார்த்தால் அதுதான் இல்லை. நகரங்களில் சிலருக்கு கொஞ்சம் கிடைத்தாலும் கிராமங்களில் கட்டுப்பாடு விலையில் துணிகள் கிடைப்பதே இல்லை. அதுவும் அங்கே உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் முன்னிலையில்தான் நடந்துவருகிறது. வேஷ்டியின் விலை ரூபாய் ஒன்றரை என்றால் அது கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டில் ரூபாய் நாலரைக்குத்தான் கிடைக்கிறது. நகரஜனங்களுக்கு ஒன்றிரண்டு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இருக்கும்போது அவர்களுக்கு முன்னால் கட்டுப்பாடு விலைக்குக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். நகரங்களில் கொஞ்சம் கட்டுப்பாடு விலைக்கு சில சமயங்களில் கொடுக்கப்படுவதாக தெரிகிறது. ஆனால் கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கு கட்டுப்பாடு விலைக்கு கிடைப்பதே இல்லை. இது விஷயம் ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும்.

“நூல் விஷயமும் அதே மாதிரிதான். நூல் உற்பத்தி இங்கேதான் அதிகமாக நடக்கிறது. மற்ற மாகாணங்களைக் காட்டிலும் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் தான் நூல் உற்பத்தி ஜாஸ்தி. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது இந்த பூல் (Pool system) என்று ஒரு திட்டத்தை அமைத்திருப்பதால் ஏழைகளுக்கு பல தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்த முறைப்படி உற்பத்தியாகும் நூலை சரியான முறையில் அரசாங்கம்பங்கிட்டுக் கொடுப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்தத் துறையிலும் ஏழைகளுக்கு தொந்தரவு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. இப்பொழுது பஞ்ச இருக்கிறது. அதிலும் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டம் அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது பஞ்ச வாங்குகிறார்கள், எப்படி வாங்குகிறார்கள்? அதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக **Oil seeds**. எண்ணெய் வித்துக்கள். இப்பொழுது எண்ணெய் வித்துக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை என்ன விலைக்கு விற்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அதைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது அதற்குத் தக்க விலை வைத்து வாங்குவது கிடையாது. எண்ணெய் வித்துக்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுமதி வரி டன் 1க்கு ரூ. 150 விதித்திருக்கிறது. அதனால் விவசாயிக்கு ஒரு செளகரியமும் கிடையாது. அந்த வரியை வியாபாரி கொடுத்துவிடுவதாக எண்ணம். ஆனால் அவ்வளவு எண்ணெய் வித்துக்களையும் வியாபாரி விவசாயிடமிருந்து வாங்கும்பொழுது அந்த ஏற்றுமதி வரியை குறைத்துதான் வாங்குகிறான். அதனால் விவசாயிக்கு அதிக நஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது கடலைக் கொட்டையை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அது நம் மாகாணத்தில் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தியாகிறது. நம் மாகாணத்தில் சுமார் நாற்பது லட்சம் டன்வைது இருக்கும். ஒரு டன்னுக்கு ரூ. 150. இதன் மூலமாக 10 கோடி ரூபாய் விவசாயிக்கு நஷ்டம் அந்த வியாபாரி அதை விவசாயினிடம் வாங்கும்பொழுது அந்த வரிப்பணத்தை எண்ணெய் வித்துக்களின் விலையிலிருந்து கழித்துக் கொண்டு தான் வாங்குகிறான். அதனால் வியாபாரிக்கு என்ன நஷ்டம் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். நூற்றுக்கு எண்பது பேர்கள் இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள். அதை மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. அதனால் விவசாயிக்கு அதிகமாக லாபம் இல்லை. ஆனால் சில பேருக்கு லாபம் இருக்கிறது. அதாவது

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p.m.

நூற்றுக்கு பத்துப் பேருக்குத்தான் இருக்கிறது. தொண்ணூறு பேருக்கு இல்லை. ஏழைகள் உற்பத்தி செய்து தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றால் அதை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விடுகிறது. ஆகையினாலே இவைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு தகுந்த முறையில் கொள்கைகளை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஒரு வருஷங்களாக பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையிலும் அவர்களுக்கு சுமார் 250 முதல் 300 கோடி ரூபாய் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கலாம் என்று கணக்கும் பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகையினாலே ஒரே வர்க்கத்திற்கு அதிகமாக தொந்தரவுகள் விளைவித்தால் அவர்களால் தாங்கமுடியாது. மற்ற மாகாணங்களைக் காட்டிலும் நம் மாகாணத்தின் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நாம் அதிகமான தொந்தரவுகளை விளைவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதை இப்பொழுது நாம் உணராமல் இருக்கிறோம். அதை உணர்ந்திருந்தால் இந்த நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்காது. அதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் கொஞ்சம் காரணம். இந்த தொந்தரவுகளில் 30 சத விசதத்திற்கு அவர்கள்தான் காரணம். அவர்களும் இதற்கு ஜவாப்தாரி என்பதை அவர்கள் உணரவேண்டும். நமது பிரதிநிதிகள் அங்கு சென்றிருக்கிறவர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி சொல்ல அதிகமாக அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொள்வது இல்லை. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நம் மாகாணத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் தகுந்த முறையில் தெரிவிப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அவர்கள் வட இந்தியாவிற்கு சம்மா (jolly ride) ஜாலி ரைடாகப் போய்க் கொண்டிருப்பதாகத்தான் ஏற்படுகிறது. இம்மாதிரி பல துறைகளில் நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் நல்ல வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி நம்முடைய மாகாண பிரதிநிதிகளும் மந்திரிகளும் வேலை செய்வார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

“தவிர இப்பொழுது விவசாய முன்னேற்றம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு அதற்கென்று இந்த விவசாய இலாகாவிற்கு மூன்று கோடி சொச்சம் ரூபாய் பட்ஜெட்டில் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் ஜனங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு தூரம் பிரயோஜனப்படுகிறது என்று பார்க்கும்போது ஒன்று மில்லை. ஆனால் அந்த இலாகாவில் உத்யோகஸ்தர்கள் தான் ஜால்தியாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஜனங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு பயன்படுகிறது என்று பார்த்தால் அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கை சரிதான், ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் சரியில்லை. இலாகாக்களில் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைத்தான் பெருக்கிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். ஜனமொழிய ஜனங்கள் சௌகர்யம் அடைவதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இன்னும் இந்த இலாகாவினால் அதிக நஷ்டமும் ஏற்படுகிறது. உதாரணமாக எருவை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். இப்பொழுது அம்மோனியா சப்ளையாகிறது. நாம் அதை உற்பத்தி செய்கிறோம். ஆல்வாயில் உற்பத்தியாகிறது. ரஷ்யாவிலிருந்தும் வரவழைக்கிறோம். யு. எஸ்ஸிலிருந்து வருகிறது. வந்து இங்கு விற்கப்படுகிறது. அதுவும் கோவாப்பரேடிவ் ஸ்டோர்ஸ் மூலமாக அது விற்கப்படுகிறது. அந்த அம்மோனியா ஒரு மூட்டைக்கு 50 அல்லது 52 படி இருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் அது விவசாயிகளுக்குப் போகும் போது ஒரு மூட்டையில் எவ்வளவு இருக்கிறது என்று பார்த்தால் 30 அல்லது 35 படிதான் இருக்கும். இதனால் விவசாயிக்கு எவ்வளவு நஷ்டம் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த வகையிலும் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு தொந்தரவுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளிலும் அதிக ஊழல் இருக்கின்றது. கோவாப்பரேடிவ் சொசைட்டி மூலமாக நடத்துவதிலும் கொஞ்சம் ஊழல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. 110 ராத்தர் ஒரு இருப்பதற்கு 95 ராத்தல்தான் இருக்கும். அதை இந்த கோவாப்பரேடிவ் ஸ்டோர்கள் வாங்கி விவசாயிகளுக்கு விற்கும்போது அதில் இன்னும் குறைந்து விடுகிறது. அங்கு போய் பார்த்தால் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் கண்காணிப்பு அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இதனால் விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தொந்தரவு, அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் தொந்தரவு. பல துறைகளிலும் நாம் சரியானபடி விவசாயிகளுக்கு பயன்படும்படியான முறையில் நடக்காததால் ஜனங்கள் நம் மீது குறை கூறும் நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக நீர்ப்பாசனத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டத்திற்காக நிறைய பணம் செலவிட்டுக்கொண்டுதான் வருகி

[19th March 1952] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

றோம். முதலில் சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களுக்கு அதிகமாகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்து வேலை செய்ய ஆரம்பித்து, கலிங்கல்களை உயர்த்தி கரைகளையும் உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்று திட்டம்போட்டு வேலை செய்தோம். ஆனால், எவ்வளவு, கலிங்கல்கள் உயர்த்தப்பட்டன வென்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது ஒன்றும் கிடையாது. வருஷா வருஷம் எத்தனை ஏரிகளின் கரைகள் உயர்த்தப்பட்டன, எவ்வளவு குளங்கள் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்பட்டன, எத்தனை குளங்களின் கலிங்கல்கள் உயர்த்தி செப்பனிடப்பட்டன என்பதற்கு அந்தந்த இலாகாவின் அறிக்கையிலோ அல்லது நீர்ப்பாசன பட்ஜெட்டிலோ தெரிவித்திருக்கவேண்டும். அம்மாதிரி தெரிவிப்பதில்லை. ரெவின்யூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டும் அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறது. மராமத்து டிபார்ட்மெண்டும் அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு புள்ளி விவரங்கள் அடிக்கடி வரவழைத்து ஜனங்களுக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்தினால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். நீர்ப்பாசனச் சட்டம் எதற்காகச் செய்தோம்? சரியாக மழை பெய்யும் அந்த வருஷங்களிலாவது வருகிற ஜலத்தைத் தேக்கி வைப்பதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் அந்த குளங்களின் கலிங்கல்கள் உயர்த்தி செப்பனிடப் படுவதற்காகத்தான் அந்த சட்டத்தைச் செய்தோம். ஆனால், அது நடைமுறையில் வரும்போது, கரைகளுக்கு மண்ணைத்தான் போடுகிறார்களே தவிர, கலிங்கல்களை உயர்த்துவதெத்கிடையாது.

“இம்மாதிரி சிறு நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காக இன்னுள்ளிகள் போடும் ‘எஸ்டிமேட்’ கள் அதிகமாகவே போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் எஸ்டிமேட்டுக்கு ஐயாயிரம் ரூபாய் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அம்மாதிரி சில இடங்களில் நடந்திருக்கிறது என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். நான் கேள்விப்பட்டும் இருக்கிறேன். அதையும் அரசாங்கம் கவனிப்பார்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன். மற்ற நாடுகளைப் போல இந்த நாட்டிலும் ‘வருடா வருடம்’ ‘ஷெட்யூல் ரேட்’ அட்டவணை ஒன்றைப் பிரசுரிப்பார்களானால், எவ்வளவு சத விசதம் ஒவ்வொரு சாமானின் விலையும் உயருகிறது, எவ்வளவு சத விசதம் குறைகிறது என்பதைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ள உதவியாக இருக்கும். ஆகையால், வருஷா வருஷம் ஷெட்யூல் ரேட்டுக்கு ஒரு அட்டவணையை பிரசுரம் செய்து வெளியிட்டால் பொது ஜனங்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எஸ்டிமேட் தயாரிக்கலாம். எந்தெந்த இனத்தின் விலை அதிகமாகியிருக்கிறது, எந்தெந்த இனத்தின் விலை குறைந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை அந்த அட்டவணையிலிருந்து தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும். ஆனால், அவ்விதம் செய்யப்படுவதில்லை. அது சிதம்பர இரகசியமாக வைக்கப்படுகிறது. இவ்விதமாக ஷெட்யூல் ரேட்டுக்கு ஒரு அட்டவணை தயார் செய்து வருஷா வருஷம் வெளியிடாமலிருப்பதால் தான் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் அதிகமாகப் பணம் வீணாக்கப்படுகிறது. நமது மாகாணத்தில் மாத் திரம் அந்த வகையில் பப்ளிக் ஓர்க்ஸ், எலெக்ட்ரிசிட்டி, ரோடு ஆகிய இந்த மூன்று டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளில், வருஷத்தில் 3 அல்லது 4 கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் விரயமாகிறது. புள்ளி விவரங்களைக் கவனித்துப் பார்த்தால் இது நன்கு புலனாகும். மத்திய சர்க்காரைப் பற்றியோ சொல்லவேண்டாம். வருஷத்தில் 40 அல்லது 50 கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் அவர்களால் வீணாக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் இருந்த காலத்தில் 10 ரூபாய் வீணாகியிருந்தாலும்கூட விட்டிருக்கமாட்டார்கள். நாம் என்ன செய்கிறோம்? ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துகிறோம். பணத்தை விரயம் செய்வதற்குத்தான் இந்த நாட்டில் ஜனநாயகம் இருக்கிறது போலும்! அம்மாதிரி நினைக்கும்படியான முறையில் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. அதையும் கண்காணிக்கவேண்டும். சில இடங்களில் ஐயாயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு 50 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் எஸ்டிமேட் போடப் பட்டிருக்கிறது எனக்குத் தெரியும். அது எப்படியும் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதும் எனக்குத் தெரியும். அதைப்பற்றி இங்கு பேசுவதில் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. அதையும் ‘ஸ்க்ரூடினைஸ்’ செய்வதற்கு Expert Committee ஒன்றை ஏற்படுத்தி எஸ்டிமேட்டுகளை ‘ஸ்க்ரூடினைஸ்’ செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. அங்கே என்ன நடக்கிறது? வேலை நடக்கும்போது Check measurement கூட செய்வதில்லை. முன்னே, ஆங்கிலேயர் அரசாங்கம் இருந்தபோது 10 சத

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விதிதம் **Check measurement** அவசியம் செய்தாகவேண்டும். எக்ஸ்சைஸ் டியூ இன்ஜினீர் அவ்விதம் செய்வார்கள். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது செய்யப் படுவதே இல்லை. ஆகையினாலே, கண்காணிப்பு சரியாக இல்லாததால் தான் இம்மாதிரி பணம் வீணாக்கப்படுகிறது என்பதை உணரவேண்டும். ஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய அத்தியாவசியமான உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலைவாசிகள் ஒன்றுக்கு ஐந்து மடங்கு உயர்ந்திருப்பதால் அதிக கஷ்டப் படுகின்றார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது பொதுஜனங்களுடைய பணத்தை அரசாங்கம் செலவிடும்போது, மிகவும் கண்காணிப்புடன் நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். அவர்களிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கும் பணத்தில் மூன்றிலொரு பங்கு கூட அவர்களுடைய நன்மைக்காகப் போய்ச்சேர்வதில்லை. இந்த நிலையில், பணத்தை மாத்திரம் பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கிவிட்டு, நாம் இவ்வளவு பணம் செலவு செய்தோம் என்று சொல்லி நாம் பெருமையுடனாகக் கொள்ளுவதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. ஜனங்கள் என்ன பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி பணம் விரயமாகவதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அந்தக் காலத்தில் அரசர்கள், யாருக்கும் தெரியாமல் மாறு வேடத்தில் சென்று மக்களின் அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிந்துகொள்வார்கள். ஆனால் நாம் அம்மாதிரி தெரிந்துகொள்வதில்லை.

“சென்ற 6 வருஷ காலமாக வருவ மழை தவறியதால் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த மார்ச்சு மாதம் போனால், 7-வது வருஷமும் ஆரம்பிக்கிறது. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவைப் பொருத்த வரையில் இது 6-வது வருஷம். ஆனால் இந்த வருஷமாவது அதைப் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசத்தில் சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்களாவென்று பட்ஜெட்டில் பார்த்தேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவை அதில் சேர்க்கவில்லை. அவ்விதம் சேர்க்கப்படாததின் அர்த்தம்தான் எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தின் அறிக்கையில் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா பஞ்சப் பிரதேசத்தில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், பட்ஜெட்டில் சேர்க்கப்படவில்லை. தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவின் 8 தாலுகாக்களில் 6 தாலுகாக்கள் பஞ்சத்தில் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அரசாங்கத்தின் அறிக்கையில் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், அதை ஏன் பட்ஜெட்டில் சேர்க்கவில்லை என்பதுதான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை.

“தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் அநேக கிராமங்களில் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லாமல் ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதே மாதிரிதான் மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களிலும் நிலைமை இருக்கிறதென்று நினைக்கின்றேன். என்னுடைய கிராமத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், தனி மனிதர்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான 23 கிணறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. 4 பொதுக் கிணறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்தக் கிணறுகளில் மழை பெய்யும் போது ஜலம் இருந்தது. ஆனால், இப்பொழுது ஜலம் கிடையாது. ஒரே ஒரு பொதுக் கிணற்றில் தான் ஜலம் கொஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. பொதுக் கிணறுகள்கூட இப்பொழுது புதிதாக வெட்டுவது இல்லை. உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் அங்கு சென்று பார்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு ஒன்றும் செய்வதில்லை. என்னுடைய கிராமமே இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலையில் இருக்கிறதென்றால் மற்ற கிராமங்களெல்லாம் எப்படியிருக்குமென்று பாருங்கள். இந்த நிலைமையைப் போக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், தனி மனிதர்களுடைய கிணற்றுக்குக்கூட மான்யமாக ஏதாவது 50 அல்லது 100 ரூபாய் கொடுத்து, அவைகளை ஆழமாக வெட்டுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். முக்கியமாக பொதுக் கிணறுகளை ஆழமாக வெட்டுவதற்கு உடனே ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

“கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் போரிங் ஸெட் வைத்து அவர்கள் வேலை செய்கின்றார்கள். 3 குதிரை வேகமுள்ள இன்ஜின்களைக்கொண்ட 100 அல்லது 120 அடி ஆழம் பண்ணும்படியான சிறு போரிங் கருவிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அது சுமார் 2 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வரையில் ஆகிறது. அம்மாதிரி கருவிகளை அதிகமாக வாங்கி கிணறுகளை ஆழமாகத் தோண்டுவதற்கு உதவி செய்யலாம். பெரிய போரிங் ஸெட்டுகள் வாங்கி கிணறுகளுக்கு வைக்க முடியாது. ஆகையால், சிறிய போரிங் ஸெட்டுகளை வரவழைக்க வேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் 10, 15 லக்ஷ ரூபாய் செலவிட்டால் எல்லாம்

[19th March 1952] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

கிராமங்களுக்கும் குடி ஜலம் கிடைப்பதற்கு சாத்தியமாகும். ஆகையால், அதைச் செய்வார்களென்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். நேற்று முந்தின தினம் நான் **Chief Secretary**, அவர்களைப் பார்த்தபோது அவரிடம் இதைச் சொன்னேன். அவர் என்ன செய்திருக்கிறார் என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இங்கு இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற மந்திரிகளானாலும் சரி, உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களானாலும் சரி, யாராயிருந்தாலும், இது விஷயத்தைக் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ஜனங்களுக்கு அத்தியாவசியமான குடி தண்ணீர் இல்லையென்றால் அவர்களின் நிலை என்ன ஆகுமென்பதை சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். எங்கள் ஊரிலுள்ள 1,500 பேர்களில் 40 பேருக்குக் கூட போதுமான ஜலவசதி கிடையாது. மற்ற ஊர்களைப் பற்றி சொல்லவே வேண்டாம். எங்கும் ஜலம் கிடையாது. இருந்த ஜலத்தையும் ஜனங்கள் சரியாக சுகாதார முறையில் அவர்கள் உபயோகப்படுத்தத் தெரியாமல் நரம்புச் சிலந்தி போன்ற வியாதிகளுக்கு உள்ளாக நேரிடுகிறது. இனி வரப்போவது வெயில் காலம். அப்பொழுது நிலைமை இன்னும் மோசமாக இருக்கும். காலரா, வைரஸ் போன்ற தொத்து நோய்கள் ஏற்படாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆகையால், ஒரு பக்கம் உணவுத் தட்டு, ஒரு பக்கம் ஜலத் தட்டு, இன்னொரு பக்கம் உடைத் தட்டு, மற்றொரு பக்கம் பண்பஞ்சம் இவையெல்லாம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். சென்ற 6 வருஷ காலமாக பஞ்சத்தில் அடிபட்டு கஷ்டப்பட்டுவரும் ஜனங்கள் இன்னும் பொருத்திருக்க மாட்டார்கள். வேறு எந்த நாடாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, மக்கள் இவ்வளவு பொருமையுடன் இருந்திருக்கமாட்டார்கள். நம் ஜனங்கள் ரொம்பவும் பொருமைசாலிகள். வேறு நாடாக இருந்தால் என்ன ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். இவ்வளவு பொருமையாக இருந்த ஜனங்கள் ஏதோ தேர்தலில்தான் நம்மை விரட்டினாலேயொழிய, இன்னும் அதிகமாக ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. இதே மாதிரியான நிலைமை இன்னும் நீடிக்குமேயானால், மற்ற சில நாடுகள் எந்த நிலையை அடைந்ததோ அதே நிலையைத்தான் நம்முடைய மாகாணமும் அடையும் என்பதை இந்த இராஜ்யத்தை ஆளபவர்கள் கவனித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மந்திரிகளாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அவரவர்கள் தங்களுடைய கடமையைச் சரிவர மக்களின் நன்மைக்காகச் செய்யவில்லை யென்றால், மற்ற சில நாடுகளில் நடந்ததுதான் இங்கும் நடக்கும் என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“ஜனநாயகத்தின் பெயரால் நாம் என்ன அக்கிரமங்கள் செய்தாலும், 4 p.m. அதை ஜனங்கள் பொறுத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பார்கள் என்று மாத்திரம் யாரும் எண்ணவேண்டியதேயில்லை. மஹாத்மா காந்தி அவர்களின் அஹிம்சா தத்துவத்தையும், அன்பு முறையையும் ஜனங்கள் விரும்பினார்கள். அதனாலேயே காந்திஜியின் கொள்கையை பின்பற்றுபவர்களான நம்மை அதிகார மன்றத்திற்கு அனுப்பினார்கள். இன்று ஜனங்களின் நம்பிக்கைக்கு விரோதமாக நாம் நடந்துகொண்டோமானால், அஹிம்சா முறைக்கு விரோதமான, அன்பு மார்க்கத்திற்கு முரணான ஒரு சர்க்கார் தான் இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்படுமென்பதை நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியாது.

“அதுமாத்திரமல்ல. ரோடுகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். இம்மாதிரி பொது ரோடுகளை பராமரிப்பதற்கான செஸ் வரி முன்பெல்லாம் ரூபாய்க்கு ரோட்செஸ் $\frac{1}{2}$ அல்லது ஒரு அணுவாக இருந்தது இப்பொழுது இரண்டணுவாகிவிட்டது கல்விசெஸ்ஸோ ஒரு அணுவிலிருந்து 3 அணுவாக ஆகி விட்டது. ரோடுகள் தான் எவ்வளவு தூரம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த மாகாணத்தில் 5 வருஷத்திற்குள்ளாக 6,700 மைல் நீளம் ரோடுபோடுவதற்கு திட்டம் போட்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் போடப்பட்டிருக்கும் ரோடு 1,200 மைல் தான். போட்ட திட்டப் படி வேலையை முடிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக சட்டம் போட்டோம். ஆனால் பயன் என்னவென்றுதான் கேட்கிறேன்? காரணம் என்னவென்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். ரோடு போடுவதற்கு மதிப்பு போடும் இன்ஜினீயர் இலாகா வேறு. அதை நடைமுறையில் போட நிலம் ஆர்ஜிதம்செய்யும் ரெவின்யூ

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [19th March 1952]

இலாகாவே வேறு. இந்த ரெவின்யூ, இன்ஜினீரிங் இலாக்காக்களுக்குள் னேயே ஒன்றுக்கொன்று ஒற்றுமை கிடையாது. இன்ஜினீரிங் இலாகா அனுப்பும் பேப்பர்கள் எல்லாம் ரெவின்யூ இலாகாவிலே உடனே கவனிக்கப்படமாட்டாது. அது அங்கிருந்து இங்குபோகும். இங்கிருந்து அங்கே போகும். ஆக football தான் விளையாடுவார்கள். கடைசியில் காரியம் ஆக மூன்று நான்கு வருஷங்கள் ஆகும். ஆனால் நூல்கள் ஹைவேஸ், புரொவின்ஷியல் ஹைவேஸ் முதலியவைகளில் செலவாகும் பணத்தைப் பாருங்கள். லக்ஷம் லக்ஷமாகச் செலவிடுகிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில் கிராமாந்திரங்களிலுள்ள ரோடுகளை செப்பணிடுவதைப் பற்றியே கவனிப்பது கிடையாது. இது மிகவும் வருந்த வேண்டிய விஷயமாகும். நகர்புரங்களில் 50 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் ரோடுகளுக்கு ஒதுக்கினால் அதில் 100 ரூபாய் கூட கிராம ரோடுகளுக்குச் செலவிட ஒதுக்குவது கிடையாது. அப்படியே ஒதுக்கியிருந்தாலும் அங்கே வேலை நடக்காது. அது அப்படியே லாபஸ் ஆகிவிடும். இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டிலே ரோடுகளுக்காக 5 லக்ஷ ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் போய்விடுகிறது. பாக்கி 3 லக்ஷ ரூபாய் மற்ற இடங்களுக்கு செலவிடுவதற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த 3 லக்ஷ ரூபாயிலும் 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் கடைசி காலத்தில் லாபஸ் ஆகிவிடும். இதுமாதிரி பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி விட்டோம் என்று பெருமையாகச் சொல்லிக் கொள்வதால் மாத்திரம் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. ஒதுக்கிய பணம் பூராவாக செலவிடப்படுகிறதா என்று நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“அதுமாத்திரம் அல்ல. இப்போது சர்க்கார் அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் ரிப் போர்ட் வருவதற்கு மூன்று வருஷம் பிடிக்கிறது. அதனால் யாருக்கு என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் அந்த அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் ரிப்போர்ட் மறு வருஷ ஆரம்பத்தில் மூன்று மாதத்திற்குள் வரவில்லையானால் அந்த ரிப்போர்ட் எதற்காகும்? யாருக்கு உபயோகப்படும்? மூன்று வருஷம் கழிந்து அந்த ரிப்போர்ட் வருவதாக இருந்தால் நாம் செய்தது என்ன என்பதை, நாமோ அல்லது பொது ஜனங்களோ எப்படி உடனுக்குடன் அறிந்து கொள்ளமுடியும்? மூன்று மாதத்திற்குள் அந்த அறிக்கையை ஒவ்வொரு டிபார்ட்மென்டும் சமர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டுமென உத்திரவு இருந்தபோதிலும் எந்த இலாகாவும் அவ்வாறு சமர்ப்பிப்பதே கிடையாது. கனம் மந்திரிமார்களுக்கு அது தெரியாமல் இருக்கலாம். இனிமேலாவது அம்மாதிரி உடனே மூன்று மாதத்திற்குள் சமர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டுமென வலியுறுத்தவேண்டும். அப்போது தான் நாமும் எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவு செய்தோம்? எவ்வளவு வேலை நடந்திருக்கிறது? இன்னும் எவ்வளவு நடக்கவேண்டும்? அதனால் மக்களுக்கு எந்த விதத்தில் நன்மை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது? என்பதை எல்லாம் பூர்ணமாக உணர்ந்து கொள்ள முடியும். பொது மக்களும் அறிந்து கொள்வார்கள். இதையும் கனம் மந்திரிமார்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“முக்கியமாக 16 கோடி ரூபாயாக இருந்த இந்த மாகாணத்தின் வருமானம் இப்போது 63 கோடி ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அதே மாதிரியாக அப்போது 10 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவானது ஊழியர்களுக்கு இவ்வாண்டு 40 கோடி ரூபாய் அதிகமாகச் செலவாகுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. இப்படி நம் மாகாண ரெவின்யூ நிதியை செலவு செய்யும்போது அதனால் மக்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான நன்மைகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்கிறோம் என்பதை நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நம்மால் ஜனங்களுக்கு தொந்தரவு தான் அதிகமாக இப்போது நிறைய இருக்கிறதே தவிர நன்மை கொஞ்சம் கூட இல்லையென்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்வார்கள். வரிபளு மாத்திரம் நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகமாகக் கொண்டேயிருக்கிறதேயொழிய அதனால் ஜனங்களுக்குப் போய் சேரும் லாபம் கொஞ்சம் கூட கிடையாது. ரோடுகளுக்கு செஸ் வரி 1 அணு கட்டியது போக இப்போது 2 அணு கட்டும் கிராமவாசிகளுக்கு என்ன வசதி இப்போது ரோடில் செய்து கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். எல்லா ரோடுகளும் மிகக் கேவலமான முறையில் இன்று இருக்கிறது

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [19th March 1952]

என்பதைகிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்றால்தான் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். இனிமேலாவது அதிகமாக இதில் கவனம் செலுத்துவார்கள் என்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன்.

“அது மாத்திரமல்ல. கல்வித் துறையை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். முன்பு 2½ கோடி ரூபாயாக இருந்த செலவு இப்போது கல்விக்காக 11 கோடியே 24.16 லக்ஷ ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. இதில் ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்காக 6 கோடியே 95.31 லக்ஷ ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதில் குறிப்பாக பார்க்கப்போனால் காலேஜ் படிப்பிற்காக முன்பிருந்ததை விட இப்போது 33% அதிகமாகியிருக்கிறது. செண்டரி கல்விக்காக நூற்றுக்கு 15% உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்கு 5% கூட உயர்த்தப்படவில்லையென்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டும். இதிலிருந்து என்ன தெரிகிறது என்பதை எல்லோரும் புரிந்து கொண்டு விடலாம். கிராமவாசிகள் எல்லோரையும் போல் எவ்வளவு வரி கொடுத்தபோதிலும், அவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான சௌகர் யமும் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஜனசமூகத்தில் மிகவும் செல்வாக்குள்ள வருப்பினருக்கே மேலும் மேலும் அதிகமான வசதிகளை சர்க்கார் செய்து கொடுத்துக் கொண்டே போகிறார்கள் என்ப தெளிவு. ஆதாரக் கல்வியை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். அதற்காக ஒரு சட்டம் கூடச் செய்தோம். இப்போது ஆதார Training பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் 45ந்தோ அல்லது 55 ஓ இருப்பதாக அறிகிறேன். நான் இருந்தபோது 35ந்தோ அல்லது 36ரோ தான் இருந்தது. டிரெயினிங் பள்ளிகளுக்கு 10 ஏக்கர் பண்ணை, விவசாயம் கற்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஏற்படுத்தி பணம் 20 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது ஆனால் 6 பயிற்சி பள்ளிகளுக்குத்தான் பண்ணை ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. மிகுதி ரூபாய் லாபஸ் ஆகிவிட்டது. அதனால் உண்மையில் எந்த நிலையில் மக்களுக்கும், கல்வித் துறைக்கும் உதவ முடிந்தது என்பதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். மஹாத்மா காந்தி இந்த ஆதாரப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களை கிராமாந்திரங்களில் நிறுவி கிராமமக்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யக் கூடிய வகையில் சிருஷ்டிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்கள். அந்தக் கொள்கையின் படித்தான் ஆதாரக் கல்வி பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் இன்று ஆதாரக் கல்வி பயிற்சி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை நகரங்களில் அதிகமாகத் திறந்திருக்கிறார்களே தவிர உண்மையில் கிராமாந்திரங்களில் திறந்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். கிராமங்களை புனருத்தாரணம் செய்யத் தக்க வகையில் செயல்படவேண்டுமென தவிர இம்மாதிரியாக ஆதாரக் கல்வி இருப்பதால் யாருக்கும் பயன் இல்லை. கட்டிட கிராண்டு எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், காலேஜ்கள், ஹைஸ்கூல்கள் இவைகளுக்குத் தான் அதிகமாக கட்டட கிராண்டு, ஹாஸ்டல் கிராண்டு என்று கொடுக்கிறார்களே தவிர கிராமாந்திரங்களில் எவ்வளவோ ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் கட்டிடமேயில்லாமல் இருக்கிறதே! அவைகளுக்குக் கெல்லாம் அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்து உதவிசெய்யக்கூடாதா? இதையும் சர்க்கார் நன்கு கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“நான் இருந்த போது கிராமபள்ளிகள் கட்டிட கிராண்டு விஷயமாக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எழுதினேன், அவர்கள் இந்தக் கல்விக்காக மான்யம் கொஞ்சம் தரவேண்டுமென்று. அவ்வாறே தருவதற்கு யோசிப்பதாக கனம் மெளலானா அபுல் கலாம் ஆஸாத் வாக்களித்தார்கள். ஆனால் நான் வெளியே வந்த பிற்பாடு அது எப்படி ஆயிற்றோ தெரியவில்லை. அதையும் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“Basic Education விஷயமாக அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்தி வரவேண்டும். ஆதாரக் கல்விக்கும், ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்கும் இன்னும் அநேகம் கட்டிடங்கள் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும். அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. இப்பொழுது ஜனங்களில் எவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்கு படிப்பு வந்திருக்கிறது என்று கணக்கு எடுக்கவேண்டும். எவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்கு சாதாரணமாக படிப்பு வந்தது என்று பார்க்கும்பொழுது கணக்கிட்டிருப்பது சரியில்லை. பணம் அதிகமாக செலவு செய்யப்படுகிறதே யொழிய படிப்பு வந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ரூபாய் 2½ கோடியாக

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [19th March 1952]

இருந்த சிலவு இப்பொழுது ரூபாய் 11 கோடியாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது ஆரம்பக் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ஐந்து சத விதிக் தான் உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய கட்டிடங்கள் பண்ணைகள் முதலியது கிடையாது. அவைகளை நன்றாக கண்காணிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இவ்வளவு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை அதிகப்படுத்தியும் இன்னும் பல இடங்களில் படியாதவர்கள் அநேகம் பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு பிரசிடெண்டுகளைக் கேட்டால் தெரியும். அந்த முறையில் இப்பொழுது கல்வி சரியாக நடப்பது இல்லை. அதை தகுந்த முறையில் கண்காணிக்கும்படி வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். சட்டத்தை மாத்திரம் வைத்திருந்தால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் சரியாக வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் அலட்சியமாக இருந்தால் நிலைமை இன்னும் கீழே போய்கொண்டேதானிருக்கும்.

4-15 “ இன்னும் செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்கள் இருக்கும் சில ஊர்களில் உபாத்தியாயர்கள் வேலை செய்யாமல் செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்களுக்கு வேலை செய்தால் போதும் கல்வி சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டியதில்லை என்றிருக்கிறார்கள். அதுவும் ஒரு காரணமாக இருக்கிறது. ஜனங்களுக்கு சரியாக கல்வி நடைபெறவில்லை என்றால் அது ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கமாகாது. நாம் இப்பொழுது வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கு வாக்குரிமை அளித்திருக்கிறோம். அதன் படி இப்பொழுது தேர்தல் நடைபெற்றது. அப்பொழுது எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் படித்தவர்கள் வந்தார்கள்? ஏனென்றால் இப்பொழுது நடக்கும் கண்காணிப்பு பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. ஆனால் செலவு ரூபாய் 2½ கோடியிலிருந்து ரூபாய் 11க்கு உயர்ந்ததில் ஒன்றுமில்லை. உயர்தரப் பள்ளிகளுக்குத்தான் அதிகமாக பணம் செலவிடப்படுகிறதே யொழிய ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்கு அதிகப் பணம் செலவிடுவது இல்லை. கலாசாலைகளுக்கும் உயர்தரப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் கட்டுவதற்கும் தான் அதிகப் பணம் செலவிடப்படுகிறது. இன்னும் ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்கு வேண்டிய கண்காணிப்பு போதாது. இப்பொழுது ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளுக்கு உபாத்தியாயர்கள் எத்தனைபேர்களென்று தெரிந்து அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி கிராண்டு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. சுமார் 30 வருஷங்களுக்கு முந்தி எவ்வளவு பிள்ளைகள் பரீட்சையில் தேறினார்களோ அவர்களேபிரில் கிராண்டுகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுவந்தது. அந்த முறை அமுலுக்கு வந்தால் படிப்பு அபிவிருத்தியாகும். ஆனால் கல்வி இலாகா இந்த முறைக்கு விரோதமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அங்கு ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்பிற்கும் வேண்டிய பிள்ளைகள் இருப்பது கிடையாது. சுமார் 30 அல்லது 40 பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஒரு உபாத்தியாயர் என்று விதி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்பிலும் அதிகப்படியான பிள்ளைகளை பதிவு செய்திருப்பார்களே யொழிய உண்மையில் எழு அல்லது எட்டு பிள்ளைகள் தான் அந்த பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வந்து கொண்டிருப்பார்கள். ஏனென்றால் அதிகப்படியான பிள்ளைகளை பதிவு செய்திருந்தால் தான் அரசாங்கத்தில் கிராண்டு கிடைக்கும். அதனால் அதிகப்படியாக பிள்ளைகளை எழுதிவைத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். மற்ற இடங்களில் அதிகப்படியான பிள்ளைகள் படிப்பதற்கு இருந்தும் அவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூட வசதி இல்லாமல் இருக்கின்றன. அதனால் படித்தவர்கள் அதிகப்படியாக இல்லை. அநேகம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறார்களே யொழிய அவைகளை சரியாக கண்காணிப்பதில்லை. கிராமவாசிகள் வரி செலுத்துவதற்குத் தகுந்த பள்ளிக்கூட வசதி கிடையாது. நாம் வசவு வாங்குவதுதான் மிச்சம். வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. அதை கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் முறையில் இந்த மாதிரியான ஆரம்பக் கல்வியும் மத்தியதரக் கல்வியும் இருக்கும் வரையில் literacy வராது. படித்தவர்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாகத்தான் இருக்கும். பட்ஜெட்டை எடுத்துப்பார்த்தால் தெரியும். பல ஊர்களில் இருக்கும் நிலைமையை எடுத்துப்பார்த்து நாடு முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கு வேண்டிய கண்காணிப்பு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அனாவசியமாக கிராம ஜனங்களை தொந்தரவுகளுக்கு ஆளாக்கக்கூடாது.

“ இப்பொழுது தென்னார்க்காட்டில் அநேகம் டியூப் கிணறுகள் அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நெய்வேலி என்ற இடத்தில் சுமார் 65 கிணறுகள் இறக்கப்

[13th March 1952] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் பல இடங்களில் 10, 20, அடி உயரம் தண்ணீர் வருகிறது. அத்துடன் அநேகம் (artesian) ஊற்று கிணறுகளும் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளிலிருந்து வரும் தண்ணீரை வைத்துக் கொண்டு சுமார் 5 அல்லது 6 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு சாகுபடி செய்யலாம். அவ்வளவு நிலத்திற்கு சப்ளை செய்யக்கூடிய கிணறுகள் அங்கு இருக்கின்றன. அங்கே என்ன நடக்கிறது என்று கொஞ்சம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அந்த ஊத்துக் கிணறுகளிலிருந்து வரும் ஜலத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டு சுமார் 100 அல்லது 150 ஏக்கர்களுக்கு சாகுபடி செய்யலாம். அவ்வளவிற்கும் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கிறது. ஆனால் அங்கே அதை உபயோகிப்பதற்கு ஜனங்களுக்கு வசதி கிடையாது. அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிக்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது செய்ய வேண்டும். அதைச் சுற்றியுள்ள நிலங்களில் களர் இருக்கிறது. அந்தக் களரை அகற்றுவதாக இருந்தால் வருஷத்திற்கு 200 அல்லது 300 ரூபாய் ஒவ்வொரு ஏக்கருக்கும் வருடம் செலவாகும். அதன் மேல் தான் நிலத்தை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வரலாம். நிலத்தின் களரை அகற்றாமல் இருப்பதால் இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷமாக அந்தக் கிணறுகளிலிருந்து வரும் தண்ணீர் நஷ்டமாகக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலங்களை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதாக இருந்தால் சுமார் 600 ரூபாய் செலவாகும். வருஷத்திற்கு ரூபாய் 200 வரையில் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய பணம் இப்பொழுது கிராமவாசிகளிடம் கிடையாது. ஏற்கனவே அவர்கள் 6 வருஷ பஞ்சத்தி லால் ஒட்டாண்டியாகி விட்டார்கள். அவர்களிடம் பணம் இருந்தால் இது வரைக்கும் சம்மா இருந்திருக்க மாட்டார்கள். அந்தநிலங்களில் வேலை செய்து அவைகளை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு சுமார் 2 முதல் 4 வருஷங்களாகும். அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்படும் செலவில் பாதியாவது subsidy யாக அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்தால் அவர்களால் வேலை செய்ய முடியும். அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

“ அது மாதிரம் அல்ல. இன்னும் வாய்க்கால்களும் வரப்புகளும் போட வேண்டும். இவைகளையும் அரசாங்கம் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். சம்மா குழாய்களை மட்டும் போட்டால் போதாது. கீடை வாய்க்கால் போட்டுக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ரயத்துகளுக்கு ரூபாய் 200, 300 என்று செலவு செய்ய முடியாது. ஆகையால் அதை அரசாங்கம் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.”

“ இப்பொழுது அங்கு தீர்வை அதிகமாக வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். அந்த இடங்களை இரு போகம் என்று வைத்து அதற்கு ரூபாய் 32 வரையில் ஒவ்வொரு ஏக்கருக்கும் தீர்வை வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். அத்துடன் செஸ் வேறு வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நிலைமையை கவனிக்கும் போது ஒரு போகம் கூட விளைவது இல்லை. ரொம்பவும் அக்கிரமம். வேறு எங்கேயும் இந்த மாதிரி கிடையாது. இந்தாட்டில்தான் அம்மாதிரி நடக்கிறது. ரூபாய் 5,000 ஒவ்வொரு போரிங் கிணற்றிற்கும் செலவு செய்து வைத்திருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு 6 சத விதிக் வேண்டுமென்றால் தீர்வையாக வசூலிக்கலாம். அவ்வளவுதான் போட வேண்டும். விவசாயி 4 வருஷத்திற்கு, வருஷத்திற்கு 200 ரூபாய் முதற்கொண்டு வழக்காடு செலவு செய்தால் அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு நஷ்டம் என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். வருஷத்திற்கு ரூபாய் 30, அல்லது 32 என்று கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது நியாயம் இல்லை. அது அக்கிரமம். ரூபாய் 5 அல்லது 6 தான் போடலாம்.”

“ The Hon. Sri C. PERUMALSWAMI REDDIAR :—“ ரூபாய் 22 தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள்.”

* Sri O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ செஸ் ரூபாய்க்கு ஐந்து அணு ஆகிறது. கணக்குப் பார்த்தால் இன்னும் ஜாஸ்தியாகும். அது தான் தண்டம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இதை கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இது தப்பு என்று எழுதியிருக்கிறேன். எடுத்துப் பாருங்கள். யார் இவ்விதம் போட்டார்கள் என்று ரிவினியூ போர்டுக்கு எழுதியிருக்கிறேன். எடுத்துப் பாருங்கள். அதை யாரும் கவனிப்பது இல்லை. கவ

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அதில் இருக்கின்றன வெண்பதையெல்லாம் கவனித்து பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான்கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமானது. இன்று கிராமவாசிகள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் ஏதாவது பெடிஷன் எழுத வேண்டுமென்றால் பிறரிடம் போய் 1½ ரூபாய், 2 ரூபாய் என்று கொடுத்து எழுதித்தரச் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மேலும் அப்படி எழுதினாலும் அதை எழுதியவன் அவன் சொன்னதைத் தான் எழுதினான் என்பதை அவர்களால் பார்க்கவும் முடியவில்லை. ஆகையால் அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் வழங்கி வரும் பாஷையிலேயே அரசாங்க நடவடிக்கைகள் யாவும் நடப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு அனைத்தையும் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

4-30 p.m. **SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR**—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இன்று இங்கே பேசியவர்களின் பேச்சுக்கேட்கும்போது இது வழக்கமாக நடக்கும் பட்ஜெட் பிரச்சுக்களைப் போலவேயில்லை. இது ஏதோ தேர்தல் பிரச்சுக்கள் போலவே தான் தோன்றியது. ஒவ்வொரு வரும் எலெக்ஷனில் ஹெயித்ததிற்கும், தோற்றதற்கும் பலபல காரணங்களை அந்தக் கட்சி அப்படி செய்து தவறு, இந்தக் கட்சி இப்படி செய்து தவறு என்பதாக பல பிரச்சுக்களை நடத்தினார்கள். பல குறைபாடுகளை எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். கூர்ந்து கவனித்தால் பல தவறுகளை சர்க்காரும் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டும்.

“என்னை கேட்டால் இந்த சர்க்கார் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை தயாரித்து சமர்ப்பித்தே இருக்கவேண்டாம். ‘அள்ளித் தெளித்த அவசரக்காலத் தைப்போல்,’ இன்னும் ஒரு வாரமோ, இரண்டு வாரமோ பதவியில் இருக்கக் கூடிய இந்த சர்க்கார் அவசரம் அவசரமாக ஒரு பட்ஜெட்டை தயாரித்து அதை இந்த சபையில் சமர்ப்பிக்காதிருந்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால் அது மாதிரியான ஒரு நிலைமையும் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது என்பதை நாம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டும். கவர்னரே இந்த செலவினங்களை மேற்பார்வை பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் இதுமாதிரியான இவ்வளவு செலவு இந்த சர்க்காருக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்காது என்பதை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு நன்மை இந்த சர்க்கார் செய்திருந்த போதிலும் சர்க்கார் செய்துள்ள பல குறைகளைத்தான் கூறினார்கள். குறைகள்தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாமும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளத் தான் வேண்டும். பொது மக்களும் அப்படித்தான் இந்த சர்க்காரால் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும் நன்மைகளைக்காட்டிலும் கெடுதியே அதிகமாகவுள்ளதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதற்கெல்லாம் என்னகாரணமென்றே தெரியவில்லை.

“இதற்கெல்லாம் பொதுவாக ஒரு காரணம் சொல்லலாம். இந்த சர்க்காரின் சிப்பந்திகள் பெரும்பாலும் ஒழுங்காக, தங்கள் கடமையை உணர்ந்து நடப்பதில்லையென்பதுதான். ஆனால் நீங்கள் எந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டைப் போய் பார்த்தாலும் ஒரு தாசில்தார் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டிய இடத்தில் இன்று பத்து தாசில்தார்கள் வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் இருக்கவேண்டிய இடத்தில் ஒன்பது சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள், அந்த ப்ராஞ்சு, இந்த பிராஞ்சு, கிராமப் பிராஞ்சு என்பதாக பல பெயர்களைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். இப்படியே ஒவ்வொரு இலாகாவிலும் பல மடங்கு அதிகாரிகளின் தொகை அதிகரித்து இருக்கிறதே தவிர எந்த வேலையும் ஒழுங்காக, சீக்கிரமாக அவர்களால் செய்யப்படுவதாக எண்ணவேண்டாம். இன்று நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தின் பெரும் பகுதி வருமானம் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதிலேயே விரயமாகிவிடுகிறது என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகளோயென்றால் தங்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் போதவில்லையென்பதாக முறையிடுகிறார்கள். அதற்காக என்.ஜி.ஓ. களுடைய மனைவிமார்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து சென்ற மாதம் கூட என்.பெய்ரால் உள்ள ஹாலில் தஞ்சாவூரில் ஒரு கூட்டம் நடத்தி, ‘எங்கள் கணவன் மார்களின் சம்பளத்தை எல்லாம் சர்க்கார் உயர்த்திக் கொடுக்க

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வேண்டும். இந்த சம்பளத்தைக்கொண்டு எங்களால் கால்கேட்பம் செய்ய முடியவில்லை,” என்பதாக ஒரு தீர்மானம்போட்டு அதை சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“ஆனால் சர்க்காரின் வருமானம் எங்கே தான் போகிறதோ தெரியவில்லை. ஏதாவது கரையான் சாப்பிட்டு விடுகிறதோ என்னமோ?

“நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய, அன்பிற்குரிய மாஜி சென்னைப் பிரதம மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. இராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் ரொம்ப அழகாகப் பேசினார்கள். அவர்கள் கூறியது எல்லாம் உண்மைதான். சர்க்கார் அவர் கூறிய விஷயங்களிலெல்லாம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. இராமசாமி ரெட்டியாரே மறுபடியும் பிரதமராக வந்தாலும் வரலாம்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கனம் மாஜி பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் பேசியபோது ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் முடிந்து 3 மாதத்திற்குள்ளாக அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் ரிபோர்ட் வந்து விடவேண்டுமென்றும் அவ்வாறு வரவேண்டுமென்று சட்டம் இருந்தும் அவ்வாறு வருவதில்லை. இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்கள் கழித்துத்தான் வருகிறது. அதனால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை என்பதாகவும் கூறினார்கள். அவர் பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்த காலத்திலும் அப்படித் தான் வந்ததே தவிர மூன்று மாதங்களுக்குள் ஒரு தடவை கூட வரவில்லை. அப்போது இவர் அதிகாரிகளை அம்மாதிரி செய்யாத தற்காக டிஸ்மிஸ் செய்திருக்கலாம். ஏனோ அவ்வாறு ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. அதே முறைப்படி தான் இப்பவும் நடந்து வருகிறது. இப்போ வாவது சர்க்கார் அம்மாதிரி அந்த ரிபோர்டுகளை மூன்று மாதத்திற்குள் அனுப்பிவைக்கவேண்டுமென அதிகாரிகளை வற்புறுத்தவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக முக்கியமாக சர்க்கார் ஒரு விஷயத்தை நன்கு கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இன்று ஏராளமாக நம் மாகாணத்தில் பணம்தான் செலவாகிறதே தவிர அதனால் ஏற்படும் நன்மையே கொஞ்சம் கூடத் தெரியவில்லை. சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக எப்படி இவ்வளவு பணம் செலவாகிறது என்பதை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டும். சாதாரணமாக 5 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் கட்டடத்திற்கு 50 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் எஸ்டிமேட்டு போடுகிறார்கள் என்று ஸ்ரீ இராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் சொன்னது அவ்வளவும் உண்மைதான்.”

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR :—“அது ஒன்று தான்”

SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR :—“அது ஒன்று தான் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. ‘ஒரு பாளை சோத்துக்கு ஒரு சோறு பதம்,’ என்ற பழமொழிப்படி இந்த ஒன்றிலிருந்தே சர்க்காரின் பணம் எவ்வளவு வீணாக விரயம் ஆகிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை எல்லோரும் தெரிந்து கொண்டு விடலாம். ஆனால் இதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காரிடம் எவ்வளவு முறை சொன்னபோதிலும் அது ‘செலிடன் காதில் ஊதிய சங்காகத் தான்,’ ஆகிறது. சர்க்கார் இனியும் இப்படி கண்மூடித்தனமாக பொது மக்கள் பணத்தை செலவழிக்காமல் உடனே ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து எந்தந்த துறையில் எப்படி சிக்கனம்பிடிக்கலாமென்பதை ஆராயவேண்டும். அதன் முடிவுப்படியும் நடக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால் உடனே சர்க்கார் ஒரு retrenchment கமிட்டியை நியமித்து எந்தந்த இலாகாவில் எவ்வளவு பணம் சிக்கனம் செய்யமுடியுமென்பதை ஆராயவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலே தான் செலவைக் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. மந்திரி மார்கள் கார் வாங்குகிற செலவையும் கூடத்தான் கணிசமாகக் குறைக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஒரு விஷயத்தைப் பாருங்கள். லண்டனில் உள்ள இரண்டு தொழில் மந்திரிகள் சர்க்கார் செலவில் கார் வாங்கினால் அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கு நஷ்டம் என்று அமெரிக்கருடைய காரில் போய் வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் நமது இந்திய ஸ்தானிகராக லண்டனில் இருக்கும் ஸ்ரீ மேனன் அவர்கள் 35 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் செலவில் கார் வாங்கி வைத்துக் கொண்டு குஷாலாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அது நமக்கு ஒரு விதத்தில் பெருமை தான் என்றாலும் நம்நாட்டினுடைய பொருளாதார

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ఉద్యోగములే చావులని చెప్పవలసి వుంది. మా జిల్లాలో దొంగసారాయి చాలావరకూ ఉద్యోగముల ఆజ్ఞాపిస్తోందే తయారవుతుంది. ఇందుకు పెట్టుబడికూడా ఉద్యోగములే యిస్తున్నట్లు, దొంగసారాయి తయారుచేయించి అమ్ముతున్నట్లు విసిగిడి. ఈ విషయాన్ని సబు-యిక్ సైక్లరుగారికి, స్కర్మిల్ యిక్ సైక్లరుగారికి, డిప్యూటీ సూపరింటెండెంటుగారికి రిపోర్టుచేస్తే వారు ఏమి చర్య తీసుకోలేకుండావున్నారు.

“కంట్రోల్స్ వల్లకూడా ప్రజలలో చాలా ఆసంతృప్తి విర్రడింది. ఈ విషయం అనేకసార్లు నేను ఈ సభలో మనవి చేసియున్నాను. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు కంట్రోల్స్ను తొలగించలేదు. ఇప్పుడు ఎన్నికలలో పోటీచేసి విజయంపొందలేక పోయిన మాజీ మంత్రి శ్రీ మాధవమీనకగారు కంట్రోల్స్ వల్ల ప్రజలు కాంగ్రెసుపట్ల విముఖులైనారని చెప్పియున్నారు. స్వానుభవమువల్ల ఈ విషయాన్ని వారు ఇప్పుడు తెలుసుకోగలిగారు. ఇదివరలోనే ఈ కంట్రోల్స్ కొంత తగ్గించి ఉంటే కాంగ్రెసు యీ విధంగా పరాజయాన్ని పొందియుండేది కాదని నా అభిప్రాయము. మా విశాఖజిల్లాలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు రేషన్ డిపోలద్వారా ఆమ్మిన బియ్యం ఎంత పాడుగా ఉన్నాయో తెలిసేసిమిత్తం నేను శాంపుల్స్ కూడా తీసుకొనివచ్చి ఈ సభలో పైకి మిక్స్చరుగారికి, ఫుడ్ మినిస్టరుగారికి, ఇంకా ఇతర అధికారులకు చూపించి యున్నాను. మంత్రిలు మాజిల్లాలో పర్యటనలు చేస్తున్నపుడు కూడా ఈ విషయాలు వారితో ప్రజలు, మేముకూడా మనవి చేసియున్నాము. అయినప్పటికీకూడా మా విన్నపాలు వారు మన్నించలేదు. ఈ నాడైనా స్వానుభవమువల్ల మంత్రిలు ఈ విషయాన్ని గుర్తించగలిగినందుకు చాలా సంతోషము.

“ఈ సంవత్సరం డిఫిసిట్ జిల్లా అయిన మా విశాఖజిల్లాలో కిల్లాలోకూడా పంటలు బాగానే పండినవి. ఈ సంవత్సరము ఆహార ధాన్యాలకు ఎక్కువగా కటకట వుండదని నేను అనుకొంటాను. కాబట్టి మా జిల్లాలో కంట్రోల్స్ తొలగించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇరుగుపొరుగునవున్న ఉభయ గోదావరి, కృష్ణా, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలు మిగులు ప్రాంతాలు కావడంచేత ధాన్యంలో బ్లాక్ మార్కెట్లు అమ్మకం ఉండదు. ప్రజలకు కంట్రోలు ధరలకన్న కూడా తక్కువకు బియ్యం లభించే అవకాశం ఉన్నాయి. ఈ నాడు ప్రాచ్యురుమెంటు ధరకు అమ్మకం ధరకు బిస్కెట్లు రూ 7 లు వ్యత్యాసంవుంది. ఈ 7 రూపాయలు సర్చార్జీకింద వసూలు చేయబడుతుంది. కంట్రోల్స్ గనుక తీసివేస్తే ఇప్పుడు ఆమ్మె ధరకన్నా 3 రూపాయలు తక్కువగా ఆహార ధాన్యాల ప్రజలకు దొరుకుతాయి అనడంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. కంట్రోల్స్ ఉన్నంతకాలం ఆహారధాన్యాల ధర తగ్గదు. ప్రభుత్వము వారి సిబ్బందికి ఇతరభద్రలకు నేల్సుటాక్సు మొదలైన పన్నులకు కొనుగోలుదారు హెచ్చు మొత్తాన్ని చెల్లించవలసి వస్తువున్నది. కంట్రోల్స్ గనుక తీసివేసినట్లయితే ఈ ఆదనపు ఖర్చులకు ప్రజలు డబ్బు ఇవ్వనక్కరలేదు. అందువల్ల తక్కువ ధరకు బియ్యం లభ్యుకాతాయి. ఈ విషయాన్ని గమనించి వీడ ప్రజల కష్ట సుఖాలను ఆలోచించి కంట్రోల్స్ను తొలగించాలని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. బట్టల విషయంలోకూడా ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలలో లాగే మన కంట్రోలు విధానం మార్చాలి. బట్టవైన ధర కంట్రోలు వుంచి పూల్స్ లెక్కకు, రీటైల్స్ కుపంపిణీచేసే స్వేచ్ఛ కలగజేసినట్లయితే వ్యాపారస్థులు ఒకరితోవోకరు పోటీడి తక్కువధరలకు బట్ట విక్రయించే అవకాశాలు చాలావున్నవి. కంట్రోలు వుండడమువల్లనే ప్రతి వస్తువు ధర పెరిగిపోతుంది. వ్యాపార స్వేచ్ఛ వున్నట్లయితే ధరలు తగ్గుతాయి. పంచదారకు ధర నూరు రూపాయలు నిర్మించి నప్పటికి 95, 90, 85 రూపాయలకు కూడా యిస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి అవసరమైన

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కంట్రోల్స్ తొలగించి క్రజావసర వస్తువులు చావటంగా జూరులలో లభ్యమయ్యే విన్నాటు చేయవలసిందని, ఆ విధంగా చేసిననాడే ప్రజలలో ఆసంతృప్తి తగ్గుతుందని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“రాయలసీమలో విర్రడిన టేమ పరిస్థితినిగురించి చాలామంది మిత్రులు మాట్లాడి వున్నారు. రాయలసీమ ప్రజలకు ప్రతివారు ఈ ఆపత్సమయములో సహాయకడవలసిందని నేను కోరుతున్నాను. ఇదివరలో ఒకసారి రాయలసీమలో టేమము సంభవించినప్పుడు మా విశాఖపట్నంజిల్లాలో కొన్ని వేల రూపాయలు విరాళాలు పోగుచేసి యిచ్చాము. అదేవిధంగా ఈ నాడుకూడా చేయడానికి ఎంతమాత్రం ఆభ్యంతరము లేదు. మిత్రులు నారాయణ రావుగారు చెప్పినట్లు మా జిల్లాలోకూడా ధాన్యం, గడ్డి పోగుచేసి యివ్వడానికి ప్రజలు సంసిద్ధంగావున్నారు. ఈ సంవత్సరం మా జిల్లాలో పంట బాగానే ఉంది. కాబట్టి ప్రజలు రాయలసీమవారికి విరాళాలు యివ్వడానికి ఎంతమాత్రం వెనుదీయరు. కంట్రోల్స్ తీసివేసినట్లయితే మా మిగులు జిల్లాలనుంచి రాయలసీమకు ధాన్యం పంపడానికి చాలా వీలుగావుంటుందని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కంట్రోల్స్ తొలగించినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వపు ఖర్చుకూడా తగ్గుతుంది. ఈ విషయమై ముతుల్లి ఆలోచించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.

“పోలీసు శాఖా విషయమై ఎక్కువగా డబ్బు ఖర్చు అవుతున్నదని కొంతమంది మిత్రులు చెప్పియున్నారు. ఎంతడబ్బు ఖర్చు అవుతున్నాకూడా ఆస్తి ప్రాణాలకు రక్షణ ఏమి ఉన్నట్లు కన్పించడం లేదు. రానురాను దొంగతనం పెరిగిపోతోంది. మా విజయనగరంలో గత పదిహేను గోజులనుంచి తెల్లవారగట్ట 4, 5 ఘంటల వధ్య వరకూ దొంగతనాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. కప్ప తాళానికి గుడ్డకట్టి నిప్పు అంటించి తాళాలు తీసివేస్తున్నారు. ఇక్కడ ప్రవేశించి పడుకొన్నవారిని భయపెట్టి డబ్బు, దస్త్రం దోచుకుపోతున్నారు. ధన నష్టమేకాకుండా, ప్రాణనష్టముకూడా విర్రడి భయానక పరిస్థితులలో ఈ నాడు మేమున్నాము. నేన్నీ అనేది ఎక్కడ కన్పించడంలేదు. సినిమాలు ఆఫ్ ఫిల్మ్స్ అవుతున్నకొలది దొంగతనాలు పెరిగిపోతున్నాయి. సినిమా కళనుంచి రెండు ముఖ్యమైన కళలు యీనాడు ఉద్భవించాయి. వీటిలో ఒకటి దొంగ తనం. ఇదికూడా కొత్తకొత్త పద్ధతులమీద ఒక కళగా మారిపోయింది.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :— “రెండవదేమిటి”

* SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :— “వ్యభిచారము. అందుచేత సినిమా లలో ఇటువంటి అసభ్య సంఘటనలను ప్రదర్శించకుండా చూడడానికి శెన్నార్ బోర్డు వారు ఏమిచేస్తున్నారో బోధపడటంలేదు. ఈ విషయాలనుగురించి శెన్నార్ బోర్డువారు పట్టించుకోకపోవడం చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. దీనివల్ల ప్రజలలో చాలా అవినీతి పెరిగిపోతుంది. సినిమాలకు హెచ్చు డబ్బు యిచ్చే ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి సినిమాలవల్ల అపకారమే జరుగుతోంది గాని ఉపకారము జరగడం లేదు. 15 అణాలు టికెట్టు కొనేవారివల్ల కాక, 2 అణాలు, 4 అణాలు పెట్టి టికెట్టు కొనేవారి దగ్గరనుంచే సినిమా వారికి హెచ్చుడబ్బు వసూలు అవుతుంది. కాబట్టి వీడవారు ఇటువంటి అవినీతి చర్యలకు గురికాకుండా చూచే నిమిత్తం సినిమాలలో అసభ్య సంఘటనలు లేకుండా చూడవలసినదని శెన్నార్ బోర్డువారికి ప్రభుత్వము వుత్తరువులు పంపించవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను.

“మన ప్రభుత్వంవారు విద్య గురించి ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకుంటున్నందుకు చాలా సంతోషము. విద్యాభివృద్ధి విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎక్కువగా డబ్బు ఖర్చు

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వెతుకున్నారు. మన ప్రజలలో చాలామంది విద్యావిహీనులు. ప్రజలలో అవిద్య తొలగినాడే దేశం సర్వతోముఖాభివృద్ధిచెందడానికి అస్సాదము వుంది. కాబట్టి పట్టువాసాలలో కాలేజీలకు ఎక్కువగా డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయడంతోనే సంతృప్తిపడక ప్రతి గ్రామంలోనూ ఒక ప్రాథమిక విద్యా పాఠశాల తప్పకుండా వుండే విధానము చేస్తే చాలా బాగుంటుంది.

“ఇరిగేషన్ గురించి బడ్జెట్లో ప్రతి సంవత్సరం కొంత డబ్బు కేటాయించబడి వుంటుంది. కాని ఒక స్కీము అమలు జరిపినట్లు కనిపించడంలేదు. మైనరు ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములకూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారు జరిపించడంలేదు. అందువల్ల ప్రజలలో చాలా అసంతృప్తి వీర్చింది. ప్రతి చిన్నవిషయానికీకూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారి ఆహ్వాదము కావాలనే నిబంధనవల్ల పనులు తొందరగా సాగడంలేదు. కాబట్టి చిన్న పనులను ఆనిస్టాంటు ఇంజనీర్లు, ఛీఫ్ ఇంజనీరుయొక్క అంగీకారంతో చేయవచ్చుననే నిబంధన వుండడం చాలా మంచిది. 50 వేల రూపాయలలో, లక్ష రూపాయలలో మించని పనులు యక్సిక్యూటివ్ ఇంజనీర్ శాంక్షన్ చేయవచ్చుననే విధానాన్ని అమలు పరచినట్లయితే మైనరు ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు జరిగే అవకాశంవుంది. ఈ విషయంగురించి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆలోచించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను.

“కాంగ్రెసువారు అసెంబ్లీలో 150 మంది మాత్రమే వున్నారు. అందువల్ల కాంగ్రెసువారు మినిస్ట్రీని ఏర్పాటుచేయగూడదని ఆదిత్యగారు అన్నారు. కాని ఇతరపార్టీలవారందరూ కట్టగట్టుకొని మంత్రివర్గాన్ని ఏర్పాటుచేయడాన్ని వారు అంగీకరిస్తున్నారు. వారి పార్టీవారు ఇతర పార్టీలతో కలిసి మినిస్ట్రీని ఏర్పాటు చేయడంలో విమి తప్ప లేక పోతే ఇప్పటి పరిస్థితులలో కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీ మినిస్ట్రీ ఫారం చేయకుండా అపోజిషన్లోవుంటే ఇతర పార్టీలు యే ప్రకారం administration చేస్తారో ప్రజలు చూస్తారు. కాబట్టి కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీ అపోజిషన్లో ఉంటే మంచిదని నా అభిప్రాయం. కాంగ్రెసుపార్టీ లీడరు ఓడిపోయినారని వారు అన్నారు. కాని కె. ఎం. పి. పార్టీ లీడరుకు ఓటపోయినాడూ పోయిందని వారు తెలుసుకోలేక పోయినారు. ఆదిత్యగారు మొదటినుంచి కాంగ్రెసుపార్టీకి చెందినవారే. కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీవారిచేత నెలకొని చేయబడినవారే. వారు కాంగ్రెసులోనుంచి బయటి పోయినప్పుడు విశ్వనాథంగారు లాగా తమ స్థానాన్ని రిజైవ్ చేయలేదు. ఆ విధంగా రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ సమర్పించకపోవడం చాలా శోచనీయం.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“The House will now adjourn till 12 noon to-morrow, the 20th March 1952.”

The House then adjourned to meet again at 12 noon on Thursday, the 20th March 1952.

19th March 1952]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 82 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1952, page 66 supra.]

Statement showing the progress of the several Well Subsidy Schemes in the Madras State.

Name of the scheme.	Year.	Amount dis- tributed (allotment).	Number of wells dug and completed.				Number of wells in progress of construction.				Number of wells yet to be dug.			
			New wells.	Old wells.	New tanks.	Old tanks.	New wells.	Old wells.	New tanks.	Old tanks.	New wells.	Old wells.	New tanks.	Old tanks.
1944 Wells Schemes	1944-45	98,500	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1945-46		148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1946-47		187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	98,500	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accelerated Well Scheme.	1946-47	2,23,10,813	18,935	9,867	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1947-48		18,784	13,035	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1948-49		10,480	2,932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1949-50		4,603	1,053	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	2,23,10,813	52,802	26,887	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceded Districts Modified Wells Schemes.	1946-47	11,98,157	134	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1947-48		538	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1948-49		211	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1949-50		73	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	11,98,157	956	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[19th March 1952]

Name of the scheme.	Year.	Amount dis- tributed (allotment).	Number of wells dug and completed.			Number of wells in progress of construction.			Number of wells yet to be dug.		
			New wells.	Old wells.	New tanks.	Old tanks.	New wells.	Old wells.	New wells.	Old wells.	New tanks.
New Well Schemes.	Subsidy	1947-48	3,436	..	12	9	..	..	..	..	..
		1948-49	12,388	..	29	64	..	..	..	..	..
		1949-50	9,377	..	43	79	..	..	..	..	..
		1950-51	3,290	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,50,00,000	28,491	..	91	158	..	..	..	..	..
New Well Schemes.	Subsidy	1948-49	1,874	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
		1949-50	4,289	..	47	116	..	..	..	..	..
		1950-51	4,115	..	73	160	..	..	..	..	..
		1951-52	1,233	..	10	23	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,72,00,000	11,511	..	133	304	..	..	..	..	..
New Well Schemes.	Subsidy	1949-50	849	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
		1950-51	2,749	..	35	104	..	..	..	..	..
		1951-52	1,586	..	37	46	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,52,00,000	5,184	..	74	154	..	..	..	..	..
New Well Schemes.	Subsidy	1950-51	462	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..
		1951-52	697	..	17	37	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	76,00,000	1,159	..	23	44	..	..	..	..	..
New Well Schemes.	Subsidy	1951-52	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	38,00,000	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

19th March 1952]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 83 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1952, page 67 supra.]

(a), (b) & (c) No specific rules or regulations as such have been laid down for the use of the several buildings and the open spaces in the Government House Estate. The allotment of these buildings (residential and non-residential) and of the use of open spaces within the estate is made by Government according to the merits and circumstances of each case. In the case of the Rajaji Hall (old Banqueting Hall), the Government have not framed any rules or regulations as such, but have laid down generally in the shape of illustrative executive instructions the purposes for which the use of the hall may be permitted.

(d) Yes. Rent is charged generally on the basis of the orders in G.O. No. 2831, P.W., dated 5th August 1948, in respect of residential buildings, G.O. No. 4828, P.W., dated 22nd December 1949, for the Rajaji Hall, G.O. No. 1977, P.W., dated 23rd May 1950, for the courtyard behind the Rajaji Hall, and G.O. No. 2433, P.W., dated 29th June 1949, in respect of the Legislators' Hostel—please see annexure for extracts from the Government Orders. In the case of attenders, peons and conservancy staff, concessional rates of rent have been approved by Government. Rent for the use of the Rajaji Hall and the courtyard adjoining it is fixed by the Government for each function, and rents for other buildings are fixed by the Executive Engineer on the basis of the above orders.

Annexure.

(i) *Rent for residential buildings—G.O. No. 2831, P.W., dated 5th August 1948.*

His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby directs that in regard to the collection of rent from the occupants of the buildings in the Government House Estate, Mount Road, used as residences, the following procedure should be observed:—

(1) No rent should be recovered for the buildings occupied by the Hon'ble Ministers, as they are entitled to rent-free quarters.

(2) Rent calculated with reference to paragraph 275 of the Madras Public Works Department Code should be recovered from the occupants who are private persons.

(3) Standard rent calculated with reference to Fundamental Rules 45-A III (b) should be recovered from the Members of the Legislature, from the Central Government servants and from the State Government servants who have been specifically allotted the quarters on payment of the standard rent.

(4) Rent under Fundamental Rule 45-A IV (b) (viz., 10 per cent of the occupant's emoluments or standard rent of the quarters, whichever is less) should be recovered from the occupants who are the servants of the State Government.

[19th March 1952]

(5) In making future allotments care should be taken to ensure that 10 per cent of pay approximate as closely as possible to the standard rent.

(ii) *Rent for Rajaji Hall—G.O. No. 4828, P.W., dated 22nd December 1949.*

His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby directs that, when the Rajaji Hall, Government House Estate, Mount Road, Madras, is permitted to be used, the following overall rent inclusive of the charges for the electric current consumed should be recovered :—

Rajaji Hall with verandah	..	(a) Rs. 50 per diem (per function) with microphone.
		(b) Rs. 35 per diem (per function) without microphone.
Verandah alone		(a) Rs. 35 per diem per function with microphone.
		(b) Rs. 20 per diem (per function) without microphone.

(iii) *Rent for courtyard behind Rajaji Hall—G.O. No. 1977, P.W., dated 23rd May 1950.*

His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby directs that, when the courtyard behind the Rajaji Hall, Government House Estate, Mount Road, Madras, is permitted to be used, a rent of Rs. 10 per diem (per function) for the use of the courtyard and the electric current consumption charges of Rs. 5 be collected.

(iv) *Rent for Legislators' Hostel—G.O. No. 2433, P.W., dated 29th June 1949.*

His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby directs that rent be recovered from Members of the Legislature, who occupy rooms in the Government House Building, Mount Road, at the rate of Rs. 3 (rupees three only) per head per day inclusive of all charges from 1st July 1949 and that the same rate of rent should be collected for the guests.

(e) The Superintendent, Government House Estate, for the Rajaji Hall and the courtyard adjoining it, the Assistant Secretary of the Legislature for the Legislators' Hostel, and the Executive Engineer, South Presidency Division, in respect of all other buildings.

(f) & (g) There are no large arrears of rent to be collected and action is being taken to collect the amounts due in a few cases. The system of collecting rent for the buildings occupied by private persons in advance and that of recovering it from the salary bills in respect of Government servants are being enforced. In the case of Members of the Legislature, rent dues in respect of the Legislators' Hostel are being recovered from their travelling allowance bills.

19th March 1952]

(h) Particulars are not readily available and are being collected

(i) The conditions of transfer are—

(1) Since the facilities at Government House, Guindy, are insufficient and certain establishments and portions of staff are housed at Mount Road, necessary construction should take place at Guindy as soon as possible; and meanwhile the buildings in question should remain occupied.

(2) The various welfare organizations occupying buildings in the Mount Road Estate should be given reasonable notice to move.

(3) The Governor should have a lien on the use of the Banqueting Hall (Rajaji Hall) for special occasions when he may require the use of it.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 85 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1952, page 70 supra.]

Building and equipment grants to aided colleges, high schools and elementary schools

STATEMENT I.

Building grants.

Aided Colleges (Arts and Professional).
Aided Secondary Schools ..
Aided Elementary Schools
(including Basic Schools).

RS.
6,90,000
8,44,500
2,13,100

Equipment grants.

RS.
2,46,800
2,56,500
82,100

STATEMENT II.

Building grants.

Aided Colleges

Half the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 75,000 in the case of first grade colleges and Rs. 50,000 in the case of second grade colleges. But exceptions have been made as in the following cases:—

Equipment grants.

Half the cost subject to the maximum of Rs. 10,000 in respect of both grades of colleges.

(1) A grant equal to one-half of the actual cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.8 lakhs has been promised to the Peecheiyappa's College, Chetput, for the construction of additional hostel blocks and kitchen rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,68,580.

(2) A grant of Rs. 2,64,560 has been promised to Veerasaiva College, Bellary, for the construction of college buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,29,120 (Tender amount).

(3) In the case of M. R. College, Vizianagaram, a grant equal to full cost of the scheme, i.e., Rs. 6,000 for providing additional accommodation for the B.Ed. section.

However, the Government have as a special case approved the proposal for the payment of equipment grant equal to the entire cost of purchase to the three newly opened Training Colleges, namely, Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College, Karaikudi, Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram and the Andhra Christian College, Guntur.

[19th March 1952]

Aided Secondary Schools

Half the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 35,000. But as a special case, cases of institutions are considered for increased grants above this maximum if the special circumstances of the institutions concerned warrant such concession.

Half the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000. But three-fourths of the cost of the approved equipment purchased for the teaching of subjects introduced in aided secondary schools under the diversified courses of studies is paid subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,350 for Engineering and Rs. 5,700 for other subjects. The payment is spread over for two years and the payment during each year is limited to one-half of the maximum mentioned above.

Aided Elementary Schools

Half the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,000 for a higher elementary school and Rs. 4,000 for a lower elementary school. However this rule was relaxed and a grant of Rs. 9,000 was sanctioned to the Hindu Religious School, Walajabad, as a special case.

Grants not exceeding one-half of the total cost is given for furniture, and for apparatus, chemicals, maps, diagrams and models; for books for school libraries, in connection with expenditure on gymnasias and games up to a limit not exceeding the amount of fees for games collected during the preceding school year from the staff and pupils; for the plant, materials and tools needed in industrial and technical sections of elementary schools; for the purchase of garden or horticultural or agricultural tools and for needle work or other art and industrial exhibitions.

Basic Schools

Three-fourths of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 9,000 or Rs. 15,000 according to the institution is a junior or a senior basic school.

A subsidy or grant at the rate of Rs. 300 per teacher is paid towards craft equipment for the basic trained teachers in basic elementary schools.

[19th March 1952]

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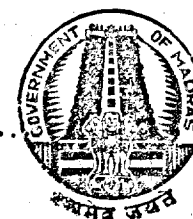
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**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES**

OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 20th March 1952.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 12 noon, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Overloading of carts drawn by men.

* 90 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state what steps have been taken to enforce provisions in the Madras City Police Act relating to overloading of carts drawn by men and in how many instances the provisions have been enforced since the amendment became part of the main Statute?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister):—"In order to enforce the provisions of section 71-M of the Madras City Police Act relating to the overloading of carts drawn by men, necessary by-laws were framed by the Government under section 78 of the Act and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in November 1948. A Press Note was also issued by the Government in February 1949 drawing the attention of the public to the by-laws that had been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and also specifying the main provision in Section 71-M of the Act and in the by-laws.

"In actual practice, when officers of the Traffic Police and of the Law and Order Police see a handcart which appears to carry more than the maximum laden weight, they stop the cart and take it to the Traffic Office for weighment. If the weight is found to exceed the laden weight permissible under section 71-M of the City Police Act, the pullers, as well as the persons employing them, are charged. Altogether seven cases have been charged hitherto under section 71-M of the Madras City Police Act, and all those cases ended in conviction."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know whether these traffic police officers are provided with the necessary weighing machines for weighing these carts?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"Weighing machines are provided at certain places to which the carts are taken for weighment."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"I do not know whether I heard the Hon. Minister correctly. Did he say that even the persons employing the handcart pullers were punished?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—"Yes, Sir."

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Recommendations of the Marjoribank's Committee.

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

(a) what the recommendations of the Marjoribanks' Committee, 1937, were;

(b) whether those recommendations have been endorsed by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee;

(c) whether a Land Revenue Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the Marjoribanks' Committee as modified by Government was prepared as far back as 1939; and

(d) whether the Government propose to give effect to the principle of standardization of rates suggested by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee to give immediate relief to certain districts and areas in the State which have been paying enhanced rates?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The answer^a is placed on the table of the House."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know when the matter was referred to the Board of Revenue, whether any report has been received from them and if not, whether the Board are being asked to expedite the matter so that the Government may come to a decision?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The report of the Board of Revenue has since been received."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"In view of the fact that there is now a fall in prices, and that any enhancement on the basis of increase in prices will not be effective, will the Government pass the necessary orders, so that by executive orders if possible, the principles pointed out by these two committees could be given effect to at least from the next fasli?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"The matter will be considered, Sir."

Resettlement rates in the districts mentioned in the second report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee.

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

(a) whether and from what fasli the resettlement rates came to be enforced in the districts mentioned in Schedules A and B in Appendix X of the Second Report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee; and

(b) whether it is proposed to give relief to these areas either by executive orders or legislation at least in the immediate future as suggested by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee?

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) A statement^a showing the particulars is placed on the table of the House.

"(b) The whole matter is being examined by the Government."

Salaried stamp vendors.

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

(a) whether the system of salaried stamp vendors is existing in any part of the State;

(b) whether these salaried stamp vendors are paid any commission on sales in addition to salary;

(c) whether the salaried stamp vendors are eligible to all the privileges such as pension, casual and privilege leave and other amenities;

(d) whether the salaried stamp vendors are entitled to gratuity as other Government servants not entitled to pension;

(e) whether the Government have at any time considered the question of making these posts pensionable or applying to them rules governing payment of gratuity; and

(f) whether the Government have received any representation on the subject and if so, how it has been disposed of?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) No.

" (c) They are permitted to avail themselves of 15 days casual leave in a year on a par with other Government servants and without incurring any extra cost to Government. But they are not entitled to any other leave with allowances or to pension.

" (d) & (e) In January 1952, the Government have extended the benefits of the Madras Retiring and Invalid Gratuities (Non-pensionable Establishment) Rules, 1941, to the salaried stamp vendors also.

" (f) No representation has been received by the Government in the matter."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the question of placing these stamp vendors also on a pension basis has at any time been considered by the Government?"

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"I have no more information to give than what has been furnished in answer to clause (e)."

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Eviction of tenants by landholders.

* 94 Q.—SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding large scale eviction of tenants by landholders after the publication of the Press Note of July 1st by the Government;

(b) if so, from what districts and how many cases of eviction have been reported; and

(c) what action the Government have taken on them?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“No representations regarding large scale eviction of tenants after 1st July 1951 were received except from four villages of Tanjore district. The total number of evictions reported from these four villages was 103. The Rural Labour Conciliation Officers concerned tried to bring about a settlement between the landlords and tenants in the above cases. The Collector had reported in October 1951 that the total number of tenants evicted in Tanjore district during the previous one year was less than 1 per cent of the total number of tenants in the district. No further action was therefore considered necessary.”

SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR:—“May I know whether justice has been done to the tenants evicted in those four villages?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“It is a matter of opinion, Sir.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“As the Rural Labour Conciliation Officer has failed to bring about a settlement, what further steps have the Government taken to examine whether the evictions were justified and if they were not justified, whether the land will be restored to the evicted tenants?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“That aspect of the matter has not been gone into. In view of the fact that on an examination of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee report, a certain change of policy is likely to result in the land revenue system of the State, I think this question had better be deferred till decisions are taken on that report.”

Scales of salaries of teachers.

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

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the South Indian Teachers' Guild or Federation about increase of the scale of salaries of teachers;

(b) whether the Government have considered the representations and arrived at any decision thereon; and

(c) if so, what their decision is?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) to (c) A representation has been received from the South Indian Teachers' Union communicating the recommendations of the Conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the District Teachers' Guilds on the subject. The matter is under consideration.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“May I know in what stage of consideration the matter still is? The then Minister for Education, Sri K. Madhava Menon, gave us an assurance about the revision of the scales of pay of secondary grade teachers.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The scales of pay of teachers were revised along with the general revision of the scales of pay of Government servants in 1947. Since then a further revision of the scales of pay of certain categories of teachers like pandits has been made. The Government are now examining the possibility of raising the scales of pay of secondary grade teachers in secondary schools and also of allowing slightly higher scales of pay for L.T. Assistants employed in aided high schools with 25 sections and more.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—“Is the Hon. Minister aware that during the last session, the then Hon. Minister for Education assured me that the Government had decided to increase the scales of pay of secondary grade teachers? May I know when that decision will be given effect to or whether such a decision was not arrived at at all and the announcement made on the floor of the House was not correct?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“No decision has so far been arrived at, Sir.”

Co-operative farming.

* 96 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether instructions have been issued by the Central Government to encourage co-operative farming and associate farming and if so, what the plan of action is to give effect to those directions?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“In 1945 the Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries set up by the Government of India recommended that pilot experiments should be tried by State Governments to study the relative merits of different forms of farm organization. The Government of India endorsed the recommendation and suggested that experiments might be made in Co-operative and Collective Farming. Early in 1951, the Central Government also recommended that associated farms might be set up by public institutions wherever possible.

“This Government have been encouraging co-operative land colonization societies and giving them all possible assistance. In regard to collective farming, this Government are awaiting the results of experiments conducted in other States.

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"As regards associated farms there are no possibilities of starting such farms in the State."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"May I know whether this Government have deputed an officer to go and see the working of these collective farms in other States? Would it not be desirable, Sir, to get first-hand information rather than rely on reports from other States?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"I do not think that any officer has so far been deputed, Sir."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Will the Government consider the suggestion, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Yes, Sir."

Procurement bonus fund.

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

(a) what the amount to the credit of the procurement bonus fund was, at the end of last year;

(b) what is the amount likely to accrue to it during this year;

(c) what the amount of expenditure incurred from the bonus fund was last year and what it will be this year and the amounts allocated to various items;

(d) whether the Government of India have intimated the discontinuance of procurement bonus from next year;

(e) whether this discontinuance will upset the programme of the State Government; and

(f) whether any representation has been submitted to the Central Government on the subject and if so, what their reactions are?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture) :—"The answer ^a is placed on the table of the House."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"With reference to the answer to clause (f), may I know whether the Government will renew their request to the Government of India to give a full grant for 1951-52 in view of the financial position of this State?"

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—"I think the matter has been sufficiently pressed upon the Government of India, but still whenever there is another occasion to press the matter again, the Government will do the needful."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that the Government of India are giving full grants to other States for these intensive cultivation schemes?"

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 205-206 infra.

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—"No, Sir, there has been a change in policy even with regard to the other States. The Government of India are revising the grants given to the other States also according to their present policy."

• *Conversion of radium bromide into radium needles.*

* 98 Q.—DR. P. V. CHERIYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, since my questions on the subject on April 16th, 1951, the Government have sent to the U.K. the radium bromide for conversion into radium needles;

(b) if so; whether the Government took the opinion of the Expert in Radiology on the subject before the radium bromide was despatched;

(c) if the answer to clause (b) is in the affirmative, whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House the opinion of the Government Expert; and

(d) if the answer is in the negative, why the Government did not take such an opinion in spite of the assurance given on the floor of the House?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" (a) Yes, radium bromide was despatched to the U.K. for conversion into radium sulphate needles and not radium bromide needles.

" (b) As the Government had before them the considered opinion of the Committee of experts in August 1949 including the Director of the Barnard Institute of Radiology and also the experience gained in the use of radon from 1937 to 1941, they did not consider it necessary to obtain the opinion of a single expert alone.

" (c) The question does not arise.

" (d) After the assurance given in the House, Government examined the question again and were convinced that their decision that radium is more suitable and less dangerous than radon, was correct and in keeping with the latest literature available and in keeping with the latest trends in modern method of radiation treatment."

DR. P. V. CHERIYAN :—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that at present radon treatment is generally accepted to be much better than radium treatment?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—"But the opinion of the experts is otherwise."

DR. P. V. CHERIYAN :—"May I know the names of the experts who were consulted?"

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THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" The following persons have been consulted :—

- (1) The Associated Director of Health, Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago,
- (2) Director, Queensland Radium Institute, Australia,
- (3) Physicist in charge of Commonwealth X-ray and Radium Laboratory, University of Melbourne, Australia,
- (4) Dr. Ralston Paterson, Director, Holt Radium Institute, Manchester."

DR. P. V. CHERIYAN :—" I have in my possession now a letter from the Chief Physicist, Melbourne University and he says that radon treatment is the best. That is the latest opinion."

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" Experts may differ. This is what is said by Dr. Paterson about the potentialities of the use of radium and radon in his well-thought out statement whether radium or radon should be adopted. He has given an extract from the book on the treatment of malignant diseases by radium and X-ray. In that, he says that radium is much better than radon."

Allegations against the President, Mupparru Panchayat Board, Eluru taluk, West Godavari.

* 99 Q.—SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Sri A. Govindacharyulu) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Hon. Minister and the Secretary to Government, Local Administration, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Madras, and the District Panchayat Officer, West Godavari, Eluru, have received any petitions and representations, written and oral, containing serious allegations against Mr. Dasari Vandanam, President of the Mupparru Panchayat Board, Eluru taluk, West Godavari;

(b) whether the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards ordered the District Panchayat Officer, West Godavari, Eluru, under acknowledgments in his R.O.C. No. H4-32790/51, dated 8th June 1951 and R.O.C. No. 32790/51-H4, dated 24th August 1951, to conduct an enquiry into all the allegations contained therein after giving due notice to the petitioners and submit his report before 25th June 1951 and 10th September 1951;

(c) whether any enquiries have since been made in the manner and on the lines indicated therein and whether any report has been submitted before 25th June 1951;

(d) if so, from whom, when, where and by whom and on what dates the enquiries, if any, have been conducted, and if not, why not; and

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" (e) when the Panchayat Board of Mupparru was formed and how many presidents have been convicted or removed from its inception and what are the reasons for their conviction or removal from their respective offices? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" (a) Petitions in writing were received by Government and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards only.

" (b) Yes.

" (c) The enquiries were made by the Deputy Panchayat Officer, Eluru. The report was not received by the Inspector before 25th June 1951.

" (d) The Deputy Panchayat Officer issued a notice to the petitioner Sri M. Kotaiah Nayudu to appear before him at the office of the Mupparru Panchayat on 14th September 1951 with his witnesses. The petitioner did neither attend the enquiry nor produce witnesses but suggested to the Deputy Panchayat Officer that he might himself summon some four persons to give evidence. One of them Sri Ganapati Venkatakrishnaiah, President, Pedapadu Panchayat, a resident of another village, namely, Nayudugudem turned up and deposed that he knew nothing of the matter. The Deputy Panchayat Officer's report was submitted to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards by the District Panchayat Officer on 24th September 1951.

" (e) The Mupparru Panchayat was constituted in the year 1928. Of the six persons who came to occupy the position of president so far, two were removed from office for misappropriation of funds, and they were also convicted by a court of law."

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

(1) GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The general discussion of the Budget will now proceed."

(At this stage, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, a member of the Panel of Chairmen, occupied the Chair.)

* MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I first express my disappointment at not having many of our other Ministers on the Treasury Bench and I will miss telling them of their many defects and receiving their answers.

"Sir, our Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Shetty, has been described by Mrs. Hensman, my colleague, as sweet and mild, in the presentation of the Budget, either because it is a four-months budget or because the mild and sweet Minister for Finance has not been very helpful in budgeting anything under Miscellaneous for

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some of the causes with which I am interested. I know that the Government have had to face very many difficulties during their regime because there has been failure of rain, failure of food and many other difficulties in the State. But, Sir, why is there this slackness in our State to support social welfare, whereas the other States in India are so very generous in encouraging social welfare workers? When we travel in other countries and see what great help the Governments of those countries give and how much finances they give to welfare agencies, we feel disappointed. Today the Government have taken over two schemes started by voluntary workers years ago. Those voluntary workers had to fight against criticism, against propaganda and lack of funds. I refer to the Women's Welfare Department and the Vigilance Association. They are now Government-owned and the Government take a great deal of credit. Rightly so. But then we would never have had such agencies had it not been for the good work done by the pioneers. I know the Government have some of their pet schemes. But why have they not included the other well-recognised ancient agencies working for social welfare, in the Budget? There is so much of beautiful land lying vacant. Some time back, about four years ago, I think, the Government appointed a Committee to choose sites for Youth Camps. We prepared an extensive scheme and experienced people went all over the countryside and saw many sites and put up proposals to the Government. But the proposals have been shelved. After all so many of our children live in such poor surroundings and they have not the good fortune to go out for health and recreation. They must have the opportunity to enjoy outdoor life. But no opportunity has been given to them in this direction. As you know, the Scout and Guide movements have become one now. It was a wish very often expressed in this Legislature by the then Minister for Education that, if both these movements became one, the Government would give us a large and better grant. Madras has taken the lead and we have become one agency, but there is very small help given to us in this direction. On behalf of this movement, I agree that giving better grants is not for salaries but we only ask for grants to help us in company with others to start open groups and help them to clothe themselves because that is one of the biggest difficulties they cannot solve.

"Then, Sir, in regard to the work of other welfare departments, both Indian and missionary, they are also suffering. I refer to the case of burnt-out lepers. Some time ago the Government passed an order that they would not give grants to institutions in respect of burnt-out lepers. They are giving grants for infectious cases at the rate of Rs. 9 per mensem per leprosy patient. Yet the Government Leprosy hospitals are charging Rs. 50 a month per leprosy patient. How can the Government expect voluntary organisations to turn out good work if they lack finance? They do raise their own money but still that is not sufficient. The result is that such organisations cannot afford to keep the burnt-out cases with their own slender resources and the patients coming back to society is not very pleasant either to themselves or to the public; on the other hand, they are a nuisance both to themselves and to society.

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I have specially promised some of these agencies that I would strive my best and plead with the Government to reconsider their decision in this direction. ...

"I think, our Ministers are very public-spirited gentlemen and whenever they visit the institutions they have been shown a lot of goodwill. You must think that social welfare is very important and the goodwill you receive from them will depend on the amount of goodwill you show them. After all, you say that our State is a Welfare State, but I may say that it is only 50 per cent Welfare State.

"Now, Sir, I would like to refer to a scheme which I feel so sore about and I think many social workers are sore about it also. I see the Hon. Chief Minister is smiling at me. I hope that some time or other he will nod his head and say 'yes'. I am referring to the school for social work.

"Our own boys and girls are going to schools of social work in Bombay, Delhi and Baroda for training. The cost there is prohibitive and many boys and girls cannot, therefore, afford to go to such places. But many of the students from these agencies come here to study field work in Madras because Madras has the best pilot scheme, the best in field work. Time and again we have made several requests to the Government and though at one time we had quite high hopes. I am sorry to say, they were blasted. I am speaking not on behalf of myself alone, but also on behalf of my colleagues. We have passed resolutions and we have gone to one Minister after another. I think I have paid at least 50 visits—my colleagues and I put together—to the Ministers and the Secretaries concerned and I was always told, 'you please go and ask a particular Minister because he is the person concerned' and then he passed me on and on right up to the Hon. Chief Minister. The Hon. Ministers and the Hon. Chief Minister know that after all we are only asking for a very, very small grant, about Rs. 20,000 recurring and Rs. 20,000 non-recurring. An important personage has promised to give us a substantial financial aid if we have Government backing. Other friends in England and America have also promised us liberally free of cost lecturers and an excellent library. We have our own training centres. Can't you be more considerate and thoughtful about the scheme? Daily we get many boys and girls asking us when the school will start and whether they would be taken into the school. We talk about the welfare of labour and the Hon. Minister for Labour put in a special request and we had a conference and prepared a scheme. But, what is the use of having schemes if we do not have welfare workers to man these schemes? Therefore, I plead with you most humbly and sincerely to do something about it.

"When we go to conferences in other places in India, which people from other States also attend, we hear one by one, each State having its own school and we are being laughed at and told: 'if you, social workers cannot persuade your Government, let us come and tackle them.' The Hon. Minister may smile, but we feel dejected about such remarks. It is not a whim of mine. Some people have

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been saying that a few well-dressed ladies are doing something. Well-dressed or plain-dressed, it is a fact that they do excellent work. I challenge anybody who says, 'no'. Please think about it; please do not let us lose all the goodwill that is given to us. We do not want to burden you with too much demand for money, but what we want is patronage; if we do not get the patronage of the Government, we cannot get many other things. We are aware of it.

"Now, Sir, turning to the Hon. Ministers for Food and Agriculture, they have been very good to the Women's Food Council, and indeed we are grateful to them and we are very much indebted to the Government for giving us the premises for running the Annapurna Cafeteria. We would plead with the Government to give us more and more such places to run cafeteria. Thousands of people are patronising this cafeteria. We are serving cheap and wholesome food amidst very clean surroundings. We are not a profit-making organization. Even when we supply things at a cheap rate we do make and we are making a little profit, and we are only utilising it for the improvement of the organization. I know many of the restaurants are annoyed at us and I understand that petitions have gone to the Government requesting them to close it down. I am glad that because people realise the good work that is turned out by the cafeteria we are continuing to do our work and certain restaurants near the cafeteria have brought down their prices. I hope when Hon. Ministers have a little bit of leisure they will come to our cafeteria and give us an opportunity of showing them the good food we are giving. I think the Hon. Minister for Food visited it once. Therefore, Sir, we plead that more places like that may be given to us. And, if the Government feel like giving us more such places, we can do much more. But, lack of transport stands in the way.

"I congratulate the Government on building the fine Nurses' Quarters. We are happy that it has come into being. I hope the Government will be able to give better salaries to nurses so that we may be able to get a better class of girls for the nurses' course.

"Then, Sir, our hospitals are inadequately staffed. If you visit the out-patient department any day of the week, you will find how people have to wait and wait and sometimes they are at the mercy of the menials who pick and choose and let them go in for treatment. It is, therefore, very proper that Government should have more people to help the poor and the illiterate to get medical attention as quickly as possible. Several malpractices go on and I can testify to those personally.

"Sir, on behalf of the Women's Association, I have to say we are grateful to the Government for all the help and encouragement they are giving to the Cancer campaign. I think the Government know that, at the head of the campaign, is our great and famous social leader Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi. They may put young people like us aside, but they cannot do so with people like our veteran social worker, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi.

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"There are also one or two other things I would like to refer, about the homes for the aged. There is one at the Manigar Choultry. We have got on the whole only three homes for the aged people in our City. One of them is beautifully run by nuns. But if one looks at the Budget, the cost of maintenance and upkeep of these homes is the same for all. The inmates are fed, but nobody bothers about their frame of mind or to ascertain what is worrying them. I wish there is greater improvement in these homes.

"Youth is the most precious asset of any country. The Juvenile Courts are swarming with children who have either no parents or who have parents who are so poor that they have left their children to fend for themselves. We cannot avoid in the trains or railway stations beggar boys around us and girls too, and when we turn them away, some of them use vulgar language and offer threats. Others come purely with the idea of stealing. Perhaps Hon. Ministers do not see these beggar boys and girls as they are warned not to make noise near, or approach, the saloons in which the Ministers travel. They will see these beggars if they travel in the ordinary way. In the Juvenile Court, this year alone, over 300 cases have come to us under the Prohibition Detection Scheme. Boys carry arrack and spirits for grown-ups. The boys are asked to carry these for 4 annas. They not only carry the arrack but some of them even drink it. Even girls have been found in possession of arrack. If Prohibition is to be enforced in the State, it should be enforced strictly. Something must be done to stop this wastage of the youth. A large sum of money will have to be spent for the purpose. Even if the Government give a half of it to voluntary agencies, we are prepared to run homes for these children and make them better citizens of the country.

"The Government say they cannot help social service organizations with funds. At the same time, they have restrained the organizations from raising funds for charities in the form they choose. I see nothing wrong in running a raffle. There is no gambling in this. People purchase tickets knowing that they are helping a worthy cause and a small gift is raffled to help the organization to raise money. Let the Government allow social workers the freedom to raise funds in the manner they choose. More and more people are coming forward to render social service. We want to make our nation as good as any other nation in the world, and we hope to succeed if only the Government give us more help. I do not ask the Government to take the welfare agencies under their aegis as, I think, it is not correct to do so. There are people ready to do the work. Only let the Government give them encouragement.

"Since this is our last session, I wish to pay my tribute to the Hon. Chairman. He has been broad-minded and fair to all Members. He encouraged the Members to express their views. When I first made my Budget speech, I read it. He insisted that I should speak extempore. Since then, I have made several extempore speeches. I thank him for the encouragement he gave me and I shall always remember it.

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"Sir, I take this opportunity of thanking the Hon. Ministers for the great encouragement they have given to the Social Welfare Agencies by their presence, goodwill and other forms of help. With all that, I do feel it very regrettable that they have not been generous where they could have been.

"I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak."

SRI M. D. T. KUMARASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. This is the last speech on the Budget that we will be making in this House. I do not want to deal with very many details. I shall be brief and point out a few grave irregularities in the hope that our successors at least will rectify them and give real help to the suffering public.

"Ever since this Government came into existence, their hobby has been to waste money lavishly on their pet schemes. Anything must have a permanent and lasting value. It is an admitted fact that Prohibition is a thorough failure. On account of their Prohibition policy, the Government have lost all these years a considerable revenue and to enforce that policy they have to maintain a staff which also is a waste. The Firka Development Scheme is another white elephant. It looks as if public money is being wasted just to satisfy a set of people. The creation of new departments and the expansion of existing departments are only for the purpose of paying and retaining those who are employed in high offices. The result is that inefficient work is being turned out and this is a serious matter which has got to be looked into. As the Government go on expanding departments without any limit, they are unable to pay the old staff adequately and they consequently suffer and work a discontented manner. Though the well subsidy scheme is a good one, it has been more mismanaged than anything else. People did not get the desired benefit; on the other hand it has ruined several small landholders. Enormous amounts are being wasted on the Grow More Food Campaign, especially for maintaining the Special Engineering department on the plea that additional acreage will be brought under cultivation. I am sure all this is a jugglery and the money is being shared by the department and the contractors. Slow and steady progress alone will bring long-range benefits. These hasty schemes are only an eyewash and waste of public funds. If only the Government pay greater attention to the proper upkeep of existing irrigation sources, that itself will help to grow more food in these days of famine conditions. First the Government should provide water for the existing ayacut and then think of letting water for bringing new lands under cultivation. Let us be slow and sure. Mere show is no good. Let there be no paper scheme to throw dust in the public eye. Have the Government examined whether the production under the Grow More Food Scheme has been commensurate with the amount invested? I do not mean that money should not be spent on improvement works; only, money should be spent economically and with due regard to the return.

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"The people of Tirunelveli district thought that the Manimuthar Project would be completed early, and the Minister gave us all hopes and collected money. What we now see is that money is being wasted lavishly on officers posted for doing preliminary work. The vehicles at the disposal of these officers are used only for the purchase of milk, ghee, buttermilk, cigarettes, etc., from the adjacent villages. A major portion of the amount will be swallowed up by the preliminary work. I understand that the scheme is at a standstill, though the foundation was laid with all pomp and glory long long ago. It is very regrettable to note this state of affairs. Several other pending schemes are also in the same state. Though the Members on this side of the House have been pointing out instances of wastage of public funds, the Government did not pay heed to them because of their steam roller majority and went at breakneck speed with the result that the party in power is not in a position to form a stable Government though they have come out as the largest party in the Assembly in the recent General Elections. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that people are discontented and have lost their confidence in the party in power. It is the disunion among the other parties that helped the party in power to come out as the party with the largest strength in the Assembly. I wish and hope that our successors will be imbued with the idea that the only way to build up the country is to carry out schemes slowly and steadily. Rome was not built in a day.

"In the interests of sound administration, it is better that partymen do not interfere in local and provincial administration. By this I do not mean that they should not represent matters which deserve to be brought to the notice of the officers concerned. Only they should not interfere in actual administration or threaten officers. I do not want to go into details.

"I thank our Hon. Chairman and also the Temporary Chairman now occupying the chair for all the kindness that they have shown to the Members."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Sir, let me congratulate you on your taking the Chair for the second time in this House. I have no doubt that you will conduct the deliberations of this House with the tact and ability that have been associated with you.

"We cannot but feel disappointed at the White Paper that has been supplied to us and the speech of the Hon. Minister in charge of Finance. I am quite aware that the Government are taking a vote on account only for the first four months of the year. But the budget that has been presented relates to the whole year. So, one would have expected the Ministry to give us a full picture of the financial position of the State and their achievements during the past six years. It may be argued that as this is only a Caretaker Ministry and as the Ministers who are in charge of certain portfolios are not in office, they are not competent to give a full picture. I say this is not a valid argument. The Cabinet has been working on the principle of collective responsibility. Though there

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representation for the minorities. But now, Sir, the elections have proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the minorities cannot get proper representation in the legislatures by the method adopted in the recent elections. In view of the incontrovertible fact that minorities based on culture, language and religion do exist in this land, and that the Constitution itself recognises the existence of these minorities and guarantees to them the maintenance and development of their culture, their religion, their language, and even their scripts, we pointed out that these rights guaranteed to the minorities could not be implemented and guaranteed unless there was a proper device adopted for ensuring adequate and proper representation of these minorities in the legislatures of the country. We urged that the best method would be the continuance of the separate electorate though the party in power had been looking at it with the greatest amount of hatred and suspicion. If they cannot come round to continue the separate electorate, we suggested (and some other Members of the House and some of the Congress party also supported us) that the system of multi-member constituencies with cumulative voting could be adopted so that the minorities could get proper representation in the legislature. Another suggestion was also made, namely, proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. But all our suggestions were brushed aside, and the joint electorate system was held to be the panacea for all the ills of the country. What is the result of the elections, I humbly ask of them. The party in power did not put up a sufficient number of candidates from the minority communities. I am quite well aware of the instructions they have been receiving from the Rashtrapathi of the Congress to set up an adequate number of representatives from the minority communities so that they may get sufficient representation both in the State Legislature and in the House of the People. But you know what happened, Sir? A sufficient number of candidates belonging to the minority communities was not selected by the Congress Party. When the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee was questioned about this, he said that 'suitable' Muslims were not available in the Congress Party. Thereby he impliedly admitted that those Muslims who are in the Congress Party are not 'suitable' to represent the Muslims of the country in the legislature. He was in other words giving expression to his opinion as to the character and the nature of the Muslims who are in the Congress Party. I do not want to dwell on that point any further. The same fate happened to Christians also. Those of my Christian friends, who both in the Constituent Assembly and elsewhere refused to support our stand for separate electorates have now come to me and said: 'Well, we were wrong in opposing you; now from our experience we have come to know that your stand is quite all right'. Unless we have separate electorates or some device by which the true representatives of the minorities can be elected, the minorities will not have adequate representation in the legislature to voice forth their grievances and represent to the Government their needs

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and requirements, and their grievances and hardships. I am glad that some of my friends have come to realise our viewpoint, and very soon I hope they will rally round and fight in the proper manner for securing effective representation for the minorities. When I say this, people may say that I am the same old communal-minded person, that I am a Muslim Leaguer, and, therefore, I must get out of India. That is the only reply I have been able to get from those who are against my view. They are not able to answer my arguments. When Johnson failed in his arguments, he used to hit with the butt end of his pistol. Here I see the butt end of the pistol being freely used to meet our arguments. The elections have proved that in the joint electorate system, the minorities cannot get proper representation—or any representation—in the legislatures of the country.

"Now, Sir, nobody can say that passions run high in our 1 p.m. State. Animosity and hatred have almost died down and we may say that our State is almost in a state of normalcy. Even then, only four Muslims have been elected in Malabar from Constituencies in which the Muslims are in a majority. Except for them, I do not find any true representative of the Muslim community elected to the Legislative Assembly of the State or to the House of the People. Of course one Muslim gentleman Mr. B. Pocker has been elected from Malabar to the House of the People. Except for these people, no proper representative of the Muslim community has been elected."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"What about the Muslim returned in North Arcot?"

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"I know that and I am coming to that subject. I have not forgotten that. True, two Muslims have been returned on Congress ticket. If the hon. Member asks the Muslims of those places whether those two people will be their true representatives in the legislature, he will get a suitable reply."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN:—"Anyway they have been returned."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Yes, they have been returned. When there was British bureaucracy and when some Indians were nominated to the Executive Council or to the local legislature, were they considered as true representatives of Indians? We were saying that those Indians nominated by the British could not represent the Indians effectively in the legislature or the Executive Council. These two Muslims have been returned on account of the votes cast in their behalf by the vast majority of persons belonging to communities other than Muslims. That nobody can deny. I too had very good support of my Hindu brethren in my constituency and so also Mr. Anwar. Both of us lost only by a small percentage of votes. But these are exceptions."

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MRS. MONA HENSMAN:—"On a point of information, may I know, Sir, whether the hon. Member's speech is a budget speech or an election speech?"

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Sir, the hon. Lady Member perhaps does not know that during the budget debate we can talk on any subject under the sun and even beyond the sun."

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar):—"I hope not. (Laughter.) The hon. Member has exceeded the time limit. The Chairman has suggested a certain time limit, which the hon. Member has exceeded. Anyway, he can continue for a few minutes."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Sir, I had no knowledge about the time limit. If I had been informed of it earlier, I would have adjusted my speech suitably."

"The President of the Indian National Congress who visited this State on the eve of elections while speaking at Madras about the Muslim minorities said, 'I do not want to come in their way legally or constitutionally. But I will certainly come in their way in every other manner.' That was the threat extended to the Muslim minorities of this State. He said that he would not come in their way either legally or constitutionally but would come in their way in every other manner. What is this third alternative other than legal or constitutional? I am not able to understand what this can be unless it is an illegal and unconstitutional way. I am really very sorry that the President of the Indian National Congress should have made such a statement. In spite of that, the Muslims have rallied round the Muslim League and have wholeheartedly voted according to the mandate of the League irrespective of caste, creed or community unlike the Congress people who have been obviously actuated by feelings of caste, creed and community and even of sub-castes. Thus the Muslims of this State have exhibited very clearly that the Muslim League is their sole representative organization. Members of the other communities have also realized this fact and therefore they sought the support of the Muslim League during the recent elections. Sir, you may be aware that more than 170 members have been given support by the League and more than 41 of them have come out successfully with the support of the League. They realize now that if the League had not supported them, they would not have come out successful. This clearly shows how the Muslims stand by the League and how they consider it as their sole representative organization, which alone will effectively safeguard the rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution. Sir, I must also say that I am not unconscious of the fact that this threat of the President of the Congress has affected certain sections of the population among the minority communities. I have very painfully to point out that even cultured people have fallen a prey to that threat. For the purpose of getting back our election deposit, we have to affirm before a Revenue Officer not lower in rank than that of a Deputy Tahsildar,

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that our nomination has not been accepted in any other constituency. I had to do the same thing to get refund of my election deposit and I approached a Muslim Officer who may shortly become a District Collector. He has only to attest my signature. Do you know what the reply was that I got from him? He said: 'If I attest your signature I may be looked upon with suspicion by the Government.' That is what he said."

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar):—"I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. Unless there is documentary evidence to that effect, I do not think it is fair or proper to drag the name of any Government servant in this connexion."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"I only mentioned that incident as an illustration of the general attitude and mentality of certain Muslim Officers of the Government. They are in a state of perpetual fear and fright. They are responsible persons who have to administer justice to the people and safeguard the rights of the citizens of the land irrespective of their political and religious complexion. They are now in a state of nervousness and fear. Can such a state of affairs be safe for democracy? I do not want to dwell on that further."

"Coming to the matter of Prohibition, there has been much talk on Prohibition. Mr. Chairman, I do know what your view in this matter is. But I may tell this House that so far as the members of my community are concerned, Prohibition is an article of faith with us. Throughout the centuries, Islam has stood for Prohibition and it has been the greatest Prohibition Association in the world. I hope that whatever Government may come into power, they will follow the Prohibition policy, and not whittle it down on the ground that there has been loss in revenue. I have repeatedly pointed out in this House that it is not loss of income, but only refusal to take tainted money, money which is got out of the miseries of the common man. Prohibition may have failed in certain places because of certain lacunae in the law and in its enforcement. It is the duty of the Government to fill up those lacunae and devise and set up a proper machinery for the successful enforcement of the Prohibition Act. The Government should not give it up on the ground that in certain places people have transgressed the law."

"I am very sorry that the Government have not done anything to stop betting on race horses. This gamble has been going on in the race course and even outside. In my first Budget speech I pleaded for the abolition of this evil which has been the cause for the ruination of several families. I was the first to advocate its abolition. Next year, Mr. Prakasam did not take credit for the income from the race course. A Bill was even published in the Gazette. It was not moved for a long time. Later, on account of pressure from us, the Bill was moved and passed into law. But Mr. Bhaktavatsalam who was in charge of the Bill, did not put

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any time-limit for the enforcement of the Act. He said that the Government would fix the time from which it would come into force. It is now more than four years since the Act was enacted and still it remains a dead letter. I do not know why this Government should be a party to the continuance of the miseries of hundreds of poor families, I appeal to the Government to give effect to this measure which has been duly passed by the Legislature and give relief to the suffering poor people.

“ With regard to the exploitation of lignite, *ad nauseam* I have repeated that the underground wealth of this State should be sufficiently tapped. Even now, the Government say that they have to consider about the expenditure of Rs. 1 crore for starting a pilot scheme in South Arcot. It is doubtful whether even that pilot scheme would be carried out next year. We have been repeatedly telling that if the mineral wealth of the State is sufficiently tapped, the standard of living of the people of the State will surely rise and that industrial development of the State would also be accelerated. It is amusing that they have set apart a sum of only Rs. 39 lakhs for the industrial development of the country.

“ There has been much talk about this 5-year plan. I have been asking how far this State will benefit by this plan. That plan does not contain one sentence about the exploitation of the underground wealth of this State. There is no mention of some of the important projects of our State like the Amaravati Project in that plan. Especially, about the Tamilnad portion of the State, we do not find mention of any proper project in the 5-year plan. For the Amaravati Project, the Government have collected betterment fee from the ryots. Now that project is not included and I learn that the money collected has been returned to the ryots. During the elections, one of the Congress candidates in Tirunelveli district was assuring the people that in Sankarankoil taluk the Ghiriyar Project would be executed and that he would have it done if he was elected. I had to tell the people that this project has not been included in the 5-year plan of the Government of India and not even in the 15-year plan of the Madras State and so they cannot expect the Government to execute that project.

“ Sir, you are well aware of the Centre's attitude towards our State now as well as in the Constituent Assembly. Sir, you have yourself explained on many occasions that the voice of this State is not felt in the Centre at all. With regard to the industrial and agricultural development of this State, we do not get sufficient sympathy from the Centre. It is either because the Ministers of this State are not able effectively to bring the actual position to the notice of the Centre or those people at the Centre are not sympathetic towards us, as we are far away in the South. People now complain that the Centre has taken most of the powers of the State. What happened in the Constituent Assembly? When powers of the State were sought to be taken away by the Centre, we moved amendments after amendments. We requested the people from the South to support our amendments. They said, ‘No’. What is the position now?

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TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar) :—“ The hon. Member may kindly conclude his speech soon.” 1-15 p.m.

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ Sir, this morning a Hindu gentleman came to me and told me that the tomb within the compound of the Stanley Hospital was about to be removed to some other place. He is a journalist and he is a sub-editor in one of the leading dailies in Madras. Sir, the tomb has been there for the last one hundred years and more. It was built long before the Stanley Hospital was built; so, even legally speaking that cannot be disturbed now. Now the authorities say that the tomb is a nuisance. I would ask the Government whether it is proper to exhume the dead body of the saint who is being held in great veneration by all people. Hindus, Muslims and Christians alike are very much exercised over this move. They have been pleading with the Government against its removal. Representations were made several times and consequently the question of removal was postponed from time to time. I now understand that they are going to remove the tomb within a week's time. I would request the Government to give due regard to the feelings and sentiments of the people and not to act hurriedly. The existence of the tomb there does not interfere with the working of the hospital. Why should not the Government put up proper enclosures so that people who visit the tomb may not be a source of nuisance to the inmates of the hospital, in-patients, doctors and nurses if the Government consider it to be a nuisance? I would ask the Government to examine the question in a dispassionate manner and see that the feelings and sentiments of the people are not offended.”

* SRI K. NATARAJAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I could not but appreciate the point of order raised by my esteemed Lady Friend when the gentleman who preceded me was speaking. Of course his speech was more an election speech or a tirade against the previous Government than one containing any constructive suggestions as regards the Budget or the policy underlying the Budget. Now, the Congress has been in power for six years in this State as well as in other States. My own feeling is that even the Ministers who have been defeated have a feeling of despondency over their defeats and they are even expressing sentiments here and there against the policies which they themselves pursued while in office. They criticise Prohibition; they criticise the educational policy of the Government. Similarly, they talk against all other policies of the Government. To-day one Member of this House criticised every aspect of the policy which was pursued by the late Government during the last six years. When these criticisms were advanced, my mind was always thinking about a family and a village. For example, suppose in a family one member is a drunkard; another is a wastrel, the third is uneducated and the fourth unhealthy, what would the managing member of the family or the family collectively do? They will try to eradicate all these evils and with the best aid and funds at their disposal they will try in spite of all difficulties to get over them. They will try to make the

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family a happy one as far as possible. Similarly, in a village if the modes of communication, for instance, are defective, the villagers will try to rectify the defects. Now I humbly ask; can it be said, in spite of all the vehemence which has been expended upon this point by many Members, that the Congress Government have not done their duty or have not endeavoured to do their duty as best as they could so far as eradication of the several evils that face us is concerned?

"Prohibition, I would say, with due respect to certain Members who oppose it including certain ex-Ministers, has succeeded. The existence of certain evils noticed in the administration of Prohibition only emphasises the need for being on the alert so that the policy might be effectively carried out. Every one must consider, for at least ten minutes, what his own surroundings are or her own surroundings are? They must consider how many people were given to drink before Prohibition was introduced and how many people have been relieved of that vice after the advent of Prohibition. How many families, which had become poor on account of the wayward habits of their members, have begun to lead better lives to-day? Every Member, even within the limited time at his disposal, must consider all these facts. I beg to reiterate, Sir, with all the emphasis I can command that Prohibition has brought about some salvation, if not appreciable, to the entire population of the State.

"As regards the Firka Development Scheme, I would appeal to every villager and to every resident of the locality immediately to visualise his surroundings and see how many roads have been put up, how many canals have been dug and how many tanks have been repaired as a result of the introduction of these schemes. If we get a comprehensive view of the whole continent of India, it may be that the expenditure that is involved in these is out of all proportion to the results sought to be achieved. But has not something been done in every village and every firka to improve the lot of the villagers? However critical we may be of any policy of the Government, however, critical we may be about the acts of individual Ministers who have been entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Government, it is not proper that we should shut our eyes to what has been really achieved.

"After all what is the atmosphere around us? Forget this State for the time-being, and pause to consider what the reasons are for the people of other States to return a working majority for the Congress in the Legislatures. What are the causes of the success of the Congress in almost all States in India? Has not Congress been returned to power in the Centre? So, is it to be stated, simply because it has suffered defeats here and there, that Congress has been a failure and that people do not like it? Look at the method of calculating the number of votes polled by the respective parties and the conclusions arrived at. Here in this State if the total number of votes polled by parties other than the Congress is taken into account, can it be said that they have polled more votes

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than the Congress? Is it good arithmetic to say so? My only appeal to those who have been defeated, including some of the Ministers who have been defeated is, that they should not lose hope and talk ill of the policies which they have followed, which they were ordained to follow and to which they pledged themselves. Let them do a little introspection and see what their own conduct was in carrying out the policies of the Government. Let them consider if they have been impartial in the discharge of their duties and there is no use blaming the policy of the Congress. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the policy of the Government pursued in the last six years.

"One hon. Member was saying that in the Budget mention must have been made about the achievements of the Government in the last five years and the progress that is to be made in the next year. True. There is some force in that argument. But are we not given pamphlets, periodicals, etc., quarterly or half-yearly besides the journal published by the Government monthly? We have had the 'three years' achievements', 'five years' achievements' and so on. These are certainly useful documents . . ."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"They give only the programme of the Government. What about results?"

* SRI K. NATARAJAN:—"If my hon. Friend and Members of his line of thinking had had some patience in going through the several pamphlets issued and published by the Government from time to time, they would have noticed that mention was made about the results also. I am only concentrating my attention on the results achieved so far. Can the hon. Member say that these books contain only programmes and nothing else? Can he say that plans mentioned in them have not been effectively carried out at least to some extent?

"Sir, Members of the Opposition in this Council except one or two of them, I must gratefully admit, have not been hypercritical about the policy of the Government. They have in fact, wherever necessary, supported the Government. They have always given careful and well-considered counsel to the Government and I may add that even on this side of the House, so far as we are concerned, in spite of the pledges and in spite of the whips that have been issued to us, we have always been critical of the policy and the acts of the Government and we have pointed out then and there, much to the chagrin of some of the Ministers, the defects in their policies. We must all strive to work for the good of the people and not bring into such matters all sorts of petty and personal squabbles which have been the cause of the defeat of the Congress in getting a working majority in this State. Let me now turn to the general results in the recent elections. I do not mean any reflection on any party—there are stalwart men in every party, good men to lead the party—when I ask 'can any party, looking at the results, be now said to be in a position to carry on the administration?' There are

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parties with a strength of 20 or 30 or 40. Have they got an organized party to come forward before the public? Have they got apart from the Congress, an acceptable programme? Have they got a common organization? Can they form an effective coalition that may be successful in this State? It is no wonder that Governments are defeated. Even in England and America Governments get defeated. Ministers are defeated at election. But what is the reason there? Certainly not the one that we have seen here. The Congress has been defeated here because of differences of opinion among its ranks. I do not want to use pungent remarks. I would only attribute the defeat to differences of opinion. I would, therefore, entreat all the gentlemen who had been in the Congress and who had been in charge of the Administration as Members of the Government not to hereafter put forward views which are against their own actions in the past as Congressmen. The hon. Member Mr. Ibrahim said that some of the speeches here seemed to be another edition of what the Members of the Opposition have been saying all the while. That is not the attitude one should take. I am of course getting out of the field and it is necessary for me to refer to myself. I would appeal to the hon. Members of the Council and the public at large that they must endeavour to help and to co-operate with the Government in the carrying out of their policies.

1-30
p.m.

"So far as the Budget is concerned, I share the remarks made by the hon. Member Mr. Ibrahim that it may not be quite necessary for us to dwell upon details of the Budget. In fact I have been doing that during the past four or five years. This year's Budget is a fair budget and I must congratulate my Hon. Friend Sri Shetty for bringing in this statement in such a short time that was at his disposal. This is certainly likely to be recast by whatever Government may come into office hereafter, Congress, Coalition or any other. As far as it goes it only continues the plans and policies that have already been adopted. Here and there it might be said that sufficient moneys have not been provided for some purpose or other. As a care-taker Government presenting a deficit budget they have allotted only sums that may not be considered wasteful expenditure. Therefore I think the Budget is very commendable. The next Government may initiate new policies and place them before the House for discussion.

"Sir, I humbly submit that unless there is a parallel policy put forward which is not divergent from the policy of the Congress and unless they have a sufficient majority no party, not only in this State but throughout India, can carry out their policies on a country-wide scale. There is no use in concentrating on the present debacle or the defeat of the Congress in not getting an overall majority in this State and saying all sorts of things and discouraging people who are in the Congress and who eagerly and seriously want to work out the policy."

The House then rose for lunch.

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(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(2) PRESENTATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF
EXPENDITURE FOR 1951-52.

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I present the second supplementary statement of Demands for Grants for further expenditure in the year 1951-52 and Detailed Estimates thereof. Copies of the Statement of Demands and the Estimates have been laid on the Table of the House.

"As the House is aware, the first supplementary statement for this official year was approved by the Legislature in October 1951 and it related to new service schemes which were sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned by the Government early in the year and for which only token sums were obtained from the Legislature in the Revenue and the Capital Accounts. As explained in the Introductory Memorandum, the present supplementary demands relate to—

(a) Schemes of expenditure already provided for in the budget for 1951-52 and schemes approved by the Legislature in connexion with the first supplementary statement of demands for grants voted in October 1951, for which additional provision is now required with reference to the expenditure already incurred or expected to be incurred before the end of the year; and

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

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

"The estimated expenditure in 1951-52 in respect of 'new service' schemes included in the present statement is relatively small—Rs. 49.43 lakhs in the Revenue Account and Rs. 0.54 lakhs in the Capital Account. This expenditure is covered by advances sanctioned from the Madras Contingency Fund, pending regularization by the Legislature. But most of the Demands proposed are in respect of larger expenditure on items provided for in the Budget for 1951-52 and approved by the Legislature, due to various causes, as explained in the Detailed Estimates.

"There are in all 32 Demands pertaining to the Revenue Account, including one wholly 'charged' item, involving a total sum of Rs. 660.12 lakhs under 'voted' and Rs. 46.60 lakhs under 'charged'. Under Capital Account there are six Demands involving a total sum of Rs. 98.58 lakhs under 'voted' expenditure alone. A sum of Rs. 172.96 lakhs is also proposed under Loans and Advances by the State Government. The total of all the supplementary demands including 'charged' items works out to nearly Rs. 10

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crores. This may at first sight appear large but it is less than one-half of the total amount of the supplementary estimate presented last March (about Rs. 22 crores). As explained in the Introductory Memorandum, the total of the present Demands does not represent a corresponding increase in the total budget appropriation for the year. Against the additional demands now included, savings or credits are anticipated to the extent of nearly Rs. 1 crore in the Revenue Account and Rs. 7 crores in the Capital Account. The amount of the Supplementary Demands has not been reduced with reference to these savings, as no re-appropriation is permissible from one Grant to another or between 'charged' and 'voted' items.

"Further, most of the increased expenditure has been allowed for in the Revised Estimate for 1951-52 already presented to the Legislature.

"The important supplementary Demands pertaining to the Revenue Account are the following:—

Grant X—State Legislature (Rs. 37.73 lakhs).—The expenditure on General Elections has been much larger than originally anticipated.

Grant XIV—Police (Rs. 81.53 lakhs).—The additional demand is mainly for the increased expenditure on travelling allowances and on feeding and transport charges of the Armed Reserve in connection with the general elections.

Grant XVI—Medical (Rs. 29.06 lakhs).—The additional appropriation is required for meeting the increase in the cost of diet, medicines and other hospital necessities in the various hospitals in the City and the mufassal, including those newly taken over from local bodies.

Grant XVII—Public Health (Rs. 45.22 lakhs).—Larger expenditure has been incurred mainly on digging wells in rural areas, having regard to the prevailing drought conditions.

Grant XVIII—Agriculture (Rs. 114.99 lakhs).—The additional appropriation is asked for mainly on account of the purchase of agricultural machinery, such as tractors, bull-dozers, oil-engines and pumpsets and in connexion with the scheme of purchase and distribution of seeds.

Grant XXVII—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid (Rs. 42.24 lakhs).—The increased expenditure is mainly on account of the sanction of large grants for famine relief works undertaken by certain district boards at the instance of the Government, to provide employment to distressed agricultural labourers, affected by the adverse seasonal conditions. This is in addition to the expenditure directly incurred by the Government on running gruel centres, etc., for which there is a separate Demand.

Grant XXVIII—Electricity (Rs. 84.27 lakhs).—The additional appropriation is required for the operation and maintenance expenses of electrical undertakings acquired by the Government.

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Grant XXX—Pensions (Rs. 28.99 lakhs).—The increase in expenditure is mainly on account of larger commutation of pensions and payment of contribution to be made by the Government in arrears in respect of past service of their employees, who have joined the new scheme of Pension-cum-Provident Fund Insurance.

"Turning to the Capital Account, the main item is Rs. 94.90 lakhs which represents the deposits to be made before 31st March 1952, towards the advance compensation due in respect of Inam estates taken over by the Government in October and November 1951.

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

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

"I would stress again that the total of the present supplementary estimate is much less than that of last year.

"With these words, I commend the Supplementary Estimates for the acceptance of the House."

(1) GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—
cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now continue the General Discussion on the Budget.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I was reading the reports on the discussion of the Budget in the other House and as I sat listening to the speeches of hon. Members on both sides of this House, I felt there was an air of unreality in the whole proceedings of this House on this occasion. I must confess that I am not sure whom I am addressing and for what purpose. This is a most unfortunate fact that on this occasion the Budget for the year is being presented by an attenuated Cabinet of five Members two of whom are not responsible for the present discussion of the Budget. So that it comes to this that only three Members who are themselves not sure whether they will be held responsible or hold themselves responsible for the presentation of this Budget this year are presenting the budget to this House and the other House. I am referring to this because it seems to me that this should not be taken as a

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precedent when in fact it could have been avoided and adjusted, when indeed the results of the elections having been announced as early as the end of January there was no justifiable reason why a proper Ministry should not have been envisaged which could have dealt with the whole of the Budget and presented it in an authorised form.

"Sir, there is another fact which perhaps makes it all the more regrettable that a budget like this should have been presented. Whatever may be the Government that may be formed consequent upon the rules of procedure laid down in the Constitution, it seems to me that there will be little or no chance for that Government in anyway to mark any change or interfere in the presentation of the Budget. There is the theoretical possibility that a successor Government may not see eye to eye with this particular budget and may have therefore a full opportunity to change the Budget. But a careful perusal of the Budget as it has been presented will make it obvious that with a deficit budget, which is deficit only to a meagre extent now and which may become larger if other factors are taken into account, it is hardly capable of large change for the better. The financial figures that have been given to us are themselves subject to a great deal of variation, whether on the revenue side or the expenditure side. On the revenue side it is expected that there will be a fall. I am very glad the Hon. Finance Minister referred to this question. With remissions that have necessarily to be given owing to a large part of the country being affected by famine, with the sudden fall in the prices of commodities—a welcome relief to the poor and the middle-classes—and consequent reduction in sales-tax, the famine relief which has got to be attended to immediately by the provision of large funds, and with the reduction that has been anticipated even in other quarters like the income-tax a portion of which was expected to be given to this State, I do not see how it will be possible for the budget to be changed in such a manner as to promote any large schemes of welfare in this State.

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"Sir, a great deal of controversy has been going on with regard to the formation of the Ministry, with regard to the aftermath of elections and with regard to the causes that led to the failure of this or that particular party. It seems to me that in all these discussions much is sought to be made out of the elections and very little credit has been given to those Parliamentary conventions that are to guide those responsible for the conduct and formation of Government. After all is said and done, the vagaries of the ballot boxes are well-known and the failure or success of any particular party is not a matter of such supreme concern as to make one wear sack cloth and ashes or make apologies. It is one of the fundamental principles of democratic Government that elections must necessarily vary the fortunes of political parties. But, Sir the democratic principles that are to guide all those, whether they are returned in large numbers or in small numbers, are so clearly laid down and have been more or less brought to the forefront by a series of conventions in well-organized democratic countries that

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there seems to be little justification for the amount of confusion that is prevailing even in responsible quarters as to what should happen under the circumstances. I do not know whether all the causes that have been mentioned are in a measure responsible for the defeat of the particular Ministry and the Party in power in this particular State. It is, no doubt, true that time and again efforts had been made to persuade the Treasury Bench to see that certain of their policies were changed.

"Sir, a good deal has been said about Prohibition—views both for and against had been mentioned and some have stoutly defended the policy of Prohibition. Let me make it clear that nobody is going to argue about the fundamental principle of Prohibition but what is subject to a great deal of criticism is the particular manner in which Prohibition is sought to be enforced in this country, the results of the enforcement of Prohibition in this country and the wide divergence between the policy pursued by the party in this State and the policy pursued by the same party in many other States. If Prohibition has failed, it has failed because the very party that is responsible for the rigid enforcement of this policy in this State is not responsible for pursuing a similar policy wherever it is in power. I have not yet heard of any single party in any democratic country which has got such a varied front in regard to a fundamental question like Prohibition. My friends argued that Prohibition had brought about a great deal of good. Nobody need deny that but why is it that this policy has not been pursued by many a State which has got a similar majority or a greater majority and which is of the same political view as the party that is in power. Apart from that, Sir, let me make this point clear. It has been well said that a second rate law is better enforced if it can be enforced through the people at large than a first rate law which cannot be enforced and which is deliberately disobeyed by the people. Members may have felt somewhat puzzled by the manner in which ex-Ministers have referred to this—not the policy of Prohibition but the actual working of the Prohibition. I am very glad that sufficient testimony has been placed before the House by those who are responsible, to make it quite clear that in the working of the policy of Prohibition, there have been such great lapses that one seriously considers whether it is worthwhile following such a policy till such time that it will be possible to bring into being a working plan—a definite and positive plan—for the enforcement of Prohibition. It has been suggested that illicit drinking has been going on, that illicit tapping has been going on, that illicit brewing has been going on and that, as a matter of fact, it has come to this stage when it has almost become a cottage industry and, what is worse, women and sometimes boys and girls have learnt the habit of drinking. I myself ventured to suggest certain methods by which a gradual enforcement of Prohibition can be brought about but those words were wasted in the desert air. I am not complaining about that. When you find that a law is being disobeyed and that a great deal of illegal methods are being recognised as perfectly lawful by a section of the public, one must necessarily turn one's attention and ask the question,

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'What is the remedy for this state of affairs?' and that question has got to be asked by any Government that may sit on the Treasury Bench because to-day your Prohibition laws are so very rigid—they are Draconian laws that cannot be found in the Statute Book of any democratic country in the world—and yet Prohibition has been a failure. That is the reason why people have criticised it. My friend Mr. Ibrahim, who is not here, as usual said a great deal about religion and Prohibition. I do not want again to go into that question but I will only state that in the Islamic State next door prohibition has not yet found a place in the Statute Book.

"Sir, similarly there had been a good deal of criticism about controls. You can establish controls if you have got the necessary machinery and method of satisfactory fulfilment of the policy of controls but when that machinery is hopelessly inadequate and hopelessly futile, many people asked, "Is it controls that you are enforcing or is it only paper controls that are being enforced?"

"Sir, the period of five or six years that this party has been in power has seen many changes. I am not one of those who wish to suggest that a great deal has not been done. On the other hand, I have repeatedly emphasised that certain trends in the policy of the party in power have had an unfortunate effect and will continue to have an unfortunate effect. You can never work a party and be in a position to command the loyalty and the respect of the country, if, at every stage, you have to placate the members of your own party by methods that are far from reasonable, by attitudes that cannot be justified and by incentives which ought not to find a place in any decent society. I venture to state that this is a deliberate conclusion arrived at by many people who have watched the methods pursued with regard to the treatment that is meted out to the members of the party and to the members of the other side. But after all is said and done, I do feel that the party has been the sufferer owing to the vicissitudes of fortune and more owing to the attitude that was adopted by those in power, to the Ministry and to the party generally. I had referred to it on a former occasion. Sir, I was very much struck by the speech that was made by the ex-Chief Minister Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar who in a very blunt manner brought out this fact that no Ministry can command the confidence of the public, if at every stage it is understood that that Ministry has to be directed, controlled, advised, guided and influenced by those who have no responsibility whatsoever to the Legislature where such a Ministry has to function. I make a point of this so that in future at any rate the tendency may not evince itself in the same manner in which it has evinced itself so far. Whether it is so or not, the utterances of the Ministers themselves have led the public to the belief that they are powerless and that at every stage they have to wait for the directives not only from the person in authority but from every Member in the Central Government for this or that particular policy to be followed and, what is worse, from the very Secretaries of those Members sometimes—as record-

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ed in the Press reports and Conferences that are frequently held. I had ventured to suggest on a former occasion that the duty of the Ministers, first and foremost, is to the Legislature. Their loyalty is to this Legislature and certainly in accordance with the general policies which may be laid down by the party as a whole. They should so conduct themselves that they would show that they have an independent grip and an independent opinion on all matters of great concern to this State. I do hope that it will be possible in the future, at any rate, that such a course of action is adopted.

"Now, Sir, there has been a great deal of controversy with regard to the future formation of the Ministry. I should not refer to it but for the fact that it has got a bearing on the Budget that has been presented. If only the democratic principles had been accepted, this question should not have arisen at all. The formation of the Ministry is the Governor's responsibility under Article 164 (1). I see many people are trying to act for the Governor and form their own Ministers and demand their own Ministries. Sir, this is not the first time in a democratic Assembly when a party in power has come in an attenuated strength. We have many instances where the party in power have come in in such numbers that it cannot form a Ministry by itself with an over-all majority over all other parties. One has only to refer to the history of the Parliament in England. During the days of Gladstone and Disraeli, there was, as you very well know, an Irish Bloc—a Bloc which was quite a solidified bloc—and neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals of those days had an outright majority over the whole House. They had to depend, when they came to power, on this Irish Bloc. Very often, it was the Irish Bloc that influenced the policy of the Government in certain matters. It was the Irish Bloc that forced Gladstone finally to evolve a policy with regard to the Irish Home Rule. So the possibility of a party which has not got an over-all majority in a House to undertake the responsibility of Ministry is not ruled out by precedents. It has been suggested that the defeat of Ministers is an indication that that party cannot come into power. Even here the precedents in the past do not support that view. Mr. Asquith himself when he was Prime Minister was defeated and he had to seek election again. A party's fortunes, therefore, do not depend upon individuals, but they depend upon the fact that that party is prepared or otherwise to take up office. Now, let me not be misunderstood. My object in referring to this is that when the elections are over, it should have been possible for the Governor immediately to call a person who is to be the leader of that party. It will not be possible for the Governor to wait for the convenience of the party to discuss this question for two months and then decide, when they have quietly settled down to the view that they should elect a leader, to call him. The Governor of the State should have forced whichever party he wanted to be given the responsibility to seek the advice of the leader and to appoint him as the Chief Minister. That is what the Constitution provides. It does not provide that a whole Cabinet be appointed immediately. It should be the duty of the Chief Minister to form the Cabinet and to submit those names to

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His Excellency the Governor. I regret, Sir, that so much time should have been spent uselessly in creating more of embitterment, in creating more of confusion and in creating more of a whirlwind campaign of one kind or other—quite unnecessary and unsuited for the present purpose. The question has been asked, whether in the absence of the formation of the Legislative Council, a Ministry such as that could be formed? It is a matter for the party that is called in to decide when and how the constitution of the Cabinet may be changed when the Council is formed. The Ministry is responsible to the Legislative Assembly in more sense than one and it is not necessary that the Council should be formed completely to enable the Ministry to be called to function.

“The question may be asked, if such a Ministry is called in, what is the possibility of its functioning? It is a matter which the House will decide. There is no reason to anticipate what will happen. All those people who are anxious to form an alternative Government have every possibility of defeating the Ministry on the very first occasion, consolidating their strength and coming to the Treasury Benches. I would go further and say that the Governor may, in his discretion, call not merely the party that has been returned in the largest number comparatively but may call any other person; it is the individual that may be called; it may be that the Governor may be inclined to call my friend who threatened us with dire consequences if he were not given the responsibility of forming the Government and it may well be that the Governor may leave it to him to form the Government. There is no reason why the Governor's discretion in the matter should at all be circumscribed by these discussions that have taken place. But if you take examples of Parliamentary Government and how the Constitution has worked in a country which will, for all time to come, be an example for democratic assemblies to copy, I say, the only method for the Governor is to call the single largest party and give them the option or opportunity to state whether they will shoulder the responsibility of forming the Government.

“Sir, the suggestion is being put forward that instead of anything being done, the Governor's rule should come into force. Now, Sir, I have examined the provisions of the Constitution. It is true that Governor's rule, under the direction of the President, can come under Article 356 (1). But the language of that Article makes it quite clear that an emergency must have arisen before the Governor can ever think of such a possibility and so far as anyone can see, no such emergency has arisen.

3 p.m. “It may arise in the future, one cannot say, but at present it is wrong for anybody to suggest that Governor's rule should come in this Province. In fact, Sir, it is not only in regard to the formation of the Ministry, but also in regard to all those acts that have to be done, people are thinking that there must be an absolute majority. It is quite possible that a Ministry without an absolute majority may be tolerated in office. I do not see any reason why it should not be done. For a group of people, who are interested

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in seeing that a certain form of Government is maintained for the welfare of the country, it is not at all necessary that a Ministry which is set up in office must have an absolute majority to run the Government. This block like the Irish Bloc—the bloc of Independents, for instance—may so conduct themselves that they may be prepared to keep a Ministry in office so long that Ministry, in their opinion, conducts itself in a manner that is not repugnant to their sense of what is best in the interests of the country; and, if that Ministry does not conduct itself in such a manner, that bloc may withdraw its support and the Ministry will fall. So, on these grounds, I feel the constitutional position is one that is so clear that, but for the fact that politicians and leaders of so-called parties have unfortunately little or no knowledge of Parliamentary conventions, all this confusion would not have occurred.

“To ask an Independent member who has fought you tooth and nail, who has suffered and spent many an hour of grave unhappiness to come and sign your pledge is, I think, the height of folly. If such an Independent member was, after fighting a political partisan, to go and sign the pledge, he signs off his character as a politician worth mentioning. (Hear, hear.) But, it is one thing not to sign the pledge and it is quite another thing to say that under the circumstances, for the sake of the country, in the best interests of the country, I am prepared to stand by and see how you are going to conduct yourself taking all the lessons of the election to heart.

I am not one of those who can at any time pretend to advise this or that party but, I am one who is vitally interested, not in Ministries. For, what does it matter who sits on the Treasury Benches? These are fleeting fortunes which do not interfere with the real state of the country or its real prospects. What does it matter, if the fundamental principles on which a democratic constitution should be based are fulfilled? And, it is for this reason, I suggest that a little more of careful thought should be devoted by those who are real politicians. A statement was made by a leader of a certain party that if the Congress party does not command a majority, it must ally itself with the next biggest party, the Communists. How can you do that? Such a state of affairs reveals an elementary school boy's attitude to politics which, I regret, should not be present in one, who holds such a responsible office. Sir, I am sorry to have to refer to these but my only object is that at present we are in a very serious state of affairs. There is no use denying it. The country is passing through a crisis. This State of Madras is passing through a crisis. Embittered feelings have been roused and it must be the duty of everybody to see that something is done to assuage these feelings so that you can get a Government which may run on for some time.

“Here again, let me say that I am surprised at the idea of some persons speaking of a stable Government. A stable Government in a democracy is a contradiction in terms. No Government can be stable. Though a Government may come in with a huge majority, it may not be stable. Here is the example in our own State. A Government which came with a huge majority became

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unstable twice over within a period of five years, whether that instability was due to re-formation of Ministries or to other causes. The attitude of mind that thinks of a stable Government in a democratic constitution is an attitude of mind which has not understood the fundamental principles of democracy. Sir, it is not for me or men of my way of thinking, to offer advice to Governors and Presidents. There is one thing that I wish to reiterate and that emphatically. Let us not, because for the present we have got a certain set-up which makes it possible to do so, feel that it is safe to guide Governors. Governors and Presidents have got to work on their individual responsibility, particularly in these matters where they cannot share that responsibility with any party leader or with any group of persons. It will be for the Governor to find out what the possibilities are and to find out also with what confidence he can possibly ask any particular person to share, to take the responsibility of administering the affairs of this Province. I venture to think, if people thought more of the difficulties of the situation, of the responsibilities and the grave duties that devolve on them and less of the power that will accrue to them by accepting office, they will hesitate far more in these difficult days and in these trying times to shoulder that responsibility and to attack people for various reasons in different manners. Sir, having said that—I said that merely because of my grave anxiety that proper principles of democracy may not be followed, let me say a few words about this Budget.

“As I said, it is an unreal Budget presented by an unreal Cabinet and discussed by unreal people in this House. Not all of us can be in this House, so that altogether it is the most extraordinary situation that has arisen, a situation without a parallel of its kind in any country. One of the main difficulties of the past administration has been an anxiety to take up too many things at one stretch, an anxiety to load themselves with too much of financial burdens—it may be a number of excellent projects—but not within the resources of the State. The result is they have been waiting Micawber-like on the Central Government and the more they waited on the Central Government the greater was the pressure exerted on them to conduct themselves in a manner that befitted school boys of a past generation. If only some of these schemes had been taken in a proper perspective and a limited number had been taken within the resources of the Government, we would not have found ourselves in this State. One of the fundamental principles that were laid down, more than half a century ago by that great economist and politician, Gopalakrishna Gokhale, was that in the matter of Capital Works current revenue should not be utilized. It was an excellent principle which, I see, the present Finance Minister of the Central Government has discarded with a very light heart. The reason behind that principle is obvious that if there is a Capital Work to be undertaken, the result emanating out of that Capital Work, the benefits accruing out of it, will be the good fortune of succeeding generations to enjoy and to that extent therefore the distribution of the burden as a whole should

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be spread out over succeeding generations. To think of taking current revenues for large major works of this sort is certainly not sound finance.

“The Hon. the Finance Minister in a short and excellent speech has revealed to us the fact that our major sources of revenue such as the Sales Tax and the Motor Vehicles Tax have reached the stage of peak outturn and a downward trend may set in. I say it will set in. He then says that, so far as capital expenditure is concerned, there is a system by which about two and a half crores of the current revenue may be taken for Capital Works and in some years, larger sums have been taken. If the Malampuzha Project in Malabar has been temporarily suspended, it is because too many other works have been taken up and even for a small work of that nature, we have to wait with humbleness on the Central Government to sanction funds. I am one of those who have always pleaded for a certain amount of autonomy for the States and even if we have to tighten our belts more and more, it is consistent with our self-respect and dignity to maintain that autonomy rather than allow the dispensation of a few crumbs to affect the fortunes of our times and conduct. The whole of Rayalaseema is famine-ridden. Everybody knows it. There is no question whatsoever, whether it be a report from the Collector or whether it be a report from other sources, the thing is staring us in the face. The Government go about examining these things. Ministers go about; a report is sent, but that report is not given the due credence it ought to have. It is necessary that verification should be made by the Centre. This attitude of mind at once reveals to the people that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark! How is the word of a Central Minister any more authoritative than that of a Minister of the State? One could have easily displaced the other! I do feel, Sir, that there must be more of a reasonableness, more of the spirit of confidence evoked and more of trust in those who are entrusted with these tasks. I do not know ultimately what is going to happen to Rayalaseema and to many other areas where such famine conditions are prevailing, but I would say that whatever may be the response of the centre, whether they are going to abolish altogether the bonus for procurement, the people of this State must make up their minds that they will do their utmost by their countrymen. I would make an appeal particularly to those who are in a better position to tighten up their belt and give the people of Rayalaseema what they so direly require. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that this is not trying to create any differences or difficulties in the way. If we are to guide the destinies of the State for the welfare of the people at large, we must depend, by and large, on our efforts.

“There are many things which one can refer to. I mean no offence at all to my esteemed friends on the Treasury Bench when I say that in discussing the Budget, we would like to have an opportunity, once and for all, to address those who may, for a year at least, control the destinies of the State. One particular thing, however, has struck my attention very much. You may remember,

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Sir, that Government brought in a Bill to levy taxes on commercial crops and a good deal was said on that occasion by the then Finance Minister. I was one of those who had the temerity to get up and suggest that it would be wrong on the part of the Government to levy this tax just because, for the time being, the commercial crops were having a large margin of profit, earned not in this country, mind you, but in the foreign markets. Fortunately, I am grateful to the Government on this occasion that, that measure was withdrawn. What has happened now? Within a few months, the prices of commercial crops have fallen suddenly. The other day I was in Malabar. The growers of pepper and copra have almost been ruined because of the speculative enterprise so dominant in the commercial community when profits are being earned. It is, therefore, necessary for the Government to take due note of taxation measures and the principle of the Finance Minister should be not to get a maximum out of taxes irrespective of any other consideration, not to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, not to get on with the principle of increasing taxation and diminishing return in the course of a few years, but to levy taxation in such a manner that it will be an equitable burden on all classes of people—the rich and the poor and the middle classes—to the extent to which they can afford paying taxes and in a manner that will benefit the society. Sir, we are in a position now when the demands of the people have got to be met. Time and again reference has been made to the very distressing conditions of Government servants, particularly those who have been called 'non-gazetted officers', a horrible appellation which, I hope, will not be continued long. I see no reason why they should not be called 'Civil Servants—Class I, Class II or Class III' or whatever you may call it—instead of appearing to create one more caste division—ridden as we are with caste prejudices. The gazette comes to me every week, thanks to my membership, but I hardly think it worthwhile wasting my time to go through it. I do not see any reason why these people should not be looked upon as being as much responsible for the efficiency of the Government, if not more responsible, than the officers who direct from above the work that is to be done. I do feel, Sir, that the time has come when something should be done for these classes of service so as to mitigate the great hardship that has befallen them in these difficult days of rising spiral of prices and lower returns. One of the things that I do feel that the past Government has not taken sufficient care of, is the multiplication of officers of all grades without any control whatsoever worth mentioning. I remember the old degenerate days when if a peon or a lower division clerk was to be appointed, the matter had to go right up to the Cabinet and get discussed. Now thousands of appointments have literally been made on the ground that this or that policy requires it—Prohibition policy requires it; control policy requires it; producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies based on the treaty of the lion and the lamb and similar other various fantastic schemes require very large staff. The result is that you are not able to pay properly

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any of them. The services would work more efficiently, would be much more loyal and would certainly be in a happier position if you had a smaller number of people to do that same work to-day, if you had, looked after their reasonable comforts and if you had not been less charitable to them than the other employers of labour, whom you command with such light alacrity. An Industrial Tribunal in Coimbatore said that every scavenger working in an industry should be paid a minimum wage of Rs. 60. It was accepted by the Government and enforced. Would the Hon. Revenue Minister be prepared to accept the advice that he has forced, or that his colleagues have forced? The Government want industry to give housing for all labourers. Very rightly too! What do the Government do themselves? They increase offices. They have rent control. They distribute all these controls in such a manner that persons who want houses to live in, have no houses. How can they possibly feel anything but a sense of frustration, and a sense of feeling that the Government have not treated them well.

"Sir, I am sorry that the Hon. ex-Minister for Education is not here. If he had been here, I should have expressed my very great gratitude to him for all that he has done. It is unfortunate that he took upon himself the responsibility of moving two of the most contentious measures, the Malabar Tenancy Bill and the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. In the field of education, he has done well, and I am very grateful to him. It is curious that some of the measures that this Government passed have reacted as a boomerang. The Zamindari Abolition Bill was passed with great gusto by my hon. Friend, the ex-Minister of Revenue, Sri Kala Venkata Rao. The result of the passing of the Zamindari Abolition Bill has been that in that area, hardly any Congressman has been returned. Likewise in Malabar hardly any Congressman has been returned. I should like some investigation to be made as to the causes of the unfortunate debacle in the fortunes of the party in power and after all, as I have seen it, in West Godavari, East Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts, the number of Congressmen that have been returned can be counted on one's fingers.

"There are many problems which I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government; but I think I must defer doing so for a future occasion so that whatever has to be said may receive some little consideration at some favourable time and some auspicious day. I have recently had the painful necessity of perusing a little press note that has been released by the Government in regard to the recognition of degrees. I do not know who has been responsible for this and what the implications are of this recognition of degrees. The Government have directed that for purposes of educational qualifications prescribed for appointment to the State and subordinate services in this State the qualifications of Alankar Degree of the Gurukul University, Kangri, Hardwar, Shastri Degree of Kashi Vidyapith, Benares, and the Jamia Sanadi Degree of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, be recognized as equivalent to the B.A.

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Degree of Madras, Andhra or Annamalai Universities. The Press Note further says 'The Jamia Senior Examination of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, will be deemed as equivalent to the Intermediate examination of the Madras, Andhra or Annamalai Universities. The B.Ed. Degree (Teachers' training after graduation) of Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, will be recognized as equivalent to the B.T. Degree of the University of Madras or the B.Ed. Degree of the Andhra University.

"Orders have also been issued that the Vidyavinodini examination of the Prayag Mahila Vidyapitha, Allahabad, be recognized as equivalent to the minimum general educational qualifications specified for the Madras State and Subordinate Services, provided that the candidate who has passed the said examination, has taken Advanced English as one of the optional subjects and that she produces proof to the satisfaction of the Madras Public Service Commission in cases where appointment has to be made in consultation with it, or the appointing authority in other cases, that she has adequate knowledge of one of the languages of the Madras State.' Now I am not going to enter into any discussion with the Government if they fix any qualifications for appointments in the State Services unconnected with educational activities. But, if as I read it, this recommendation implies that the Government have fixed these qualifications as sufficient for educational institutions, I raise a strong voice of protest as they have not consulted the educational authorities, the Universities concerned. My esteemed friend, the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University wrote to me a letter only yesterday as to whether I had received this communication and whether the Government had consulted me or anybody connected with the Universities like the Inter-University Board, before they passed the order that the B.Ed. Degree of a particular institution is to be recognized as equivalent to the B.T. or B.Ed. Degree of one or the other of the Universities of our State. I once again beseech Government not to try to interfere with the Universities in their very difficult task of maintaining standards. When even statutorily constituted Universities ask for recognition of their Degrees, we refer them to the Inter-University Board for a close scrutiny. How comes it this Government has laid down the law—if I am wrong, I shall apologise—without consulting any educational authorities whatsoever in regard to these Degrees. I only hope, Sir, that the Government will not bring this particular recognition question into force in any of the educational institutions whether they are under their control or not. I would see to it that before any such attempt is made the duly constituted authorities on educational matters are given the opportunity to express themselves. In fact, these institutions have already applied and the Government's policy should have been to refer them to the particular bodies concerned like the Inter-University Board and then take their advice. I am bringing this to the notice of the Government in the full hope that they will look into the matter and see what can be done.

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"Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to detain the House any longer. Somebody has said that the sands of time are running fast. True! We have not realised the world forces that are at work. We think glibly of this or that particular activity which may probably for the time being help us to this or that particular position. I have always felt that for the successful working of democracy and for the continuance of democracy, the party system as it is now obtaining in this and other countries is the biggest hindrance. That may only be a theoretical view. We have all got to realize that whatever party we may belong to—and I think it is six of the one and a half dozen of the other as I have seen them working during the last five and a half years—if we cannot see to it that these parties are dominated by persons who have an altruistic frame of mind and who can so work that they command the confidence of the bulk of the people by their public activities and by their sense of honourable conduct, the future of democracy in this country is by no means bright. And if that future is by no means assured, then it is not only India but the whole of Asia that will suffer and world conflagration will be the end.

"One last word, Sir. Mr. Chairman, to me it has been a great privilege to have had the opportunity of serving here as a Member of this House and under your Chairmanship. You were not here this forenoon when member after member wanted me to convey his or her grateful appreciation for all that you have done to maintain the dignity of this House. Let me add my humble tribute as an individual member of this House who has had no party affiliations that I have greatly respected and honoured you for the wisdom, the forethought and the kindness and the spirit of comradeship and friendship that you have always exercised in the discharge of your difficult duties. I hope and pray that abundant opportunities will be given to you to show your talents in other spheres and that you will not take amiss the temporary vicissitudes of a very nebulous ballot-box. Thank you."

* SRI L. SUBBARAMA REDDI :—“అధ్యక్షా, మధ్యపాన నిషేధం గురించి ఇప్పుడు చాలా తర్జనభర్జనలు జరుగుచున్నవి. దీనివల్ల ప్రజలకు ఏమీ సహాయము జరుగుటలేదని కొంతమంది అంటున్నారు. కాని నా అభిప్రాయములో మీదలను దీనివల్ల మహాపాపము జరిగినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆహారకారిత విర్వహము ఈ రోజులలో మధ్యపాన నిషేధము ఉండడమువల్ల మీద ప్రజలు ఇదివరలో త్రాగుచు క్రింద ఖర్చు చేసే డబ్బును మిగుల్చుకొని దానితో ఆహార ధాన్యాలు కొనుక్కొంటున్నారు. అయితే మధ్యపాననిషేధాన్ని ఆమలు పరచడంలో కొద్ది లోపాలు ఉండవచ్చు, అధికారులు కొంత శ్రద్ధ చూపించినట్లయితే మధ్యపాన నిషేధం జయప్రథము కాగలదనటానికి ఎంత మూలం సందేహము లేదు. ఇప్పుడు తీరి కల్గిన తయారు చేసే నిమిత్తం కొంతమందికి పర్జిట్లు ఇస్తున్నారు. అనేక సందర్భాలలో ఇవన్నీ దుర్వినియోగం చేయబడుతున్నాయి. బెల్లం చేయడానికి తీసి కల్లు తీస్తున్నామనే నెపమీద పుల్లటి కల్లు తయారుచేసి వారికిచ్చిన ఆవకాశాన్ని చాలామంది పర్జిట్లు

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పుచ్చుకున్నవారు దుర్వినియోగం చేస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఈ విధంగా పరిశుభ్ర ఇవ్వడంలో చాలా జాగ్రత్తగా ఉండవలసి ఉంది. ఆనేక సందర్భాలలో ఉద్యోగములు దొంగతనంగా సారాయి తయారు చేసేవారిని చూచి, చూడవట్లు కడలేయడంవల్ల మధ్యపాననిషేధం నియంత్రణకు కావడం లేదని కొందరు నిందించటానికి అవకాశము ఏర్పడుచుంది. పర్టి డార్లనుంచి ప్రాపిరిటీ ఇన్వెస్టర్లు, సబ్-ఇన్వెస్టర్లు 2 వందలూ, 3 వందలూ, లంచము తీసుకొని దొంగతనంగా సారాయి తయారు చేయడానికి అవకాశాలు కలుగజేస్తున్నారు. ఇవి చూచుకొని ఆనేకమంది పర్టిలు లేకుండా గూడ గీత గీస్తున్నారు. వీరు అందరి దగ్గరనుంచి మామూలుగా డబ్బు తీసుకుని సారాయి అమ్మకానుట ఆరికట్టి మధ్యపాననిషేధాన్ని ఇయ ప్రభము చేయలేకుండా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో మధ్యపాననిషేధం సక్రమముగా అమలు జరగాలంటే ఉద్యోగములు సరిగా ప్రవర్తించేట్లు చూచే భార్య ప్రభుత్వము వారిపై ఉంది. అంతేకాని ఎవరో కొందరు మధ్యపాననిషేధం తీసివేయ మన్నార్లనే కారణంచేత ఈ శాసనాన్ని రద్దు చేసినట్లైతే అహర ధాన్యాలు దొరక; ఈ రోజులలో విష ప్రజలు ఎన్నో కష్టాలకు లోనుకావలసి వస్తుందని ప్రభుత్వం వారి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

3-30
P.M.

“అహర విషయంలో కూడా చాలా లోపాలు కనిపిస్తున్నాయి. ఒక రాష్ట్రంలోని ధరలకు యింకో రాష్ట్రంలోని ధరలకు చాలా తేడాలు ఉంటున్నాయి. దీ వల్ల రైతులలో చాలా ఆసంతృప్తి ప్రజలు ఉంది. అంతేకాకుండా ధాన్య సేకరణ విషయంలో కూడా చాలా లోపాలు ఉన్నాయి. చిన్న చిన్న రైతులను ఉద్యోగములు చాలా బాధపడుతున్నారు. చిన్న రైతు సేవ్యులచేయడం చాల కష్టంగా ఉంది. పెద్ద రైతులను వదలిచేసి సన్న కాయ వ్యవసాయదారులను బాధించవట్లు ప్రజలలో చాలా ఆసంతృప్తిగా ఉంది. కాబట్టి పెద్ద భూస్వాములదగ్గ నుంచే హెచ్చుగా ధాన్య సేకరణచేసి చిన్న రైతులను కొంతవరకు వదలిపెట్టడం మంచి నా ఆశీస్సాయము.

“అహర ధాన్యాల పంపకం విషయంలో కూడా చాలా లోపాలున్నాయి మానెల్లూరు జిల్లాలోని పదిమూడు తాలూకాలలో కోవూరు, నెల్లూరు తాలూకాలు మాత్రమే డెబ్బా తాలూకాలు. మిగతా 11 తాలూకాలు మెట్టి తాలూకాలు. ఈ సంవత్సరం రావూరు, అత్తూరు మొదలైన తాలూకాలలో పంటలు పండేపోయి ప్రజలు చాలా బాధపడుతున్నారు. డెబ్బా తాలూకాలనుంచి మెట్టి ప్రాంతాలకు అహర ధాన్యాలు తీసుకువెళ్లడం చాలా కష్టంగా ఉంది. ఏరో పర్టి సిప్టం మీద అహర ధాన్యాలు తీసుకొని వెళ్లడానికి వీలు కలుగజేస్తామని ప్రభుత్వమువారి అన్నారు. కాని ఈ విధానంవల్ల విమత ఉపయోగము కలుగజడులేదు. కాబట్టి జిల్లాలోని తాలూకాకు తాలూకాకు మధ్యవస్తూ Inter-taluk-movement ban తీసివేయాలి. ఈ విషయమై రెండు, మూడు సంవత్సరాలుగా ప్రభుత్వమువారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అయినప్పటికీ కూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారు హెచ్చు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొంటున్నట్లు కనిపించడం లేదు. ఈ విషయం కనిగిరి రిజర్వాయరులో నీరు సరిగా లేక కారణంచేత డెబ్బా తాలూకాలలోగూడా పంట సరిగా లేదు. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో జిల్లాలో ధాన్య సేకరణచేసి ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు పంపించినట్లైతే మెట్టి తాలూకాలోని ప్రజలు చాలా బాధపడతారు. కాబట్టి హెచ్చు ధాన్యాన్ని జిల్లానుంచి బైటక పంపివేయకుండా తాలూకా తాలూకాలమధ్య గల రవాణా నిషేధాన్ని తొలగించి

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నట్లైతే ప్రజలకు సరిగా అహర ధాన్యాలు లభ్యమవుతాయి. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయాన్ని ఇప్పటికైనా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆలోచించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ధాన్య సేకరణవల్ల రైతులంతా చాలా యిబ్బందుల పాశ్చాత్యున్నారు. చిన్న రైతులవద్దనుంచి ధాన్య సేకరణ మానివేయడం చాలామంచిది. వారి వారి భూమి పంటను బట్టి ధాన్య సేకరణ చేసినట్లైతే ఆసంతృప్తి చాలవరకు తొలిగి పోతుంది. ఈ విషయాన్ని 2, 3 సంవత్సరాలుగా ప్రభుత్వమువారి దృష్టికి తెస్తున్నాను. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ విషయమై విమత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకున్నట్లు లేదు. అందు వల్లనే చిన్న రైతులకు కాంగ్రెసు పట్ట విశ్వాసము లేకుండా పోతుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇప్పటికైనా మా కోరికను మన్నించి ప్రాక్యూరమెంటు విషయంలో చిన్న రైతులను హెచ్చు కష్టపెట్టవద్దని జిల్లాలోపున్న తాలూకా తాలూకా మధ్య రవాణా నిర్బంధాలను తొలగించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తిరిగి మనవి చేయమన్నాను.

“ఎన్నికల విషయంలో కూడా చాలా లోపాలు పట్టు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ముఖ్యంగా కాన్సిల్ కు లోకల్ బోర్డులద్వారా జరిగే ఎన్నికలలో చాలా లోపాలు పట్టు ఉన్నాయి. దీనికంటే కారణం పోస్టల్ బాలట్ విధానమే. బాలట్ వేపరు వచ్చేటప్పటికి కామకు కూర్చొని అభ్యర్థులు ఓటర్లకు లాచాలిచ్చి ఓట్లు కొనుక్కొంటున్నారు. మా జిల్లాలో ఓటుకు 2 వందలు, 250 వరకు కూడా యిచ్చి కొనుక్కొన్న సందర్భాలుకూడా ఆనేకం వున్నాయి. ఈ విధంగా ఓట్లు పోనుచేసిన ఒక అభ్యర్థి 25 ఓట్లను 7 వేల రూపాయలకు మరొక అభ్యర్థికి అమ్మాడని ప్రజలు అనుకుంటున్నారు. ఈ అక్రమాలన్నిటికీ కారణం పోస్టల్ బాలట్ విధానమేనని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. లంచం తీసుకోకుండా ఓట్లు చేసేవారు ఒక వంతు అయితే లంచం తీసుకుని ఓటు వేసేవారు 2 వంతులున్నారు ఇదంతా చూస్తే చాలా విచిత్రంగా ఉంది. కాబట్టి ఈ విధానాన్ని మార్చి ఓట్లకు అందరూ విదో తాలూకా సెంటరుకు ఒక చోటికి వచ్చి వారి యిష్టానుగుణంగా స్వేచ్ఛగా ఓటు వేసే ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసిందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతపు పోస్టల్ బాలట్ విధానం చాలా అనుమానాస్పదమై ఉన్నది. ఈ విధానం మార్చేనేగాని న్యాయమైన ఎన్నికలకు అవకాశం లేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“మహాత్మా గాంధీగారు దేశం బాగుపడాలంటే గ్రామ పునరుద్ధరణ జరగాలని విశ్లేషించి విధానము ప్రభుత్వంవారు అమలు చేయాలని చెబుతూ ఉండేవారు. గాంధీగారి ఆదేశాలను మనం సరిగా పాటించడంలేదేమోననే అనుమానం నాకు కలుగుతున్నది. పల్లెటూళ్ల వాళ్లను ఆశ్రద్ధచేయడంవల్ల ఏ ప్రభుత్వమైనా ఆసంతృప్తి గురి అవుతుంది. కాబట్టి ఇకనైనా గ్రామాలలోని ప్రజల కష్ట సుఖాలు గమనించి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రజలకు కావలసి వస్తువులను సరియైన ధరలకు దొరుకునట్లు చేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. గ్రామాలు బాగుపడడానికి ఒక 5 సంవత్సరముల ప్రణాళిక తయారుచేసి దాని ప్రకారం ఆభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలు జరిపినట్లైతే త్వరలోనే దేశం బాగుపడుతుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“దేశంలో విద్యాభివృద్ధి చేస్తేనేగాని దేశం ముందుకుపోదు. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రజలందరు చదువు నేర్చినవారై ఉండాలి. అందు నిమిత్తం ప్రాథమిక విద్య నిర్బంధంగా

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చేయవలసిందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. నిర్బంధ ఉచిత ప్రాథమిక విద్యకు ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఒక పంచ వర్ష ప్రణాళికను అమలు చేయవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.

“గవర్నమెంటు పరిపాలన ఖర్చులు కూడా నానాటికి పెరిగి పోతున్నాయి. ఈ ఖర్చును తగ్గించవలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వం వారిదై యున్నది. కొంతమంది ఉద్యోగస్తులను తగ్గించి ఖర్చు తగ్గించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వం వారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ కౌన్సిల్ అధ్యక్షులైన శ్రీరామకృష్ణ రాజులంగారు సభ్యులమైన మా అందరి కట్టు చాలా సౌజన్య స్వభావంతోను ఆవరింతోను వర్తించారని సోదర సభ్యులు అభిప్రాయాలు వెల్లడించి వున్నారు. వారితో నేనుకూడా వికీభవిస్తూ ఆధ్యక్షుల వారికి నేనుకూడా సమస్కరిస్తున్నాను.”

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, nothing could be truer than what the Hon. Chief Minister told pressmen a few days ago that it is embarrassing to continue in office any longer. I feel, Sir, it applies with equal force to the members of the present Legislature. It is embarrassing for us to continue as members of the Legislature and more so to discuss and consider the budget at a time when we are not competent to do so.

“This budget could have been very well presented to the new House. The propriety of presenting this Budget to this House may be correct constitutionally. But there seems to be no justification for doing so when viewed from its moral aspect. The only apology that we can have for discussing this Budget, is that our debates may offer some suggestions to the future Government of the State that would come into being shortly.

“Sir, many important questions have been handled very badly by the party in power and by the present Ministry. Unfortunately the hands of this Government were tied by the Central Government. So much so, the small mercy of subsidizing food that was being shown to this State has been withdrawn and the result is that there is increase in the cost of wheat by four annas a measure and the cost of rice by one anna and six pies a measure. On the top of this we have the prevalent famine in the whole of Rayalaseema. Due to Government's policy, prices of food-grains have gone up and the cost of living has increased abnormally. As a result poor people and the middle classes including the non-gazetted officers have been hard hit. They are not able to make both ends meet. Due to the increase in the cost of living, their monthly budget has to be increased by 10 or 15 rupees. That means still more suffering for them.

“Recently we have had the slump in the market prices. No less a person than the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru has remarked that he was glad that prices have gone down. But who is benefited in reality? The poor people ultimately suffer. If the Government were to institute a proper enquiry into the present condition of our lower income groups, it will reveal their appalling condition. May be some merchants would

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have lost much, due to the recent slump in the market. On the whole the slump has not produced the desired effect of making the middle-classes happy.

“Government's export policy had made rich people become richer. No doubt the Centre is having an ultimate hand in this. But this Government should lose no time in impressing on the Central Government to adjust their export policy so that the poor people are benefited in the real sense. This is necessary because we cannot separate ourselves from the Central Government. It is necessary to have a uniform policy so that the bulk of the population comprising the poor could be made happy.

“I am not going into the details of the present budget, because as has been pointed out by more than one hon. Member we are discussing it in an atmosphere of unreality. As the Hon. the Minister for Revenue has humorously pointed out, one Member after another leaving the House as soon as he makes his speech adds to the atmosphere of unreality. 3-45 p.m.

“I now come to a very important and very interesting question which has been discussed in this House and that is the question of prohibition. No Member, to whatever religion he may belong, can say that he is the only staunch advocate of this policy or that policy. I am as good a Muslim or as bad a Muslim as any other Muslim in this House. I am as much in favour of prohibition as any other Member who claims to be in favour of prohibition. But what is the result of this prohibition policy in this State? I say, Sir, on the floor of this House, in spite of the fact that I am a Muslim and a staunch advocate of prohibition, that this prohibition policy must be scrapped. I must be frank in what I say whatever may be the consequences. I must not mince matters. The prohibition policy of this Government is not only a failure, but it has done positive harm to the people. Those who have gone into the villages during the recent general elections will bear me out when I say that on account of this prohibition policy you have not stopped drinking but increased it in an abundant measure. In village after village I was warned by my supporters that I should not go there after 4 o'clock in the evening. I took their advice and went there at 10 o'clock in the morning. But even at 10 o'clock in the morning I saw men, women and children drunk and in a hilarious state. They simply came and fell upon us. If anybody doubts my statement, I am prepared to take him with me to-day or to-morrow to any village and give him positive proof of what I have said. He may see it with his own eyes. I ask, Sir: Is this prohibition? Let us not deceive ourselves. This is not prohibition. By this policy we are losing revenue and spending additional sums on maintaining an establishment. And all the while we are increasing drinking. Even if you abolish prohibition, you will not get back the revenue; because drink has become a cottage industry and people have become accustomed to drink without paying taxes. The reason why prohibition has been a failure is,

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according to me, there was no moral sanction behind it. The Government simply wanted to make a propaganda in order to make the Congress Party popular. They have also dragged the fair name of Mahatma Gandhi. They did not care whether there was moral sanction behind it or not and they did not want to make it a success. Therefore for the future guidance of any Government that may come in hereafter, let me say that unless they want to carry out the prohibition policy on right lines, it is better that they scrap it altogether and carry on the Government as it was carried in the days of the foreign British Government.

"I shall now come to one other important question. I want to save the time of the House, because you, Sir, are anxious that I should finish soon."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"On account of the 'unreality of the atmosphere' I do not want you to carry on the unreal business on unreal lines for long."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—"We are carrying on on unreal lines, Sir. I now come to the question of minorities. Sir, much was said about the party in power not having given representation to minorities. I am also sorry that the Congress Party did not, as a matter of fact take into consideration the representation of the different minorities—the Muslims, the Christians and the other minorities. But to me it appears that we are more to blame for this than the Congress Party. Some of us wanted to arrogate to ourselves, did arrogate to ourselves and have been daily arrogating to ourselves the right to represent the Muslim community. This clique bargained with the party in power that the list submitted by it should not be altered, that it should be unalterable like the laws of the Medes and the Persians. It wanted that its own nominees, its own family people, not only party people must be there and nobody else. It is said that no Muslim had any right to sit in the Legislature unless the persons it nominated were accepted. Otherwise, it said, there need not be any representation for the Muslims. It was in this stubborn spirit that it wanted representation for minorities. And the result is there is no representation for minorities. Four Muslims were elected to the Constituent Assembly on the communal ticket, that is to say, Muslim Members were elected by Muslims. They were in the Constituent Assembly. Provision was made for reservation of seats for Muslims and other minorities, but these Muslim members wanted separate electorates. They could not understand the changed circumstances; they could not read the signs of the times; they could not see how the wind was blowing. That was not the time for demanding separate electorates for Muslims however much we might desire it. Nobody would be willing to give separate electorates for Muslims. That was a concession given to the Muslims some time ago. Reservation of seats was promised for Muslims. But owing to the stubbornness of the Muslims in demanding separate electorates, the Congress Party,

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the Party in power and the Constituent Assembly said that they would not give even reservation of seats. We cannot find fault with the Congress Party for this. We have to pay for it. We have to reap the consequences of what we have done. I am not going to blame the Congress Party or any other party for the present position. If we had put forward reasonable demands, the Congress Party or the Praja Party or the Communist Party would have given us enough opportunities and the number of Muslims in the new Legislature would have been much more than what it is to-day. Sir, I have not gone to any party and asked for their ticket. I stood as an independent and got defeated. I stood on my own legs without going to any party. It was the duty of some party or other to ask me to stand on their ticket but they did not ask me to do so. I did not want to go to a party with a begging bowl in my hand and ask them to adopt me. I have played my part well. I did not yield to anybody in my criticism of the Government. I did not flatter the Government. I did not cringe to them. I criticised the Government without fear or favour. If I am not going to be in the Legislature hereafter, it does not matter. I have played my part conscientiously and honourably. Any party would have given due representation to minorities, particularly the Muslim minority. But if we have not adequate representation now, it is our fault and not the fault of any party, much less than of the Congress Party. Let me, on this occasion admit on the floor of this House that, if there is any party which has shown any consideration to the Muslims and other minorities, it is the Congress Party. Let us be thankful to that party for the consideration it has shown to the minorities. Nobody will misunderstand me when I say this, because I have not gained anything from the Congress Party.

"Then Sir, there is the question of the formation of the Government. I have stood for election more than once. I got elected more than once. I got defeated more than once. Defeat or success in an election is no criterion for the unpopularity or popularity of a person or a party. Therefore nobody need be ashamed of being defeated or feel overjoyed at being elected. We have seen instances during the recent election of persons being defeated in one place and elected in another place. Are such persons popular or unpopular? There is no question of popularity or unpopularity so far as the result of the elections, the freak of the ballot box is concerned. Therefore I do not see eye to eye with people who say that the Congress Party has been defeated at the polls. Nor can we say that the Congress Party has succeeded. But what about the other parties? A party with fifteen members elected cannot say that it has succeeded. So also, parties with 62 or 63 members cannot say that they too have succeeded. So far as I am able to understand, the greatest blunder committed by the Congress Party is the introduction of adult franchise. Adult franchise without adult education is a thing which I cannot understand. People do not understand what the vote is and for whom they are voting. They vote according to the symbols of

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animals and flowers and so on. They do not know what kind of people they are sending to the Legislature. They have not read the speeches that we are delivering in this House. They have not seen the work of the Ministers. Simply because so and so was a Minister, he must be defeated. People must vote against him. That was the sort of slogan on which the election was conducted. People did not know what that Minister did and what wrongs he committed. Therefore I say that the introduction of adult franchise was a great blunder committed by the Congress Party. In spite of the fact that the introduction of adult franchise and the conduct of elections has been praised in the foreign press, I must say that adult franchise has not been successful and people elected on adult franchise or defeated on that franchise need not be happy or sorry on that account.

"Now, members have been elected to the Legislature. Constitutionally speaking and democratically speaking, the largest party must form the Government, whether the largest party is in an overwhelming majority or not. The single largest party is the Congress Party here and it is the duty of the Governor to call the leader of the Congress Party to form the Government and the latter should select the other Ministers. There are peculiar circumstances in this State and so we are not following the principle of democracy on right lines. Whatever Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar has said is quite correct. But are we following real democratic principle in this country? We are being dictated to by somebody from somewhere else. We are not free to elect our own leader. We are helpless. In these peculiar circumstances, I would tell the Congress Party, that if other parties are willing to form the Government in spite of the fact that no party is by itself larger than the Congress party, if they want that they should be called by the Governor for this purpose much against the constitution and democratic principles, if they are anxious to burn their fingers by carrying on the Government under these circumstances, let them burn their fingers; give them a chance. Let the Congress Party step aside for a moment. Let others see what they can do. Sir, I have been a very strong critic of this Government, this Ministry and this Party. But on this occasion, let me say that no other party in power could have done well or as well as the Congress Party has done. While I have been criticising the Government, I have also been thinking what would be the position of any other person or party in the circumstances. If I had been the Chief Minister, I could not have done better than what had been done by these Chief Ministers in the circumstances of our State. There has been no time to do anything. In 1947 we had Independence. Then there was famine and we had no rains for a number of years. There were many other confusions and the Government had to be carried on. No other party could have carried on the Government as well as the Congress Party had done. That is my feeling, Sir. Let me not therefore be misunderstood when I say that the Congress Party has done well and played its part successfully and that it may now

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step aside and let other people see how they can carry on the Government. Then will people understand the difference between their profession, and their practice.

"Sir, in this connexion, I should also like to pay my humble tribute to the Ministers, past and present. I find many of them are not here—for they have always been courteous, in spite of all our criticisms which were always very severe and pungent, and they never misunderstood those criticisms, but they have always been tolerant and helpful."

"Now, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to one or two important matters, in particular, to black-marketing. I shall say a few words within the very short time at my disposal, for the consideration of the future Government. We have recently seen in the other House where there was a question about black-marketing in the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, that there was some sugar muddle, there was so much sweet muddle. I say, Sir, the future Government must stop such a state of things. Sir, the Hon. Minister for Food is not here and I understand that a representation was made from Saidapet to hon. Members with regard to a sugar affair, a copy of which was sent to me and to the members of this House. Permits are given indiscriminately irrespective of the fact whether those persons who got those permits do really carry on business or not. Not only permits are given, but full quota is given to all these unnecessary people, whereas the relief shops which have really to distribute the sugar to people are not given the proper quantity of sugar. This was the purport of the representation which was sent to the Hon. Food Minister, a copy of which I have also received. I would like the Government to examine this question. It was also indirectly hinted in the representation that the quantity of sugar that is given to such permit holders is being sold in the black-market. If that is so, it is the duty of the Government to examine this question to find out who is the authority that is responsible for giving the sugar to these people. It is said that it is the Tahsildar, but I do not know who is the real authority that is responsible for this and why he is giving the permits. I want to know whether any investigation is made by such authority to find out whether the sugar that is given is actually utilized for the purpose for which it is given and whether it is a fact that the sugar that is supplied goes into the black-market or not. This should be examined and the poor man should not be made to suffer on this account."

"Then, Sir, I want to say one word about mutton shop-keepers. In G.O. No. 623, dated 20th February 1952, His Excellency has exempted illiterate mutton shop-keepers from the operation of the Madras Shop Assistants and Establishments Act of 1947. I understand that almost every person who deals in mutton is an illiterate."

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—"Claims to be an illiterate."

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* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Not only claims to be an illiterate but he is actually an illiterate. Why should exemption be made in respect of particular people and not others. Why not copies of the Government Orders be communicated to the association of these shop-keepers so that the association might explain to the people the implications of the Government Orders.

" Then, Sir, with regard to advertisements, I would like to place for the consideration of the Government the following facts. So far as the Muslim minority is concerned we have not got very many newspapers in any language. There is only one Hindustani daily 'Mussalman', of which I happened to be the editor. I had the privilege of being its editor some time ago and not now. That is the only paper in the whole State which represents the views of the Muslims in Hindustani. Government advertisements were being given to that paper, but after the advent of Independence, such advertisements were stopped with effect from 1948."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" May I know whether the hon. Member ceased to be its editor in 1948? "

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" I ceased to be its editor long before that. So, Sir, since the advertisements of the Government have been stopped, I would like to place for the consideration of this Government, the claims of this paper for Government advertisements, because as I said, that is the only paper which represents the Muslim point of view in this State.

" Sir, I do not think, I have got much to say on this Budget. I only wish to thank you for the kindness and courtesy which you have always shown to me and for giving me so much time in spite of the fact that there is only very short time left before us. I know there will be an occasion for the members of this House to express their humble appreciation of what you have done for us. Therefore, I do not want to say anything at present.

" I now take the opportunity of thanking all the Hon. Ministers, the present Ministers and the ex-Ministers, and all the members of this House for having shown that amount of courtesy which we on the Opposition expected from them; not only that, but they have shown more than brotherly affection and a feeling of sympathy, equality and oneness in spite of our political differences. The *esprit de corps* with which we have worked in this House is a thing to be emulated in the future also. The fact of our having moved with each other and the way in which we have worked together in spite of political differences and in spite of criticisms, will always stand as a testimony of the great work that has been done by this House under your kind guidance."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, my Friend, the Minister in charge of Finance will deal with many of the aspects that have been raised by various Members of

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this House. I seek this occasion to reply to the hon. Members of this House so far as famine and a few other matters relating to my portfolios that have been particularly referred to in the debate.

" But, before I proceed to do that, I take this opportunity to thank every Member of this Honourable House for their many constructive suggestions. I can only reply that the future Government—whichever it may be,—will note all the advice and suggestions that have been given for improving the administration. Personally speaking, my continuance here is perhaps only for a few days and I should like on this occasion to express my gratitude to hon. Members for the uniform courtesy they have shown me as a Minister, though I have not been a Member of this House.

" Now, Sir, it is natural that after an election when we meet like this, though the atmosphere is unreal, some of the Members must bring in a little heat and perhaps a little more sound than necessary, into the deliberations of this House. I find my hon. Friend, Mr. Adityan is not here. I wish he were here. I was listening to his speech and I felt that what he said was not merely like the kettle calling the pot black, but like the kettle calling itself only white. He felt that any other party except himself and his associates were absolutely unworthy and that every party other than the Congress had common principles of upliftment of humanity and the only people that had not got any such thing were the defeated Congress people—or the successful 152 members of the Congress Party. It is strange logic. I hope he is convinced about his own logic. Sir, I do not want to go any further into the constitutional aspect of it. I am indeed grateful to the hon. Member, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar for the lucid and clear interpretation and enunciation of the constitutional position. I am sure every Member of this House is grateful to him for the clear and forthright way in which he put forward the constitutional position.

" Now, Sir, coming to the question of famine relief, I do not want to repeat what has been said by the Government in its Press Communiques or in the interviews that have been given or what has been said on the floor of the other House. I can only reiterate what I said that considerations of finance will not and shall not stand in the way of bringing succour and relief to those that need it. That will be the guiding principle of any Government. It cannot do anything but that, in a Welfare State. Unfortunately in one of the local papers, the *Mail*, some reference seems to have been made in the course of an editorial that there are perhaps some secret instructions, that in regard to deaths in famine areas, the authorities have been told that if there are deaths due to famine, they should not be reported. I did not really observe that carefully, but it was brought to the notice of the Government by my Friend, Mr. Narayana Rao in the course of his Telugu speech and I immediately called for the reference from the office and I found that in the course of an editorial on the tour of the Hon. Mr. Munshi, it has been suggested, though

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perhaps in a very indirect way, that the Government have instructed somebody to see that even if there is death by starvation that should not be reported. I should like to take this occasion particularly to tell hon. Members of this House and everybody in the whole State and outside this State, that it is absolutely untrue.

4-15
p.m.

"In fact we would like to know the truth from whatever quarter it comes. After all, what is the object in suppressing truth? We all function here to help the suffering people. Suppression of a fact like that is not going to help any Government. On this occasion I should like to declare that there has been no such instruction. Everybody is welcome to give any information that will help the Government to administer the relief that is sought to be given to those in need of it in this calamity. Secondly, I do not want that politics should be brought in in the administration of famine relief. When people are suffering, it is the duty of every one of us to give all possible help to relieve their distress. A few days ago the Government appointed a Member of the Board of Revenue as Special Officer for the administration of famine relief. Every effort will be made by the Government to bring immediate and speedy relief to those that are suffering. Several suggestions have been made. My Friend Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao said that once I ceased to be a Minister. I would join him in the agitation for more relief. There is no need to wait for my joining him to bring relief to the people. To-day perhaps I may be able to secure more relief and issue instructions to the officers to avoid the defects which I have come to know from my experience of famine relief administration in the past. I can assure him and the other Members who have shown great interest in this matter that every one of their suggestions to speed up, and increase the quantum of relief will be looked into and necessary measures taken.

"The hon. Member Dr. Syed Tajuddin, said that the Grow More Food Campaign was an eye-wash. I know what an eye-wash is and as a doctor he must know it equally well. Let me tell him what we have done in the Grow More Food Campaign about which he complained. The total expenditure that has been incurred on Grow More Food Projects in this State from 1946-47 to 1951-52 is Rs. 16.7 crores. Under well subsidy scheme we have advanced a loan of Rs. 8 crores and after the completion of the wells, Rs. 4.1 crores has been converted into subsidy. Under the Tank Improvement Scheme we have spent Rs. 2 crores and other Grow More Food Schemes have cost the Government Rs. 10.6 crores. Thus the total expenditure on Grow More Food Campaign from 1946-47 to 1951-52 is Rs. 16.7 crores. I leave the matter at that and let the House judge whether the campaign is an eye-wash or a reality."

Dr. SYED TAJUDDIN :—"The question is whether those amounts have been properly utilized."

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* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—"I claim that they have been properly utilized. It is quite possible that there have been a few defects here and there. But to call a scheme which has cost Rs. 16.7 crores an eye-wash is not right.

"The hon. Member from Cuddapah, Sri N. Ranga Reddi, took very strong objection to the visits of officials and Ministers to the areas affected by famine. He should have seen in the newspapers that there has been a complaint that some famine areas have not been visited by those people who visited the other famine areas. So it is not as though everybody is complaining about the visits. It is not for mere pleasure that anybody visits the famine areas. Many a time, officers have gone and will have to go in the future also to speed up the famine relief work and see that the Government policy in this behalf is implemented properly.

"The hon. Member from Eluru, Sri Mothey Narayana Rao, said that grain had been collected and kept ready but that it had not been despatched to famine areas. I have already pointed out in a note that has been sent to him that Collectors of various districts have been ordered to see that, wherever foodgrains and fodder are offered, they are collected and sent to the famine areas at the cost of the Government. Every effort is being made in this direction.

"The hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar complained that there was a considerable increase of staff and comparatively less work done: That was the view of some other hon. Members also. I am sure the future Government will take note of this advice and try their best to prune to the extent necessary. If there has been some increase in staff or expenditure compared with the previous years, it should not be forgotten that the Government have undertaken responsibilities much more comprehensive and wide than those before they became wedded to the policy of a Welfare State.

"May I add my humble tribute to the way in which you, Mr. Chairman, have been helping the Members in the conduct of the meetings of this Council? As the Leader of the Opposition said, perhaps we will have another opportunity to say more about this."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have conducted the deliberations of this House with ability, dignity and suavity and you have won the regard of Members of all sections of the House who have given you hearty co-operation in discharging the duties of your august office. The next Council will miss your wise and valuable guidance. It is unfortunate that in this country we have not been able to establish the convention of returning in the elections Speakers and Chairmen without contest.

"The Leader of the Opposition is fortunate in having able and distinguished men to sit with him in the Opposition benches, though some of them do not belong to any particular party. An

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active and ever-vigilant Member like my hon. Friend Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao, who puts long and searching questions and makes studied speeches on almost every subject, is a valuable asset to any party. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar is indeed a statesman in the grand manner. No one can equal him in the mastery of subjects like Education and Health nor can anyone fail to admire the rich lavishness of his valuable criticism. The two women Members of our Council—I do not find them here just now—have instilled poetry into our proceedings. They speak and act with such grace that even the hard things they say are delivered with a charm of manner which tends to soften the blow. Let me not be accused of making invidious distinction if I do not mention the names of other Members on both sides of the House, Members like Mr. B. Narayanaswami Naidu or Mr. N. Ranga Reddi or Dr. P. V. Cheriyan or the Leader of the Opposition who make valuable contributions to the debate.

“What shall I say about the Ministers? The high office of a Minister in these days is more a penance than a privilege. The game of politics is a crude business. I have heard of a great statesman in England who, when about to lay down his office, said: It would be better to keep a flock of sheep on the hillside than meddle in the government of men. I think that will be the feeling more or less of many persons who have held the high office of a Minister.

“My hon. Friend Sri S. B. Adityan has spoken with all the fervour of a new convert to a new party. What did he say about the achievements of the Congress Ministry when he was the Whip of the Congress Party only a short time ago and what is he saying now? I do not think people have such short memories as he thinks. Let them look at that picture and this and draw their own conclusion. Let us hope that he will remain steady at least in his present allegiance to the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party or the United Democratic Front.

“The success of our new Constitution depends upon the political parties who work it. Parliamentary democracy in England or America operates on a two-party system. The sentiments of the people find expression either in the party in power or the party in opposition. The state of parties in this country at present is something which calls for serious thought.

4-30
P.M.

“A number of parties have arisen in our country on the eve of the recent elections. About 18 parties contested in the recent elections in the Madras State and six of them were not able to secure even a single seat while several others were able to get one, two, or three or less than half a dozen seats. Let us not forget the electoral anomalies which we have under the present system of voting. When a number of candidates contest in a particular constituency, it may be that the successful candidates poll a comparatively small percentage of votes while the several other candidates who are defeated secure a much larger number. In these circumstances, can we claim that the composition of the new Legislature will reflect the real political feeling of the country?

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The two-party system enables the electorate directly to choose the Government they want. When there is a multi-party system, the choice of the Government is not made by the voters.

“Now there is a talk of coalition Government. The United Democratic Front forged out of several parties has only one common purpose and that is to oppose the party in power and to put them down. I wish all good luck to S. B. Adityan & Co. in their great endeavour to usher in a new era of law and order in this State with less police force and less money to spend from the Exchequer. The Finance Minister, Sir, has a very unenviable task to perform. He has to meet the many competing claims of different departments. His task is lightened if he has got an able Secretary who will speak to him frankly and freely and tell him ‘thus far you can go and no further.’ For the time being, I am fortunate in having such a Secretary. It is said, and said very rightly too, that it is not enough if the budget is economically sound. It must also be politically pleasing. The agriculturist wants better prices for his produce. The fixed-income groups want a reduction in the cost of living. Different sections of people want, or are opposed to controls from their own limited points of view. All classes and ranks are opposed to any new taxation measures. As a great statesman has put it, to tax and be popular is as difficult as to love and be wise. (Laughter.) It is a difficult job for any Finance Minister to satisfy the people and obtain a vote of confidence on the economic policy. My revered friend Sri Omandur Ramaswami Reddiyar judges all matters from his own high standard. He is dissatisfied with what has been done in his own district as well as elsewhere. None can doubt his sincerity or question his good motives. As one who had been at the helm of affairs for two years, he must be knowing what the practical difficulties of the administration are with the limited resources at their disposal and the imperfect agencies through which they have to implement their policies and programmes. I wish he were here so that I could point out to him what has been done during the present Ministry's time for his South Arcot district. The Government on the eve of elections published a booklet in the regional languages about the work done by the Ministry in every district. I would request him to read it and find out what has been done for irrigation, education, medical relief, roads, communications, etc., in South Arcot district.

“The hon. Member Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar has made sound observations on several questions like Prohibition, right democratic conventions regarding the formation of the Ministry, and so on. I feel inclined to agree with his views on many matters. He thought that it was wrong to utilize revenue surpluses for capital expenditure. I am afraid economic theories have now changed. As he himself said the Finance Minister at the Centre referred to revenue surpluses . . .”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“I think Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar referred to current revenues.”

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DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I referred to current revenues, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Current or past does not make much difference. The same principle applies. Mr. Deshmukh did not think it feasible to raise loans in the open market for capital expenditure on public works or railways. So, last year the Central Government imposed additional taxes and put up the railway rates so that the surpluses could be utilized for capital expenditure. Even in this State it is not only the borrowed money that has been spent on Mettur and Pykara projects but we have utilized to some extent our revenue savings. And our revenue reserve fund is made up of revenue savings.

" Sir, many hard things have been said about Ministers and their failure to do this or that and their sins of omission and commission. I do not claim that any Minister is an angel. All of us make mistakes. But I should claim that my hon. colleagues, both those who are in the Cabinet and those who have gone out of the Cabinet, have done the best they could according to their lights. Here is a vast country with a growing population and with poverty, ignorance, disease and hunger stalking the land. We have passed through six eventful years—a period of unprecedented difficulties. War and partition have imposed a great strain on our economy. High and rising prices, shortage of food and essential commodities, etc., have caused great discontent among the people. Successive bad seasons unprecedented in the history of the State for the last 80 years or more have made the problem of food more acute. The election results show that the people are sullen and angry and are prone to believe the fond hopes held out to them of freedom from want and many other ills if only a new Government came in.

" My Friend Sri Suryanarayana Rao has pleaded for better allowances to the non-gazetted government servants—I would call them civil servants—and teachers. I have every sympathy with the hard lot of these poorly paid people in these days when the cost of living had been continuously going up. We cannot say that this Government has not done anything for these people. The general revision of the scales of pay and allowances of Government servants in 1947 and 1948 and the succeeding years have cost an additional sum of Rs. 2.28 crores. The revision of teachers' salaries from time to time since 1947 has increased the cost by Rs. 2 crores. If the Central Government's rates of dearness allowance are to be granted for the Madras Government servants, we shall require an additional sum of Rs. 4 crores. If we have to give the same rates for our local bodies and aided school teachers, we shall require another Rs. 3 crores. I do hope that with the present slump in prices if the cost of living does not go down, the new Government will tap additional resources of revenue and give higher allowances to these civil servants and teachers. The Madras State, as all of us are aware, is the most deficit State in rice. Annually we have been importing foodgrain worth Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores at high prices. We have water resources which

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would enable us to grow all the rice we need if we execute the Krishna-Pennar project and the Ramapadasagar project. According to the Planning Commission, irrigation and power development on a large scale, adoption of intensive measures for increasing agricultural production, and the promotion of industries by means of cheap electric power, are measures which will enable the vast masses of this State to raise their standard of living. The Madras State has undertaken measures for increasing food production by extending irrigation facilities, by making available large quantities of fertilizers and organic manures, by the multiplication and distribution of good seeds, and by land reclamation also to some extent. The Government have undertaken a five-year programme of irrigation and power development which would cost them Rs. 80 crores and fetch to the Exchequer a fair return on the sums invested. I can confidently claim that no other State in this country has a development programme of such magnitude.

" Our capital expenditure has been rising year after year since 1946-47 and it has amounted to a total sum of Rs. 62 crores during the period of the last five or six years. We are budgeting for Rs. 19.87 crores of capital expenditure for next year. Our biggest problem is the financing of capital expenditure on this large scale however necessary the various schemes of development may be. The Central Government want us to undertake taxation measures which will bring us an additional income of Rs. 4 crores a year. The Central Government have given to Madras a loan of Rs. 5 crores this year ear-marked for the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani projects and we expect that by the end of this year they will give an additional sum of Rs. 1 crore for the same purpose. We may expect similar assistance in 1952-53. Madras has been contending that the assistance extended by the Centre is very inadequate and we hope that the Centre will give us larger help out of the Special Development Fund which is largely made up of the sale proceeds of the American wheat.

4.45
p.m.

" The hon. Gentleman Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar asked how the Zamindari Abolition Act and the Malabar Tenancy Act have failed to bring popular support for this Government. I was myself asking this question. I too asked the Minister who piloted the Zamindari Abolition Bill in the first instance why we could not get the support of the large number of ryots in zamin estates who were benefited by rent reduction. That was a question which he was not able to answer. There are socialists and communists everywhere and the trend of events is moving in that direction. As was stated by a statesman some years ago, we are all socialists now. The Congress Party programme has a marked socialist colouring. This Zamindari Abolition Act is claimed to be a great achievement in land reform.

" Now, the Land Revenue Reforms Committee have made their recommendations. Fixity of fair rents for tenants and security of tenure for cultivators are two of the most important recommendations made by that Committee. Sooner or later, we shall have to

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give effect to those recommendations. There is no doubt that such action will promote economic equalities and social justice which are regarded as conditions indispensable for the survival of democracy at the present time.

"I am very thankful to the hon. Members for all the kind words that they have said and for the very valuable suggestions they have made in spite of the feeling that this is a very unreal Budget that is being discussed in a very unreal atmosphere. But these suggestions will go into our records and will be available for the future Ministry and I hope they will benefit by those criticisms and suggestions."

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—"The House will now adjourn and meet at 2-30 p.m. on 24th March 1952."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 2-30 p.m. on Monday, the 24th March 1952.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 91 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 20th March 1952, page 144 supra.]

(a) & (b)

The main recommendations of the Marjoribanks Committee.

- 1 The percentage increases imposed during resettlements after 1914, on account of the rise in prices, should be cancelled in order to equalize the incidence of assessments in all the districts.
- 2 The basic water-rate in the district of East and West Godavari and Krishna and the deltaic portion of the Guntur district should be reduced from Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 5, the rate in existence before the enhancement was made.

- 3 The resultant rates mentioned in items (1) and (2) above may be treated as the basis for future revisions.
- 4 Such revision should, however, be made only by a vote of the Legislature at the time of the Budget Estimate with reference to the financial needs of the Province.
- 5 Changes should not exceed 1 anna in the rupee at a time and the rates should not be higher than the basic rates by more than 1 anna in the rupee at any time during the first ten-year period after the introduction of the scheme, by more than 2 annas in the rupee at any time during the second ten-year period, and so on.

The corresponding recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee.

In the case of districts or tracts resettled after 1914 wherein the price levels of the middle period (1905-06 to 1913-14) and of a number of years of the later period, i.e., post-1914-15, and possibly very few years of the pre-1905-06 period, entered into the calculation, the whole of the resettlement enhancements should be cancelled.

There is no case for the reduction of water-rates under the Godavari and Krishna anicut systems or in these deltas and the recommendations of the Marjoribanks Committee in this regard need not be accepted.

The standard assessment should be correlated to a range of price-levels from 300 to 400, being the Presidency average price of first and second-sort paddy expressed as rupees per garce of 3,200 Madras measures; and surcharges should be leviable when the price level reaches 100 points above 400 and rebates when the price level reaches 50 points below 300.

The reduction should be for every 50 points and should be at the rate of half-anna per 50 points.

The enhancement should be for every 100 points and should be at the rate of half-anna per 100 points up to a price-level of 1,000 and thereafter at 1 anna per 100 points.

The existing assessments, where they are higher than the standard assessments, should be brought down to the standard assessment, and surcharges should be levied on the standard assessments in all the districts with reference to the current level of prices in accordance with the principles recommended by us.

The same grounds which would justify the alteration of the standard assessment in consequence of alterations in prices would justify alterations in similar circumstances of the scale of water-rates, whether it be the standard scale of water-cess, or the special project rates.

The decision, whether there will have to be alterations in the level of assessments by way of enhancement or rebate under the scheme of sliding scale of assessment recommended by the Committee, should be taken by Government in October or November of each year with reference to the average prices of the twelve months terminating with that period, the level then prevailing and the anticipations of future trends that can be made; the decision will, of course, have to be sanctioned by the Legislature.

The scheme of enhancements and rebates under the sliding scale of land revenue assessment should be operative purely and solely with reference to the alterations in the price-levels and there should not be any changes merely with reference to the exigencies of State finance.

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The main recommendations of the Marjoribanks Committee.

- 6 If the income of the local boards from land-cess and education-cess is not to be reduced, the limit of these cesses should be raised.

- 7 Legislation should be undertaken for making the official registration after careful verification and notification, presumptive proof of title.
- 8 Provision should be made for the systematic revision of the 'A' register of the village and for the up-to-date registry of holdings.

The corresponding recommendation of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee.

Cesses should relate only to standard assessment.

Cesses should not be levied either on the charge for commercial crops, or on the land revenue surcharges on larger holdings or on the agricultural income-tax.

No enhancement should be made over the rates at which the land and education cesses are now being levied and where the existing rates together are in excess of 25 per cent of the standard land revenue assessment, the rates should be brought down to 25 per cent.

The duty of effecting transfer of registry may be put in also, similarly, into the Land Revenue Act and details under the rules. This duty should, however, be confined to the existing scope and no attempt should be made to compile a comprehensive 'record of rights'.

A rough draft Bill was prepared in 1939 but before it could be finalized the first Congress Ministry resigned office and further examination of the question was postponed.

The whole matter is being examined by the Government in consultation with the Board of Revenue. It may, however, be mentioned in this connexion that though the Land Revenue Reforms Committee has recommended the cancellation or reduction by half of the resettlement enhancements in certain districts, the Committee has also suggested that the resulting standard assessment should be increased by 2 annas in the rupee with reference to the prevailing level of prices. The net effect of the acceptance of the Committee's recommendation will be the enhancement of the assessment by about Rs. 9 lakhs in the ryotwari areas taken as a whole.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 92 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 20th March 1952, page 145 supra.]

Statement showing the faslis from which the resettlement rates came to be enforced in the districts mentioned in Schedules A and B in Appendix X of the Second Report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee.

Name of districts.	Name of taluks.	Number of villages.	Fasli from which the resettlement-rates came to be enforced.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Districts in Schedule A.			
1 Visakhapatnam ..	Golconda and Sarvasiddhi taluks.	..	1329
1-A Srikakulam ..	Palkonda taluk other than the agency area.	..	1329
2 East Godavari ..	Yellavaram	113	1344
	Nugur	102	1344
	Other areas	..	1341
3 West Godavari ..	Polavaram	21	1342
	Other areas	..	1341
4 Krishna	Black soil taluks	..	1341
5 Bellary	Red soil taluks	..	1333
6 Anantapur (excluding Kadiri taluk).	Black soil taluks	..	1333
	Red soil taluks other than Hindupur and Madakasira.	..	1336
	Hindupur and Madakasira taluks.	..	1337
7 South Arcot	Cuddalore	..	1327
	Villupuram, Tindivanam and Gingee.	..	1328
	Kallakurichi and Tirukkoyilur.	..	1330
		Six villages transferred from Vrid-dhachalam to Kallakurichi.	1332
	Chidambaram	..	1331
	Vridhdachalam	..	1332
8 Salem (Southern taluks).	Salem	165	1344
	Attur	122	
	Namakkal	75	
	Tiruchengodu	90	
	Rasipur	82	
	Harur	415	
	Mettur	5	1319
	Omahur	115	
	Do.	10	
	<i>Hill villages and three plain villages.</i>		
	Salem	12	1346
	Yercaud	67	
	Namakkal	7	
	Rasipur	14	
	Attur	3	
	Harur	10	
9 Tiruchirappalli (except Karur taluk).	Perambalur	102	* 1334
	Udayarpalayam	116	
	Lalgudi	115	
	Tiruchirappalli	86	
	Kulittalai	81	
	Musiri	85	1335
		3	
		26	1344

* The Kadarambam portion was resettled in fasli 1334 and the Nirarambam in fasli 1335.

[20th March 1952]

Name of districts.	Name of taluks.	Number of villages.	Fasli from which the resettlement rates came to be enforced.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Districts in Schedule A—cont.			
10 Tanjore	Tanjore	2	1343
	Do.	156	
	Papanasam	138	
	Kumbakonam	137	
	Mayuram	178	
	Sirkali	80	
	Nannilam	229	1333
	Nagapattinam	138	
	Tiruturaipundi	132	
	Mannargudi	139	
	Pattukkottai	59	
	Arantangi	54	
11 Madurai (except Kodaikanal taluk).	Palani	..	1325
	Dindigul	..	1327
	Periyakulam—Non-periyar	..	1326
	Periyar	..	1327
	Nilakkottai—Non-Periyar	..	1327
	Periyar	..	1328
	Tirumangalam	..	1328
	Madurai	..	1328
	Melur	..	1328
12 The Nilgiris (Gudalur taluk only).	Gudalur	12	1336
13 Malabar	Wynaad	..	1336
	Fort Cochin	..	1344
	Palghat, Kozhikode and Walluvanad	..	1341
	Kurumbanad	..	1342
	Ponnani, Ernad, Kottayam and Chirakkal	..	1343
14 South Kanara		..	1344
2. Districts in Schedule B.			
1 Chittoor	Chittoor and Chandragiri	..	1324
	Palmaner	..	1325
2 North Arcot (portion).	Tiruvannamalai	..	1329
	Wallajah, Arkonam, Gudiyattam and Vellore	..	1323
	Polur	..	1324
	Wandiwash	..	1325
	Cheyyar	..	1323
		..	and 1325
Village in Javadi Hills.			
	Vellore	* 9	..
	Polur	* 17	..
3 Srikakulam	Srikakulam and Ichapur taluks.	..	1319
4 Chingleput	Chingleput, Saidapet and Madurantakam.	..	1319
	Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur and Ponneri.	..	1320
5 Coimbatore	Bhavani	..	1319
	Palladam, Coimbatore, Avanashi, Gobichettipalayam and Dharapuram.	..	1320
	Erode	..	1321
	Pollachi, Udumalpet and Kollegal.	..	1322
6 Karur taluk in } Tiruchirappalli.	Karur	{ 96	1320
		{ 11	1327

* Resettled in fasli 1351 but the enhanced rates were not given effect to. Only changes her than new rates were introduced.

[20th March 1952]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 97 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 20th March 1952, page 148 supra.]

(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer furnished to clause (e) of Council Question No. 23 (starred) (paper already placed on the table of the House).

(b) According to the revised bonus scheme introduced by the Government of India with effect from 1st January 1951, no bonus will be paid on grain procured by the States for internal consumption, but a bonus will be paid at certain varying rates to exporting and importing States with reference to the quantities of foodgrains exported or imported by them. Even under this arrangement, no bonus will be paid if the exports fall below 75 per cent of the export quota fixed by the Government of India or if imports exceed 125 per cent of the import quota. As there are no exports from this State, no export bonus can be earned. No import bonus is also likely to be earned by this State for the reasons explained in the answer to clause (e) of Council Question No. 23 (starred) by the same hon. Member (paper recently placed on the table of the House).

(c) Against the approximate total subsidy cost on all Intensive Cultivation Schemes for the year 1950-51, of Rs. 298.53 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 232.61 lakhs has been met from the bonus fund last year and the excess over this bonus fund has to be shared equally by the State Government and the Government of India. The final reconciled figures of expenditure for 1950-51 are being collected from the concerned heads of departments and the Accountant-General, Madras, for effecting final adjustment of 'Grants'. Full details of the several items met out of the bonus fund during 1950-51 have been furnished already in the paper placed on the table of the House in answer to Question No. 23 (starred) by the same hon. Member.

The total estimated grant due from the Government of India for the Intensive Cultivation Schemes of 1951-52 is Rs. 216.85 lakhs.

(d) The payment of procurement bonus has been discontinued already with effect from 1st January 1951. As explained in the answer to clause (b) above, according to the revised bonus fund scheme of the Government of India, no bonus will be paid to State Governments on quantities of cereals procured for internal consumption.

[20th March 1952]

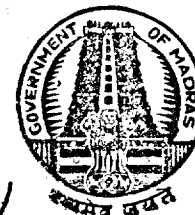
(e) No.

This position has been anticipated and credit has been taken in the budget estimates for 1951-52 for a sum of Rs. 218 lakhs as the estimated 'Grant' from the Government of India for Intensive Cultivation Schemes on the assumption that the Government of India will, as usual, sanction financial assistance on a half-grant basis.

(f) The Government of India were addressed by this Government for sanctioning a *full* grant for 1951-52 so as to cover not only their half share, but also the other half share of this Government. The Government of India have regretted their inability to sanction grants to cover the entire subsidy cost on Intensive Cultivation Schemes.

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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

MONDAY, 24TH MARCH 1952

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 24th March 1952.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Compensation to the family of the late Sri P. S. Viswanatha Ayyar, I.C.S.

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

(a) whether the family of the late Sri P. S. Viswanatha Ayyar, I.C.S., who died in aeroplane crash at Calcutta, has applied to the Government for payment of any compensation or pensions to its members;

(b) if so, whether the Government have arrived at any decision and what the amount of compensation and pension so decided to be paid to the bereaved members of the family is;

(c) whether the late P. S. Viswanatha Ayyar was contributing to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund and whether the said fund for its successors in interest is paying any pension, and if so, how much to each of the members of the family; and

(d) what would have been the amount of compensation which the Government would have to pay to the gentleman if he had decided to retire from service on the 15th August 1947 like any other member of the Indian Civil Service who had retired from the service at the time?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) No decision has yet been arrived at as to the amount of compensation to be granted to the bereaved members of the family. But the widow has been granted a pension of Rs. 2,700 per annum and the three children Rs. 320 per annum each, under the Superior Civil Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules.

“(c) No.

“(d) About Rs. 97,500.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have taken any steps to see that officers of Government are protected from such accidents and that their families do not suffer?”

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THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" This pension is given because the officer died in Government service."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government do not think that the amounts allotted and given to the members of the bereaved family are very meagre?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—" That is the maximum we can give. It is also proposed to give gratuity to these people, but the matter is now pending with the Government of India."

Visit of certain Ministers to Burma.

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

(a) whether some of the Ministers went to Burma recently to discuss problems relating to Madras State and Burma and if so, the subjects discussed there and the decisions reached there; and

(b) whether the Agenda for discussion comprised the subject of evacuees from Burma?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) & (b) The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works and the Hon. Sri B. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Finance were members of the only Indian Delegation that went to Burma in June 1950 (but not recently) to discuss questions connected with the Burma Land Nationalization Act, 1948. The subject of 'evacuees' was not included in the Agenda for discussion. The conclusions reached there and the decisions of the Government of Burma on the discussions are not yet known. The subject is of more than Madras State importance and is dealt with primarily by the Government of India."

Industrial Housing Scheme of the Central Government.

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

(a) whether the State Government have received particulars of the Industrial Housing Scheme of the Central Government and if so, what they are;

(b) whether the Central Government made any provision in 1950-51 and if so, the amount obtained by the State Government;

(c) whether the Central Government have made any provision in 1951-52 and if so, what amount this State is expected to obtain;

(d) whether the State Government have any schemes ready to utilize the amount available from the Central Government and if so, what they are; and

(e) whether the State Government have formulated any industrial housing policy?

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) Yes; a statement^a showing the particulars of the scheme is placed on the table of the House.

" (b) The Central Government seems to have made a provision of one crore of rupees for 1950-51; but the State Government did not get any amount during that year.

" (c) The Central Government have provided Rs. 1.68 crores in their Budget Estimate for 1951-52 and the State Government has been sanctioned a loan of Rs. 9 lakhs.

" (d) Four industrial establishment has formulated schemes for the construction of houses under the Government of India's industrial housing scheme and have applied for loans. These applications are under consideration of the Government.

" (e) The industrial housing policy of the State Government is the same as that of the Central Government and the State Government have not formulated any separate policy."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the amount of loan received from the Government of India has been allotted and if not allotted before the end of 1951-52—and we are now at the end of March 1952—whether the unexpended portion will be available for 1952-53? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" All the applications that have been received have been forwarded to the Government of India, and as I have said already, we have recommended them. So far as the future is concerned, if applications come in we will certainly forward them also to the Government of India."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" My point is, Sir, whether the loan given by the Government of India, for the year 1951-52, will lapse at the end of March 1952 or whether the 9 lakhs will be available for 1952-53 as well? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" It all depends on what decision the Government of India are going to take in the matter."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Government have prepared any data regarding the housing needs of the working classes and the industrial classes especially? "

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

Creation of economic holdings in land.

* 103 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the average holding in the Madras State is only 4.5 acres and if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to create economic holdings so that agriculture not only ceases to be mere occupation but also becomes a worth-while industry to follow?

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" According to the latest figures available, the average size of a ryotwari holding in the State is 3.84 acres.

" The recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee are under the consideration of the Government and the question of economic holdings is also being examined in that connexion."

The Krishna-Pennar Project.

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

(a) whether the article entitled " Politics behind Krishna-Pennar Project " by Sri Tenneti Viswanatham, M.L.A., in the *Swatantra* of 22nd September 1951, has been brought to the notice of the Government;

(b) whether the particulars of the Krishna-Pennar Project and Pulichintala project mentioned therein are correct;

(c) whether the diversion of water for irrigation to Chingleput district affects the acreage under cereals in the Ceded districts to a considerable extent as mentioned on page 9 of the *Swatantra* referred to above;

(d) what the reasons are that have led the Madras Government to give up construction of the Dam at Pulichintala and cause the diversion now proposed; and

(e) whether the proposed diversion is final and irrevocable or subject to reconsideration?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) Some of the particulars given are correct, but others are all wide of the mark. The details of the Krishna-Pennar Project as proposed have now been released to the Press and the public.

" (c) No.

" (d) The State's share of the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari, put together, is adequate to supply reasonable extents in all regions irrigable under the river systems. In utilizing this share, the economics of the projects, the importance of developing backward areas and the need for securing the much needed rice at the earliest possible date, have to be taken into account. With reference to these factors, the best scheme of co-ordinated development would be to use the waters of the Krishna and its tributaries for the Krishna-Pennar and Tungabhadra High Level Canal Projects, and the waters of the Godavari system for other areas including the region sought to be covered by the Pulichintala Project. All the schemes cannot be taken up for execution simultaneously. The Planning Commission was also prepared to accept for the Supplementary Plan only schemes investigated in detail. The

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Krishna-Pennar Project was accordingly proposed. The Pulichintala Project has not been investigated in detail and besides the area can be served more economically by the Godavari. Schemes for this and other areas will be investigated in detail and taken up later.

" (e) The scheme is under the consideration of the Central and Madras Governments and the Planning Commission. If co-ordinated and economic development of all areas and the speedy production of additional rice are to be achieved, the scheme must not be interfered with."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether this Government have represented to the Government of India that whatever may be the future possibilities of using the waters of the Godavari, the scheme submitted by them so far as the Krishna waters are concerned should be given prior consideration? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Subsequently, Sir, the Planning Commission appointed a Technical Committee and they have been touring or have already toured various areas, and they are examining the most feasible scheme. It is expected they will be able to make their recommendation in respect of the schemes to be taken up very early."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether this Technical Committee are seized of the question of the Godavari waters also or only of the Krishna waters? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" They are seized of the matter of the availability of the Godavari waters also."

Scales of salaries of teachers.

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

(a) whether he has received representations from the Madras Teachers' Guild and its various branches demanding enhancement of the scales of the salaries of teachers;

(b) if so, whether he will be pleased to lay on the table of the House, the memorial or representation received from the Madras Guild;

(c) whether the Government have considered the representation, and if so, what orders have been passed thereon;

(d) when the Government fixed the salaries of various grades of teachers on the last occasion; and

(e) what the index of cost of living is at the present day when compared with the cost of living on the date when the scale of salaries was fixed by the Government on the last occasion?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) A representation has been received from the South India Teachers' Union communicating the recommendations of the Conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the District Teachers' Guilds on the subject.

“(b) A copy* of the representation is laid on the Table of the House.

“(c) A general revision of the scales of pay in respect of all categories of teachers is not feasible, in view of the present financial stringency. However, the question of revising the scale of pay of the secondary grade teachers has been engaging the attention of the Government and a decision is expected to be taken as early as possible.

“(d) The scales of pay were only revised in 1947.

“(e) The cost of living index number for September 1951 was 340.3 as compared with 271.7; the average cost of living index number for 1947 in Madras City.”

Report of the expert committee on radium needles.

* 106 Q.—DR. P. V. CHERIYAN : With reference to the Press Note No. 140 issued by the Government on 7th September 1951 stating that an expert committee considered the question and advised the Hon. Minister that the radium needles are better than radon seeds in the treatment of cancer, will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the members of the committee and whether he will be pleased to place a copy of the committee's report on the table of the House;

(b) whether the Government called for quotations for a radon plant; and

(c) if the answer to clause (b) is in the affirmative, what the cost of restarting the radon manufacture would have been?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“(a) The conference of experts which met on 3rd August, 1949, to advise Government on how best to utilize the available radium for the patients was composed of Dr. Rajan, the then Minister of Public Health, the Joint Secretary, Education and Public Health Department, the Surgeon-General, the Superintendents of all the City State Hospitals, the Director, Barnard Institute of Radiology, Col. Pandalai, and Drs. Guruswami and Rama Rau. There was a free discussion on the policy of Government to decentralize Radium treatment and hence there was nothing by way of a detailed report.

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 245-248 infra.

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“(b) The Director, Barnard Institute of Radiology had some correspondence with some American firms and found it difficult to get a suitable radon plant.

“(c) The cost of the plant together with the calibration apparatus, remote control, etc., would have been a little over Rs. 40,000.”

DR. P. V. CHERIYAN :—“May I ask the Hon. Minister how he can call it a conference of experts when there was only one person in the conference who can legitimately be called an expert?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“I do not know whether they were all experts but since they were all heads of institutions they were considered experts.”

DR. P. V. CHERIYAN :—“Whatever may be the view of the heads of these institutions, the question of treatment through radium or radon is very important and a mistake has been made in sticking to the treatment with radium and not radon.”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“I think the conference was helped in the discussion of the question by the Director of the Barnard Institute of Radiology and he was there as an expert.”

DR. P. V. CHERIYAN :—“My information is that the question of radium treatment was taken up and not radon treatment at all.”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“The other day while answering a similar question, I pointed out that expert opinion was that radium treatment was better than radon treatment.”

DR. P. V. CHERIYAN :—“Since it is a disputed point I have been bringing up this question in the House several times, I think it is high time that Government appointed a special committee to go into the question because a large amount of money has been unnecessarily wasted on radium, which could much better be utilized for treatment by radon.”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“If the hon. Member could give his considered opinion, I will place the matter before an expert committee and then decide what to do in the matter.”

DR. P. V. CHERIYAN :—“I have taken considerable trouble to find out the advantages of radon treatment and I have not the slightest doubt that radon treatment is better, more useful to hospitals and is also cheaper?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“I will place the information before the Director of Radiology.”

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Supply of radium needles to the Government General Hospital, Madras.

*107 Q.—DR. P. V. CHERIYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any supply of radium needles was recently received at the Government General Hospital, Madras, from Canada;

(b) what the price paid for the supply is;

(c) who authorized payment for the needles;

(d) what precautions were taken to see whether the needles were of the correct type before payment was made; and

(e) whether it is a fact that a very large number of these needles are defectively filled and that they are lying idle at the Barnard Institute of Radiology?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“(a) Yes, a consignment of radium needles was received from Canada on 9th August 1951. This is part of the needles remade from the old and unserviceable needles of the Barnard Institute sent to Canada for remaking.

“(b) A sum of \$ 2,602 was paid for this part-consignment.

“(c) The State Government.

“(d) Specifications regarding the dimensions of external and internal lengths were obtained at the outset. Though the auto-photographs sent by the firm of the needles chosen at random showed a satisfactory filling, auto-photographs of all the needles were insisted on for scrutiny before payment. The defects pointed out were asked to be rectified by the firm.

“(c) 104 Radium containers (100 Radium needles and 4 Radium tubes) with a total content of 170 m.grms., were received back on 9th August 1951, after remaking, from Messrs. X-ray and Radium Industries, Canada (formerly known as the Radium Luminous Industries). Out of these 104 containers, 61 needles have not been remade satisfactorily. A protest has already been lodged with the Company and the matter is under correspondence. This Company has yet to return after remaking 61 Radium containers (needles). The 61 defective needles are now lying idle at the Barnard Institute of Radiology, Government General Hospital, Madras.”

DR. P. V. CHERIYAN :—“May I ask, Sir, how payment was made before it was made sure that the needles were not defective?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“Because such a condition was not in the original agreement but it was inserted later on. The company in Canada insisted on payment and there was no other go but to pay them.”

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DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—“May I know, Sir, who was responsible for such a state of things? Should not the Government see that before payment is made precautions have been taken?”

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“I will enquire about it.”

Investments in the Central Land Mortgage Bank by the co-operative societies.

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

(a) whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been permitted to advise the co-operative societies to find investment in the debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank; and

(b) whether, in view of principles of finance involved in investing short-term deposits or borrowings in long-term investment and in view of the strong difference in views on this held by prominent co-operators, the Government have considered the desirability of referring the question to the Reserve Bank of India for their opinion?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The answer is in the negative.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, when 2-45 p.m. there is such a keen difference of opinion expressed by prominent co-operators who are well-versed in the matter of co-operative finance, should not Government refer the matter to an expert authority like the Reserve Bank of India before allowing the opinion of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to prevail?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“The whole question was raised by the Provincial Co-operative Bank and after some correspondence between that Bank and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies the correspondence was closed because the Registrar satisfied the points raised by the President in regard to the advisability of investment in Land Mortgage Banks. So, no necessity was felt to refer the matter to the Reserve Bank of India.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I take it that the information of the Government is that all the criticisms were answered by the Registrar to the satisfaction of the President, and is that on record?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“Yes, Sir. At least the question was not raised afterwards, and so it was understood that no further points were in dispute. Therefore it was considered that the matter was closed.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“Are the Government aware that further discussions were not pursued because the Government refused to move in the matter?”

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THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, Sir. Because it is a thing in which the matter was proved satisfactorily. So, as far as this Government are concerned, I do not see why the matter should be pursued further."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Is it correct finance to find for short-term deposits investment in long-term investments? So, is there not a *prima facie* case for referring this matter to an expert body like the Reserve Bank of India? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The whole matter arose on account of financial stringency because it was difficult to find the necessary funds in the market for the Land Mortgage Bank. So, this method was resorted to, and finally when the necessary funds were found on account of this arrangement, it was felt that there was no necessity to pursue the matter any further."

Transport of fish between Shoranur and Kozhikode

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

(a) whether it is a fact—

(i) that large quantities of fish are being sent by trains from stations between Shoranur and Kozhikode; and

(ii) that passengers travelling by trains and people living near the railway stations are suffering on account of the bad odour emanating from the parcels; and

(b) whether the State Government would suggest to the Central Government that fish parcels should be sent only in refrigerator vans and not in ordinary vans, wherefrom a lot of bad smell emanates?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" (a) (i) Yes. (ii) Fresh fish does not emanate any bad odour. Occasionally some slight smell might emanate from the fish parcels, but it will not be such as to cause discomfort to the passengers or the people around.

" (b) The railway authorities are already running refrigerated railway vans for the transport of fish from Mettur Dam to Madras and they have been requested to charge concessional rates so that fish could be transported regularly to Madras by these vans and sold at economic rates to the public. Extension of this facility to other places will be considered if the railways agree to charge concessional rates."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Sir, is not the fish carried in trains amidst blocks of ice? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Yes, they are only sent in that way. Still, sometimes, even when so sent, foul smell emanates."

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JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" May I know whether this Government have asked the Government of India for concessional rates for the transport of fish by railway, as after all the railways are our railways? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" The matter is under correspondence with them. One or two methods of transport have been tried, and it was found under those methods that the fish arrived at the place of destination in a very good condition. So the matter is being pursued now with the railway authorities."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Sir, will Government think of charging for transport of fish the parcel rates now charged for fruits? Sir, the lowest rates are being charged for transport of fruits. My information is that for fruits only quarter rates are being charged. Similarly, for the transport of fish will Government think of charging only quarter rates? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" There is this difference between fruits and fish. Fruits are being transported in ordinary vans, while fish cannot be so transported. It is being sent packed in ice. And if it is to be sent in refrigerator vans, special wagons will have to be provided, and those wagons are costlier than ordinary wagons. That is why the railway authorities are levying special rates for the transport of fish."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Questions over."

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

DISCUSSION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1951-52.

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the last occasion I said that any criticism levelled in this House or in the other House was ineffective, as our friends sitting on the Treasury Bench had already committed themselves to the new services mentioned in the Supplementary Estimates. So, Sir, any criticism levelled now is of no consequence. But, I must take advantage of this occasion to speak again about the seasonal conditions prevailing in many parts of this State. I am afraid, as I said last time, my hon. Friend, the Revenue Minister's outlook has become that of a brown bureaucrat. He seems to have forgotten altogether his past career, which is by no means inglorious. In the policy of famine relief he pursues he has not included several measures."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" May I know how you define a bureaucrat? "

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Bureaucrats are those who are not affected by anything they see around. They

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believe in red-tapism; they go by rules and regulations; and they do not swerve this way or that way from those rules and regulations. In ordinary times bureaucrats will be able to carry on better than other people. But in times of emergency some imagination is necessary to realise what effect any step taken by them will have on the people for whom they are meant.

"I wonder if my friend, the Hon. Revenue Minister, has forgotten that the committee on which he and I were members as far back as 1939 changed the objective of famine relief in this State. For his benefit I would like to read how we have changed the purpose of famine relief. It is something which radically changes the outlook a Government should possess in dealing with a population suffering from distress. The wording runs like this:

'It must also be remembered that while the main object of State intervention is to save life, it is none the less essential to maintain people in good health and prevent physical deterioration and dispiritedness among them so that they may be in a position to resume their pursuits with advantage to themselves and the State on the advent of better times.'

I would like my friend to examine how far the gruel centres that he has opened, how far the expansion of ordinary works he has ordered will bring about this result. It is all right if the object of the Famine Code is merely to save people from death. But the present policy of the Government, governed as it is by the objective I just now read out, is not mere saving of the people from starvation. It is much more than what a bureaucratic Government adopted in regard to famine relief. I am surprised that my friend seems to think still of the old days before this change was effected. Of late we have been reading of the measures taken by this Government in order to relieve distress. Will my friend, the hon. the Revenue Minister say that giving of gratuitous relief is the same as giving gruel, insufficient gruel at these centres? Does he agree that the relief given to dependents engaged on famine relief work is the same as giving gruel? I do not know why my friend's memory is so short. He and I visited a number of famine camps, he and I advised the then Government how the Famine Code should be amended so that the people who are really in distress are maintained not only from physical deterioration but also that they do not suffer from the feeling of dispiritedness, which is much more serious than physical starvation. I only appeal to him to give effect to this. I do not want to take the House through the various measures they have adopted, because we are not yet in possession of information of any comprehensive measures which this Government have taken except what we gather from the bits of reports that appear in the papers now and then. Government have not so far issued a detailed report of the measures they have adopted to relieve distress. We are still in the stage of mere expansion of departmental works. My friend seems to have said in the other House that by the time His Excellency the Governor goes on tour to the distressed areas all the works would be in full swing. It is not like magic that such works can be organized. Men have to be found, officers have to be posted and necessary

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materials have to be gathered. Now, may I ask, what have the Government done so far except making much noise in the papers that they have done everything in the matter.

"I wish my hon. Friend takes up this matter seriously and, before laying down office, formulates the various measures designed to meet this objective of famine relief and not the old objective. I am not speaking of any particular area; I am speaking of all areas in acute distress. I do not mind whether they are in Kayalaseema, North Arcot, Chingleput or anywhere else. Is he satisfied that the expansion of departmental works will enable him to find out whether there is real distress? There is difference of opinion as to whether departmental works or test works should be preferred to find out the exact nature and extent of the distress. I would like him to take steps for giving relief where he is personally satisfied by his visit that there is acute distress. Let him even dispense with test works and straightway start relief works. Does he not know that in a departmental work, the amount of work allotted to a worker is much more than in a famine relief work? He is reported to have said in the other House that a worker will be paid by his outturn. A worker who has nothing to eat and has been undergoing severe suffering and has become dispirited will not be strong enough to turn out that amount of work which will make him earn the full wage. How are the landless labourers benefited by the policy which he has enunciated? I want him to say what exactly the Government propose to do first and what they propose to do next in case the measures they undertake are not enough to mitigate distress. Summer months are fast approaching. The worst period in a famine are the months of May and June. Generally rains start in June and let us hope that by God's grace rain will start in June this year. How are the famine-stricken people helped not only to exist but also to maintain their spirit which is very necessary for them to resume agricultural operations after the famine is over? As a Minister in a Government responsible to the people and not a bureaucratic Government which is not responsible to the people, he should brush aside that part of the Secretariat procedure which causes delay and take quick action to relieve suffering. Sanction of a service can wait, but feeding the people and enabling them to live cannot wait. After all, I do not want him to dole out charities. I want him to provide work for the people and, when the people do the work, provide sufficient food for them. Those people who cannot work and those to whom work could not be provided should be taken care of by the State till normal times come.

"My hon. Friend has been saying that the Government are going to undertake works of public utility. He has been one of those who have gone round with me and always criticized the previous Government whenever they did not undertake works of public utility. May I ask him whether he has got a list of works of public utility in each area where there is suffering? What works of public utility are going to be undertaken? I have been urging

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this Government to take up the earthwork on the Lower Sagileru Project in Badvel taluk which is one of the worst famine-affected areas in Cuddapah district. Here is a scheme on which the Chief Engineer has sent his report to the Government and all the technical aspects have been considered. Is this not a work of permanent public utility? It is said that the scheme has not been sanctioned by the Government. If the scheme is considered good and worthwhile undertaking, why should not the Government sanction it? After all, the Government consist of the hon. Members sitting on the Treasury Bench. If they want, they can come to a decision at any time. All that is necessary is only the will to come to a decision. At least the earthwork may be allowed to be done now to provide employment for the famine-stricken people and the other portions of the work which require skilled workmen may be taken up later on. I understand that this project has been dropped altogether. It is not fair to the people of the area.

"The Hon. Revenue Minister knows that roads laid under famine relief schemes are neglected afterwards. They are useful so long as they are maintained. But if they are neglected, the money spent on laying them is a waste.

"I mentioned the Lower Sagileru Project only as an instance. There may be works of public utility in the other famine-affected areas. I want that all works of public utility which have been considered good from the technical and other points of view should be undertaken. Let my hon. Friend, the Revenue Minister, draw up a programme in consultation with the Chief Engineer, settle the priority, place the necessary technical personnel at the disposal of the Collectors and see that the works are carried out.

"I once again plead that it is time that my hon. Friend, the Revenue Minister, makes up his mind to declare as famine areas at least those areas wherein there is acute distress."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with my friend, Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao, that famine relief has not been taken up with sufficient vigour. I find on page 30 of the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure a demand for a sum of Rs. 1,58,300 to meet the increase in outlay on famine relief works. The works carried out with such a small additional outlay cannot provide adequate employment to the people of the famine-affected areas. I see that the Government are not pursuing any definite policy in surmounting famine difficulties. The policy should have been to provide employment for all the able-bodied people in the famine areas and to supply gruel to those who cannot be provided with employment and who are unfit for doing any work. During the recent tour of the Hon. Food Minister of the Central Government in Rayalaseema, an incident was reported in the newspapers. He was inspecting a gruel centre. Hundreds of people were assembled there to receive the gruel. Most of them were infirm. In the queue before the gruel centre there was one able-bodied person. The Hon. Food Minister took him out of the

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queue and said that he need not be supplied with gruel as he was able-bodied and therefore could do some work and earn his food. That person said later: "I am here not out of my will. I have not got employment. Give me some work and I am prepared to do it. I have been starving for days". This incident brings out the very wrong policy that is being pursued. Here was an able-bodied man who could not be provided with employment and who was denied gruel because he was able-bodied. Do the Government want him to starve for days and become diseased and decrepit to become eligible for the gruel? Hundreds of people flock to the gruel centres for a spoonful of gruel. What sort of gruel? It was reported in the newspapers that the Hon. Food Minister of the Central Government succeeded in putting a spoonful of gruel in his mouth and was in a quandary not knowing whether to spit it out or swallow it.

"I wish to say a few words on Prohibition. On page 5 of the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure, there is a Demand for an additional amount of Rs. 5,36,900 to meet the cost of muskets, revolvers, handcuffs, etc., supplied to the Prohibition staff. If after five years of Prohibition, the Government still require muskets, revolvers and handcuffs to enforce Prohibition, it is high time that they reconsider the Prohibition policy. Some years ago there was a proposal to appoint propagandists to tell the people about the evils of drink.

"I do not know what happened to that proposal. Apparently it was dropped. It was given up because this Government no longer believed in educating the people or in doing propaganda in favour of Prohibition. What they are relying on is not propaganda but muskets, revolvers and handcuffs. I say that if mass opinion does not favour Prohibition, this sum of Rs. 5 lakhs would not be enough for forcing Prohibition on an unwilling people. Suggestions were made in the other House and here, that a referendum should be taken to find out whether people still supported the Prohibition policy of the Government. I submit that that is not necessary, but a system of local option should be introduced. I believe a similar system is in existence in Scotland where people of a locality can decide whether they will have any liquor shops in that locality or not. If a system of local option is introduced to begin with, people in each town or taluk or district will decide for themselves whether they should have Prohibition or not. Prohibition should then be enforced only in those areas where the people support it.

"There is another item on which I cannot help commenting. On page 16, I see that an additional amount of about Rs. 18 lakhs is demanded for jails. It is stated in the explanatory note that the additional appropriation is required to meet the expenditure occasioned by the increase in the population in jails. On page 17, a sum of Rs. 78 lakhs is being asked as the additional amount required for the police."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Increase in population in jails?"

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SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Yes, Sir. That is the wording. When they originally budgeted, they did not provide for such an increase in population in jails."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I do not know what is the point. I was in jail myself. There was no increase in the population in jails."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Obviously the population in the jails has been increased by additions from outside."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—" Are both the sexes kept together in jails, Sir? " (Laughter.)

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Not to my knowledge."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" It is public money that is being spent as a result of increase in the population in jails. A sum of Rs. 78 lakhs is being asked as the additional amount for the police. If I am not mistaken, this is an addition to the Rs. 7 crores which appeared in the original budget. What is the reason for this additional expenditure? The explanatory note is very illuminating. It is stated there that the additional appropriation required is mainly to meet the increased expenditure on travelling allowances and on feeding and transport charges of the Armed Reserves and the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department on account of their frequent movement to disturbed localities. This expenditure of Rs. 78 lakhs is incurred purely as a result of pursuing a repressive policy. The original estimate was Rs. 7 crores. A statement was made by a responsible person that out of this Rs. 7 crores, Rs. 2 crores was meant for meeting a threat of violence from one party. If there is no such threat, two crores of rupees could be immediately saved. In addition to the Rs. 2 crores, we have another Rs. 78 lakhs under the head of 'extra expenditure for Armed Reserves and Criminal Investigation Department in disturbed localities' which could be saved. Again another Rs. 18 lakhs for jails can be saved. All these put together make nearly three crores of rupees. If the policy of repression is reversed and a wiser policy more in line with mass opinion is adopted, there will be an immediate saving of Rs. 3 crores. On the other hand more than Rs. 3 crores would have to be spent if the Congress Party again takes up the responsibility of running the Government. Rupees 3 crores are required to put down one party. Hereafter the Congress Party will have to put down a combination of five or six parties. That is, the Congress Government will have to incur at least double this expenditure. If on the other hand, the non-Congress party takes over the administration, there will be an immediate saving to the extent of Rs. 3 crores."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" That party will have to put down only one party! "

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I believe I have made it plain and the leaders of the other parties have made it plain that if the Congress again takes upon itself the responsibility of running the

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administration, it will have to put down many other parties, before it puts down the Communists. It will have to put down the Praja party. It will have to put down the . . . "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Please don't take my remarks seriously. It was just only a joke."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, I am serious about it. If the Congress takes over the administration, it will have to put down other parties. On the other hand it has been clearly defined in the programme of the United Democratic Front that not a single man will be put in jail without trial if the Front takes charge of the Administration. There will be complete freedom of the press, freedom of movement and of assembly. We went to the extent of declaring that even though charges have been levelled against Ministers—I do not want to mention personalities—no man will be put in jail unless there is a trial and a conviction. Those who have been responsible for the repressive policy of the last many years have put in prison hundreds of people without trial. But if the United Democratic Front comes into power, one of the basic principles which it will follow will be—and it has been already defined—that no man shall be put in prison without trial. Even if charges against persons are made, there will be no detention without trial. There will be freedom to all, and no repressive policy will be followed. If a policy which is more in accord with mass opinion is followed, then there will be no need for huge expenditure on police and jails. There will be no need to provide for Armed Reserves, muskets, handcuffs, and revolvers. On this matter of enforcing Prohibition, the amount which they will have to . . . "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I do not quite follow the hon. Member. Why does the hon. Member think that all this amount is required only for political purposes? Why should he assume that this amount is required for putting down political parties? "

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" He wants to bring in Ramo Rajya, Sir."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" It is not in existence, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The amount may be required for the ordinary criminals as well."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, I am relying on the statement of the ex-Finance Minister. He said that if the Communists said now that they would not pursue the policy of violence, there would be a saving of Rs. 2 crores, i.e., the expenditure will be less by Rs. 2 crores. The additional Rs. 78 lakhs now asked for is for meeting expenditure on Armed Reserves and the staff of the Criminal Investigation Department on account of their frequent movement to disturbed localities. I say there will be no necessity for Armed Reserves if there is a Government which pays respect to mass opinion. We have to take realities into consideration. I am not exaggerating, Sir, when I say that South India to-day has gone

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red. We must take note of the fact that mass opinion has turned very much red. Unless the Government changes its policy of persecuting the reds it will have to spend a great deal more than the amount now asked for. The Government will require Rs. 6 crores. I ask, Sir, why should the people's money be wasted in order to perpetuate the minority Congress rule. I suggest in all seriousness that if the party which is more in accord with public opinion is allowed to take charge of the administration, it will be possible to reduce the expenditure on police and jails."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" You are not even dressed red."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" I said that South India has gone red. I do not mean dress. I mean the colour of the political opinion."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I hoped even otherwise you would not go red. Except the hon. Member Mrs. Clubwalla I do not think there is anybody clad red."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" But not in political opinion. I say that there should be a revision of the policy of Prohibition so that there will be less expenditure on that item. If the Front takes charge of the Government there will be a revision of the policy of Prohibition resulting in saving of many crores for public funds. Many crores of rupees will be saved under the head 'Police and Jails'."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" (Addressing Mrs. Clubwalla)—Is the Red Member going to speak? " (Laughter.)

MRS. M. N. CLUBWALLA :—" No, Sir."

(Janab K. T. M. Ahamed Ibrahim rose in his seat.)

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" You have got a red cap."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" It has been there for a long time, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The only satisfaction is that it is not quite red—as red as it could be."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" It is brown, Sir."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" It is red in its own way. It has been there for centuries and in spite of complaints from certain uninformed quarters, it will continue to be there in future also."

" Sir, I have been reluctant to speak on the Supplementary Demands just like many other Members of the House, but I think that I should not disappoint you, Sir, when there seems to be a dearth of speakers. We find that some amounts are being required to be spent on trading schemes. In the last budget speech, it was mentioned that there would be no extension of nationalization of industries. Now we find that further amounts are to be spent on the Andhra Paper Mills and other industries. We would like to

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know how far the trading schemes have progressed and whether they give the Government any profits or they are running at a loss. We will be able to know all this if certain details are given to us regarding the working of the industries which are run by the Government. It would be useful to the country and to Members of this House to know how far nationalization of industries has succeeded in our State.

" My hon. Friends spoke about the famine relief measures taken by the Government. I have been suggesting that the Government should not wait until Famine actually occurs in areas. Prevention is better than cure, and I would suggest that the Government should anticipate these famines and take effective steps to prevent them. I would suggest that if the Famine Code does not provide for the utilization of funds for the purpose of preventing famine, the Government must take some other steps to prevent famine instead of waiting for famine to be declared by them in the right royal manner and thereby aggravating the sufferings of the people. That is the only thing I want to suggest with regard to famine relief."

" Then, Sir, I come to the subject of elections. It is stated on page 13 of the supplementary statement of expenditure that the expenditure on elections comes to about Rs. 90 lakhs. Sir, we have gone through the elections. I would suggest to the Government to have some introspection about what has happened in the elections. In the electoral rolls that have been prepared we find many mistakes. The initials of voters have been omitted. Even when we give our names correctly along with initials they are not entered properly in the electoral rolls. The authorities concerned refuse to enter initials. Consequently, when nomination papers are presented, we are troubled very much about the actual identification of the voters and the candidates. I know cases in which voters have been asked to go away at the time of polling because the age entered in the electoral rolls is different from the actual age by a few years. In one instance, the age of a man was entered as 45 in the electoral rolls and the age stated by him was 47. On that ground, the Assistant Presiding Officer said that he was not entitled to vote."

" Much has been talked about the steel ballot boxes. I do not know how these boxes are incapable of being tampered with. Each polling agent has to sign the paper seal and at the time of opening the box it is shown to the candidate or his agent. Now, a candidate for the Assembly has about 750 agents. Can he or his counting agent identify the signatures of all these 750 polling agents? In order to see that a particular box has not been tampered with he has to do this feat. Similarly, the candidate for the House of the People or his agent has to identify about 3,000 signatures. Is it possible to identify all these signatures and say which is genuine and which is not genuine? It is clear therefore that these steel ballot boxes are not such as could not be tampered with. In practice,

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they cause very great hardship to the candidates. The system that has been adopted is cumbersome and does not meet the requirements.

"About actual polling, I know cases in which polling did not commence even at 8 o'clock though the time fixed for the commencement of polling was 7 o'clock. In some cases even the Presiding Officer did not know the 'exit' and the 'entrance' for the voters. There were cases where the polling agents had to show them those places. This only indicates that the polling personnel had not gone to the polling centre and arranged things earlier. In many cases voters were not able to record their votes without much waiting. I know cases where gosha women who went to the polling station with infants in their arms as early as 5 a.m. had to wait till 1 p.m. to record their votes. That was the manner in which voting took place with an expenditure of nearly Rs. 90 lakhs. Sri Gopala Reddi who was the Minister in charge of Elections has admitted that there are many loopholes. I hope that the Election Commission will take note of all these defects and that when the next elections come, these things will not be repeated. The next elections may come sooner than we expect. Of course, my Friend opposite will be very much terrified to face another election but he has to face it because the elections will come soon again. Not that I wish for it, but in the ordinary course of things elections are bound to come again very soon at least in our State.

"Coming to 'return of election expenses', I do not know how many persons give a correct statement of the actual election expenses incurred by them. The other day Sri Jawaharlal Nehru said that the Congress spent Rs. 30 lakhs on the elections. I would like to know whether that amount has been properly apportioned among the various Congress candidates and included in their returns of election expenses. Under the rules, all the amounts spent by any Association or by anybody on behalf of a candidate have to be included in the return."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Not by the Party."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"That I do not know, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"If the hon. Member does not know, he must learn."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"Under the rules, it is required . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"But they do not apply to a Party."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"With regard to the electoral rolls of the Council, I would like to point out that the names of many graduates have been omitted from the Graduates' Constituencies. You may remember I once suggested that the lists of the registered graduates of our Universities might be taken as the

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basis for the preparation of the electoral rolls for the Graduates' Constituencies. Now I find that even many graduates registered in the Universities have been omitted from the list of voters for the Graduates' Constituencies of the Legislative Council. If only the authorities concerned had acted on the above suggestion, these things would not have occurred.

"I do not know whether I will be in order in speaking about the conduct of the elections; but when I spoke about it the other day I could not say a few things more because I had no time. I think I may mention the remaining things now. The minorities of our State have suffered heavily in the elections, with the result that even leaders of other minority communities who were against our suggestions have come round and now feel that they were mistaken in not having supported us both in the Constituent Assembly and in this House in our attempts to devise proper methods for ensuring representation of minorities in the Legislatures of the States as well as in the House of the People. If you scan the lists of successful candidates, you will find, except one Member here and one Member there, the minorities go almost unrepresented both in the local Legislatures as well as in the House of the People.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"So, does the hon. Member want amendments to be made to the Constitution?"

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

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"But we cannot do it here."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"Of course. I am just elucidating the results of our spending Rs. 90 lakhs and am making my suggestion to the Parliament through this House. Elections are intended to give representation to the people in the Legislatures. I am attempting to prove that that object of elections has not been achieved in spite of our expenses. I think I am in order in trying to elucidate that."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I have lost consciousness of what is in order or not in order." (Laughter.)

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"Sir, if you will go through the list of successful candidates, you will find that the minorities go unrepresented. Therefore I submit, Sir, that the amount has not been spent in the manner in which it should have been spent. The method of election should have been such as to be effective in giving representation to the minorities. We suggested when the matter was discussed both here and in the Constituent Assembly that the best thing would be to continue the existing method of representation. That was rejected."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"How could we do it here? It should have been done in the Constituent Assembly."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"At that time we suggested in this House—and we had the support of several

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Members belonging to other communities also—that the next best thing would be the system of multi-member constituencies with cumulative voting. There was more than one debate and on every occasion we repeated the suggestion.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I want to make one thing clear. The authority to finally decide this matter is the Parliament. Whether it is a question of single-member constituency or multi-member constituency, it is the Parliament that can do it.”

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ There are double-member constituencies in Uttar Pradesh. I am making my representation to the Parliament through this House as we did on the previous occasions.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I know. But this has to be provided by the Parliament.”

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ Yes, Sir. That is why I am making these suggestions. I know the powers of the State have been curtailed. Time and again we repeated the suggestion and moved amendments to the Constitution to secure for the State the necessary powers. Ultimately the Constitution denuded the States of even the powers that the Provinces had under the Government of India Act, 1935. And only after the whole thing had become law, our ex-Ministers began to cry, ‘ All our sources of revenue have been taken away by the Centre and we are not able to do this or that.’ We said, ‘ Did we not warn you against that? You were keeping mum because you had been asked by your Party not to speak on the subject and our amendments were simply defeated by your majority.’ What is happening now? At every stage what we said then is happening. We moved amendment after amendment to secure for the State sufficient powers, but in vain. The States have no power to permit people even to polish rice. In the streets of Madras these *pariahs*, street dwellers, will not cook the rice that is supplied to them by the rationing shop without polishing it.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Polishing the rice or polishing off the rice? ” (Laughter.)

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ I am speaking a foreign tongue, Sir, and I do not claim to speak King’s English always. I am sure, Sir, that you and my colleagues have understood what I meant by that word.”

3-45 p.m. THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—“ It is degrading to use the term ‘ *pariah* ’.”

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ I am sorry if it is degrading. But the point is that that term is in daily use. Perhaps the Hon. Minister would prefer the term ‘ Harijan ’. There are several sub-castes among Harijans. If the different sub-castes among them are clearly specified it would have been much

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better. That has not been done. So what can I do? We will not be able to know to which particular sub-caste they belong if I use the word ‘ Harijan ’. That is the main difficulty under which we are labouring.

“ Coming to the point, I wish to tell the House that the results of the recent elections have proved that the present method of elections will not secure proper representation to the minorities in the State. We have repeatedly attempted to make the Government realise that the method that they have prescribed will not satisfy the minorities and will not do them justice. Now at least, let the Government or the Parliament devise some method by which these minorities can get proper representation in the Legislature. When I say so I am branded as a communalist. Nobody has yet defined what communalism is. If by ‘ communalism ’ they mean rancour, animosity and hatred between one community and another, I am not a communalist. If on the other hand, by ‘ communalism ’ they mean the desire and attempt to safeguard the right of the minorities especially those granted to them by the Constitution, then I am glad to own that I am a communalist. I am not ashamed of it. These elections have shown who are communalists and who are not. No less a person than the President of the Indian National Congress said at Udaipur in December or January last that the Congress Hindus and the Congress Sikhs were reluctant to vote for the Muslim Congress candidate because he was a Muslim. On this account, he condemned the Congress Hindus and Congress Sikhs. Again, Sri Gopala Reddi, while analysing the reasons for his defeat in the recent elections said that he was defeated in the election as the Kammas joined together and voted against him, a Reddi, because in a previous Congress election the Reddis joined together and defeated a Kamma. Thus, there is not only communalism among Congressmen but also sub-communalism, not only casteism but also sub-casteism. Now, let us look at the other side of the picture. So far as Muslims are concerned, they have scrupulously obeyed the mandate of their organization and have voted for Ayyangars, Ayyars, Chettis, Naidus and Harijans—I will not use the term ‘ *pariah* ’—etc., without any distinction of caste or creed. Whoever was given the support of the Muslim League was supported by the Muslims as a whole irrespective of caste, creed or community.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Provided he was not a Muslim.”

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—“ I am sorry you have not followed the results of the election, Sir. In a constituency where there was a good proportion of Muslims, the Congress set up a Muslim as their candidate. But even many of his own relatives did not vote for him and he was defeated. On the other hand, the Leader of the Justice Party, who is a Hindu, has been elected. I can quote other similar instances also. These results show we are not communal-minded in the sense you understand the term. We are anxious that our representatives should secure to us our rights, especially those that are guaranteed to us under the Constitution.

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For this purpose it is necessary to have our own representatives and our own separate organization. Then only our representatives in the Legislature will be able to place before the Government and the country our actual needs, our requirements, our grievances and hardships. Who else will be in a position to know our grievances and difficulties? Only a true representative of our organization will be able to do that. That is why we desire a separate organization to function for the legitimate purpose of safeguarding our rights and for the implementation of the fundamental rights guaranteed to us under the Constitution. In the recent elections, we have proved to the hilt that we are not communal."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" According to you, all those whom you have supported have succeeded. Then what is your complaint? What is the point you want to make? "

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" I am just explaining the position. I am not claiming that all those whom we supported have succeeded. The Chair cannot anticipate me. Further I cannot put it in a word or two. Again I have to be cautious with regard to language."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Does not the hon. Member think that he is overtaxing my indulgence? " (Laughter.)

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" I think I am not. This is a lame duck session and I am not able to speak as I would ordinarily like to."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" One has to be careful not to overtax a lame duck. Otherwise it may collapse." (Laughter.)

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" I said that the session is a lame duck session. I am not lame. I think I can put forth my arguments clearly."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Anyway, let the hon. Member go to the other points."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" I do not like to dwell on the other points. I only wish to state that in the recent elections we have shown that the Muslims are not communal. Our organization selected candidates from all communities, from all castes, from all sub-castes and the Muslim voters cast their votes in favour of the candidates selected by our organization."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Irrespective of caste or creed, I suppose? "

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Yes, Sir. The vast majority of the Muslim voters cast their votes only in favour of the candidates supported by the League. There is no doubt about it. This shows, firstly that they are united under the banner of the Muslim League and secondly that they are not communal. They did not worry themselves to see whether a particular candidate

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belonged to this community or that or this sub-caste or that. They simply voted in favour of the candidates who were supported by their organization and this they did most faithfully."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" What I do not understand is, why candidates have not been put up by your organization for the various constituencies."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" We did put up candidates in some of the constituencies. Wherever we were in a substantial majority, we did succeed also."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Then it comes to this. You put up candidates wherever you were communally strong." (Laughter.)

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" No Sir. We did set up candidates in other constituencies also. I stood in a constituency where the Muslims were only 10 per cent of the population. The position is this. Our candidates succeeded only in constituencies where there was a substantial proportion of Muslim votes. The other point is Muslims voted for all candidates selected by the Muslim League irrespective of caste or creed. But the Congress Hindus were reluctant to vote for a Congress candidate if he was a Muslim. This clearly proves beyond a shadow of doubt that it is only the Congress Hindus who are communal-minded and not the Muslim League."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I am prepared to concede that I am communal minded and you are not. But . . ."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" Sir, I do not say that you are communal-minded. You do not belong to any party. You are above all parties, being the Chairman."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I mean to say that the Hindus are communal-minded and you are not. But I do not understand why then you should want communal electorates."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" I do not say, Sir, that the Hindus are communal-minded. I only say that the Congress Hindus are communal-minded. Many Hindus have voted for me, i.e., Hindus who are not in the Congress. I do not stand for communalism. I have clearly explained to the House that I am not for the encouragement of hatred between one community and another. My organization stands for the establishment and maintenance of cordiality and amity among the various communities of the land. If by 'communalism' you mean the safeguarding of the rights and privileges of minorities, then I am a communalist and shall continue to be so and I am not ashamed of it. Now, we find that Muslim candidates were able to succeed only in constituencies where the Muslims formed a majority. They got only very small percentages of Hindu votes in other constituencies whether they stood as independents or on the Muslim League ticket, and none of them succeeded. Sri Gopala Reddi himself has

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said that there was sub-communalism among Congress men and that Kammass united together to defeat him, a Reddi, and *vice versa*. Again, the late Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I think it is better for the hon. Member to leave Reddis and Naidus alone to fight among themselves and refer to some other points." (Laughter.)

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—" What is the use of my referring to any other subject, Sir, especially when most of us are going out? I am only illustrating my point. The late Sri Ramalingam Chettiar said while referring to the selection of Congress candidates that it would have been proper if a Naidu was set up from Coimbatore instead of a Chetti. If any one were to scan the list of candidates selected by the Congress and also the list of candidates selected as well as supported by the Muslim League, he will surely find out which was communal and which was not. I do not want to say anything further about this, Sir."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, most of us do not seem to be serious to-day including your good-self. (Laughter.) There was much talk about famine, Prohibition and representation to minorities. I thought that some of the speeches, if they were not red, were perhaps red-rags."

" With regard to famine, I want to refer to one or two points. These gruel centres will be of no use. Because, they make people live on beggary. Something concrete should be done to fight famine. It is really strange that after the advent of independence we should so often be hearing of famines. We hope that the Government will devise means to avoid famines hereafter. If at all these gruel centres are to continue, they must continue for ever for those who are not able-bodied and those who are not able to work. These should exist not only during the time of famine, but also in normal times to help disabled persons. Besides these people, old people must also be protected by the State. Therefore there is no use of thinking of gruel centres only at the time of famine. I should like to appeal to the Hon. Minister for Food, who is not here now, to bestow more thought and attention on the question of increasing the production of foodgrains. Only recently, there has been an increase in the rice content of the rations by one ounce in the statutorily rationed areas, but this increase has not been given in other parts of the State where statutory rationing is not in force. People feel that to a great extent the unpopularity of the Congress Ministry was due to the fact that they had bestowed their attention on cities and not on rural parts. People are now clamouring for an increase in the rations supplied through relief shops. I also ask, ' Why not extend the concession to the rural people also? ' If the Government deration foodstuffs, then it is something different. But when that is not the case, when there is an increase in the rations in statutorily rationed area, it is but right that the relief shops also should be enabled to supply more to the rural population."

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" As regards sugar, it is reported in the Press, that Mr. Munshi had said that there was no question of derationing sugar. The Government blow hot and cold in one breath when they say that the price of sugar in one particular area will be so much and in another something higher. Sir, sugar is sold at different prices at different places. Either rationing must be abolished or prices must be fixed uniformly. Unless the Government control prices there is no use of thinking of affording relief to the people."

" About elections, Sir, I have to say a word. The Government have spent large sums of money on elections. My own feeling is that so much money was not required. As a matter of fact, this large expenditure has not helped anybody. Whatever facilities there were in the pre-Independence bureaucratic days have been taken away. For instance, Sir, you might have been a candidate for election previous to the last one and this time also you stood as a candidate for election. I have also got experience of elections. You know, Sir, that with regard to submitting of accounts relating to election expenses, we have to go to a magistrate, not only go to him and get his signature but have his seal also affixed on the returns. Formerly, there was no such thing. There was no question of stamps either. Printed copies of returns used to be supplied free of cost. But this Government has become a baniya Government demanding quarter-anna, two annas, four annas and six annas for supplying this thing and that. I feel, Sir, that in a democracy, elections must be made as easy and cheap as possible. There is no need even for a candidate to get himself nominated and his nomination seconded by somebody. If a person says simply, ' I stand as a candidate ', what is the necessity for asking him to get himself nominated and his nomination seconded? "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" But he has to see that at least two people are there to support him." (Laughter.)

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" A person who nominates or seconds has no obligation to vote for the particular candidate. I submit that when Government are spending so much money on elections, they should see that all facilities are afforded to the candidates. The Returning Officers should not be made sat-raps. They are now people on whom there is no control. If a Returning Officer rejects a nomination, there is no such thing as relief to the candidate. The position is so very anomalous that even the Supreme Court has said that it cannot deal with rejected nominations until after the Election Tribunal has heard the case and given its decision. These are matters which the Government have to take into consideration. We have to make these representations only in the Legislature whether it is the Congress that is in power or any other party, and therefore I bring this matter to the notice of the House."

" Coming to representation of minorities, I have already said on a previous occasion under what handicaps the minorities suffered in the last elections. I do not know whether I am entitled to represent this matter to this House, for the whole question of formation

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of Ministry is in the balance. All the same, I represent to this House—because here again it is the Legislature that has to take up the issue—that unless there is reservation of seats for minorities, there is no chance of their entering the Legislature. Of course, here and there one or two people from among the minority communities might have entered the Legislature. But there is no chance of their getting representation in proportion to their population, leaving alone the political importance of the communities. As I said the other day, there is the writing on the wall which we must see. There is no use in rubbing it out. It will appear and reappear. It will appear in bold type. We are in different circumstances today. We must understand the situation correctly. Some of my hon. Friends who had been talking of communal organizations did not stand on the ticket of that organization to which they belonged. They stood as independent candidates and only some stood on the Muslim League ticket . . .”

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—“On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I want to tell the hon Member . . .”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“I am sure the House is not interested in knowing on what ticket you stood.” (Laughter.)

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—“Now that a reference has been made to the subject and an aspersion has been cast upon me, I am entitled to explain my position.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“If your contention is that you are entitled to explain yourself, I cannot allow you to speak. But if you want my indulgence I am prepared to allow you.” (Laughter.)

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—“Sir, we put up certain candidates on the League ticket and in certain cases we allowed our own men to stand as Independents with our support. They also practically stood on the League ticket because they had our support. Further we wanted not to give the least room for the argument that because we were standing on the League ticket voters of other communities did not vote for us. I polled as many as 92,000 votes and was defeated by a margin of a couple of thousands. But this is an exceptional case. We desired to give to the people an opportunity to select the best and so some of us did not stand on the League ticket. Still we did not get their votes.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“That is exactly what Mr. Farookhi says. You did not stand on the League ticket.”

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—“My hon. Friend does not realize that his own argument goes against him. I feel, Sir, personally, that any organization has got a right to select candidates and make them stand for an election. But we should not deceive the electorate. On the one hand we say that we belong to a particular political party. On the other hand, we turn our

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face and say that we are Independents. Sir, you were saying—I do not know whether you were saying it seriously or by way of humour—that the Muslim Leaguers supported all except the Muslims.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“It was quite appropriate.”

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—“Quite appropriate and right. Whatever may be the attitude of communities or parties, my submission to the Government is, ‘Leave aside these parties and organizations; they will live or they will disappear; but look after the interests of particular classes of people, particular communities which require and are entitled to representation in the Legislature.’ This the Government have failed to do. That is my grievance and I appeal to the powers that be—whether it is the Congress or any other party—through this House that the results of the elections have to be thoroughly examined and analysed and if necessary the Constitution has to be amended in order to give proper representation to minorities whether they are Muslims or Christians or whoever they may be.

“Sir, I want to say something about the Prohibition policy of the Government. Large sums of money have been spent on Prohibition and as I have said on one thousand and one platforms I am a confirmed believer in Prohibition. My religion prohibits me from taking liquor. Not only that . . .”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“But you are speaking about it.” (Laughter.)

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—“It is a sin to allow a drop of liquor to fall on my clothes. I cannot then offer prayer. I must wash my clothes and then only offer prayer.”

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN:—“It is a crime and not a sin.”

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI:—“It is more than a crime. I ask the Government in all seriousness whether they are really anxious to have Prohibition. I have always felt that this Prohibition is a propaganda stunt and that the Government are not serious about it. They have wasted several crores of rupees of the tax-payer and they do not desist from doing it. They want to spend more. By spending more and more without realizing any results, they are doing more harm to the State. My own feeling is, Sir, that in matters like Prohibition, the Government should create a sort of moral force in favour of Prohibition. That the Government have not done. If the Government spend money on staff to teach the people, that intoxicants will injure their health, will injure the interests of their families, then I can understand that the Government are serious about Prohibition. You have not done that. You have simply introduced Prohibition flouting even the advice—the weighty advice—of the Prime Minister of India who is to-day the Congress President also. The policy of Prohibition has not been uniform so far as the Congress is concerned throughout the country. By spending more and more

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money on the present lines, the Government will be creating more and more industries—home industries, village industries and the like—of illicit distillation. Sir, I do not want to repeat *in extenso* what I said the other day about what I saw during my election campaign in every home which I visited for votes. In every house there is illicit distillation going on and not only men and women but children too have become addicted to drink. What are you going to give them; hand-cuffs, revolvers or muskets? I am sure if you go there unarmed all these will be used against you. That is the thing that has to be taken into consideration. I say Sir, in all seriousness, if the Government want to enforce this Prohibition successfully they must adopt other methods than those that they want to adopt. I would request Government not to waste public money on Prohibition if they cannot enforce it properly.

"Then, Sir, I heard with interest the speech of my hon. Friend, Sri Adityan. I may tell the Government that there are parties and there will be parties and in a democratic State parties must exist. You cannot think of having only a single party in a democratic State. If there is only one party it will become a totalitarian Government. Parties there are certainly and when these parties come into the Legislature all the reddish colour and other colours which they might have assumed some time back, all that must be shed."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"It has vanished from this House also."

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p.m.

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"Sir, my submission is that it will vanish also from the country. Whatever party forms the Government, let that party work for the good of the country and let the interest of the common man be kept at heart."

* SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—"అక్కడ, ఈ సభలో ఉన్నటువంటి మహమ్మదీయ సభ్యులు ఇద్దరు. . ."

JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM :—"Sir, This being the last occasion, we shall be glad if the Hon'ble Member speaks in English so that we can understand his speech."

* SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—"ఈ విషయమై మున్నేనే మనవి చేశాను. భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు ఆత్మపరిపక్వత, దానికి తోడ్పడేందుకు పాపం లేదు భాషలో మాట్లాడవలసివుంటుందని చెప్పాను. భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలైన విషయం గురించి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇంకా ఆసక్తిగా ఆలస్యం చేస్తున్నారు. అవి విర్వచేయవలసిగా ఆసక్తిగా పరిశీలిం తోలగదు. ఇంకా ఈ సభలో కొంత నయము. ఇక్కడ అధ్యక్షులకు తెలుగు తెలుసును. కనుక తెలుగులో మాట్లాడినా పరవాలేదు. అంత చిక్కులేదు. కాని, ఆనెంట్లో అధ్యక్షులకు తెలుగు తెలియదు. కనుక అక్కడ తెలుగులో మాట్లాడేవాళ్ళకు చాలా చిక్కుగా వుంటుంది. కనుక ఈ చిక్కు లన్ని పోవాలంటే భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు వెంటనే విర్వచాలి. వీటి నిర్మాణవిషయమై, ఇదివరకే, ఎప్పుడో మన పెద్దలు, కాంగ్రెస్ వారు కూడా ఆంగ్లం రించారు. కాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎందుకో ఆసక్తిగా, ఇంకా ఆలస్యం చేస్తున్నారు."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—"అది సరేగాని, ఇబ్రహీంగారు వారికి తెలిసేటట్లు ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడమని కోరుతున్నాను. కనుక వారి కోరిక ప్రకారము మాట్లాడవలసి ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడవచ్చును."

* SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—"అయిన ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడమని కోరవచ్చును. కాని నాకా పంకల్పములేదు. ఇద్దరు మహమ్మదీయ సభ్యులలో ఫరూకీ గారికి తెలుగు అర్థం అవుతుందని నాకు బాగా తెలుసు. ఇబ్రహీంగారికి కూడా తెలుగు తెలుసుననుకొంటాను."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"పోనీలేండి మీ యిష్టము."

* SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—"వప్పుడు మాట్లాడిన మహమ్మదీయ సభ్యులిద్దరు ఇప్పుడు జరిగిన ఎన్నికలలో వారికి ఎక్కువ స్థానాలు లభించలేదని, దీనికి కారణము వారికి ప్రత్యేక స్థానాలు ఏర్పరచనందువల్లనేనని, కనుక వారికోసము ఆసక్తిగా మహమ్మదీయులకు ప్రత్యేక స్థానాలు ఏర్పరుచేసిన బాగుంటుందని చెబుతున్నారు. కాని వీరి ఆస్తిస్వాములకు సమంజసము కావని చెప్పకుండా భండడము బాగాలేదనే ఉద్దేశంతో నేను మాట్లాడ సంకల్పించుకొన్నాను. ఎందుచేతనంటే, మనదేశంలో అనేక మతాలన్నాయి, మరియు అనేక మైనమిటీలు కూడా ఉన్నాయి. అనేక మైనమిటీలు మతాలవారికి, కులాలవారికి అందరికీ ప్రత్యేక స్థానాలు ఇవ్వాలంటే ఎంత మాత్రము సాధ్యముకాదు. మరియు అంత ఎక్కువగా లేకపోయినప్పటికీ, కులాలు ఎక్కువగావున్నాయి. వీరిందరికీ అందరికీ తెలిసినట్లుగా అనేక కులాలు, అనేక వర్గాలు ఉన్నాయి. వీరిందరికీ కూడా ప్రత్యేక స్థానాలు ఇవ్వాలంటే, ఎంతమాత్రము సాధ్యముకానే కాదు. ఈ కులాలే కాకుండా, ఇంకా వెనుకబడిన జాతులు అనేక మున్నాయి. కనుక వీరిందరికీ, స్థానాలు ఇవ్వడమనేది సాధ్యమయ్యే పనికాదు. అయితే, మేము పెద్దమతాలవారము. మేము ఎక్కువమంది ఉన్నాము. కనుక మాకు ప్రత్యేక స్థానాలు ఇవ్వాలని మన మహమ్మదీయ సభ్యులు చెప్పవచ్చును. అయితే, వీరికి ఇవ్వాలంటే, ఇంకా ఇతర కులాలవారు, వెనుకబడిన జాతులవారు కూడా అనేకమంది ఉన్నారు. వీరిందరికీ ఇవ్వవలసి యుంటుందని కూడా వారు గమనించవలెను. కనుక అది సాధ్యమయ్యే పనికాదు."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—"Sir, there is no quorum in the house."

(Then the bell was rung. Some more hon. Members entered the House and there was quorum.)

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"మీరు త్వరగా ముగించండి. లేకుంటే మళ్ళీ కోరం ఉండదు"

* SRI MOTHEY NARAYANA RAO :—"అందుచేత, వివిధ మతాలకు, కులాలకు, ప్రత్యేకంగా స్థానాలివ్వడమనేది చాలా అసంభవమనుకొంటాను. అంతే కాకుండా, ఎవరైనప్పటికీ, వ్యక్తిగతంగా, యోగ్యతార్హతలు గలిగి ఎన్నుకోబడవలసినట్లు, వారు నిజంగా ప్రజాసేవ చేసి, ప్రజలలో మెల్లి, ప్రజలయొక్క ఆగ్రహాన్ని మెప్పును దూరంగాని ఎన్నికయ్యేందుకు ప్రయత్నించాలి గాని, మేము ప్రత్యేక మతాల వారము, మాకు ప్రత్యేక స్థానాలుండాలి అని మతాల, కులాలపద్ధతిమీద ఎన్నిక అయ్యేందుకు ప్రయత్నించడం చాలా పొరబాటు. అందుకనే మహమ్మదీయ సభ్యులు ఇప్పుడు ఎన్నికలలో ఎన్నుకోబడలేదంటే, వారు ఇంకా ఇతర కులాలవారితో విక

[Sri Mothey Narayana Rao] [24th March 1952]

మధ్యమకలిగి, వారితో కలిసిమెలిసి వారినేవ చేయకుండుటచే కారణమని చెబుతున్నాను. కనుక మేము మహమ్మదీయులను, వారు హిందువులు అనే భేదాభిప్రాయాలు వదలివెట్టి మరమంతా భారతదేశపు బిడ్డలను, ఆంధ్రుని సరిసమానమని చెప్పి అన్ని వర్గాల ప్రజలకు సమానంగా నేవచేసి, వారి మన్ననలను పొంది, తద్వారా వారిపట్లను సంపాదించి ఎన్నిక కావాలనే పద్ధతిని ఆవలంబిస్తే తప్పకుండా వచ్చే ఎన్నికలలో మహమ్మదీయ సభ్యులు ఎన్నికవడానికి ఆవకాశముంటుంది. ఇప్పుడు జరిగిన ఎన్నికలలోకూడా కులాలనుబట్టి, మతాలనుబట్టి ఆయా కులాభిమానంతో, మతాభిమానంతో కొంతవరకు ఎన్నికలు జరిగినప్పటికీ, ఇది చాలా తక్కువ సంఖ్యగానే ఉంటుంది, ఎక్కువగా విమీకనకడదు. కనుక అందరు కుల, మత వర్గరహితంగా ప్రజానేవచేసి ప్రజల ఆదినానాన్ని, మెప్పునుపొంది తద్వారా వారి ఓటును సంపాదించి ఎన్నిక అవడమే సరియైన పద్ధతి గాని, మతాలనుబట్టి ప్రత్యేకసాధనాలుండవలసిన అందోళన సమంజసము కాదని నాయొక్క అభిప్రాయము.

“తరువాత రాయలసీమ కరువు విషయం గురించి మాట్లాడుతూ, ఆక్కడ ప్రజలకు ఆహారం లేనందువలన, ఆక్కడక్కడ జావ సత్తాలు నిర్మించబడినాయని మంత్రిగారు చెప్పారు. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. సశ్వశ్యాకలమైనటువంటి మన భారతదేశంలో కరువు నివారణార్థమై జావ సత్తాలు పెట్టడమంటే చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. ఈ జావసత్తాలవల్ల ప్రజలు వివిధంగా వారి ఆరోగ్యాన్ని, ప్రాణాలను కాపాడుకోగలరో ఖర్చు కావడంలేదు. క్రమశ్చంద్రులను, నిజంగా ఆ ప్రజల ప్రాణాలను, కాపాడాలంటే, వెంటనే ఆన్నసత్తాలు విచ్చిటు చేయవలసియుంటుంది. లేకపోతే అనేకమంది ఆకలిబాధతో, వివిధ రోగాలకు గురి అయి, త్వరలో ప్రాణాలు కోల్పోవలసి యుంటుంది. ప్రజలు ఆహారములేకుండా చనిపోవడమంటే, విప్రభుత్వానికైనా చూచి సహించవలసిన విషయంకాదు. ఆహారము లేనిదొట్ల సరియైన ఆహారాన్ని వ్వవం ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క ముఖ్యమైన బాధ్యత అని గమనించాలి. భారత భూమి పూర్వంనుంచి, అనాదినిద్దం, అన్నదానానికి ఆన్నసత్తాలను ప్రభుత్వం చెందినటువంటి దేశం. కనుక ప్రజల ఆరోగ్యంగాను, ధైర్యంగాను ఉండాలంటే ప్రజలకు ఆన్నసత్తాలను వెంటనే విచ్చిటుచేయవలెను. అంతేకాకుండా, టేము ప్రాంతాల్లో ప్రజలకు తగిన వృత్తిగత కల్పించి ఆ పనికి ప్రత్యామ్నాయంగా ఆన్నసత్తాలుగూడా విచ్చిటుచేస్తే బాగుంటుందని నా అభిప్రాయము. అందుచేత, ఆహారమైనటువంటి వంటి ప్రస్తుతము విచ్చిటుచేసిన జావసత్తాలను మానివేసి, సశ్వశ్యాకలమైనటువంటి మన భారతదేశంలో ప్రజలందరు ఆరోగ్యవంతులుగా ఉండేటందుకు వీలుగా ఆన్నసత్తాలను వెంటనే విచ్చిటు చేయవలసిన నేను ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. రాయల సీమ టేము విషయంలో క్రమశ్చంద్రులను వెంటనే ఎక్కువ ప్రధ్వసించవలసిందని కూడా కోరుతున్నాను. దీనికై ఎంత డబ్బైనా ఖర్చుచేయటకు ప్రభుత్వం సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారని, సత్వర చర్యలు తీసుకొంటారని, మంత్రిగారు చెప్పటం చాలాసంతోషకరం. కాని మామూలుగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఉత్తర్యులుచేస్తూ ఉంటారేగాని వాటికి కార్యరూపములా పెట్టుటకు చాలా అలస్యమౌతుంటుంది. కనుక కేవలం ఉత్తర్యులు చేయడం మాత్రంతోనే సంతృప్తి పడకుండా వాటిని వెంటనే అమలు జరిపే విధానాన్ని ఆలోచించి ప్రజలను కాపాడవలసిందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా, ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ జావ సత్తాలను తీసివేసి ఏటికబడులుగా అన్నాకురుపులువంటి టేము పీడిత ప్రజలకు వారి ఆరోగ్యాన్ని ధైర్యాన్ని ఎంచి, మభ్యమైన ఆహారాన్నిచ్చేటటువంటి ఆన్నసత్తాలను విచ్చిటుచేసి వారికి కావలసిన వృత్తినికూడా వెంటనే కల్పించవలసిందని నేను కోరుతున్నాను.”

[24th March 1952]

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member who started the discussion unfortunately is not here now. Evidently, he has gone out on some other work. He reiterated what he said some time back on the floor of the House that it is necessary to declare the areas now affected as famine areas, particularly those areas where works are now going on, on a large scale. I should like to tell the House that it is not as though the Government have not considered that aspect of the matter. The Government sincerely feel that it would be of greater help to the people of that area if technically it was not declared a famine area. Putting it the other way about, the Government felt that there was no special advantage gained in declaring that area as a famine area and all facilities that could be given without declaring that area a famine area have been provided; this would cost the Government less and would be more beneficial to the people. As a matter of fact, after the last famine operations took place in the Ceded districts, the officer in charge sent up a report and I went through it very carefully. I have also asked the new Commissioner to go through that report carefully. After his return from tour, I propose to take up with him the question of puttings up shelter for workers who go to those work-spots, provision of drinking-water at the work-spot, the question of giving gratuitous relief to the decrepit as was done during the last famine operations and then the question of stepping up the value and the quality of the food, the gruel that is supplied. These are all matters on which decisions will be taken very early. But the hon. Member was insistent that the Government should unequivocally and immediately declare that area as a famine area and apply all the provisions of the Famine Code. Sir, I should like to assure the House that I will again examine the question in the light of the criticisms levelled and also the experience gained. If it is going to be of advantage to the people of that area, I am sure the Government will not hesitate to apply to provisions of the Famine Code. If the Government have not done so up till now, it is not with a view to withhold help from those that deserve help but only with a view to see that the rigidity of the Famine Code is not brought into play and that with the money we spend more useful work is done and people get better wages. Last time also, the hon. Member referred to it and drew my attention to the revised Famine Code. I have examined the suggestion. Even under the revised procedure laid down in the Famine Code, if market rates are taken into consideration for calculating the payment of wages, it will not fetch the worker as much as it is now fetching him. To-day in areas where relief operations are conducted, workers get wages ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 and sometimes even up to Rs. 2. If the provisions of the Famine Code were to be applied and the market rates taken into consideration to determine the payment of wages to these workers, they will only get between 9 and 10 annas. That is the reason why the provisions of the revised Famine Code were not applied. It is not as though the Government are trying to save money or withhold relief. There is no such thing at all.”

[24th March 1952]

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Is it not possible to revise the Code so that they could be paid more? "

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" That is a question that will take some time. As hon. Members know, to revise the Code, a Government order must be issued, somebody must study and go into the question and by the time the Code is revised famine will have disappeared. That is why, with the practical experience gained last time, a certain method of relief has been evolved and as I said, it was felt that this is the better method. Anyway, I would like to assure this House that anything that would help the people without waste of time and effort will be taken up to afford relief to the deserving. That is the desire of the Government. That is how we are working at it and that is the way we wish to tackle the problem.

4.30
p.m.

" Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, pointed out that the outturn of work in the expansion programme is much more and it is very hard for the man who is already suffering due to lack of sufficient quantity of food to turn out that much of work as would enable him to earn a normal wage and still if he is engaged in famine relief work, his outturn will be comparatively less. It is true. I do not deny it. I know it from personal experience. As Mr. Rao was repeatedly saying, he and I have had the privilege or the opportunity, if I may say so, of working together as non-officials for several years in these famine relief operations and I do claim that I have some experience of it. But I was really surprised that Mr. Suryanarayana Rao should call me a brown bureaucrat. I do not know why he called me so. I can assure him that if it is necessary, I will act as a bureaucrat to see that my orders are obeyed, but if it is a matter of doing something good by the people, I am prepared to shed the aspect of bureaucracy and act as a democrat interested in the welfare of the people and give succour to the people as speedily as possible.

" Then, the question was raised, ' Have the Government got a list of works which they want to take up.' I had a talk with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and other officers concerned and I have asked them to prepare a list of works for various areas. It has been decided that even in cases where a particular tank may not require normally any special attention, it can, as famine relief work, provide work of a type that will be easily handled by the local people. We have suggested that tank-beds may be deepened and the bunds may be raised so that the storage capacities of the tanks may be improved. We have also suggested that tanks in those areas which normally do not require immediate attention should be taken up. Even in regard to minor irrigation tanks, we said that we shall improve them so as to increase the storage capacities of the tanks. That is the programme that we have got with regard to the improvement of these irrigation tanks—both major and minor.

24th March 1952] [Sri H. Sitarama Reddi]

" Then the question was raised that the Government were hesitating to sanction the Sagileru Project in the Cuddapah district. This is a subject that has been raised quite often by representatives of the people from Cuddapah. Whoever visits that area is told by the people there that this project should be taken up immediately. Recently, when Mr. Munshi was there, the same request was made to him. I saw in the papers that the same request was also made to His Excellency the Governor when he visited that area a few days ago. Sir, when the question was examined, the Public Works Department felt that the taking up of this project would not provide as much employment as was represented by the people. After all, the minor works will cost about five to six lakhs of rupees but there is more work costing about sixty or seventy lakhs of rupees by way of dyke construction, but this scheme has not been approved by the Planning Commission and therefore we thought that before taking up with the concerned authority the final programme of the Sagileru Project, we could take up other projects without waiting to go through other formalities. Sir, I can assure this House that the Government are actively examining the taking up of this project and I hope it will be possible, if certain conditions required by the Public Works Department are satisfied, to take up this project so that it will meet the demands of the local people. It will also satisfy the sentiments of the local people, for there is a strong feeling in that part of the country that this project will bring great benefit to them.

" Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Adityan drew very generously on his imagination so far as Mr. Munshi's visit was concerned. I was with Mr. Munshi throughout his recent tour in Rayalaseema. It is not true that Mr. Munshi pulled out an able-bodied man standing in a queue before a gruel centre. It is true that we did find a few able-bodied men here and there in some of the gruel centres. It is also true that we did tell those people that it is not proper that they should seek the help of gruel centres and that they should work."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" But it was also reported in the press."

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" May I request the hon. Member to believe my words. May I ask him whether he believes my statement or that of a newspaper report? It is open to him to believe me or not. I can only state facts. I cannot force my ideas on him. If in spite of my statement, he believes in the newspaper report, I have no objection. I can only tell him that it is not true. It is true that those able-bodied men wanted work and we have been trying to find some work for them. So, it is not a fact that an able-bodied man was pulled out."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Is it the policy of the Government that able-bodied men should not be provided with gruel? "

[24th March 1952]

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir. I do not want able-bodied men to become beggars. I want able-bodied men to work and earn their living and not be beggars."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Do the Government provide employment for them? "

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir.

" My Hon. Friend Mr. Adityan has again repeated the same old thing that he said last time, namely, that this Government have been spending large sums of money on Police and Jails and that if a Government other than the Congress Government was formed, there would be peace, plenty and prosperity. If he still continues to be under that belief, I have absolutely no objection, but in my view he will not have that opportunity.

" Sir, certain remarks were made by the hon. Member who claims to be a Member of the Muslim League (Interruption) and who is a Muslim Leaguer. He took a long time to prove that he was absolutely above communal considerations. He did not perhaps use the word 'secular', but he wanted to impress upon everybody in this House that so far as the Muslim League was concerned, it was secular and that the Congress alone was communal. That is what he sought to prove and he also created a new class of people—that is what I felt about it—by saying that there are Congress Hindus and Non-Congress Hindus. Apart from that, he is a very capable man. Sir, one way of testing the correctness of the statement about a particular individual or an organization is to consider his or its past. What has been the past history of his organization? It was nothing but communal. It was a communal organization. To call the Congress which was responsible for bringing about a secular State in this country as a communal organization is a thing which will not at least be accepted as true by intelligent people. However much my hon. Friend may try to argue, I know it has been the monopoly of his organization to be communal. It is well-known throughout India. However much he may try to emphasise, he cannot get over that fact. I do not want to enter into a controversy over this question. I want to know why the Muslim League did not set up candidates—if it is such a wonderful secular organization—except in those pockets where his own community is in a majority and why they supported candidates of other parties and called them 'League-supported candidates' and not League candidates. That is a new sort of technique evolved by his party. (Interruption.) Apart from that, I am only saying that however much my hon. Friend may claim or try to prove that he is absolutely non-communal, the facts are there. The organization is there. Its past is there. I hope at least its future will be what my hon. Friend has described it to be and wants it to be.

" Sir, some arguments were advanced about Prohibition. Prohibition has been introduced with a view to help the poor man in this State and with a view to implement a Directive Principle

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of the Constitution. That cannot be denied. If in its working it has been found that unscrupulous people or non-law-abiding people have taken advantage and disobeyed the law, it does not make it a bad measure. It is a good measure. I do not think that any member of this House has said that Prohibition as a policy is bad but the whole complaint is that it is not worked effectively. Sir, we have been spending large sums of money on its enforcement. It is a social measure which can succeed very well if there is active co-operation from all sections of the people. It is a measure that is intended to benefit the people and it is for the people to take full advantage of it. It is for the organizations who believe in this policy to help the Government to see that it is properly enforced and worked. It is not merely a question of appointing a few more police. Additional police is necessary to the extent we want to put down those people who are prepared to go to any length to defy the law. But ultimately the success of the policy will depend upon the co-operation of the people. Several hon. Members have made suggestions both in this House and in the other House and I am sure the Government of the future will take into consideration all the suggestions made by them. I should like to thank the hon. Members for the various suggestions that they have made."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I now adjourn the House till 11 a.m. on Friday, the 28th instant."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Friday, 28th March 1952.

[24th March 1952]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 102 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 24th March 1952, page 209 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars of the Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India.

1. The capital required for the construction of houses will be provided as loan to the extent of two-thirds by the Central Government and one-third by the State Government or employers sponsored by the latter. The capital provided by the Central Government will be free of interest, but the State Government will be required to build up a Sinking Fund to which contribution must be made from a date not later than two years after the loan has been advanced and in equated instalments so as to enable the amount to be repaid within 25 years from that date. The loan advanced by the State Government or the employers will be recovered in the next ten years.

2. The State Government will be required to obtain the approval of the Central Government to the standard of housing and to the areas in which the houses will be constructed. For this purpose, it will be necessary to set up an organization at the Centre with the necessary technical staff, the entire cost of which will be borne by the Central Government. The cost of any Regional Housing Board or of technical staff, which the State Government may set up or employ, will be borne by the State Government.

3. The employers' contribution will be in the form of rent for the quarters allotted to their workers and the rent so charged should not exceed 3 per cent of the total cost. The employers' contribution will be in the shape of rent for the quarters allotted to them. It is estimated that in a two-roomed quarters two wage-earners can reside and the proposal is to charge 10 per cent of their total wage bill (i.e., 20 per cent of a worker's wage) as rent for the quarters allotted to them, subject to the limit of 2½ per cent of the capital cost involved. The recovery of rent at this rate has been decided upon for a period of five years, at the end of which the whole position will be reviewed. State Government will arrange with the employers to collect rent from the employees to whom the quarters are allotted.

4. The recurring charges for a scheme of industrial housing are estimated at 7½ per cent which includes 3 per cent on the account of interest, 2 per cent sinking fund and 2½ per cent maintenance. If interest on capital to be provided by the Central Government is excluded the other charges, viz., 2½ per cent on the total capital cost for repairs and maintenance, 2 per cent for sinking fund and

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3 per cent interest on one-third of the capital cost, that is 1 per cent on the total capital cost, will work out to 5½ per cent on the capital cost. Of this, 3 per cent will be met by the employers, the employee will pay as rent 2½ per cent, subject to a maximum of 20 per cent of the workers' wages. Any loss consequent on a short fall in the realization of rent will be borne by the State Government.

5. The ownership of the houses will vest with the Regional Housing Boards to be set up by the State Governments and until such Boards are set up, the ownership will vest with the State Government.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 105 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao (on behalf of Sri B. Bhima Rao) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 24th March 1952, page 212, supra.]

Letter from Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan, Secretary, the South India Teachers' Union, to Hon'ble the Chief Minister, Government of Madras, Fort. St. George, dated 7th September 1951, No. U-275.

I have the honour to communicate to you the proceedings of the Conference of the Presidents and the Secretaries of the District Teachers' Guilds, held on 11th August 1951.

It is a known fact that the present scales of salaries of teachers are not adequate. In order to make the profession attractive for young, energetic and able men and women, I request you to be pleased to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference contained in the proceedings.

Proceedings of the Conference of the Presidents and the Secretaries of the District Teachers' Guilds.

This Conference of the Presidents and the Secretaries of the District Teachers' Guilds affiliated to the South India Teachers' Union is primarily met to consider the serious and grave situation that has arisen in our schools and colleges on account of the very slow and tardy consideration accorded by Government to the very modest requests of teachers for improvement in their salary scales and service conditions. The South India Teachers' Union has been, at its annual conferences and at the annual meetings of its District Guilds, inviting the attention of the public and of the authorities to the deep dissatisfaction amongst teachers and the growing sense of frustration amongst the qualified and trained teachers. Committees appointed by the Government and by the Universities have in very strong terms stressed the need for a satisfactory salary schedule for teachers and proper conditions of service in the highest interests of the children whom they are to educate. These recommendations were made at a time when cost of living had not increased to the level to which they have now come to stay.

[24th March 1952]

The salary scales obtaining in our schools and colleges are far short of even these recommendations. The salaries as revised by the Madras Government, though they did mean a slight increase, are woefully inadequate and by a comparison of the increase effected in other departments, can be described as pitiful. Further, there are many omissions and inequalities and all the efforts of the organization to make the authorities improve them at least to the level to which it should be raised to enable the teacher to do his best, have failed. To this must be added Government's parsimonious policy in respect of buildings and equipment.

These have resulted in the following situation :—

(1) Most schools are not adequately staffed. Vacancies still exist. Untrained and unqualified persons are appointed as temporary teachers.

(2) There has been a steady deterioration in the quality of persons who seek admission in training colleges and schools. In training schools, the standards have been lowered to an extent that would cause great apprehension in the minds of those who have the well being of children at heart.

(3) Good teachers with qualifications are leaving the profession as

(a) they are unable to make ends meet with their earnings,

(b) the strain on them is made very great in view of the presence of unqualified and untrained colleagues.

(4) The standards of attainment and the tone of schools and colleges are showing marked signs of deterioration.

(5) Classes are overcrowded and class-room conditions, such as, seating, lighting and ventilation, etc., are far from satisfactory, producing severe nervous strain both on the teacher and the taught.

It should also be remembered that the teacher has to bear his own expenditure in educating his own children and in the medical care and treatment of himself and his family as no concession is shown to the teacher. The teachers in aided schools have to shift for themselves in respect of housing and payment of rent.

The Conference therefore feels that in the interest of the well-being of the children of the State, public attention should be invited to this state of affairs. The Government should be urged to revise its present policy of inactivity and indifference and to take effective steps to improve conditions in our schools and colleges.

A teacher has an obligation to his family. Besides he has the obligation to keep himself in professional competence and has therefore to be in touch with latest educational thoughts and ideas and be an active member of his professional organization. To enable him to discharge these obligations fully and satisfactorily, he has to be assured an income sufficient for the purpose. As the

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Central Pay Commission rightly insisted while the conditions should not be better for example than in other branches of national service, they should not be worse. What the teaching profession demands is only this so that it may not be forced to continue to occupy the worse place among the various services.

Taking into account all these factors, the Conference recommends the following :—

Colleges.

Principal		Rs. 600—25—800.
Professors		Rs. 300—20—600.
Lecturers		Rs. 200—10—350.
Demonstrators and Tutors		Rs. 100—10—200 plus an allowance of Rs. 20 for Honours men of Class I or II.

High Schools.

Headmasters—Rs. 250—15—400.

Assistants—Grade A.—Rs. 100—10—300.

(B.Ed. B.T. or L.T. and specialist teachers with qualifications prescribed for teaching in High Schools.)

Assistants—Grade B.—Rs. 60—5—150.

(Secondary Grade Trained Teachers and others with qualifications prescribed for teaching in Forms I—III of Secondary Schools or Standards VI—VIII in Higher Elementary Schools.)

(An allowance of Rs. 10 to be paid for a higher academic qualification, say, passing an Intermediate.)

Assistants—Grade C.—Rs. 50—2—90.

(Higher Grade Trained Teachers and others with qualifications prescribed for teaching in Classes I to V in Elementary Schools.)

In big institutions posts of responsibility should be created for two purposes :—(1) To relieve Principals and Headmasters of a certain amount of routine administrative responsibility; and (2) to act as a further incentive to the more ambitious type of teacher. To teachers holding such posts, in addition to their pay, an allowance may be paid.

House-rent allowance.

House-rent allowance should be paid to all categories of teachers at the rates applicable to Government employees.

[24th March 1952]

Provident Fund Contributions.

The teacher's contribution should be raised to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee. The management and the Government should each be made to contribute one anna three pies in the rupee. The Government's contribution should be made at the end of each year.

Compulsory Life Insurance.

Every teacher must be compelled to take a life insurance policy.

Leave Rules.

The leave rules that are applicable to vacation departments should be applied to teachers in local bodies and in private service.

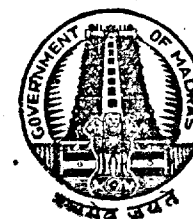
The Working Committee was authorized to present these resolutions to the Government and to the Universities. It was further resolved to send copies of these proceedings to all the members of the Legislature in the State.

The Conference resolved to invite public attention to our grievances by observing "Teachers' Day" on the 15th September 1951. The teachers may meet at a central place and after a solemn silent prayer, may proceed in a procession through the streets to the place of meeting in connexion with the Education Week.

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**MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES**

OFFICIAL REPORT

FRIDAY, 28TH MARCH 1952

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IN CITY.

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CITY BOOK COMPANY, Post Box No. 605, Madras-4.
HIGGINBOTHAMS, Madras.
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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 23th March 1952.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Report of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee.

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

(a) whether the Government have considered the report of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee and arrived at any decisions with regard to the recommendations contained therein and if so, which of the recommendations have been accepted and which have not been accepted;

(b) whether the Government have taken any action to implement the recommendations accepted by them; and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government have considered and prepared any Bill for fixing the optimum extent of land which a ryotwari landholder may have in the State of Madras?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) The answer^a is placed on the table of the House.

“(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government and a final decision has not yet been arrived at in the matter.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, why it is that there has been so much delay with regard to coming to a decision on this point when the Agrarian Reforms Committee Report has suggested 30 to 50 acres of dry land as the optimum which a landholder could possess? Why have not the Government put it into force or why is it that they have not come to any decision on this point in the course of these two or three years?”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“Sir, I do not know where the hon. Member got this three years idea. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee which went into the recommendations of the Agrarian Reforms Committee has submitted its report. This Government wanted a comprehensive examination of the various reports that have been submitted to them and the Land Revenue Reforms Committee was appointed. This Committee has also examined this question. The entire question of land reforms in the State has been examined by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and the whole question is under examination.”

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 296-297 infra.

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[28th March 1952]

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Have the Government considered, Sir, the question of the debts of the landless labourers? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I would like to draw the hon. Member's attention to the Land Revenue Reforms Committee Report which has been circulated to hon. Members. As I have already said all aspects of the question are being examined."

The Krishna-Pennar Project.

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

(a) what the original plan of the Krishna-Pennar Project was designed to be;

(b) whether it has undergone any change and if so, in what respects; and

(c) whether he will be pleased to furnish full particulars of all the plans so far available including the one which will submerge Kurnool town and the one recently sent to the Planning Commission with special reference to the nature of the dams to be constructed, the capacity of the reservoirs, the alignment of the canals, the districts benefited and the extent of such benefit, the area that will be submerged on account of the proposed reservoirs and such other particulars relating to the schemes?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) to (c) Copies * of a note and statement * giving particulars of the Krishna-Pennar Project as originally planned are placed on the table of the House. There was no plan for the Krishna-Pennar Project involving the submersion of Kurnool town. The original plan of the project drawn up was for the utilization of 825 T.M.Cft. of the Krishna waters. But since the Planning Commission allotted to Madras only 470 T.M.Cft. of the waters of the Krishna basin for new schemes of this State the Krishna-Pennar Project has been revised with reference to the availability of supply. Details of the revised project are given in the brochure on the project already laid on the table of the House.

" The Krishna reservoir of the revised project would submerge 272 square miles or about 1.74 lakhs acres of territory, half in Kurnool district and half in Hyderabad State. Of the extent submersible in Madras State only 2,180 acres are wet land; 54,145 acres are dry land, and 400 acres garden lands. The number of villages which will be partly or fully submerged will be 38 in this State. The Pennar reservoir would submerge 200 square miles or 1.23 lakhs of acres of territory in Madras including only 12,400 acres wet, 52,000 acres dry, and 4,000 acres garden lands in Cuddapah district. It will submerge either fully or partly 117 villages in Cuddapah district."

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 298-302 infra.

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, which part of the Cuddapah district will be affected by this project? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I am sorry, Sir, I cannot give a reply off-hand."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the benefit derived by the Cuddapah district will be commensurate with the loss sustained by the submersion of large areas? Siddhavattam town and taluk will be completely submerged. That is why I asked what are the actual parts of Cuddapah district that will be submerged."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Sir, in the execution of schemes of a beneficial nature like this, it is quite possible that a few villages or a few people do suffer but the Government take care to see that the suffering is mitigated by providing adequate compensation. Also, as the Government have been doing both in regard to the Lower Bhavani and the Tungabhadra Projects, the rehabilitation of the people who are displaced by these projects is also a part of the scheme."

Development of irrigation and power resources.

* 112 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether any supplemental plan for the development of irrigation and power resources has been submitted to the Planning Committee and if so, what the particulars of those plans are including the cost involved?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" Yes. A statement* is laid on the table of the House."

Strength of various cadres of officers in the Public Works Department.

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

(a) what the sanctioned strength of the cadres of various officers in the Public Works Department is;

(b) what the present actual strength, permanent and temporary, is;

(c) whether those employed on temporary basis are entitled to the privileges accorded to permanent employees after they have put in a period of service;

(d) whether the rule that those who are continuously in service for a period of three years should be automatically confirmed if their work is satisfactory, has been given effect to in the Public Works Department;

(e) what the number of temporary officers under each category who have been employed for three years and more, is; and

* Printed as Appendix III on page 302 infra.

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(f) whether the Government have evolved or propose to evolve a policy in respect of the temporary personnel in view of the large number temporarily employed and if so, what that policy is?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.”

Extent of cultivable waste land in Tanjore district.

* 114 Q.—SRI K. MANATHUNAINATHA DESIGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent of cultivable land in each taluk in Tanjore district, that is lying waste; and

(b) the extent in each taluk under each of the different kinds of holdings, of the 43,000 acres in Tanjore district, mentioned in the note circulated to the Provincial Food Council in February, 1951?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) A statement ^b (No. I) showing the extent of cultivable waste lands in each taluk in Tanjore district is placed on the table of the House.

“ (b) The Honourable Member, presumably means different categories under which cultivable waste lands in the Cauvery-Mettur Project Area are classified. Statements ^b & ^c (Nos. II and III) showing the cultivable waste lands in the Cauvery-Mettur Project Area, in the Tanjore district in ryots' holdings and those at the disposal of the Government respectively are placed on the table of the House.”

Development of education.

* 115 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the particulars of development of education envisaged in the five-year plan and how the amount provided for is to be allocated to the different schemes?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The details are as follows :—

Name of the Scheme.	Total amount proposed for the scheme.	Proposed rough distribution of the amount over the five years beginning with 1951-52.
(1)	(2) RS.	(3) RS.
1. Primary and Basic Education.	500 Lakhs.	100 Lakhs every year.
2. University Education.	100 Do.	20 Do. do.
3. Technical and Vocational Training.	100 Do.	20 Do. do.
4. Social Education (Adult Education).	50 Do.	10 Do. do.
5. Other schemes (Education of Defective children).	50 Do.	10 Do. do.
Total ..	8 Crores.	160 Do. do.”

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 303-304 infra.

^b & ^c Printed as Appendices V (a), V (b), V (c) on pages 304-305 infra.

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Questions 116-121.

Enquiry into the alleged irregularities in the Madras Medical Council Elections held in 1946.

* 116 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) under which provision in the Madras Medical Registration Act an enquiry was held by the Special Officer, appointed by the Government to enquire into the alleged irregularities in the Madras Medical Council Elections held in October 1946; and

(b) if so, whether the said Special Officer had the powers of a Court, within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act?

Memorandum of objections to the Madras Medical Council Elections, 1946.

* 117 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the six defeated candidates in the Madras Medical Council Elections, 1946, who submitted a Memorandum of objections to the members of the Medical Council and also to the Health Minister, were considered to be the petitioners by the Special Officer appointed by the Government to enquire into the alleged irregularities in the Madras Medical Council Elections in 1946, and the seven successful candidates were made respondents by the Special Officer;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said respondents refused to appear before the Special Officer and demanded from him the authority under which the Special Officer summoned them before him;

(c) if the answer to clause (b) is in the affirmative, whether the Special Officer replied to the query made to him by the respondents;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Special Officer threatened the respondents that, if they failed to appear before him, he would hold the respondents liable for the penalties provided under the law for disobeying the orders of a public servant and whether the Special Officer took any action against the respondents for not appearing before him; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the Special Officer recommended to the Government to take action against one of the respondents, Dr. V. Rama Kamath, the then President of the Madras Medical Council under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and whether the Government acted as per the recommendations of the Special Officer?

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Conduct of the elections to the Madras Medical Council in 1946.

* 118 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Legal Department of the Government recommended to the Health Department after that department received the confidential report of the Special Officer on the enquiry held by him regarding the Madras Medical Council Elections, 1946, that the abuse and neglect in the arrangements for the elections and the conduct of the elections should be laid at the door of the President and the Registrar of the Medical Council and not at the door of the Council as such; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the reasons why the Government attributed the abuse and neglect to the Madras Medical Council for their taking action under section 22 of the Madras Medical Registration Act?

Duties of the President, Madras Medical Council in connection with the elections to that Council.

* 119 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether, apart from the publication of the precept and the publication of the results of the elections to the Madras Medical Council, 1946, the President of the Medical Council has any other duty to perform in the election under the Medical Registration Act or the rules framed thereunder; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, why the Returning Officer who held the 1946 elections to the Madras Medical Council was not made a respondent in the enquiry by the Special Officer?

Alleged second enquiry into the alleged irregularities in the Madras Medical Council Elections, 1946.

* 120 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Special Officer appointed by the Government to enquire into the alleged irregularities in the Madras Medical Council Elections held in 1946 had all the materials necessary for conducting the enquiry apart from the stories of the defeated candidates such as documents in regard to the elections;

(b) if the President of the Madras Medical Council refused to take notice of the enquiry, why suitable action was not taken then and there against him to enable the Special Officer to have all the necessary materials;

(c) whether it is true that the ballot-box was forcibly taken from the office of the Medical Council to the Government Secretariat in May 1947;

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(d) if so, under whose instructions;

(e) whether it is a fact that, when the ballot-box was delivered at the Secretariat, the Assistant Secretary, Public Health Department, certified that the seals of the Medical Council were intact on the slit of the box;

(f) whether the box was lying for a period of over two years in a verandah of the office of the Joint Secretary, Public Health Department;

(g) whether the seals were intact when the Special Officer examined the box;

(h) whether it is a fact that the Surgeon-General was vested with the powers of the Madras Medical Council and was asked to hold another enquiry into the same matter; and

(i) whether the Surgeon-General was ordered by a letter to invalidate the elections, even before the summons were sent to the successful candidates to appear before him?

Appointment of the Registrar, Madras Medical Council.

* 121 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Medical Council with Dr. V. Rama Kamath, its President and six other members whose elections were made void by the Surgeon-General, took part in the appointment of four successive Registrars of the Council from the year 1946 to 1950; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Registrar, Medical Council, is empowered by the Madras Medical Council Registration Act to compile and publish the Medical Register which is the electoral roll for the Medical Council elections?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI:—“As all these six questions relate to the same subject, namely, the setting aside of the elections to the Madras Medical Council held in 1946, a statement^a narrating the circumstances that led up to the above decision, is placed on the table of the House.

“The details furnished cover the issues raised in these questions generally and as the High Court has finally pronounced on the matter, the Government consider that no public interest will be served by probing into the matter further.”

Collection of money from pharmacists under the Pharmacy Act, 1948.

* 122 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether a large sum of money has been collected from the pharmacists of this Province, for entry in the first register under the Pharmacy Act of 1948;

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(b) whether these pharmacists have deposited their certificates along with the money; and

(c) whether the certificates are kept in good condition and will be returned, if required by the pharmacists?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“(a) Fees have been collected from the Pharmacists at the prescribed rate.

“(b) Majority of the applicants have furnished their certificates.

“(c) Yes. The certificates of pharmacists in the mufassal have been returned to them. About 80 per cent of the certificates in the City of Madras has been returned to the pharmacists and the remaining certificates are being returned.”

De-control and de-rationing of millets in Ceded districts.

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

(a) whether the Government have passed orders for de-control and de-rationing of millets in the Ceded districts and if so, on what date;

(b) whether, on account of the above order, several people were removing millets from one part of the district to another, as also from one district to another and whether they have been apprehended and prosecuted by the Food authorities;

(c) whether there are still any controls in force and if so, what they are and the reasons therefor; and

(d) what conditions should still be complied with for transport of millets from one area in the same district to another as also from one district to another within the zone of the Ceded districts?

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“(a) Millets have not been de-controlled in the Ceded districts but they have only been de-rationed in the statutorily rationed areas in those districts with effect from 4th November 1951.

“(b) As a result of the de-rationing of millets, only the ban on the import of millets into the statutorily rationed areas has been lifted, and other movement controls in these districts have not been affected. So persons who have violated such movement controls will be prosecuted.

“(c) The following are the controls still in force :—

(1) Ban on the transport of millets outside the district except under permits.

(2) Ban on the transport of millets from one place to another even within the district during nights on prohibited roads notified by the District Collector.

(3) Price control; and

(4) Licensing system for dealing in millets.

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These controls have been retained so as to check smuggling of millets to places outside the district and to check cornering of stocks and increase in prices.

“(d) In the case of inter-district movement, necessary permits should be obtained from the Collector of the district from which millets are exported or from any other officer authorised by him. In the case of movement within the district, there are no restrictions except on transport by lorries by night on prohibited roads certified by the District Collector.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister for Food is aware of the fact that in several cases of transport of millets during day time from one village to another village in the same district of Bellary the millets have been confiscated and cases have been launched against the persons transporting them by day?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“Sir, when this subject was raised some time ago, the Collector was asked to send a report. His report has been received and it shows that such prosecutions have taken place only when they were transported over prohibited roads or during prohibited hours. Most of these cases have been disposed of by this time.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister for Food, has ascertained whether there are cases of transport during day time and in case prosecutions have been launched against such persons whether he has issued necessary instructions to the Collector to withdraw them in view of the facts just now mentioned by the Hon. Minister?”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“Sir, the Collector has already issued necessary instructions in regard to this matter.”

Posts outside the purview of the Public Service Commission.

* 124 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : With reference to the answer to question No. 9, dated 22nd August 1951, will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state what considerations govern the decisions of Government in placing certain posts outside the purview of the Public Service Commission, and whether the State Government have satisfied themselves that those considerations exist in respect of posts such as the Regional Transport Officers, the Commissioners of Municipalities, the District and Deputy Panchayat Officers, and the Executive Officers of Panchayats?

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“The general principles observed in excluding certain posts from the Commission's purview are (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.

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"The posts of Regional Transport Officers were originally very few and not so important. Since the Transport Department was re-organized, the posts have become important and the question of their inclusion within the Commission's purview is under consideration. District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers have been taken over to Government service only from 1st April 1951. It is proposed to constitute them into a subordinate service only. The Government consider that the general principles referred to above are satisfied in their case. As regards the post of Commissioners and Executive Officers of Panchayats they are officers of Municipal Councils and Panchayats—both non-Government bodies and therefore they do not come within the purview of the Commission."

11-15
a.m.

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have examined the question of bringing the posts of District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers under the purview of the Public Service Commission?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—"No, Sir. Their cases are being considered separately."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"May I know, Sir, when the Government came to realize that the posts of Regional Transport Officers have become so important as to be considered for their inclusion within the Public Service Commission's purview?"

THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—"Now that the Department has been reorganized, the Government have taken up with the Public Service Commission the question of their inclusion within the Commission's purview."

Condition of roads in Rayalaseema districts.

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

(a) what the allotment made and the actual expenditure incurred on Government road works and the District Board works in each of the districts of Rayalaseema from 1946-47 to 1950-51 (yearwar) were;

(b) how much of the allotment made and expenditure incurred was on (a) maintenance and (b) new road works;

(c) what was the length of (i) National Highways, (ii) State Highways, (iii) District roads of different classes and (iv) purely rural roads in each of the districts of Rayalaseema in 1946-47 and 1950-51 (yearwar, if possible);

(d) whether there is any general or special scheme for the improvement and extension of rural roads in these districts and if so, how far the scheme has been implemented so far;

(e) whether the construction of any bridge, causeway or culvert has been sanctioned in these districts during the period 1946-47

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to 1950-51 and if so, how many have been (i) completed, (ii) under construction, (iii) sanctioned but not undertaken and (iv) under investigation; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to make a statement on the state of communications in Rayalaseema?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" (a) to (c) The information is given in the statements^a in Sections I and II of the paper placed on the table of the House.

" (d) The Five-year Post-war Road Development Scheme of the State, and the District Board programmes of Village Communications of the district boards concerned provide for formation and improvement of village roads in the Rayalaseema districts. Under Rural Welfare Scheme small roads are formed and improved in certain selected firkas and centres in the area. An allotment of Rs. 50,000 for 34 selected firkas and Rs. 25,000 for 50 other firkas has been sanctioned under the scheme. The achievements^a in each district to end of 1950-51 is given in Section III of the paper placed on the Table of the House.

" (e) Yes. The details asked for are given in the statements^a in Section IV of the paper placed on the table of the House.

" (f) The state of communications in the Rayalaseema districts has been explained in the note in Section V of the paper placed on the table of the House."

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. THE CHAIRMAN.

(1) MESSAGES FROM THE HON. THE SPEAKER.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 27th March 1952, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

" (1) In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1952), as passed by the Assembly on the 27th March 1952, and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India."

" (2) In accordance with Rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1952), as passed by the Assembly on the 27th March 1952, and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India."

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(2) MESSAGES FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated 18th March 1952, from His Excellency the Governor :—

‘ (1) In pursuance of Article 207, Clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952.’

‘ (2) In pursuance of Article 207, Clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952.’ ”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952 (L.A. BILL NO. 1 OF 1952)
(AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY).

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

“ Is not the Hon. Minister for Finance making any statement explaining the Bill? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Statement of Objects and Reasons explains briefly why the Bill is necessary.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration.’ ”

The motion was carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be read a third time and passed.’ ”

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be read a third time and passed.’ ”

The motion was carried.

(2) THE MADRAS CONSOLIDATED FUND (WITHDRAWAL OF MONEYS) BILL, 1952 (L.A. BILL NO. 2 OF 1952) (AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY).

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

“ As explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this Bill is introduced in pursuance of Article 206 of the Constitution to provide for the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made in advance by the Legislative Assembly in respect of the estimated expenditure of the State Government for a part of the year 1952-53, and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for the same part of that year.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I did not want to make any speech on this Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, but I could not resist the temptation of taking this opportunity to speak about a reply which the Hon. Minister for Food gave in the Assembly a couple of days ago, that on an examination of the question the Government decided not to try the levy system of procurement in Malabar district. Sir, I thought I would not get an opportunity to speak about this subject, but as the Bill authorises the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year, this matter of procurement also comes under that. I am very sorry that that answer was given. Apart from what I feel about the question of the levy system of procurement, the whole district of Malabar, for the last one year, is excited over the question of introduction of the levy system of procurement. The leading newspapers of the district have been gathering opinions from individuals, associations and also legislators as to whether the levy system of procurement should be introduced in Malabar or not, and there has not been a single opinion against it. About three

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months ago, while I was in office, I suggested at a Conference of the Director of Civil Supplies, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, the Food Secretary—the Hon. Food Minister was not in town that day—and the Hon. Chief Minister, that at least as an experimental measure, this levy system of procurement should be introduced in one of the two surplus taluks of Malabar district, for one season beginning from the month of *Kanni*, so that the people who were excited over it might know what it was. We came to a tentative conclusion to try the scheme in one of the two surplus taluks as an experiment and asked the Commissioner of Civil Supplies to work out details. I had taken it for granted that that was approved. I was really taken by surprise—and not a little surprise—when so soon after that, and so soon after I left office, a reply came from the Government that they had decided not to try the scheme. The scheme may be good or may not be good, but the Government are taking too much for granted in this matter. I request, I appeal and I entreat the Government that the scheme may be tried, at least as an experimental measure, in one taluk for one season to satisfy the people of the district. The Government have been carrying on intensive procurement in this district for the last five years. They can refer to the revenue records and take the average of five years production. They know what area of the land is cultivated and how much food is produced therein. They can take the highest average of the five years and on that levy what is due. They need not reduce their demands even by one grain of what they got last year. But once the Government make the demand, they should not go, search and harass the people further. That is what the people require and want the Government to do. I request that the Government may be pleased to revise the orders passed in this matter, and order the levy system of procurement, at least as an experimental measure in one taluk. Even if the scheme is a failure, the Government are not going to lose much because the entire procurement in Malabar district is so little. But the Government can gain some goodwill and lose nothing by the scheme. If it is a success it can be continued; otherwise it can be stopped. At least for heaven's sake, please try this scheme in one taluk for one season during the ensuing procurement year. That is my appeal, Sir."

11-30 a.m. * DR. S. GURUBATHAM:—"Mr. Chairman, I feel this is the appropriate moment for me to say a few words about the question that has been raised on the Hon. Food Minister's statement in the other House that movement restrictions would be lifted, but price restrictions would continue so far as millets are concerned. Sir, I would like to say that the time has come when these controls should be lifted wholesale.

"In the first place there is no agency to effectively work these controls. People have been starved due to these controls. They are now starving with your 6 oz. rice. Starting with 12 oz., you have been generous to bring it down to 6 oz. Black-market has

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flourished. Rice is being openly sold in black-market and Government are not able to check this practice. It is time that they give up their policy of controls when they are not able to enforce it effectively.

"As regards control of prices of foodgrains there again the Government of Madras have let down the producer of this State very badly. The Economic Adviser to the Government of India has given certain facts and figures. During the year 1939, the price of paddy per maund all over India was somewhere near four rupees and during 1944 it was in the range of nine rupees in all provinces. After 1944, the prices have risen very high. In practically all provinces the price of paddy increased. In the United Provinces, an entirely surplus province with regard to rice, the price per maund was fifteen rupees. When, in places like the United Provinces, Bengal and Assam where the mighty Ganges, Jumna and Brahmaputra irrigate the lands, the price was 15 rupees, in Madras which depends solely on rainfall for watering its fields, the price was as low as nine rupees. This is so because the Madras Government did not bring sufficient pressure on the Government of India to change the price level. Recently the Hon. Food Minister announced an increase of one rupee, eight annas per maund. Well, I should say that this meagre enhancement in the procurement price was an insult to the producer. It ought to have been commensurate with the prices obtaining in the rest of India. The price for paddy that is being paid to the producer in this State now is practically the same as the price paid during 1944. I ask, why there should be such a disparity when other States are paying as much as twenty rupees for the producers? If you want the control to exist, you must control it effectively. You should see to it that prices are maintained at a reasonable level. If proper justice has been meted out to the producers, the present food problem would have become a simple affair. But what is happening now?

"Take the case of the Nellore district, for example. You say that procurement in Nellore district was not up to the mark during last year. Then how do you account for Kalahasti which produced no paddy during last season, exporting rice to Chittoor and other districts. The cause is due to rice produced in Nellore being smuggled to Kalahasti and transported from there to Chittoor and other places as Kalahasti rice. I ask, when this is the case, what is the necessity for having control over rice? This shows the utter incapacity of the Government to have effective control over the movement of foodgrains.

"When this is the state of affairs, we hear the Food Minister saying that the prices should continue to be controlled. The Hon. Minister thinks that by simply increasing the procurement price of paddy by one rupee, eight annas per maund, the food situation could be eased. I am prepared to challenge his statement. This meagre enhancement is an insult to the producer. The food situation would not be eased but continue to worsen.

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“ The Hon. Minister is not a cultivator himself though he may own several acres. He is not aware of the difficulties of the agriculturists who are actual cultivators. I sound a note of warning that unless you are going to raise the cost of rice and millets to the same level at which they are being sold in the rest of India, this food problem will continue to become worse. I am even prepared to go into prison and lead a satyagraha on this fundamental question. The present price which the Government are offering to the producer is simply killing him.

“ Eighty-seven and a half per cent of our population are living in the villages. Only 12½ per cent are remaining in cities. Out of these 87½ per cent almost half of them are producers. They are not all producers owning 100 or 200 acres of land but small landholders holding one to five acres of land. The meagre price paid to them for their produce has made their lot still worse. The other day our ex-Chief Minister, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar observed on the floor of the House that the ryots have lost nearly 200 crores of rupees owing to the Government's food policy. It is no exaggeration at all. The Government have now killed the goose that had been laying golden eggs. By controlling the price level at nine rupees per maund and that too where rainfall is scanty and there is water scarcity, they have practically killed the producers. The one argument that is being advanced against increased price has been that it would bring agitation from the clerical staff and industrial labour for increased emoluments. The Government ought to have solved the problem of salary and wages to the satisfaction of the people concerned. Instead, they have dumped the burden on the producers and robbed them of 200 crores. That is the reason why the party that has been in power so long has come to the present level. If instead of learning a lesson from the reverses sustained during the elections, the Government still persist in their food policy, the result is going to be only chaos.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ But the Food Minister has won the elections! ”

DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—“ Yes, the Food Minister has succeeded. I am not going into the details of it. But the Ministers doing good work have all been defeated. The Hon. Minister should take note of this fact.

“ If, in spite of all shortcomings, the Government still persist in retaining controls, I would only say that it would be utterly foolish to do so, if that word can be used here and is parliamentary. If at all the Government want to keep controls going, it is incumbent on their part to see that prices are fixed at an economic level. In the absence of it, only discontent would grow. Let not the Government drive the poor producers to a revolution. Let them not be driven into the hands of the Communists. I know you do not want the Communists to come to power. But unless you take a lively interest in the welfare of the producers, such a catastrophe

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is bound to come. I am sorry to say that villagers to-day are in a worse plight than they were in under the Britishers. The foreign Government drove out spinning, our only national industry at that time. But to-day the popular Government are driving out agriculture also. I once again warn the members on the Treasury Bench that if they do not pay heed to the needs of the producers and solve the food problem to their satisfaction, there would be revolution in the country.”

* THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Sir, I never expected that such a situation would arise here in which I would be called upon to explain matters which I thought had been effectively disposed of in the other House. One or two points have been raised about our Food policy. While I would try to answer them, I would like to say as I said in the other House, that these questions cannot be solved at one stroke by the present Government and so it would be better to leave it as it is now so that the same could be gone into in detail by the incoming Government.

“ Regarding the levy system, Sri Madhava Menon has raised the question again. It is not true that we waited till he resigned, to issue that order regarding levy system. It was long under consideration by the Government. The reason for not introducing the levy system in Malabar district was that it would mean a change in our policy which we had been following since 1951 and which we propose to follow during 1952 also, with some occasional changes here and there. Our food policy has been approved by the Government of India and it is not possible for this Government to take any steps without further consulting the Central Government. When this policy was introduced in 1951, we selected some areas for intensive procurement and some other areas for the levy system. We also followed a sort of middle course in some areas. The chief reason for selecting these areas was the possibility of meeting our requirements for the whole State. We knew how much would be available in the State according to the previous procurement figures. Over and above that we asked the Central Government to supply the needs of the State with a view to keep up the rationing at a certain level. Whenever we wanted to make any changes in the procurement system, the Government of India put the question to us whether under the new system we would be able to procure as much foodgrains as we were doing formerly, in view of the fact that owing to the increasing difficulty of getting supplies from abroad, this State should try its level best by adopting different methods to procure as much as possible within the State, and then only go to the Government of India for supplying the balance with a view to keep up the present scale of rationing and meet the needs of the people for the whole year. According to the system we adopted, we took up certain districts for the trial of the levy system. These districts were either completely self-sufficient or more or less self-sufficient districts, e.g., Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, South Kanara

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and South Arcot. When we introduced the levy system in these districts it was insisted that each district should be satisfied with whatever was procured in the district to meet the needs of the district and that the Government should not be asked to give any help from outside. It was with a view to make these districts self-sufficient that the levy system was introduced there. This system was tried in Coimbatore also under different circumstances. It was an experiment we tried in a deficit district and the result was not at all happy. The report which went from here to the Government of India was scrutinised and we were advised that that system would not work in a deficit district. The same thing applies to Malabar district. As I said the other day in the other House, Malabar is a heavily deficit district. Only in a few taluks, is there any surplus for procurement; all the other taluks in the whole of the Malabar district are entirely deficit areas for which we have to import foodgrains from other surplus districts of the State. In these surplus districts, we have intensive procurement and there are complaints of harassment. We are not able to change this system for the simple reason that if we change the system we may not be able to procure as much as we are procuring to-day to meet the needs of the State. The only thing we can do is to wait for better times with a view to introduce the levy system throughout the State or at least throughout the surplus districts in order to meet the demands of the deficit districts as much as possible from what is got from these surplus districts. As I said at the beginning, any change in the existing system requires a thorough examination. There should be an improvement in the situation, because under the levy system we are sure to get only less than what we get under the intensive procurement system. We cannot experiment with that system in an area in which we would get only less than what we get under the intensive procurement system. Of course harassment is there. Nobody denies that the people are sometimes subject to all sorts of harassment in the course of procurement. Even under the levy system complaints of harassment have come to us. By merely introducing the levy system, we cannot get rid of complaints of harassment. That is not at all correct, because even from the districts in which we have introduced the levy system complaints about harassment have come to us. Officers go for the levy and the producers give the levy; afterwards it is found that what has been given is not the right quantity and something has been hidden and sold in the open market. Our officers go and ask for more and there is a tussle. Therefore by merely introducing the levy system we cannot get rid of harassment entirely. Of course the Government have been issuing instructions from time to time and we have also been punishing officers who have gone out of the way and given unnecessary trouble to the people. Of course we must try and reduce the opportunities for harassment as much as possible. But merely because there is some harassment and people think that the levy system will be good, it cannot be introduced, because we have to take into consideration the conditions prevailing in the

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whole State. And this is not a matter which this Government alone can decide. It forms part of the policy which is pursued by the Central Government. The policy we followed in 1951 we are going to follow in 1952. It cannot be changed now without taking all the facts I have mentioned into consideration.

“ My hon. Friend Sri Madhava Menon need not think that just because he is not in office, we have taken advantage of that position to give the reply that the levy system cannot be tried in Malabar. I am sure the new Government when it comes into office will examine the position again taking into consideration all the difficulties I have just now explained. If, in consultation with the Central Government, they are able to devise a method by which the needs of the people will be met and there will be less of harassment, some such arrangement can be made. That requires, as I have said, a change in the present policy pursued by the Government.

“ With regard to the points raised by my hon. Friend Dr. Gurubatham, hon. Members know that this Government have been trying for a very long time to raise the procurement price of foodgrains. An increase of eight annas a maund was allowed from November last year. Since we were not satisfied with it, an agitation was kept up and finally the Government of India agreed to raise the price by another one rupee from 1st January this year. This has given some satisfaction to the producers. There is no doubt about it. Whatever may be the opinion of the hon. Member, I am sure this increase has given general satisfaction to the producers. It may be that the increase may not be sufficient in the opinion of some of the producers, but taking into consideration the conditions prevailing here, there is no use of comparing the prices here with the prices prevailing in other States, for the conditions are not the same in all the States. Conditions vary in different States and as long as this system of control and rationing continues, it is not possible to do anything more than what has been done up to now. The hon. Member Dr. Gurubatham might propose to have decontrol throughout the State. It is a big all-India question and it is not possible to take each State by itself and say that we may have decontrol of grains and decontrol of prices there and everything will find its level. It is all easily said. This Government feel that but for this control, the people would have suffered much more. The agriculturists no doubt require all encouragement, but they must also take into consideration the condition of the non-producers. If the non-producers are able to get the foodgrains at least at a certain level of prices, I think it is largely due to the control over the prices. According to Dr. Gurubatham, the best solution will be to remove all controls and allow each one to buy according to his needs. That is an experiment which this Government do not think is a practicable proposition at the present moment. If Dr. Gurubatham is able to convince the Government, not only this Government but also the Central Government, as to the advisability or the feasibility of doing such a thing, if he is able to adduce

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strong arguments supported by facts and figures, well and good. But as far as this Government are concerned, we think that it is not at all possible at the present moment. Knowing as we do the varying conditions prevailing in different parts of the State in different times—famine in certain areas and floods in certain other areas—it is not possible to meet the situation by merely decontrolling and saying that the Government take no responsibility for the consequences and each one might buy the foodgrains according to his needs. That is a point which this Government are not prepared to concede as it goes against the very fundamental policy followed by the Government of India taking into consideration the conditions prevailing throughout the whole country. This is all I can say on the points raised by hon. Members to-day."

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. Friend Dr. Gurubatham is sincerely interested in agriculture and rural development. This Government, as the House is well aware, just like other State Governments are implementing the five-year plan, which has given the pride of place to agricultural development. In this State which is mainly agricultural, we realise full well the importance of giving priority to increased agricultural production. The first essential for agriculture being extension of irrigation facilities, this Government have undertaken a large programme of irrigation development. The extension of irrigation facilities will change the agricultural pattern over large areas of the State and permanently solve our food deficit problem. We are budgeting for large sums year after year for agricultural development.

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oon. "As regards controls, this is a matter which has been considered over and over again by economic experts at a higher level. Even the other day, while replying to the budget debate in Parliament the Finance Minister at the Centre, Sir C. D. Deshmukh adduced cogent arguments as to why we should retain controls in certain essential matters so long as there is shortage of supply. The Planning Commission also have considered this question and they have pointed out that certain controls are necessary in the present circumstances obtaining in this country. If the controls are removed, it will hit the economically weaker classes. My Friend, when he was a member of the Cabinet, knew full well how, when the controls were removed in 1948 or so, the prices shot up and controls had to be re-imposed again. Different people look at different controls from their own limited points of view and they do not view the problem in an overall perspective. Nobody says that we should have control absolutely or decontrol absolutely in all matters. It all depends on the circumstances prevailing at the time in regard to the supply and demand position, as stated by the Minister of Finance at the Centre.

"My hon. Friend said that this Government are neglecting the development of khadi also. I believe the Madras Government have done more for khadi than the Government of any other State as my hon. Friend himself must be well aware. The House is

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well aware that we have come through difficult years and we have to face difficult years in the future. With shortage of food, and other essential commodities, with high and rising prices and with a succession of bad seasons, this Government have had unprecedented difficulties. Yet this Government can claim that they have a good record of achievements to their credit in spite of all the exacting conditions under which we had to work during this time. As a matter of fact, I can take department after department—Agriculture, Industries, Road development, Harijan Welfare and so on—and show how we have maintained the progressive character of the administration in all these different fields of activity. (Interruption). Of course, it has become the fashion with many people to say that the election results show that the people as a whole have not approved the policy and the programme and the work of the Ministry. It is wrong to put the blame on the present Government for the many difficulties we are experiencing at present, difficulties which have been created as a result of the Great World War through which we have passed, difficulties which have been made still greater on account of the partition and the unfavourable seasons we have had during these five years. But, in spite of all these difficulties, as I have said, we can make bold to claim that we have achieved progress in many directions. It is true we have not been able to do many of the things we wanted, but yet something has been attempted and something done and that is the only satisfaction we can have."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

'That the Bill to authorise the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1952) as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration at once.'

The motion was carried and the Bill taken into consideration.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, I move—

'That the Bill be read a third time and passed.'

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The motion is—

'That the Bill be read a third time and passed.'

SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"Sir, I have been listening to the Hon. Food Minister's speech in reply to what I spoke about procurement. I want to clear a misunderstanding. It is not a change of policy that I asked for; it is not giving up procurement that I asked for. I said that procurement will be necessary as long

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as the supply is short of the demand. What I want is, you procure what you have been procuring all along. In fact, you have got your figures of procurement for the last five years in the area where there has been intensive procurement. The Hon. Minister said that levy system necessarily means getting less than what they have been getting before. I beg to differ from him. I do not want them to get a grain less than what they have been getting before. You have measured every inch of land that is under cultivation and you have the procurement figures for each plot of land. What I say is, you may take what you have taken during the last five years or even the highest average for the last five years. Take that from the cultivator and once he gives that, do not go and search that man every day. And if he has got anything beyond what he has given, and if he wants to sell, he must sell it to the Government and the Government must pay the retail price for the quantity sold. That is what we have decided at the Conference and we wanted the Government to try that in one of the taluks in the whole district. As I said, there are only two surplus taluks in the district. This is what the Conference agreed. It was more or less given out in the papers that the Government proposed to do it in the ensuing year's procurement. Even my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayana Menon wrote an article in the papers that if it is necessary, you may levy what exactly you were getting before and collect it; but when once that is collected, you should not go further, but allow the grain to move within the taluk and if people want to sell outside the taluk it must be sold to the Government and the Government must pay the retail price. That is not a new thing and that is only what is obtaining there. That is not a change of policy and it does not require the sanction of any Government. If the Government have the good-will, I only ask them to try it."

* SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" Sir, while the Hon. Minister was introducing this Bill he mentioned that during the last five years this Government had been progressing steadily in the department of Agriculture and in certain other departments. But, Sir, the fact is exactly the reverse. Have we been progressing in the right direction? The country would have excused those in power if only they had taken the country in the right direction, even though their achievements might not have been very much, but we find exactly the reverse. What was the condition of the State five years ago, and what is its condition now? If five years ago we found the country poor in the economic sense, to-day we find it poorer. Actually it is the estimate of the Economic Adviser that we have been steadily going down at the rate of 2 per cent per year in the matter of average income per individual. During the last five years the income per individual has gone down to the extent of something like 12 per cent. In other words, the misery of the people has increased; people are poorer and the country is poorer; and production is less. It is the same even in other fields.

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" Sir, five years ago they said that we had a Police State. We thought we would soon have a Welfare State. But, what do we find? We are still having the Police State, with this difference. Instead of the ordinary Police State five years ago, we are having the Armed Police State to-day. That is the only difference.

" Then, Sir, what about production? Some years ago, it was said the people were given 14 oz. or 16 oz. of foodgrains. But, to-day after five years we have either 6 oz. or 7 oz. Taking stock of what we have achieved during the five years, we find that the country has been taken in the wrong direction.

" Sir, this being the last occasion, I think, a word about the achievement of the Government during the last five years, may not be out of place. Have this Government succeeded or failed? And how to measure the success or failure of a Government? The only method by which the Government could be said to have succeeded or failed is to see whether the country has been taken towards economic advancement. If the absence of a yard-stick, or a measure or a touchstone by which the success or failure of the Government could be tested the only criterion is to find out, whether the Government have raised the standard of living of the people. Is the average income per individual more? If the average man gets a better income, however small it might be, then it might be said that the Government have succeeded to that extent. If the economic level of the people as a whole has been improved, it can be said that the Government have succeeded to that extent. The average level of income per individual in this country is something like one-fifth of what it is in Russia; something like one-sixteenth of the average income in Britain and one-fortieth of the American standard. That is the U.N.O. figure, Sir. But, have you taken this country even one step towards the economic improvement of the people so that we could hope that after some years this country would be on a level with other countries? No. On the other hand, you have taken the country in the opposite direction. This country is poorer and the gap between the economic level of this country and other countries is getting wider.

" Sir, credit is being taken by the Government for keeping law and order. I submit that after Independence to claim any credit for keeping law and order, is altogether out of place. No doubt, a foreign power which rules over another country can claim credit for keeping law and order, because the object of the Government is to keep the administration going. If any other power is ruling this country, then it could claim credit for keeping law and order. But, in a national and an Independent Government, to claim credit for keeping law and order, I submit, is altogether wrong. The aim of the Government is not merely to keep law and order, but also to take the country towards its economic advancement by the establishment of more and more factories and more and more mills and so on. Sir, to-day famine is raging in large areas of this State. If only the country had been industrialised, and more people had been employed in industries rather than in agriculture, the so-called adverse seasonal conditions would not have affected

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12-15 P.M. this country to the extent they have. For in the old days the organisation of the Government was such that the whole object of the Government was to keep the *status quo*, to keep law and order, to keep peace and to keep things as they were. The administration was so planned or so organised to keep the conditions as they were. That was all right in those days. But now our object is not to keep things as they are, not to keep the country poor as it is, not to keep the level of the people at 1/16th of the level of the people in foreign countries but to make a change for the good. So the whole administrative machinery should be changed; it should be reorganised; fresh industries should be started; they should be started in tens and hundreds so that people in hundreds and thousands may find employment in them. Let the industries be of all kinds; let there be factories for cement, glass or paper or anything, so that people may get employment and draw decent wages. Sir, with that object in view the administrative set-up ought to be reorganised. Instead of doing that we are getting on with the old set-up. So it is no wonder the people are not satisfied. Without an industrial revolution in the land it is impossible to improve the low economic level of the people. So the first thing that ought to be done is to reorganise the administrative machinery so that there may be an all-out fight against poverty. There should be all-out industrialisation. Instead of confining themselves to offices and saying 'no' to every application, those holding positions of authority should go to the people, mix with them and create enthusiasm to create new industries. What the people require most now is employment and that can be provided only by starting more and more industries. To that purpose, the whole administration should be directed. Then only will the economic standard of the people improve. Now that has not been done; and the result is, we find the country poorer than what it was five years ago. I hope the incoming Government will direct its energies to the primary object of carrying on an all-out fight against poverty and to the carrying out of industrialisation of the country so that there will be full employment for the people all the year round, the present undue stress on agriculture may be relieved and adverse effects in the country by the failure of the monsoons may be mitigated.

"Sir, this being the last day of the session, I wish to say that whatever the faults and merits of the present Government were, the proceedings of this House have been conducted on a very high plane; and we are indeed grateful to you, Sir, for keeping such a high level of debate. That has been the testimony of those who have come here from other States and seen and heard the debates. Many have come from other States and from foreign countries, and they have paid a high tribute to the level of debate conducted here. So, Sir, it is but right that I should, on this occasion, the last day of our session, express my appreciation of the way in which the proceedings have been conducted under your Chairmanship, and I hope, whoever presides over this House in future, will follow the precedents set up by you."

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* SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I suppose you are speaking on the Bill. You are not going to throw a bouquet at me. (Laughter.) There is another subject on the agenda after this Bill is finished."

* SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" I shall speak only for two or three minutes. You, Sir, need not invite bouquets. (Laughter.)

" Mr. Chairman, I would not have spoken to-day but for what the last two speakers have said in their speeches; one of them is Mr. Adityan, an hon. Member occupying a seat in the Opposition to-day and the other is Dr. Gurubatham, an ex-colleague of mine. But for their speeches I would not have spoken to-day. To the aims and objects which Mr. Adityan narrated, nobody will have any serious objection. Of course he used slightly strong words, new words which he has now acquired on account of his alliance with new friends recently! (Laughter). The one thing everybody knows is that India is poor and that to take her out of the morass of poverty it would require great energy on the part of the Governments of the day and more than that, it requires the willing co-operation of the people. To say that after this Government came to power, everything has gone downward and everything has decreased is to attribute something to satisfy his new friends in the new legislature. Is there greater poverty now? The charge is not worthy of being made by my friend Mr. Adityan."

SRI S. B. ADITYAN :—" On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I was saying that the economic condition of the people of India was always low, we have not tried to raise it and our present economic status only shows that."

* SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—" Sir, I am saying one thing and he is saying another thing. Did he not say, Sir, that the condition of the people now is better than what it was and that for that the Congress Government are responsible? Till recently he was a member of the Government party; he was directing the work in this House and he was supporting the policies of the Government and he would have been justified in trying to change the policy of the Government then if he had wished to do so. Whether the policy of the Government has increased the poverty of the masses is a moot question. I will tell you, Sir, that that is not correct. Firstly, the hon. Member, Mr. Adityan is the editor of a great newspaper running three or four editions a day in various cities and he could have disclosed the way to prosperity. Sir, what happened in the United States of America soon after she got her independence? Did not Washington say to his people, 'Even after you got Independence there is so much poverty among you.' What happened in Russia, which Mr. Adityan quoted, soon after she turned Soviet? From 1917 to 1928, that is immediately after the

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Revolution, there was a famine almost every year followed by pestilence and death. Now, can any one say that such a thing has happened in India or in Madras? No; things that occurred in Russia and America of those days did not occur soon after we attained Independence. Sir, the lack of economic prosperity among our people can be due to many things. It is due to our increase in population. For my own part I have not contributed my quota towards that. (Laughter.) And I do not think Mr. Adityan is so innocent as myself in that field. (Laughter.) Mr. Adityan took pains to quote figures of economic level of the people of other countries and he compared them with the corresponding figures in India. I am afraid the percentages will go down further because our population is increasing by leaps and bounds. It has increased recently by two and a half crores. So, Sir, let me tell my friend that the causes lie beyond our control. To say that the Government have not done anything to improve the lot of the people is wrong. On the other hand, facts will show that much has been done and is being done. It will soon usher in an era of prosperity. The Five-year Plan has to be implemented soon, and at the end of that period, another four or five-year plan will come up, and in this way we will go on as other countries have done, for that is what Russia did immediately after the Revolution in 1917. I quote Russia as an example, because Mr. Adityan quoted that country as his example!

“Then, Sir, Mr. Adityan blamed this Government for their administration of the Police portfolio. He said, that our State is not merely an ordinary Police State but an armed Police State. It is an argument put forward for the sake of mere argument. I am sure Mr. Adityan has never been a victim of the armed police even once during the last four and a half years. I do not think anybody has been a victim of police action unless he adopted violent methods. So to allege that this Government was responsible for a certain violence will only strengthen anti-Government forces in their advocacy of violence and I have to record my protest against it.

“Regarding Dr. Gurubatham I wish to say a few words. He is a learned man. He fought very strongly for the spread of Khadi in the State. He was a Minister and was my colleague. At that time he tried his best for the spread of khadi. We have all heard him on the floor of this House propagating the spread of Khadi. A pious Christian, simple, very calm, mild and unassuming he was always by temperament. Yet to-day he accuses the Government for a thing for which they are not responsible. The Government are not at all in the wrong. The fact is the Government are facing a crisis and the Madras Government have taken a big step. For no Government in the history of our State has taken such a step so far. They have taken six crores of rupees out of the treasury to meet famine conditions in Rayalaseema. This is the first time that any Government have done so. At a time like this it is the

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bounden duty of the people to co-operate with the Government. So to say that there is no progress in the policy of the Government is most uncharitable. Sir, Dr. Gurubatham spoke about Khaddar and he said that under a national Government much encouragement is not given. Sir, he was himself a Minister in charge of Firka Development; he continued the work in respect of Khadi started during Mr. Prakasam's Ministry; and to-day in 52 firkas intensive Khadi work is being actually done.”

DR. S. GURUBATHAM :—“I said the Britishers killed hand-spinning industry.”

* SRI KALA VENKATA RAO :—“I am sorry I did not catch him properly. With regard to hand-spinning and khadi, both were encouraged by the first Ministry; that work was continued by the second Ministry in which I was the Revenue Minister and Dr. Gurubatham was in charge of Firka Development and our present Government have done all they could to foster that cause.

“Sir, this is the last day of the last session of the present Legislative Council and the present Government will be laying down their office soon. On this occasion I wish to say a few words. I feel that we should help and encourage the Government of the day, whichever party sits on the Treasury Bench, rather than talk of several things for which they are not responsible. We should not take political advantage of a bad situation in the country. Our country is really progressing and not regressing. It requires the joint effort of all people to create a pakka Welfare State in this Country. The poverty of India will increase or decrease according to such efforts. Sir, you have been kind to all the Members of the House uniformly all these six years. When I was the Revenue Minister I had to pilot a Bill in this House and but for your uniform courtesy and help it would not have been possible for me to get through that measure in this House. When I was a Minister again recently for four months, I had hardly any occasion to come to the House except for two or three days. I have been observing from outside and inside the very efficient and dignified manner in which the proceedings of this Council have been conducted during the last five and a half years of its existence. I heartily congratulate you on your achievement. I am certain that all the Members will join with me in throwing at you not one bouquet but many bouquets—I hope they will not hurt you—in token of our appreciation of the way in which you conducted the proceedings of this House.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“The question is—

‘That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1952), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be read a third time and passed.’”

The motion was carried.

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IV.—AMENDMENT TO RULES UNDER SECTION 40 (1) OF THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) ACT, 1948.

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That the following draft amendment to the rules published with Revenue Department notification, dated the 21st December 1949, at pages 397–398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 27th December 1949, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), be approved :—

AMENDMENT.

‘ In rule 2 of the said rules, for the words “ not being an estate ” the words “ not being an inam estate ” shall be substituted.’ ”

“ Section 40 of the Zamindari Abolition Act lays down that the compensation payable to any person under the Act and the sums payable to any religious, educational or charitable institution under section 38 may be paid in such form and manner and at such time or times and in one or more instalments as may be prescribed by rules made by the Government. Section 40, sub-section (2), of the Act lays down that such rules shall be subject to the approval both of the State Legislative Assembly and of the State Legislative Council. Rules under section 40, sub-section (1), were issued in December 1949 with the approval of the Legislative Assembly, as the law then provided. Rule 2 of the rules under section 40 prescribes the instalments in which the compensation has to be paid in the case of estates not being estates which were held immediately before the notified date by a religious, educational or charitable institution. Rule 6 of the rules lays down the procedure to be followed in regard to the manner of annual payments under section 38 payable to religious, educational or charitable institutions owning inam estates as defined in section 2, sub-section (7), of the Act. Rule 2 as it stands at present does not provide for the method of payment of compensation in respect of zamin and under-tenure estates owned by a religious, educational or charitable institution. In the case of such estates, the method of payment is the same as in the case of other estates which do not come under section 38. It is therefore proposed to add the word ‘ inam ’ before the word ‘ estate ’ occurring for the second time in rule 2 of the said rules.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the following draft amendment to the rules published with Revenue Department notification, dated the 21st December 1949, at pages 397–398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 27th December 1949, which it

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is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), be approved :—

AMENDMENT.

‘ In rule 2 of the said rules, for the words “ not being an estate ” the words “ not being an inam estate ” shall be substituted.’ ”

The motion was carried.

V.—REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL.

* THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, this being the last occasion on which we will be meeting together, I wish to express our appreciation of the ability and impartiality with which you have discharged the duties of your high office and the judgment and firmness with which you have maintained the privileges and dignity of the House. In congratulating you on your unanimous election to this exalted position of the Chairmanship of this Council, we expressed our fervent hope that you will be absolutely unprejudiced and impartial in all your dealings here and that you will uphold its prestige. It gives me great pleasure to say that you have proved yourself more than worthy of the confidence we reposed in you. We are also thankful to you, Sir, for the courtesy, attention and affection you have uniformly shown to all of us alike.

“ This Council has set up a very good record under your leadership. We have met on 179 days, 196 Bills have been passed and 1,555 questions have been answered. We have dealt with many pieces of legislation affecting the social and economic structure of the State. Under your able guidance every hon. Member of this House, both Government and Opposition, has been given an opportunity to express his opinion on the floor of the House. You have spared no pains to secure a full debate on every subject that came up for discussion in the House. You have been, Sir, a true friend to everyone of us and you have earned the respect and the esteem of all sections of the House.

“ I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Deputy Chairman Sri Venkataswami Nayudu and the Leaders of the Opposition and place on record our deep appreciation of their co-operation and contribution to the very good record set up by this House.

“ I must also thank the members of the Press who have been mainly responsible for making the public understand the usefulness of our activities here.”

SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Sir, I wholeheartedly and sincerely associate myself with the very warm sentiments that have been expressed by the Hon. Leader of the House. When Sri Kala

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Venkata Rao was speaking about the help that he received from you in piloting the Zamindari Abolition Bill, I was reminded of the very great help that I received from you in piloting a very large number of Bills in this House. You were not sitting as an automaton. You were very intelligently and closely following the proceedings, perhaps more closely than many of the Members themselves. You were thoroughly following each clause and would not allow the Minister to proceed unless and until you understood the implications of it. Even if we omitted something, you were able to point it out to us. This was of very great help to all of us. You were impartial even to a fault. I do not think the Opposition can say that the Government had the better of it under your guidance. We are grateful to you. I do not want to say anything more.

"I was a Member occupying the Treasury Bench for about five years. The Members have been very kind to me. The debates in this House were of a high order. It was a pleasure and a treat to hear even the home-thrusts of Sri B. Narayanaswami Nayudu. Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao made the House very, very lively. But for him, the question hour in this House would have been very drab and uninteresting. The thoroughness of his study of the various subjects that came up before this House was often baffling to the Members on the Treasury Benches.

"We had different Oppositions. Perhaps there were as many changes in the Opposition as there were in the personnel of the Ministry. First there was the Muslim League Opposition, then there was the Opposition led by Dr. V. K. John and then the Opposition led by the present Leader of the Opposition. We cannot say that we have not been dealt with fairly by them. As Members sitting on the Treasury Bench, it is possible that we have not been able to give satisfaction to all. We might have committed mistakes. Unconsciously in the heat of the debate we might have trespassed on their sentiments and caused offence. Let me assure you that we have not consciously done any harm or caused any offence. If any words or actions of ours—though I am not a Member of the Treasury Bench now, I speak on behalf of all the Members of the Treasury Bench—have caused any wound or even the least scratch, I crave for forgiveness of Members. My appeal to all of you is:

To our virtues be very kind,

To our faults more than a little blind."

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, the time is now fully ripe for us to bid farewell to one another. I very much like to say that this Legislature during a period of between five and six years has had a very brilliant record of work and service. The Congress Party consists of many selfless persons. The Members on the Treasury Bench have been actuated by good motives. They might have failed in so many fields, but to err is human. In their overenthusiasm to serve the country and show an unprecedented record of work, they might have gone wrong. After all is said and done, they have done service to the country and laboured in the interests of the common man. We on the

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Opposition Benches have not worked like a pair of tongs. We have worked like a pair of scissors. We moved mostly against one another like the two blades of a scissors moving against each other. But our end and aim was one and the same, namely, the good of the State. About 200 measures of importance have been shaped on the anvil of this Legislature, and we had our own share in pruning and shearing those measures. Most of the Ministers were very kind and courteous to all of us, the Opposition Members. 12-45 p.m.

"Coming to you, Sir, you have really been a friend, philosopher and guide to us all from the beginning to the end. Your record of work is a monument that will endure for long. You were always brimming with wit and humour. You possess a very good legal acumen and a strong mental calibre. Your qualities of head, heart and spirit go without saying. Specially to us, Members of the Opposition, you have not only been kind but too kind. Under your Chairmanship we enjoyed all the rights and privileges to our hearts' content. It is a great pity that you were not returned in the recent elections. You know, Sir, that the electorate is a many-headed monster which is blind and deaf. King Demos is a funny king. After all, it is not you who had a defeat, but the electorate itself had its defeat in defeating you. But the causes of your defeat were, I know, entirely different to a large extent. It was more domestic than public. Before I close, I express my heart-felt gratitude to you for all the indulgence you have shown to me."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are happy we have been given this occasion to express our sentiments of affection and regard to you who have presided over the deliberations of this House with such distinction for the past six years. Apart from my relations with you as a Member of this House, our personal relations have been very cordial. I remember many an occasion when, as you could not take part in the discussion, occupying the exalted position you did, you wanted a particular point of view to be pressed and you were good enough to send for me and made me realise the importance of the matter from the public point of view and wished that I brought it to the notice of the House. I particularly remember, Sir, the case of the grain rents. I know the hardships imposed by the original clauses in the Rent Reduction Bill. My hon. Friend Mr. Kala Venkata Rao promised to rectify the defects, but he could not do it before he laid down his office. (Sri Kala Venkata Rao : 'It has been rectified.') You knew the hardships which the zamindari ryots suffered, and I was merely an instrument in voicing the feelings that you entertained on that question. We are grateful to the Government that after all they were good enough to bring forward a measure to carry out the amendment and bring relief to a large number of tenants. I am told, Sir, lakhs of rupees have been saved to these ryots, the very ryots who voted against you. That is the tragedy of the situation, Sir. The ryots, for whose cause (though you could not directly take part in promoting their interests) you did much, have cast their votes against you. I can only say in the words of the

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Scripture, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do'. Personally speaking, to the Members of the Opposition, you have been very kind and accommodating. If the proceedings of the Council are examined it will perhaps be seen that I have spoken on more occasions than any other Member of this House. Often you have shown me an indulgence which no other Chairman would have permitted. I am very grateful to you, Sir, for affording me so many opportunities of trying to serve the public in this State.

"I would not have referred to the Members of the Treasury Bench but for the kind of reference made by my hon. Friend Mr. Madhava Menon. I wish he had been on the Treasury Bench till this House is dissolved. Unfortunately, constitutional issues involved in the defeat of certain Ministers compelled him to resign his office. However, we are very glad Mr. Madhava Menon has been able to come here to-day and be present in this House. We, the Members of the Opposition are greatly indebted to the Members of the Treasury Bench for the courtesy, kindness and consideration shown to us. Even when our criticisms were somewhat, may I say, wild, and when sometimes angry words passed between the Members of the Opposition and those on the Treasury Bench, we departed at the end of the day in good humour. Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu's thrusts were gentle though they appeared to be harsh. His anxiety was that the Members of the Treasury Bench should see the other points of view besides their own point of view. Even he feels that so far as personal relations are concerned, our relations were very cordial.

"Sir, during the past one or two years the whole brunt of piloting Bills fell on the shoulders of Mr. Madhava Menon. Bill after Bill he had to pilot in this House and amendment after amendment I had to move in this House. The way he stood the strain was admirable, though he could not stand it long and fell ill. Thank God, he has recovered. It was very strenuous to stand on one's legs for six to eight hours a day and oppose every amendment pointing out to the Members of the House how the amendments moved by them were not either reasonable or consistent with the objects of the Bill under consideration. It was no easy task, Sir. I must say that he did it very well. Even though my amendments were defeated on almost all occasions, I felt that he had done his best to put forward arguments and convince the House that his point of view was correct.

"There are other hon. Members with whom my personal relations have been very cordial even outside this House, but they have all done very well in spite of what my hon. Friend Mr. Adityan said. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao pointed out that Mr. Adityan was indulging in praise of the Members of the Treasury Bench only a few months ago. I had occasion to refer to it when he crossed to the Opposition. We might not have agreed with all that the Treasury Benches have done. But we have no personal rancour. On the other hand our regard and affection for them have increased during the past five years. Even as Members of the Caretaker Government, I think my Hon. Friends have done very

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well indeed. The speeches of my Hon. Friend Mr. Shetty, as Finance Minister, delivered both in the other House and here are *par excellence* (Sri K. Madhava Menon: 'Hear, hear.' Speeches like those, only a Member of the Government in charge of Finance for a number of years could have delivered. Within a short time he has grasped the intricacies of the financial system prevailing in this State. Above all, he has been a legislator for, I think, the longest period which no Member either in this House or in the other House can claim to be. (Sri Kala Venkata Rao: 'There is Mr. Koti Reddi.') With his long experience as legislator—sometimes having been in the Opposition—Mr. Shetty knows how to tackle a problem when it arises. During these two months the Caretaker Government have done very well, whatever may be their position in the new Government. Whether they will remain as Members of the new Government or not, they can rest assured that when they lay down their offices, there will be no section of this House which will not regret the parting from them.

"I do not want to say anything about my leader, Sir. I will have no other occasion but this to thank him. Both Dr. John and Mr. Farookhi have been very kind and accommodating. We are grateful to them for their enthusiastic support in all that we did as Members of the Opposition. I hope, even if we have no opportunity to sit either in this House or in the other House, all of us, whether we are Members of the Legislature or not, will have occasion to work together outside the Legislature in fields where there is so much work to do and I also hope that the intimate association of ours during these five years will stand us in good stead in understanding one another and working together for the uplift of the common man."

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is no exaggeration to say that this House during the past six years has set a pattern in several matters to the other Houses of Legislature in the country. The real reason for this is that the hon. Members of this House on both sides have gone about their business with a sincere love for the country and with a desire to serve it to the best of their ability. Rancour and hatred were not in the mind of anyone of us and though there have been occasions when there were hot exchanges and altercations between the Members of the House, they were done with the best of intentions and not in a spirit of hatred or animosity towards each other. In this respect, the Opposition, especially my Party—the Muslim League Party—has set an example to the other Legislatures in the country. It was remarked by an ex-Governor of this State that the Muslim League Opposition was not serving as a proper Opposition in the accepted sense of the term because in several matters it was supporting the Government. The President of the Muslim League told him that we as Muslims want to set an example in these matters to the Democracies of the world. Simply because we are sitting in the Opposition, we cannot and should not oppose every measure that is brought forward by the Government. If any measure brought forward by the Government is good for the country, we should give it our wholehearted support and see that it

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is not only passed but is implemented. That has been our policy. You can see that we have not opposed any measure or action of the Government simply for the sake of opposition but on the other hand, wherever possible and wherever necessary and wherever justice and the needs of the country demanded, we have given our wholehearted support to the Government. But in respect of matters and policies with which we are not in agreement, we are bound in justice to oppose the actions of the Government. Therefore, the Opposition, so far as my Party is concerned, has been a discriminating Opposition and I am very glad that our attitude has elicited the appreciation of the Chief Ministers and the Governors of the State. Both the Governors of the State, who have laid down their office have appreciated the co-operation and help rendered by the Muslim League Party to the Government and to themselves in carrying out the tasks of Government. We only desired that that kind of co-operation should be extended in the general elections also. I do not want to go into that matter in detail but I would like to make a few observations here. When negotiations started between the Muslim League President and the Congress leaders on the eve of the elections, we thought that there would be co-operation between the two great organizations during the elections; the Congress leaders who initiated those talks did it with great foresight, a shrewd grasp of the situation and a great insight into the future. But unfortunately owing to narrow-mindedness and prejudice, those talks did not fructify. If only those talks had fructified, the Congress Party would not have been in this debacle and there would have been co-operation between the two Parties for the lasting good of the country. I wish that that had taken place! An analysis of the results of the elections would show that if there has been co-operation between the two great organizations as there had been in the past on several vital occasions, the results would have been different.

"I also wish to associate myself, Sir, with the remarks that have been made with regard to your conduct of the proceedings of this House. You have not been blindly following forms and formalities, conventions and precedents of Parliamentary procedure. You are not a pedagogue or a pedant. You are not a stickler to forms and conventions. We have been a happy family with you as pater-familias and whenever you felt it necessary, you did not hesitate to intervene in the debate and to give a hint to a Member on the Treasury Bench or to give a suggestion to a Member on this side of the House or even to give a mild rebuke to any Member; conventions and formalities did not stand in the way. If any person well-versed in Parliamentary procedure peruses the official reports of the proceedings of our House he may sometimes even be surprised that there have not been many points of order raised and many rulings given. Persons who are sticken to Parliamentary conventions and procedure may be surprised; but if they had been present in this House, they would not evince so much surprise because we were going about our business in a different manner.

"You, Sir, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Suryanarayana Rao and the ex-Law Minister, have been also

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serving your constituency in your own way. Even sitting there as Chairman, whenever you found any intervention necessary, you did not refrain from doing so on the ground that it was not parliamentary. I cannot forget the memorable speech you made just after the passing of the Zamindari Abolition Act. People may say it was not parliamentary, but you wanted to set an example to other parliamentary democracies and you did it in your own way. So Sir, I must express my high sense of appreciation of the manner in which you conducted and regulated the proceedings of this House. I may also say that when you thought that the Government were not giving the information that was asked for, you subjected them to very many supplementary questions. You have been taking a critical view of the various discussions and we have been made to give of our best to the proceedings of the House.

"As has been pointed out by the Hon. the Leader of the House, the number of legislative measures passed in this House exceeded even the number of days of sitting. That was one defect from which the present House suffered. A number of legislative measures had been brought forward and we had been justly complaining of hasty legislation. When we moved amendments or when we made suggestions, the Treasury Benches showed their hands to the doors opposite and said, "The doors of the other House are closed. Therefore, it is not possible for us to accept the amendment." Very often we suffered from that state of affairs. Though you yourself, Sir, sometimes pleaded with the Government to accept our amendments because they were just, they did not accept them. The State has suffered much from such hasty legislation and I hope our successors will be able to remedy this defect.

"I wish you, Sir, a long lease of life of uninterrupted health, wealth and prosperity and continued service to the country and humanity as a whole. Our sincere and hearty thanks are due to our Deputy Secretary and his staff for the efficient way in which they have discharged their duties.

"I thank the Press also, Sir, for giving a faithful report of the proceedings of this House and thereby informing and instructing our electorate about what we have been doing here.

"I must also thank all the Ministers, present Ministers and former Ministers, as well as all the hon. Members here for the very cordinal relationship and co-operation that have been existing between us and I hope that the same personal relationship and courtesy will continue in future also."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, my duty to you compels me to make a few observations before we part. As the old Italian poet said: 'The voyage which has been going on for the last five years has come to an end and we must thank God that the voyage is completed safely.' All of us would join together in saying that this voyage has been a successful one and we thank the Almighty for it. In doing so, I must refer to the speech of the hon. Member Sri Adityan who was on the other side and has been sitting on this side for some time now. He said

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that this House had set high examples and ideals to be followed by other Legislatures and I think that we have really done so, but I wish to ask one thing of Sri Adityan. As Whip of the Party, did he not set up an ideal that they should boycott the speech of Sri Narayanaswami Nayudu? I hope that that high ideal will not be followed by the succeeding Governments. It is the Opposition that should boycott the Government and not the other way about.

"There were two other observations made by the hon. Member Sri Adityan which were rather ominous and which were boldly placed before this House. One observation is this: 'The Government are now spending Rs. 7 crores on maintaining law and order, out of which Rs. 2 to 3 crores is for putting down one party. They will be obliged to spend another Rs. 2 crores if we do not form the Government.' My temperament will not allow me to keep quiet. I only want to put two questions to him. The first thing is this. 'Are you going to defy the law in order to increase lawlessness in this country and thus increase the budget for maintaining law and order?' Is that a challenge thrown out by his Party? Is it a threat that they will rise in rebellion against the Government? Is it contended that they do not care for law and that they are not going to play their part for the successful administration of the State if they do not form the Government?

1-15
p.m.

"One of the purposes and policies of that party seems to be, 'Come what may, we will go our own way by resorting to violence or non-violence, or whatever it is.' If they pursue this policy, I am sure that the amount provided for maintaining law and order will not stand at Rs. 7 crores, but will go up to Rs. 15 or even Rs. 20 crores. Is that the thing that we want? It is very necessary that there should be a change in their policy. We cannot go on increasing the amount for maintaining law and order. The hon. Member also referred to an incident which occurred during the recent visit of the Central Food Minister to some of the gruel centres. He said that the Minister objected to the giving of gruel to an able-bodied labourer in a particular gruel centre. The hon. Member is also the editor of a newspaper. May I know what was reported in his paper? So far as I have seen the report in the Hindu, this is what was reported. An able-bodied labourer was also found in the gruel centre. The Minister pointed to that man and asked why such an able-bodied man should be there, when he could work. Do you know the reply given by that labourer? It is reported that he said that he was asked to work for only Rs. 1-8-0 and so he refused to work unless he was given Rs. 2. Is that the attitude that the labourers are to take? Does the hon. Member, who wishes to represent the labourers, want to encourage such an attitude of the labourer? Is this the attitude that should be taken by the labourers in such famine-affected areas? Is this what is called trade unionism? Are trade unions there only for getting more wages and doing less work? Then what is the meaning of such able-bodied persons going to gruel centres instead of doing some work? Naturally, the Central Food Minister wanted that such able-bodied persons must be given work and not given gruel in these centres which are mainly intended for those who are not

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able to do any work. True, there will be competitive wages. Nobody should hesitate to work especially when he is capable of doing work. Any Government that is interested in good governance cannot allow such things to happen. Is labour to be pampered or is labour to be disciplined? Anything that they do must be according to constitutional methods. Otherwise there will be only anarchy.

"Sir, I would like to refer to some of the remarks made by the hon. Member Sri Suryanarayana Rao. He said that the non-gazetted officers must be given higher salary and all that. In this connexion, I wish to repeat what I have said on previous occasions. The Hon. Food Minister is not here now. When I think of him, I am reminded of Casabianca. He must be saved before the flames surround him and other persons. The officers of his department engaged in procurement have considerably harassed the poor and innocent people. I think about a crore or two crores of rupees are being spent on these non-gazetted officers who really are responsible for the procurement of foodgrains from the people and distribution among others. In my opinion, it is these people who are responsible for all the odium attached to the Food Department. I ask the Casabianca, what steps have been taken by the Food Department to see that the officers of his department did their work in a better manner much to the satisfaction of the poor people so that his department need not bear the odium. Surely, something ought to be done with regard to the procurement measures adopted by the Government. This question must be carefully examined by the Government. When I say that it is the non-gazetted officers who are responsible for the bad name earned by the Food Department, it is not as a recrimination. True, I agree that they are under-paid and deserve more. But they should also have some consideration for the poor people and should not harass them in season and out of season. That is only my point.

"My Friend Sri Kala Venkata Rao has made certain remarks on which I wish to join issue with him. Fortunately or unfortunately, he is the architect of the Congress Party in Andhra Desa. He made certain remarks in reply to Sri Adityan's speech. Reference was also made to the formation of the future Government in this State. I would like to draw the attention of the future Government and even the present Government to the utmost and imperative need for forming a stable Government. They may know that love and infatuation are two different things. Love is between persons of young age but infatuation will come in when an old man marries a young girl. (Laughter.) Similarly, we find old parties and young parties in political life. When an old man marries a young girl, in spite of the fact that she is young, she wants to be mistress of the house. Such difficulties may arise in political life as well. Which is the right solution for this? My hon. Friend Sri Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar has on a previous occasion dealt with the whole matter and given certain suggestions also in regard to this matter. I am not very anxious about the formation of the Ministry here as I will be out of the picture. But I only want to express my wish that there should be a stable

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and reasonable Government and not revolution as suggested by some hon. Member. It is not a question of revolution or no revolution, but it is a question of maintenance of law and order, and avoidance of anarchy. These are some of the points which I wished to place before the House so that whoever may form the future Government may take the necessary steps to get the largest measure of co-operation from as many groups as possible and form a reasonable and stable Government.

"Sir, on this occasion, I am impelled to give vent to my feelings towards the Chair. The ex-Law Minister, Sri Madhava Menon, in the course of his speech said that you have been indulgent to the Opposition. Sir, it is not a question of indulgence. You have been the bastion of the privileges of this House. I know what it means. It is not a question of indulgence or partiality or any such thing. It is only a question of preserving the dignity of the House in the true moral sense. Sir, you have been the palladium of the privileges of the House. I can say in all sincerity that no better palladium can be secured for this House than our present Chairman. (Hear, hear.) But, I have to say this with a certain amount of sorrow. Now many hon. Members have spoken in praise of the Chairman. I know many occasions when bricks were thrown at him. Now what is the use of offering bouquets to him? Sir, I am compelled to refer to this with a feeling of tenderness. Let me conclude by saying that everybody should try to emulate whatever is good and whatever is dignified."

* JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is our privilege and duty today to offer our homage to you for the great services that you rendered to this House. When we met here on the first day, we expressed the hope that you will discharge the duties of the Chair with honour, dignity and impartiality. To-day, we are here to express our appreciation of the manner in which you have conducted the proceedings of the House. It was said on more than one occasion by more than one Member that you resemble a precious jewel in the Chair you occupy. Sri Narayanaswami Naidu was right when he said that no person can occupy this Chair with greater dignity, honour and sense of responsibility, than yourself. The ex-Law Minister Sri Madhava Menon was also right when he said that you were following the proceedings of this House more keenly and with greater interest and knowledge than even the hon. Members of the House. Many a Bill has been piloted in this House, the implications of which many of us did not understand. All of us know that you have taken a great interest. We also realize how on many an occasion, you were able to guide rightly even the very persons who piloted those measures. Let me say that you can occupy the Chair of any Legislature with dignity and honour. Sir, your defeat has come as a surprise to everyone. When I saw the news about your defeat in the newspapers, I was reminded of a Hindustani couplet which runs as follows :—

یہ نہ سمجھے کوئی انجام ہے میرا پستی
اصلی ڈوب رہا ہوں کہ ابھرنا ہے مجھے *

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[Janab Abdul Latif Farookhi]

It means, 'Let not people think that I have fallen. I have dived deep in order that I may rise high.' Providence has perhaps something greater in store for you. So, this defeat may pave the way for your future greatness. Sir, on behalf of the Opposition, I must say that you have always been kind and courteous. You have always been fair, and much more than that, you have been extremely courteous. You avoided many a difficult situation with your good humour. But for you, this House perhaps would not have been the happy family that it has been throughout these five or six years.

"To the members of the Treasury Benches, I have to say a word. We have been very great critics and have criticised the various measures brought forward by the Government from time to time. We have been doing that with a feeling of goodwill as we thought that no Government can function without criticism. Whoever may take up office either now or in future, there is bound to be criticism. If the members occupying the Treasury Benches now were to occupy the Opposition Benches in future they will also criticise the measures brought forward by the Government of that day. Whatever it is, I agree with the ex-Revenue Minister Sri Kala Venkata Rao, that the Government served the people to a substantial extent. I have myself been a severe critic, but I also realized the handicaps and limitations of the Government. There are limitations for any Government and any Minister which cannot be got over. In spite of criticisms which are bound to be there, the Minister has to get on with his work. I feel that the Congress Government has really done some little service in the different spheres of life. I am sure no other Government would have done equally well or as much as they have done especially in the present difficult circumstances. We had to face a very difficult situation; particularly after partition of this country, the situation has changed. Independence was ushered in at a time when people did not expect it. So they had to work against very heavy odds. I take this opportunity to pay my humble compliments to the Hon. Ministers.

"Sir, our thanks are due to the ex-Deputy Chairman who in your absence has been as courteous to us as you have been and as a matter of fact he followed in your footsteps. Regarding the hon. Members of this House, I wish to say a few words. My hon. Friend, Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao, was really an asset to this House. His defeat is a loss to the new Legislature. Sri Narayanaswami Naidu has always been delivering very good and humorous speeches. His speeches also used to contain a fund of information. My thanks are also due to the Secretaries and to the staff of the Legislature and to others who have worked here. I only wish and pray God may give you long life. I also hope that with the abundant blessings that He will bestow on you you will perhaps see a day when you will feel that this defeat of yours was really a blessing in disguise and you will be elevated to positions of great honour and prestige."

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1-30
p.m.

* JANAB K. T. M. AHAMED IBRAHIM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry I forgot to express my appreciation of the Deputy Chairman and now I take this opportunity to pay my need of tribute to him. Our Deputy Chairman—rather ex-Deputy Chairman—has been always amiable, cheerful and smiling. I left the House for the mosque for offering Jumma prayers and suddenly thought about him and came back. I thought I would be failing in my duty if I did not pay my tribute to him. Sir, on the occasions when the Deputy Chairman was in the Chair he was always cheerful, generous and considerate to the Members. He never used harsh words; I think he would not have used any harsh word to any one. I hope that with his genial temperament and character he will be able to lead his party very well in future. At a time when Muslims of our country were suffering from a great deal of suspicion, when clouds of suspicion and mistrust were hovering over us, he was able to maintain his balance of mind and was absolutely free from any suspicion or prejudice and this itself is enough for us to express our high sense of appreciation of the way in which he conducted himself with all sections of the House."

* SRI M. NARAYANA MENON:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is our parting day. On an occasion like this, we assess our feelings and we gladly give expression to them. As regards the Members of the Council, I can say that I will never forget them. All of them have been kind to me and they have always behaved like brothers to me."

"As regards the Members of the Treasury Bench, without any exception they have always been good, affable, kind and considerate. So, they also will never be forgotten."

"As for the Deputy Chairman and others connected with the Council they have been quite good to us and they also will not be forgotten."

"Sir, the Members of the House have said many good things about you. You deserve all of them and you deserve much more than what they have said. Let me recall that I had certain personal contacts with you on some occasions and I felt that your culture was in every way above the normal and your fairness and impartiality here are well known. Your endeavour to preserve the dignity of the House and its prestige and power will always be remembered. You will always have our regard, respect and gratitude. May God's blessings be always with you. I say only so much because it is unnecessary to say more. I have felt what I said and what I said was only what I have felt. There is no exaggeration. God will bless you."

* SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU:—"అధ్యక్షా, గత ఆరు సవత్సరముల కాలంలో కాంగ్రెస్ మంత్రివర్గమువారు, కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీకి చెందిన శాసన సభ్యుల మైన మనమందరము వి విధంగా మన విధులను నిర్వహించామా సింహపూజకం చేసుకునే తరుణమిది. మా ఆందరి విషయంలోను కొద్ది గొప్ప లోపాలున్నాయనడంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహం లేదు. కాని మీవట్లు, ఉపాధ్యక్షులవట్లు ఎవరు ఎట్టి

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నిండను మోపలేరు. ఈ ఆరేండ్ల కాలంలో మీరు ఈ సభాకార్య కలాపాలను నిర్వహించడంలో చూపిన ప్రతిభ మాత్రమే గౌరవ సభ్యుల పొగడ్డలనందించింది. వారి అభిప్రాయములతో నేను కూడా విశేషవిస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వ పక్ష సభ్యులు, ప్రతి పక్షము లోనివారు ఆ సే వివక్షత చూపకుండా నిష్పక్షపాత బుద్ధితో మీరు ఉపాధ్యక్షులు ఈ సభా నిర్వహణలో చూపిన చాకచక్యమును హృదయపూర్వకముగా నేనుకూడా మిమ్ముల నిరువురను హృదయపూర్వకముగా అభినందిస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలోనే కాకుండా మిమ్ములను ప్రత్యేకంగా అభినందించవలసిన బాధ్యత నాయనందన్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. నేను కొద్దికాల కాలంలో ఉపన్యాసమిచ్చే అలవాటుపడినవాణ్ణి కాదు. ఇటువంటి నాకు మీరు గంటలకొలది వ్యవధానం గంటకొట్టకుండా ఆ సేక సందర్భాలలో ఇచ్చినందుకు మీరు మరల నా ధన్యవాదాలనున్నాను.

"ఈ ఆరేండ్ల పరిపాలనలో లోపాలు లేవని చెప్పే సాహసము నాకు లేదు. అయితే ఈ లోపాలన్నిటికీ ఒక్క కాంగ్రెసు మంత్రివర్గమువారు మాత్రమే బాధ్యులు కాదు. కాంగ్రెస్ వారు ఇతర వ్యతిరేక పక్షాలవారు ఈ లోపాలువట్టుకు సమీక్ష భాగస్వాములేనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ సాధారణ ఎన్నికల ఫలితాలను గమనించి చూచినట్లయితే మన చేతలఫలితం దానిలో కనిపిస్తుంది. అనేక మంది మంత్రులు ఫలితాలు ఈ విధంగా ఉంటాయని ఊహించి ఉండరు. కాని వ్యతిరేక శక్తులకు రానురాను ప్రాబల్యము పెంపునొందని ఈనాడైనా వారు గుర్తిస్తారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. మంత్రివర్గంలోని చాలామంది ఈ ఎన్నికలలో అపజయం పొందారనే విషయం చూస్తే 'కార్యాంశ సరళం ధృవం' అనే సామెత నాకు జ్ఞప్తికి వస్తోంది. ఈ సామెత ఒక అభ్యర్థులకు, ఉపాధ్యక్షులకు వర్తింపదు. ఈ వివరీత పరిస్థితులకు కాంగ్రెస్ మంత్రివర్గం వారితోపాటు వారి విధానాలకు ప్రాబల్యమిస్తూ వచ్చిన కారణంచేత నేనుకూడా అంతో ఇంతో బాధ్యుడనేనని ఒప్పుకుంటున్నాను. కాని ఒక విషయాన్ని మూలం మనం విస్మరించకూడదు. మన మంత్రివర్గంవారు, మనకూడా అనేక సందర్భాలలో ప్రశాభిప్రాయాన్ని గుర్తించక మన స్వకీయాభిప్రాయాలకు మూలా రాజకీయాలకు ఎక్కువ ప్రాముఖ్యమిచ్చామనేదే ఈ విషయం. కొంతమంది మంత్రులు ఈ విధంగా ప్రవర్తించినందువల్లనే ఎన్నికలలో కాంగ్రెస్ కు మా ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలలో ఇంత అపజయం సంభవించినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ ఆరేండ్ల ప్రభుత్వంలో కొందరు మంత్రుల నడవడికలు, విధానాలు సింహపూజకం చేసుకుంటే ఈనాడు పొందిన ఫలితాలవల్ల వారి స్థితి 'ఉద్యోగాంతమునందు చూడవలె' అయ్యే స్థానావస్థకు అన్నట్లుగా ఉన్నది. ఈ ఎన్నికలలో సంభవించిన అపజయాలకు బాధ్యతవారిదే, వారిలో వారిని వారి అనుచరుణ్ణి కడుక అబాధ్యత నావెకూడా కొంత ఉన్నదని అంగీకరిస్తున్నాను. ఎవరు చేసుకొన్నది వాళ్లు అనుభవించి తీరుతారు. ఇది మా కట్టయదార్థమని ఇప్పుడు రుజువయింది. అశ్వర్యకరమైన విషయమేమిటంటే ఎన్నికలలో నా మిత్రుడు కళా వెంకట్రావుకు కలిగిన అపజయము, దీనిని మేమెవ్వరూ ఎన్నడూ ఊహించుకోలేక పోయినాము. ఆయన చతురుడు, శత్రువులనైనా, మిత్రులనైనా ఒకేవిధమైన చిరునవ్వుతో, లేనెపములతో అతింగనం చేసుకొని అభిమానాన్ని పొందగల రాజనీతుజ్ఞుడు. ఆయన శత్రుత్వంలో అతింగనం చేసుకుంటున్నాడా, మిత్రత్వంలో కాగలిగింతుంటున్నాడా అనే విషయం బోధపరచుకోవడం కష్టం. ఎవ్వని నొప్పించకుండా తన అభిప్రాయం ఇతరులకు తెలుపుడు చేయకుండా తన పక్షాలను నిర్వహించుకోగల లోతుమనసి, దక్షుడు కూడాను. ఇటువంటి గుణసంపన్నుడు ఎన్నికలలో, తన స్వంత నిశాజక వర్గంలో విజయం సాధించలేకపోవడం చూడందరకూ చాలా విస్మయాన్ని కలిగించింది. ఈ వార్త

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విని నా చెవులను నేను నమ్మలేకపోయినాను. రేడియోలో ఈ వార్త వినిపించగానే రేడియోలో వాడు తప్పుగా చెబువాడా, నా చెవులు విన్నది సరిగావున్నదా, ఇది యధార్థమా, స్వప్నమా అనే సందేహం నాకు కలిగింది. పేపర్లలో ఈ వార్త చూచి, ఒక వేళ కంపోజిటర్ తప్పుగా, ఒకరి పేరుకు మరుగా వెంకట్రావు పేరు ఓడిపోయినట్లు కూర్చాడా అనే అనుమానం కలిగింది. ఈ అపజయం కాంగ్రెస్ వాదులను ప్రత్యేకంగా అంధదేశంలో కలవరపెట్టింది. నాయకులు అనుకోనేవారికి ఎన్నికలలో సంభవించిన ఓటములకల్లి మనము గ్రహించవలసిన విషయం ఒక్కటే ఉన్నది. ఈ ఆరేండ్ల పరిపాలన కాలంలో మన మంత్రులు, కాంగ్రెస్ నాయకులు, ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని అంతగా గుర్తించలేదనే చెప్పాలి. ప్రజలతో సన్నిహిత సంబంధము తెచ్చుకున్నాము. రానురాను ప్రజలకు దూరమౌతూ వచ్చాము. ఈ విషయాన్ని టిసి ఆనేక పర్యాయములుగా బిట్టెట్ ప్రసంగాలలో మీ ఎదుట ఈ సభలో మంత్రి వర్గము తెలిపేయన్నాను. మిత్రుడు శ్రీ కళా వెంకట్రావుగారివరకే మాజీ న్యాయ శాఖామూర్తులు శ్రీ మాధవ మీనకగారు కూడా ఎన్నికలలో అపజయం పొందారు. శ్రీ మాధవ మీనకగారు చాలా సమర్థులు. ఉభయ శాసన సభలలోను వారు శాసన నిర్వాహ సందర్భంలో ఎంత ప్రతిభ చూపుతూ ఉండేవారో మనకెవ్వరికి తెలియనటువంటి విషయం కాదు.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“మామూలు ధోరణిలోనే మాట్లాడుతున్నారు. మీరు మాట్లాడిన తర్వాత మంత్రిగారు, నేను కూడా మాట్లాడాలి. వీరేలే రెండు గంటలకు పూర్వమే సభను సమాప్తం చేద్దామనే ఆందోళన అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాము. తొందరగా ముగించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.”

* SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“తొందరగానే రెండు మాటలు చెప్పి ముగిస్తాను. శ్రీ మాధవ మీనకగారిని గురించి ప్రసంగిస్తున్నాను. వారు కార్యదక్షతగలవారని మనవిచేశాను. జమీందారీ రద్దుశాసనం, మలబారు కొలు అమరకం శాసనంచేసిన సందర్భంలో వారు చూపిన ప్రతిభ మన అందరి మన్ననలను పొందింది. ఈ భాసంస్కరణ శాసనాలు చేసే సందర్భంలో మాజీఅమూర్తులు శ్రీ వెంకట్రావుగారు, శ్రీ మాధవ మీనకగారు చూపిన శక్తి సామర్థ్యాలు, ఇతరుల అభిప్రాయాలను, సవరణలకు తావివ్వకపోవడం నాకు ఇంకా బాగా జ్ఞాపకమున్నాయి. ఇంత చాక చక్యంతో కొందరు మంత్రులు తమ విధులను నిర్వహించినప్పటికీ వారికి ఈ ఎన్నికలలో ఓటమి సంభవించినదంటే అది చాలా అశ్చర్యకరమైనటువంటి విషయం. శ్రీ మాధవ మీనకగారు కూడా కాంగ్రెస్ పరిపాలనలో ప్రజలకు సంప్రక్తి కలుగలేదని, ప్రజలలో నానాటికి అశాంతి ప్రబలుతోందని, ప్రజలనుండి కాంగ్రెస్ వాదులు దూరమై వారని, అహార సరఫరా విషయంలోనూ, మధ్యపాన నిషేధం విషయంలోనూ ఎన్నో అక్రమాలు జరుగుతున్నాయని చెప్పినారు. వారు ఈనాడైనా ఈ యవార్థ విషయాలు గుర్తించినందుకు మనమందరము సంతోషించవలసిన విషయం. ఏమైతే నేమి పాపం! మా మిత్రులద్వారా మంత్రులు మాజీలైపోయారు. మహాత్ముని ఉపదేశాలను మనం విస్మరించడంవలననే ఈనాడు ఫలితాలు ఈ రూపంగా ప్రత్యక్షమైనాయి. ఆనేక లోపాలు ఉండడంవలననే కాంగ్రెస్ వారికి ఖచ్చితమైన మెజారిటీ రాలేదు. ఈ సందర్భంలో ‘తక్కు భంగులు వివేక భ్రష్ట సంపాతములే’ అనే భర్తృహం సుభాషితాలు జ్ఞాపకం వస్తున్నాయి.

“ఈ ఎన్నికలలో నేను పోటీ చేయలేదు. అయినప్పటికీ పోటీ చేసి ఓడిన వారికి నాజోటివారికి వ్యత్యాసమున్నదని నేను చెప్పడం లేదు. ఎన్నికలలో పోటీ

[28th March 1952] [Sri A. Govindacharyulu]

చేయక బయట ఉన్నా కాంగ్రెస్ వాదులందరి పట్ల ఈ ఎన్నిక ఫలితాలు అశనిపాతం లా ఉన్నాయి ఓడిన వారందరితోపాటు నాకు కూడా సమాంతరముగా సంభవించిన దని అంగీకరిస్తున్నాను. విదో నలుగురితోపాటు నారాయణ్ ఆని అనుకొందాము. ఇప్పటికైనా నాయకులమని అనుకొనే మిత్రులు మురారీశాస్త్రి వదలిపెట్టాలి. తమ వారినే అభ్యర్థులుగా విరళోపాలనే దీక్ష మానాలి. కాంగ్రెస్ వాదులూ వెనుక ఉండే త్యాగనిరతి, నేవాసక్తి లోపించడంవల్లనే కాంగ్రెస్ సంస్థ ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో నశ్వలపాలవుతోంది. మనం చేసిన మహా పాపాలు మనలను కట్టి కుదుపక మానవు. చెట్టు చెడిపోయే కాలానికి కుక్కమూతి పించెలు పుట్టినట్లే అశ్రుతుంది మన పని. ‘భ్రష్టస్య కావాగతిః.’”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ఇంకా మంత్రిగారు, నేను కూడా మాట్లాడాలి. త్వరగా ముగించండి.”

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—“ఇక నైనా ప్రజాక్షమాన్నే దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుని, స్వత్ర మూజనాలకు, వర్తక మూజనాలకు పాటుపడకపోయినట్లయితే కాంగ్రెస్ సంస్థ మన రాష్ట్రంలో పునరుజ్జీవనం చెందుతుందంటూనికి ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహం లేదు. దేశం సర్వతోముఖాభివృద్ధి చెందుతుంది. ఏ ఇతర పార్టీ ప్రభుత్వం వచ్చినా, లేక కాంగ్రెస్ వారే తిరిగి అధికారంలోవున్నా ఈ విషయాలను గమనించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ సభానిర్వహణలో మీరు, ఉపాధ్యక్షులు చూపిన దక్షతకు మిమ్మరులైన మరల హృదయపూర్వకంగా ఆభినందిస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, the life of this Legislature has been unique. The last six years have seen the fruition of things this country had been dreaming of and fighting for. We had during this period that memorable day—15th August 1947. It was a unique privilege of this House—your privilege and the privilege of the Members of this House—to have seen the dawn of Independence during your period of Chairmanship and our period of office. This Legislature had again the privilege of being in existence when the country was declared a Republic. That is why I say your period of office and the period of office of the legislators have been unique in the annals of this country. Whatever be the fortunes in the elections, one great thing will always be remembered or can be remembered. It is that this Legislature has had the privilege of playing its own part in the shaping of the destinies of this country during those momentous periods and also it has had the proud privilege of seeing the ushering in of and functioning under a Sovereign Republic.

“Certain comments were made by hon. Members regarding the election results, in respect of your seat and others. But my own feeling is that the Legislature is the poorer for losing your services. About the way in which you conducted the business of your high office, both Members on this side and on the other side have given unequivocal expression. Anything I may add now would be superfluous. I can only say that the Legislature will be the poorer without your guidance.

“Sir, during these last few minutes, certain statements were made about parties and about the Government. The leader of the Muslim League is not here. It was said that if only the Congress

[Sri H. Sitarama Reddi] [28th March 1952]

had been wise enough, if it had made alliance with the Muslim League, and taken his Party's help, the fortunes of the Congress Party would have been different. I do not know what made him claim this credit for himself and his Party. I do not want to comment upon it. My own feeling is that we are all nearer the event, and blinded by certain prejudices to judge correctly the achievements and the working of the Government and this Legislature during the past six years. I am sure any one who can look at this period with a dispassionate eye and without prejudice, will certainly not withhold the great tribute for the way in which this House and the other House maintained the high traditions.

"It has been your privilege, Sir, during this momentous period to guide, advise and control this House. I join other friends in wishing you the best of luck. I am sure wherever you are, your services will be available for the service of the country. There are large spheres for those who want to work. The fact that one is not a member of a Legislature or does not hold a particular office does not mean that there is no possibility or scope for work. I am sure in this vast country where we need a lot of people to do good work there is scope for people who have got capacity. I am sure your ability and selfless service will be available for the progress of the country in some other place and, as I said it is the Legislature that is the poorer for not having your services. I once again join other Members of this House in paying a tribute to your work as the Chairman of this House. I take this opportunity to pay my due meed of homage to my friend Sri Venkataswamy Naidu who often assisted you as Deputy Chairman."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Hon'ble the Leader of the House, Leader of the Opposition and hon. Members. It is no exaggeration or mere conventional formality if I say I am unable to adequately express what all I feel on this occasion and suitably thank you for all the good things you have said about me now and on several occasions. It is just natural that one would like to be praised and more so, when the praise is undeserved; it won't be human otherwise, but when it comes coupled with a sense of parting for good, the predominating feeling is one of sadness. It is now nearly six years since we met together. This period will always be treasured in the history of our Motherland as the most momentous. It was during this period that our country attained its freedom and a Constitution for the good government of the country was framed by its chosen representatives. It must therefore be a matter of justifiable pride for this august House that it had the good fortune of guiding the destinies of this country during the period and functioning as the first of its kind under the Constitution. It must therefore be gratifying to each one of us here that he had a part to play, however insignificant it might have been, in this House. You will therefore pardon me if I feel a glow of pleasure and thankfulness, at the thought that you considered me fit to guide the deliberations of the House. I am not so vain as to think that I came up to the required standard and satisfied all expectations, but I would consider myself amply rewarded if I

[28th March 1952] [Mr. Chairman]

deserved even a fraction of your approbation. My endeavour has always been not to wield authority or to force my decision, but to carry the House with me with goodwill and willing co-operation. The House consisting as it does of men of great learning, experience and culture, my task has been extremely easy. I had all and even more of the goodwill and co-operation needed. Both sides of the House vied with each other in upholding the dignity of the House. The level of the debate was always high. I cannot re-call even a single incident which tended to disturb the equanimity nor one unparliamentary word to lower the dignity of this House. We always functioned as a happy family, each efficiently and diligently performing the part assigned to him. I must particularly mention the lady Members who, in addition to the valuable contribution made by them towards the debates, lent colour and charm to the House. One was a redoubtable Champion of the Home and the other of social service among women and children. The Opposition has always played its part with courage and conviction in spite of great odds. There were mighty minds in its ranks and their contribution to the debates is a thing that any one can be proud of. They were always fearless in their attack, almost generous in support whenever needed and always ready to obey the Chair. Given such ideal conditions, it is easy indeed to preside, and if therefore our work went on smoothly and efficiently all the credit and glory is yours.

"Both before and after the Constitution we have been working under a written Constitution. It has therefore been my endeavour always to regulate our procedure according to law, interpret it whenever necessary according to my own lights and not feel compelled to blindly follow conventions elsewhere. Wherever there was any lacuna, ambiguity or uncertainty, it was only then that I sought the help of the procedure of other countries generally and not of any one country in particular. I feel it is up to us to build up our own conventions and I hope that that effort of mine has met with your approval.

"Coming to the record of work turned out, it is quite imposing. The composition of the Government had to change thrice and each in its turn had contributed various measures calculated to benefit the country. The various Members of the Cabinet were tried workers in the cause of the country and whatever their acts of omission or commission, the good of their Motherland was their guiding principle. They have given of their best in the service of the country. Of all the measures which this House helped to pass, I consider the Zamindari legislation as the most outstanding. It was revolutionary in character and calculated to usher in the long-looked-for liberation and economic freedom to the toiling Zamindari tenants. This would not have been possible before freedom and the first act of the Government after liberation was to redeem the pledges given to these struggling millions. A question was raised the other day, how it was, that in spite of this legislation, Congress suffered such reverses. Speaking for my own district, it has done very well indeed. In fact, its record is the best in the whole State.

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It has returned seven Congressmen out of 12 to the Assembly and all the two to the Parliament. The Congress candidates in all the Zamindari areas except my constituency have succeeded. I thank the hon. Members for the sympathy expressed on my behalf. In my case, one has to blame 17th Century feudal loyalty for the result. I could have escaped this result if I wanted, by sticking to this House. But when the great organisation to which I belong wanted me to face the electorate for the Assembly I felt it my duty to do so. I am not concerned with the result. I have always believed in the saying: 'All that happens is for the good'. So I am not downhearted and I am ready and willing to serve in any capacity which my country may employ me in. While on this, I may say a few words on the effects of this legislation. Though it is nearly four years since the passing of this legislation, we are still unable to say when we will see the completion of the results contemplated by these Acts. It has not been possible for the Government to take over all the estates and even in those taken over, survey and settlement have yet to be done and all other arrangements to be completed. First of all, there is a great deal of delay in paying the compensation, resulting in a great deal of hardship to small proprietors mostly. I do not want to say anything about the merits and demerits of paying compensation, but since payment has been rightly decided upon, the sooner it is paid and the zamindaris liquidated, survey and settlement effected and direct engagements entered into with the ryots the better for all concerned. This delay and uncertainty is doing nobody any good, least of all to the tenants whose prosperity is the main consideration. Then again, there are many cases where the landholders are told, they are not entitled to any compensation though all their property which formed their main source of living is taken away. This is an undreamt of result of this legislation, I am sure. The sooner this is remedied the better.

"A word now about the composition of this House. On various occasions, I have noticed a sense of frustration coming over the members of this House especially those on the Opposition benches. Complaints were heard that this House, instead of being one of review or correction, was only saying ditto to what passed in the other House and as such its usefulness was liable to be questioned. It is no doubt true. There were occasions when I myself felt that the suggestions or amendments moved by the Opposition deserved consideration at the hands of the Government, but for some reason or other they could not accept them. But I expect the conditions in the new House to come will be entirely different. According to the composition of the House laid down in the Constitution, the Government of the day, even though it can command an overall majority in the other House, may not command a comfortable majority in this House. The position then will be still more difficult. It will tax the Government all its energies to carry this House with it. It may be said that the Government of the day can always ignore the decision of this House since it is the view of the other House that will ultimately prevail. But no Government worth its salt

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will contemplate with equanimity defeat after defeat in this House and always depend upon the other House to come to its rescue. It would like always to carry both the Houses with it and I therefore predict a life of usefulness to the new House. Many men of distinction, learning and wisdom are likely to sit in the new House, and I expect it will be possible for them to function conscientiously as a House of review and correction. I wish them God-speed in their work.

"It is with very great pleasure that I now pay my tribute to the Deputy Chairman for all the valuable help and guidance I received at his hands. He was always ready at hand and with unassuming manners and quiet efficiency he was of immense help to me in the discharge of my duties. I congratulate him heartily on his success in the election and I hope and trust he will be called upon to play a more effective and useful part in the future governance of the country. I heartily thank all the panel of Chairman as well and especially those who came to my rescue whenever I needed their support.

"The Press is no doubt a potent factor in any country. It can make or mar people. Wise men do not therefore rub them on the wrong side and would like to keep them in good humour. Still they may believe me when I say I have all praise for them. They were sitting practically inside the House and they contributed a great deal to uphold the dignity of the House. Their reporting was faithful and full and left nothing to be desired.

"Lastly, but in all sincerity, I pay my tribute to the Council Secretary and the band of officials under him who have done their duty well. Duty well done is its own reward. They never grudged to work late or long if necessary and I wish them well and better prospects in future.

"Thank you, goodbye, God be with you. *Jai Hind.*

"I adjourn the House *sine die.*"

The House then adjourned *sine die.*

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 110 asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, page 249 supra.]

The report of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee contain eleven Chapters.

Chapters I to IV deal with the pattern of agrarian economy, rights in land, co-operative farming and machinery of land management and *Chapter VI* deals with agricultural labour. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee which was constituted by this Government in May 1950 had been asked to take into consideration Chapters I to IV and VI of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee's report while making its recommendations. These Chapters were accordingly considered by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and the recommendations made by that Committee are being examined by the Government.

Chapter V deals with agricultural indebtedness, finance and marketing. As regards the adjustment of the debts of agriculturists, it has been decided that the reliefs provided for under the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938 and the Madras Debt Conciliation Act, 1936, are more than sufficient and that no compulsory adjustment of debts on the lines recommended by the Committee is called for. As regards compulsory registration and control of money-lenders, the question of undertaking suitable legislation to regulate and control the business of money-lenders in this State is under the consideration of the Government. The recommendation of the Committee regarding mortgages is also being examined by the Government. The report of the Director of Agriculture on the recommendations of the Committee relating to agricultural finance and marketing has been received.

The recommendation relating to 'Agricultural Marketing' has been examined. Regulated markets have already been established in this State under the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933 in ten districts in respect of one or more of the following commodities, namely, tobacco, cotton, groundnut, coconut and its by-products and arecanut. As regards dissemination of marketing news, apart from the market committees publishing daily market quotations, the Government have arranged to publish a fortnightly price list of over 50 commodities in the Official Gazette, through the Economic Adviser. Prices of commodities are also broadcast over the All-India Radio. Regarding standardization of weights and measures, the Government hope that the Madras Weights and Measures Act, 1948 will do away with the complaint of absence of standardized weights and measures. The Government have also recently passed the Madras Warehouse Act, 1951, which provides for the issue of negotiable

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warehouse receipts through licensed warehousemen who should construct warehouses according to approved plans and provide for safe storage.

Chapter VII deals with the stabilization of agricultural prices and crop insurance. The recommendation of the Committee regarding the stabilization of agricultural prices is being examined by the Government.

As regards crop insurance, the Government have decided to take necessary action after the State experiences at least two normal seasons. Government of India have been requested to state whether they have since formulated any proposal to undertake central legislation providing for crop and cattle insurance, and if so, to indicate the lines on which it is proposed to be done. Further action will be taken on receipt of their reply.

Chapter VIII deals with agricultural improvements and Animal Husbandry. The recommendations contained in this Chapter are being examined by the Government.

Chapter IX deals with agro-industries. The recommendations contained in this Chapter are closely akin to the objectives of the State Cottage Industries Board functioning in this State. The Government have already sanctioned a scheme for village industries, which provides for the free distribution of labour-saving tools and implements 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.

The existing village industries scheme and the scheme of co-operative agencies do not contemplate giving assistance for marketing the products of cottage and village industries. If the responsibility of marketing is to be undertaken by co-operative societies, they will have to be converted into special societies intended for only cottage industries. This aspect of the question has been examined and it has been decided that the existing arrangement for the distribution of raw materials through co-operative agencies be allowed to continue, the products of cottage industries being marketed by these societies on an agency basis as provided for in their bye-laws.

Chapter X deals with rural welfare. The Government decided that no separate action was necessary on the recommendations contained in this Chapter as they were already followed in practice in this State or were under consideration separately.

As regards *Chapter XI* dealing with Agricultural Statistics, the Government have approved the proposal to have Statistical Officers at district levels to spot-check the data with a view to improve the reliability of agricultural statistics. It is proposed to try the scheme in the first instance in five districts treating it as a Part II Scheme for the year 1952-53.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 111 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, page 250, supra.]

Note on Krishna-Pennar Project.

The Krishna-Pennar Project as now planned consists of two dams, one on the Krishna river at Siddeswaram and the other on Pennar river at Someswaram forming reservoirs with a capacity of 313 T.M.Cft. on Krishna and 276 T.M.Cft. on the Pennar or in all about 589 T.M.Cft. or 13.5 M.Ac.Ft. about six times the size of the Mettur Reservoir. The two lakes formed by these dams will be linked up by the Krishna-Pennar Canal cut through the dividing ridge between the two rivers and the cutting is called Mittakondla cutting. At the downstream end of this cut, which is about 100 ft. deep at the deepest point, the waters of the Krishna will be let into the Kunderu River through its tributaries and flow for a distance of about 118 miles before they fall into the Pennar river. Power will be developed at both the dams, about 250,000 K.W. firm and seasonal.

2. The two reservoirs will irrigate between them 4.2 million acres of lands lying in Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor, Chingleput and South Arcot districts, of which about 3 million acres will be first crop. The irrigation of first crop area will be served by the following canals: Krishna-Pennar West and East Canals taking off from the Krishna-Pennar Canal downstream of the Mittakondla cut and will be supplied from the Krishna reservoir. Krishna-Pennar North Canal, and Kavali Canal lying to the north of the Pennar river and the Pennar South Canal, Madras Canal and the Kanupur Canal lying to the south of it will be supplied from the Pennar reservoir. The Pennar South Canal, of which Madras Canal is a branch and Pennar North Canal, will take off above a new barrage to be built downstream of Pennar dam and the Kanupur and Kavali Canals will take off above the existing Sangam anicut.

3. The total cost of the full plan is Rs. 148.5 crores with an additional Rs. 9 crores for the cost of power plant. As the full plan will take many years to execute and involves large outlay, it is proposed to split the plan into two stages, the first stage aiming at the irrigation of 2 million acres for a capital outlay of Rs. 60 crores on the irrigation side and about Rs. 9 crores on the power side at the dams. In this stage plan the two dams will be built to their full dimensions but only three canals will be dug, namely, the Kavali Canal, Kanupur Canal and the Madras Canal. The two million acres to be irrigated will consist of second crop in the existing Krishna delta under the Bezwada Anicut and in the existing Nellore and Sangam deltas on the Pennar, and new irrigation under the three canals mentioned including second crop on all these new areas. This stage represents the easier part of the

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project, quick in achieving results by way of food. Details of it are set out in Tables I and II of the tabular statement annexed. The balance of the plan to make the full plan is shown in Table III.

4. The stage plan will produce one million tons of rice and yield an annual revenue of Rs. 3 crores and provide drinking water for the Madras City while the full plan will produce about two million tons of rice and an annual revenue of Rs. 7.25 crores. The betterment fees and sale of Government lands that are expected to be collected are about Rs. 10 crores for the stage plan and about Rs. 65 crores for the full plan. The return on the stage plan and on the full plan are both of the order 4.5 per cent including power revenues from the power plant, installed at the dams.

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Annexure.
KRISHNA-PENNAH PROJECT (ORIGINAL).
Multi purpose Project.

Name of work.	Length. ft.	Height. ft.	F.R.L. level.	Capacity		Power. K.W.	Cost. Crores. Rs.	Discharge Cusecs.	Remarks.
				M.C.ft.	Dam volume. MC.ft.				
Kistna Dam	* 3,000	* 220	* 903	M.A.C.ft.	* 31	1,20,000	15-93		
Pennar Dam	* 2,400	* 190	* 331	276/6-35	* 28	72,000	21-00		
	* 1,300	* 220			+ 162				

Canal link up Krishna and Pennar rivers.

Follows Kundu river valley		19-60	70,000
* Masonry	Mettur Dam	10-60	to
+ Earth		Part	1,00,000
	96/2-2	+ 55	40,000

Name of work.	Length. ft.	Discharge Cusecs.	Irrigation Lakhs.	ACRES.	Cost. Crores. Rs.	Remarks.
Barrage below Pennar Dam	2,100	7,000	3-68	1-33	1-33	STAGE PLAN
Madras Canal	195			9-06	9-06	Cost—Irrigation Rs. 60 crores.
Kanupur Canal	37	2,300	1-14	2-20	2-20	Cost—Power plant Rs. 9 crores.
Kavali Canal	40	2,500	1-22	2-43	2-43	Area 2 M. acres.
Existing Canals				Nil.	Nil.	Annual Revenue 3 crores.
Kistna Delta				9-63	Nil.	Food. Rice one M. Tons.
				(first crop).		
				* 6-00		
				(second crop)		
				* 0-25		
				(perennial).		
Existing Canals				1-65	Nil.	* New. Value Rs. 30 crores.
Pennar Delta				(first crop).		Power 1,92,000 K.W.
				* 1-50		
				(second crop).	Nil.	
				* 0-25		
				(perennial).		* New.

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Name of work.	Length. Miles.	Discharge. Cusecs.	Irrigation. Lakhs.	ACRES.	Cost. Crores. Rs.	Remarks.
Kistna-Pennar Canal	..	1,00,000	..	..	9-00	Full plan.
Kistna-Pennar West Canal	..	7,000	1-50	8-80	1-80	Cost—Irrigation Rs. 148-5 crores.
Kistna-Pennar East Canal	..	7,500	3-00	6-56	7-00	Cost—Power plant Rs. 3 crores.
Pennar South Canal	..	30,000	10-79 + 3-68 = 14-47	42-35	6-56	Area 4-2 M. acres.
	..				42-35	Annual Revenue 7-25 crores.
	..				20-83	Food—Rice two M. tons. Value Rs. 60 crores.
Pennar North Canal	..	16,200	7-87	..	20-83	Power 2,50,000 K.W.
	..				Reference—	
	..				Crore 10 ⁷	
	..				Lakh 10 ⁵	
	..				K.W.=Kilowatt	Cusec=1 c.ft. per sec.
	..				M=Million.	
	..				T.M.=Thousand.	
	..				million.	

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 112 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, page 251 supra.]

The following are the several irrigation and power schemes proposed by this Government for inclusion in the plan:—

Name of the Scheme.	Total cost of the Scheme (Rs. in lakhs.)	Total cost for three years included in the supplementary plan. (Rs. in lakhs.)
<i>Irrigation.</i>		
1 Krishna-Pennar Project (Stage I)	6,000.0	2,270
2 Vaigai Reservoir	228.5	180
3 Gandikota	400.0	185
4 Amaravathy Reservoir	272.3	194
5 Kanhirapuzha Reservoir	290.0	204
6 Sathanur Project	225.5	184
7 Budameru Reservoir	105.8	71
8 Krishnagiri Reservoir	167.0	27
9 Grow More Food and Minor Irrigation Projects	150.0	150
10 Ramapadasagar (Stage I)	5,500.0	100
11 Thungabhadra High Level Canal	1,125.0	550
Total	14,464.1	4,115
<i>Power.</i>		
12 Periar Hydro-Electric Scheme	1,048.0	676
13 Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme	2,300.0	250
14 Krishna-Pennar Project (Stage I)	1,500.0	21
Total	4,848.0	947
Grand Total	19,312.1	5,062

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 113 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, page 252 supra.]

(a), (b) & (c) The Public Works Department being one which is normally liable to expansion or contraction from time to time with reference to the projects and schemes under investigation and construction, the strength of the cadres consists of the requisite number of permanent posts needed for the normal work of the department and a number of temporary posts sanctioned from time to time for specific periods for investigation and construction and their special work. The information required by the Hon. Member is contained in the Establishment Lists of the department, copies of which are available in the Library of the Legislature.

(c) & (d) It is not clear what sort of privileges the Hon. Member has in mind. Persons regularly appointed against temporary posts enjoy almost the same privileges as those who hold substantive posts.

A permanent Government servant earns leave at 1/11th of the period spent on duty, while a non-permanent Government servant earns leave at the rate of 1/22nd of the period spent on duty. After he completes his period of probation satisfactorily, he begins to earn leave as if he were a permanent Government servant (i.e., 1/11th of the duty). Further the leave account of an approved probationer who has put in a continuous service of five years, is recast allowing for leave at 1/11th of the period spent on duty in respect of the leave earned during the period of probation. The increment of a Government servant, in his substantive post is not postponed when he goes on leave, while the increment of temporary Government servant of less than five years' service is postponed by the period of leave taken.

Possibly the Hon. Member is referring to the question of permanent retention of temporary posts. The general principle followed is that all the temporary posts which have been in existence for over five years and which have been sanctioned for the normal work of a department may be made permanent, provided they are permanently required for dealing with the normal work of the Government. This does not however apply to a department like the Public Works Department, normally liable to expansion or contraction with reference to the work on hand. It will obviously be undesirable to saddle the tax-payer with the cost of making posts permanent which may not be needed for all time, but only for specific items of investigation and execution. Persons who are regularly appointed to temporary posts are however ultimately confirmed in vacancies in the permanent strength of the department, in their turn and become entitled to the usual

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pensionary benefits, etc., calculated with reference to the length of permanent service and the average emoluments drawn in substantive posts held by them. In view of the large number of temporary posts necessitated in connection with projects, etc., persons having substantive appointments in lower posts and who retire after having held officiating appointments in higher posts for at least two years are allowed to count a proportion of the emoluments drawn in the average emoluments in calculating the quantum of pension. Officiating service in excess of five years is also allowed to be taken into account for purposes of calculating the total length of pensionable service on which also the quantum of pension depends.

(f) Does not arise in view of the answers to the preceding clauses.

APPENDIX V (a).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 114 asked by Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, page 252 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the total extent of cultivable waste lands in each taluk in Tanjore district.

Name of the taluk.	Extent of cultivable waste land (in acres).
(1)	(2)
	ACS.
Tanjore	6,640.43
Papanasam	4,000.42
Kumbakonam	..
Mayuram	4.51
Sirkali	1,362.00
Nannilam	1,261.81
Nagapattinam	17,818.00
Mannargudi	5,429.98
Tiruturaipundi	7,300.06
Pattukkottai	39,875.00
Arantangi	3,033.45
Total	86,725.66

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APPENDIX V (b).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 114 asked by Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, at page 252 supra.]

STATEMENT II.

*Agriculture—Cultivable waste lands—Tanjore district—
Cauvery Mettur Project area ryots' holding.*

Name of the taluk.	Ryots' neglect.	Requiring reclamation.	High ground.	Want of irrigation facilities.	Want of drainage facilities.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tanjore	606.64	..	3,775.99	1,231.65	699.03
Papanasam	494.00	..	691.00	702.00	..
Mannargudi	1,701.55	..	2,018.22	996.13	24.12
Tiruturaipundi	74.00	111.00	..	..	..
Pattukkottai	12,983.00	12,114.00	..	7,164.00	1,636.00
Arantangi	181.00	..	..	518.00	..
Total	16,044.29	12,225.00	6,485.21	10,611.78	2,359.15

APPENDIX V (c).

[Vide answer to starred question No. 114 asked by Sri K. Manathunainatha Desigar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, at page 252 supra.]

STATEMENT III.

*Agriculture—Cultivable waste lands—Tanjore district—
Lands at the disposal of Government.*

Name of the taluk.	Ryots' neglect.	Requiring reclamation.	High ground.	Want of irrigation facilities.	Want of drainage facilities.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Tanjore	..	..	301.03	41.56	4.50
Papanasam	..	133.47	354.30	189.55	3.54
Mannargudi	..	..	..	..	..
Tiruturaipundi	..	1,493.00	403.00	887.00	1,083.00
Pattukkottai	..	202.45	..	..	..
Arantangi	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1,833.92	1,058.36	1,118.11	1,091.04

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred questions Nos. 116 to 121 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao (on behalf of Dr. P. S. Srinivasan) at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, at pages 253-255 supra.]

Under section 5 (1) of the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914 (Madras Act IV of 1914), 7 out of the 15 members of the Madras Medical Council are elected by the Registered Medical Practitioners from among themselves. Of the rest, one member each is elected by the Senate of the Madras and Andhra Universities, one member each is elected by the teaching staff of the Madras, Stanley and Andhra Medical Colleges and the remaining three are nominated by the Government. Elections were held in October 1946 to fill the seven seats from the registered medical practitioners' constituency. According to the rules for the conduct of these elections framed under the above Act, the Registrar of the Medical Council is the Returning Officer. The former President of the Council (Dr. V. Rama Kamath) was one of the successful candidates in the election and he was subsequently elected as the President of the Council. Dr. P. S. Srinivasan, M.L.C., was also one of the successful candidates.

2. On 27th October 1946, Dr. D. V. Venkappa, one of the defeated candidates, addressed a letter to the Returning Officer alleging that the elections were vitiated by various irregularities and requested that the elections should be set aside and fresh elections ordered. This letter was followed up by a memorandum, dated 6th November 1946, signed by Dr. Venkappa, Dr. K. Narayanamurthi and four other defeated candidates and it was addressed to the Registrar of the Council. The Council met on 25th November 1946 and decided that there were no grounds to set aside the elections. Dr. Venkappa and others then appealed to the Government on 8th April 1947. The Government, by an order, dated 4th July 1947, directed the Surgeon-General to investigate into the matter and to submit a report. The President of the Council was also requested to provide the necessary facilities to the Surgeon-General to enable him to conduct the investigation. The President declined to give the Surgeon-General the necessary facilities for the investigation and contended that he would place the matter before the Council and be guided by its decision. The Government decided to await the result of the meeting of the Council. The Council at its meeting held on the 15th September 1947 authorized the President to take further action as and when required, without waiting for the confirmation of the minutes. The Government thereupon, examined the matter very carefully and came to the conclusion that the Council had failed to observe the principles of natural justice in disposing of the memorandum of objections filed by the defeated candidates and thus neglected to exercise, and also abused, the powers conferred upon it and neglected to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act and the rules made thereunder, and in particular rule 19 of the rules for the conduct of elections to the Council (other than those held

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for the first time), which lays down that the Council may, of its own motion, or on objection made, declare any election that has been held to be void on account of corrupt practice or any other sufficient cause and may call on the electorate to make a fresh election.

3. Section 22 of the Act runs as follows: "If at any time it shall appear to the State Government that the Council has neglected to exercise or has exceeded or abused any power conferred upon it under this Act or has neglected to perform any duty imposed upon it by this Act, the State Government may notify the particulars of such neglect, excess or abuse to the Council; and, if the Council fails to remedy such neglect, excess or abuse within such time as may be fixed by the State Government in this behalf, the State Government may, for the purpose of remedying such neglect, excess or abuse, cause any of the powers and duties of the Council to be exercised and performed by such agency for such period as the State Government may think fit".

The Government by an order, dated 2nd March 1948, made under the above section, notified to the Council the particulars of the neglect and abuse mentioned in paragraph 2 above and fixed the 28th March 1948 as the date before which the Council should remedy the same. The President, instead of taking necessary action in the matter, placed the above notice also before the Council at its meeting held on 22nd March 1948. The Council once again reiterated the stand taken by it previously and failed to remedy the neglect and abuse.

4. The Government, then, appointed a retired District and Sessions Judge, as Special Officer, under section 22 quoted above, to conduct an enquiry into the matter and to report his findings to the Government. The Special Officer after due enquiry, submitted his report to the Government. After a careful consideration of the report, the Government appointed the Surgeon-General, under section 22 of the Act quoted in the previous paragraph, to exercise for a period of four months the powers of the Council under rule 19 (mentioned in paragraph 2 above) of the rules for subsequent elections to the Council, for the purpose of remedying the neglect and abuse mentioned above.

5. The Surgeon-General conducted a regular enquiry into the matter and passed orders on 28th November 1949 declaring the elections held in 1946 as void and calling upon the electorate to make fresh elections. Dr. P. S. Srinivasan, M.L.C., was one of the seven candidates whose election to the Madras Medical Council was thus set aside.

6. In December 1949, Dr. V. Rama Kamath, Dr. P. S. Srinivasan and two other candidates whose election were set aside in the manner stated above, filed a petition in the High Court of Judicature at Madras for the issue of a *Writ of Certiorari* to quash the proceedings of the Surgeon-General declaring their election to the Medical Council void and calling upon the electorate to make a fresh election. The High Court dismissed the petition, on 31st March 1950.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 125 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1952, at page 259 supra.]

SECTION I.—Statement showing allotment and expenditure incurred on Government and District Board roads and non-road works of District Boards in Rayalaseema districts during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Name of district.	Class of roads and nature of works.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Anantapur.	I. Government roads—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	3.33	6.26	11.58	8.61	8.45
	(ii) Expenditure ..	3.61	6.32	11.90	8.68	8.58
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.13	0.72	0.79	1.03	1.36
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.13	0.41	0.37	0.84	1.14
	II. District Board roads—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	9.63	1.13	2.80	3.23	1.70
	(ii) Expenditure ..	8.26	0.99	3.13	2.97	1.74
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.06	2.02	2.29	1.71	1.35
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.06	0.91	2.04	1.68	1.36
	III. Non-road works of district boards—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.18	0.20	0.37	0.93	2.31
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.12	0.14	0.29	0.68	1.75
Bellary.	I. Government roads (including National Highways)—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	3.79	5.31	7.71	8.13	1.07
	(ii) Expenditure ..	3.77	4.92	7.85	8.19	11.48
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	1.16	1.14	0.92	1.59	2.52
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.78	0.57	0.84	1.17	1.42
	II. District Board works—					
	(A) Road works—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	1.64	1.24	1.80	1.50	1.95
	(ii) Expenditure ..	1.21	0.74	1.76	1.55	1.45
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	1.08	0.05	0.18	0.19	2.30
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.87	0.05	0.14	0.35	0.87
	(B) Non-road works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.17	0.28	0.19	0.53	0.26
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.22

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Name of district.	Class of roads and nature of works.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Bittoor.	I. Government roads (including National Highways)—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	6.13	9.15	13.31	11.10	11.47
	(ii) Expenditure ..	5.15	8.67	13.09	10.90	10.97
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	1.18	1.57	1.99	2.51	2.92
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.97	1.05	1.71	2.36	3.09
	II. District Board works—					
	(A) Road works—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	2.00	2.82	3.57	3.15	3.52
	(ii) Expenditure ..	1.05	1.65	3.52	3.13	3.38
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.39	1.25	2.78	5.92	4.83
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.02	0.51	2.57	6.40	5.87
	(B) Non-road works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.98	1.42	1.41	2.01	1.07
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.24	0.41	0.77	0.91	0.96
Suddapah.	I. Government Roads (including National Highways)—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	3.68	5.73	7.51	7.30	10.42
	(ii) Expenditure ..	3.33	4.75	7.51	7.26	9.99
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.17	0.19	2.17	6.44	2.29
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.09	0.13	0.66	4.93	2.14
	II. District Board works—					
	(A) Road works—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	1.71	2.35	2.67	3.72	3.50
	(ii) Expenditure ..	1.09	2.44	2.61	3.10	3.43
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.45	0.86	0.75	1.98	3.01
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.16	0.15	0.69	1.65	2.40
	(B) Non road works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.33	0.18	0.20	0.80	0.64
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.28	0.38
Kurnool.	I. Government Roads (including National Highways)—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	7.00	8.86	9.94	9.97	13.05
	(ii) Expenditure ..	5.76	8.87	10.04	9.83	12.91
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.16	0.08	0.72	1.76	3.47
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.16	0.08	0.49	1.84	3.43
	II. District Board works—					
	(A) Road works—					
	(a) Maintenance—					
	(i) Allotment ..	2.83	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.01
	(ii) Expenditure ..	2.48	2.87	3.04	3.12	3.10
	(b) Original works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	1.58	1.88	5.17	3.69	3.17
	(ii) Expenditure ..	1.24	1.76	3.45	2.27	3.03
	(B) Non-road works—					
	(i) Allotment ..	0.70	0.97	1.82	1.22	1.01
	(ii) Expenditure ..	0.35	0.42	0.62	0.66	0.55

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SECTION II.—Statement showing the mileage of roads under each category, i.e., National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Rural Roads in 1946-47 and 1950-51.

Particulars. (1)	Anantapur.		Bellary.		Cuddapah.		Kurnool.		Chittoor.	
	1946-47- 1950-51		1946-47- 1950-51		1946-47- 1950-51		1946-47- 1950-51		1946-47- 1950-51	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			(A)							
1. National Highways.	106	106	115	..	..	..	54	54	53	53
2. State Highways.	238	251	102	221	160	160	302	327	121	121
3. District Roads—										
1. Major district roads.										
(a) Government.	175	212	314	314	265	265	228	281	560	560
(b) District Board.	343	293	267	267	498	506	264	254	28	28
2. Other district roads.	224	124	305	373	..	..	301	306	432	432
4. Rural roads.	275	275	..	..	47	50	21	26	393	416
Total	1,261	1,261	1,103	1,175	970	981	1,170	1,248	1,587	1,610

SECTION III.—Statement showing the provision made in the five-year post-war road development plan and in the district board programme of village communications for formation and improvements of roads in the Rayalaseema districts.

Name of division.	Provision made in the District Board programme of village communications and P.W.R.D programme.		Progress achieved so far i.e., length formed to end of 1950-51 and its total cost.	
	Quantity (or length). MILES.	Amount. RS. LAKHS.	Quantity (or length). MILES.	Amount. RS. LAKHS.
Chittoor	573	21.79	181	7.19
Kurnool	624	24.25	152	2.16
Anantapur	712	20.19	193	3.02
Bellary	437	15.00	5	0.33
Cuddapah	422	16.70	15	0.90
	2,868	97.93	551	14.60

(A) Guntakal-Tungabhadra Bridge Road and Nellore-Bombay Road classed as National Highways in 1946-47 have since been classified as P.H.

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(2) Statement showing the achievements made under R.W. Schemes to end of 1950-51 in each of the Rayalaseema districts.

Serial number.	Nature of works or Improvements to Rural roads.	Progress achieved so far.		
		Mileage or quantity.		Amount or cost.
		M.	F.	RS.
I. Cuddapah—				
(1) New Formations		8	3	45,293
(2) Improvements		2	4	13,189
II. Chittoor—				
(1) New Formation		6	3	40,692
(2) Improvements		1	6	10,150
III. Kurnool—				
(1) New Formations		25	4	84,925
(2) Improvements		2	5	8,880
IV. Bellary—				
(1) Improvements and laying of new roads.		8	0	27,657
V. Anantapur—				
(1) New Formations (Parigi and Madakasira Firkas)		15	6	44,162
(2) Improvements		12	4	13,66*

SECTION IV.—Statement showing the number of sanctioned works for constructing bridges, causeways, etc., in the Rayalaseema districts and also number of works completed, under construction, etc.

Name of division.	Number sanctioned.	Number completed.	Under construction.	Sanctioned but not yet undertaken.	Under investigation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Anantapur ..	11	1	9	1	..
Bellary ..	18	2	5	7	4
Cuddapah ..	16	3	7	6	..
Kurnool ..	13	..	7	4	2
Chittoor ..	29	9	13	7	..
Total ..	87	15	41	25	6

SECTION V.—Statement on the condition of roads in the Rayalaseema districts.

Of the five districts comprising the area namely, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Chittoor the roads in Chittoor can easily be said to be the best. This district stands out separately from the other four of the Ceded districts from point of view of climate, terrain and topography. Chittoor has metal quarries scattered all over the district and therefore the lead for metal is comparatively smaller than in the other districts. The quality of metal too is good. The soil is mostly gravelly containing very nearly the ideal proportion of sand and clay and is quite suitable for road making purposes. The rainfall is also

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not much concentrated in any particular month or season but is generally distributed over the whole year. These conditions are favourable to water bound macadam and therefore the metal road remains intact for longer period than in the other districts.

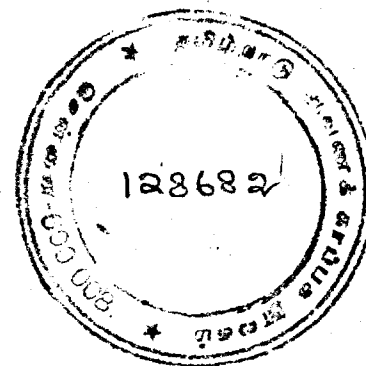
The formation and maintenance of new rural roads in Chittoor district is comparatively easier and cheaper also. The soil being generally gravelly it is enough if two drains are cut on both sides of the road and the gravel thus obtained formed into a bank a couple of feet or 18 inches high and compacted with the requisite camber.

The Madras-Bangalore Road passing through this district was tarred completely and certain other stretches passing through built-up areas have also been black topped already. Generally the conditions of the roads in this district can be said to be very fair.

Cuddapah is unfortunate in not having good granite quarries near to the road but has only shale metal in several areas which gets powdered easily under the steel tyred cart traffic. The powder is comparatively lighter. The cloud of dust raised by passing vehicles rises up into the air and stays there for much longer time and when there is a wind the dust is carried away to a greater distance than in the case of heavy dust of granite metal. The same is true in certain areas of Kurnool and Anantapur districts also. Bellary district is particularly dry, the humidity being very low. There is not enough moisture in the air to keep the metal of water bound macadam from raveling. Thus long stretches of roads strewn with floating metal are common sights in Bellary. The only remedy for this kind of roads strewn with floating metal and also in the case of the dusty roads in Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur districts is to provide some dust-proof surface such as black-top or cement concrete. Cement concrete though more durable and economical in the long run than the black-top needs much more initial outlay. Till recently there was very little of superior surfacing work done in these districts. Last year several stretches of roads in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur districts have been taken up for superior surfacing particularly in built-up areas.

Judged purely from a traffic point of view the roads in the Ceded districts will not compare in importance with certain roads in the remaining districts of this State. But from point of view of inter-State communications some of the roads are important and have to be given superior surfacing irrespective of the fact whether the formula based on traffic intensities warrant such surfacing or not.

On the whole the roads in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary cannot compare favourably with the roads in several other districts of this State and though the traffic on some of these roads are not very heavy they deserve special consideration in the programme to be chalked out for superior surfacing and from point of view of providing dust-proof roads.



[Mrs. Mona Hensman] [19th March 1952]

lace could be bought in Madras. He said that the boot lace manufactured in this country is too short. Well, when we take up a particular manufacture we must consult the markets and it is always wise for the producer to consult the consumer, that is, in this case, the wearer. But all the same, it is a matter for pride that we are producing in our country things that hitherto had to be brought from abroad.

"Then, Sir, the fall in commodity prices is one of the chief features that we must take into account when we discuss the Budget for the next four months. This fall in prices of essential foodstuffs is a matter for great rejoicing and it is not unpatriotic. I hope, when I say so, as we are the persons that are in charge of homes. The price of chillies has come down by half. Coriander costs half of what it was costing. Tamarind, essential oils and other media of cooking, except perhaps Dalda which is sold in tins, have all recorded a downward trend in costs. The fall is rather steep. The Hon. the Minister for Finance said that the price of rice had to be increased as the Central Government had stopped their subsidies. Well, this is Nature's compensation, I should say. When the increased price was introduced, the prices of other commodities had begun to fall. So we have a Natural compensation. This will greatly help people whose salaries are low, those who draw pensions and a good number of labourers. A great majority of our people will enjoy the benefit. I would like to congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance on having the courage to frame this Budget for the next four months. Otherwise, the Government officials would not be able to draw their pay. I gather both from the other House and here that not one pie can be drawn on the 1st April by those who are in Government employment if the Budget is not passed.

"Then, Sir, we see a very hopeful and optimistic note about a pilot scheme to work the lignite deposits in South Arcot district. It is optimistic because not only will it be good to exploit Nature's wealth but we in Madras and perhaps those in Nagapattinam and Tuticorin will have a commodity to export from our own ports. These ports being nearer South Arcot will have the opportunity of exporting this precious thing. Uranium and other elements are used in the manufacture of the atom bomb and they have gained tremendous popularity in the world. They are spotlighted and news about these is made to appear in headlines in newspapers. But things like lignite which are useful and constructive in its effects and not destructive as uranium is, are not given sufficient publicity. They must be spotlighted. 'Open cast mining' will appeal to those who know the technicalities of mining. But the paragraph dealing with the exploitation of the wealth hidden in the bowels of the earth brings us much hope and the prospects for the next year promise to be bright.

"Let me next come to the question of pay and dearness allowance to Government employees. Government servants drawing a pay of fifty rupees and less struggle hard to live. So also

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persons drawing between fifty and hundred rupees. The Minister has said that to give one rupee per mensem to a Government servant would mean—and this is a sum less than which we cannot give—37 lakhs of rupees annually, to the Government. That surely is an indication of the cautious way in which approach must be made to this question. Great care and great attention has to be paid and it is no speculation. There is no point in making superficial studies of the problem. To give two rupees or three rupees will, therefore, mean double or treble the amount the Minister has given, i.e., 37 lakhs of rupees. All that I ask the future Government to bear in mind is to give, in the next eight months for which they will Budget, a three-rupee increase in the salaries of those people who draw a pay of less than hundred rupees. This will not cost the Government much and will help really suffering people. Now that the prices are coming down, this three-rupee increase will be something like thirty rupees recurring to the ordinary persons. I trust that something will be done for them.

"I would next come to the question of irrigation schemes. The ex-Minister for Education spoke about these with far more knowledge than I have. But we have had the privilege of visiting Malampuzha. Myself and some of the Members of the House went to see the Malampuzha project in progress and I feel it will be a very wasteful thing, after having spent so much money on it, if we try to hold up its progress. I trust that the Government in the new year will implement these schemes. The Hon. the Minister for Finance has said that capital works and other works will be undertaken.

"Sir, Mr. Adityan is scornful about these 19 crores and 43 crores of reserve fund in the Budget. He said that the 43 crores were meant to be hidden and buried in the ground even though people might say, 'We are all starving; we are in distress, but we have 43 crores hidden in the ground.' I think, Sir, the Government in the last five years have done far more than could have been done by any other Government. We cannot blame the Government for using some of the Reserve as in the last four or five years. Nature has been somewhat unkind to us. Perhaps we are destined to suffer so. There is an old story told in Egypt which says that when there are seven years of plenty, there will be seven years of leanness following that. The years of plenty for us might have been over. The five years during the Advisers' regime were our years of plenty. Perhaps now we have had the five years of leanness. We have no idea of what the condition will be in the coming years. But we do hope that the 19 crores will be made to grow as fast as they can.

"Finally, Sir, I would like to mention the fact that we have had in this House so much of experience, so much of training. Under you, Sir, we have learnt about interpellations and questions and how pleasant the atmosphere here could be. I do not think that in the future, there can be a happier group than has met under your, shall I say, stern rod, or fatherly rod or humorous rod—I think, friendly rod would be the best."